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Thursday, December 22, 1983/

Pausa 1, 1905 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XLIII, contains Nos. 11-22)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 22, 1983]  
 Pausa 1, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at  
 Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Good morning, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Good morning, good morning.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Is there a possibility to meet next year in the Budget Session ?

MR. SPEAKER : Sure, Sir. You can take it for granted. Don't you worry, I will make sure.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If our health is good, we will meet.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हल्धर जी मेरे भाई हैं, इनकी मालिश करके तन्द्रस्त रखेंगे।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Even in the next Parliament we shall have you as Speaker, provided you contest the election. We will support you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो एक कन्वीशन आप करें, तब बनता है।

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Brand name for new Single Ingredient  
 Drugs

+

\*430. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :  
 SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :

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

(a) whether Government propose to reintroduce brand name for new single ingredient drugs ; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to encourage new drugs in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Delhi High Court in the judgement delivered on 13th August, 1982 declared that laying down inter-alia drugs containing any of the single active ingredient shall be marketed only under generic names, as illegal and ultra vires of the Constitution. The Government have preferred an appeal (Special Leave Petition) in the Supreme Court. The Special Leave Petition has been admitted. The matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर पर आश्चर्य हो रहा है। मैंने प्रश्न को दो भागों में पूछा है, लेकिन उन्होंने एक भाग का उत्तर देकर ही अपने कर्तव्य की इतिश्री कर ली है। उन्होंने बताया है कि 'जेनेरिक नेम और ब्रांड नेम' का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चल रहा है। मैंने अपने प्रश्न के दूसरे भाग में पूछा है : "सरकार का विचार किस प्रकार देश में नई औषधियों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है?" इसका जबाब नहीं दिया गया है। पहले इसका जबाब आ जाए, तब मैं पूरक प्रश्न पूछूंगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पहले जवाब में दूसरा जवाब निहित है।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** नहीं है।

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उसका जवाब बिल्कुल कैटेगोरिकल दिया गया है। जब गवर्नमेंट ने डिसिजन लिया कि जेनेरिक नाम से दवाएं बेची जाएं, तो उस डिसिजन के खिलाफ कुछ कंपनियां हाई कोर्ट में गईं। इस बारे में हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया, हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री उसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के डिसिजन से पहले मैं कैसे जवाब दे सकती हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इसको रीकनसिडर करने जा रही है या नहीं।

Unless we get the decision from the Supreme Court, it is not possible for me to divulge any information so far as this problem is concerned.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मामला बना नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपकी इच्छानुसार नहीं बना है।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He does not reply. The Supreme Court may not deliver the judgment.

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इस डिसिजन के बाद गवर्नमेंट दवाओं के प्रोडक्शन में किस तरह प्रोत्साहन दे रही है और इसका प्रोडक्शन पर क्या असर हुआ है।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** सरकार ब्रांड नेम नहीं रखना चाहती है और जेनेरिक नेम रखना चाहती है, यह एक अलग विवाद है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसन्धान की व्यवस्था हो और अच्छी दवाओं के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन मिले और वे लोगों का सुलभ हों, इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

**कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी :** इस डिसिजन

के बाद सरकार के पास जो नई कम्पनियां से एप्लीकेशन्ज आई हैं कि वे जेनेरिक नेम से अपनी दवाएं बेचना चाहते हैं, वे हैं 32 और जेनेरिक नेम की जो नई ड्रग मार्केट में आई है, वे हैं 23। इस डिसिजन के बाद इतनी कम्पनियां जेनेरिक नेम से दवाओं का उत्पादन कर रही हैं, इससे पता लगता है कि अच्छी दवाएं मार्केट में आएँ, सरकार ने इसके लिए जो कार्यवाही की है, उसमें सफलता मिली है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते हंसते हुए आई हैं। डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का बयान देना उनको अच्छा लग रहा है। एक दूसरे के साथ उनकी रपोर्ट हो रही है।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** हम भाइयों को इस पर हंसना नहीं चाहिए, हमको समझना चाहिए।

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** You should not look at only lady Members, you should look at us also !

(Interruptions)

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** लोगों को सस्ती, अच्छी और उपयुक्त दवाएं मिलें और वे सबको सुलभ हों, यह सबकी इच्छा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** घर की बातें यहां करने की इजाजत नहीं है।

**श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते :** आफिशल बातें हैं।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** दवा के नाम का महत्व नहीं है, महत्व उसके गुण का होना चाहिए। सरकार की जो मंशा है, उस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन आम आदमी की समझ में आना चाहिए कि किसी दवा में क्या चीज है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। क्रोसीन और सीटामोल, इनमें से क्रोसीन में पैरासीटामोल है और सीटामोल में भी पैरासीटामोल है, और उसकी क्वान्टिटी उसमें लिखी रहती है। आम आदमी को पता नहीं होता कि उसमें कितनी मात्रा है, 500 मिलीग्राम है या 250 मिलीग्राम

है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप जो ब्रांड नेम चढ़ा रहे हैं, उसकी मैं कोई बकालत नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन इस बात की क्या गारंटी होगी कि बाजार में गलत दवायें बिकने से लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है, वह नहीं होने पायेगा। यह "नू डाल-डाल, मैं पात-पात" नहीं चलना चाहिए। स्टैंडर्ड दवायें सही कीमत पर आम जनता को सुलभ हो सकें, इस दृष्टि से सरकार क्या प्रयास करेगी ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : जितना माननीय सदस्य दवाओं और गरीबों के लिए चिंतित हैं, उतनी ही सरकार भी चिंतित है। ब्रैंड नेम से जेनेरिक नेम पर जाने का जो डिसेजन लिया गया है, वह इसलिए कि गरीब और पिछड़े वर्ग के जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं, जिनका ब्रैंड नेम से एक्सप्लायटेशन होता आया है, उसको रोका जा सके ; प्राइसेज के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है, उसका ताल्लुक हमारे मंत्रालय से नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उस बारे में कोई औपोनियम नहीं दे सकती हूँ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जडिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो जो एक जरूरी बात थी उसका दायित्व दूसरे मंत्रालय पर डाल दिया गया है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि गलत दवा का गलत असर पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मसला इतना आसान नहीं है। लोगों को सुविधा मिले, यह बात तो ठीक है लेकिन ठीक और स्टैंडर्ड दवा मिले, इस सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई अध्ययन किया होगा। "मेडिसिन फार मासेज" श्री मदन गौर की पुस्तक को मैंने पढ़ा है। आप दवाओं को सस्ते भाव पर दिलाना चाहते हैं लेकिन दवाओं की क्वालिटी का क्या होगा ? दवाओं के लिए अनुसंधान करने की प्रवृत्ति बनी रहे—इस बारे में मंत्रालय की क्या नीति है ?

कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी : जनता को सस्ती कीमत पर दवायें मिले, केवल यही एक मकसद सरकार का नहीं है, हमारा मकसद यह भी है कि उनको स्टैंडर्ड मेडिसिन मिलें। इस सम्बन्ध में हम ड्रग कन्ट्रोलर और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

के थ्रू स्टैंडर्ड मेडिसिन दिलाने के लिए जो भी आवश्यक कार्यवाही होगी, करेंगे।

We are proud of this that our country is now exporting medicines also from this country because we are producing standard medicines. So far as the standard of the medicine is concerned, I can just assure the hon. Member that the Ministry of Health is quite concerned about it and we are taking necessary action to provide standard medicines to the people.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister again to the words in part (b) of the question :

"if not, how Government propose to encourage new drugs in the country ?"

The words used are "new drugs in the country". The point is that when any new drug is to be introduced in the market, lot of research work has to be done. Those concerns which have got the facility of research and development and the infrastructure for it can only have a research of that type and introduce a new drug. If they are to be dealt with just like any other drug and if you are going to make it generic drug, who will be interested in having research at all ? I am not at all in favour that brand name should be encouraged. I can agree with that.

But the pointed question put is how will any new drug come in when you make all those things generic. I wanted to know in this connection, what is the proposal of the Government I understand if the Health Ministry sets up a very big research and development organisation and then they find out any new drug ; and give the formula for manufacture. I can understand that. Now, for want of that, are you not going to shut other research and development work which is going on ? Of course, every company views from the commercial point of view. If you do not allow them to have this type, naturally they will not go to new drugs. We will be at a loss.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

**FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** Sir, the primary concern of the Government is, of course, for effective drugs which can be made available at an affordable price to the common people. We are equally concerned about any new drug which may be effective and which should be effective. We are not opposed to such new drugs. But the problem is that the entire matter is before the Supreme Court. The Government cannot take a view, having taken a certain stand about the brand name and the generic name before the court, and unless the entire matter is decided by the court, we cannot do anything.

**SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR :** The question arises, how you will get new drugs and what is the policy of the Government in regard to that.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** Whether new drug or old drug, whether it is under the brand name or the generic name, this entire dispute is before the court.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister has assured the House about standard drugs while the hon. Minister of Health has assured us about the effective drugs. I fail to understand the difference between the two. Anyway, it is common knowledge and, probably, it is to the knowledge of the Hon. Speaker that, so far as the availability of standard and effective drugs is concerned—I am combining both...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Under what rule? I will not allow this, overruled!

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Both the sides are enjoying the joke.

So far as the availability of standard and effective drugs is concerned, it is common knowledge and it is to the knowledge of the Hon. Speaker also, when we made a complaint in a group of 5 or 6 Members of Parliament, including the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Buta Singh, who complained to you, Sir, that the drug which was prescribed to him was not available in the CGHS Dispensary; so was

a complaint of Mr. K.K. Tewary; so was a complaint of mine and many other Members of Parliament who were present in the Hon. Speaker's chamber and you, Sir, rang up the hon. Minister on this issue, that only substitutes are given in the CGHS Dispensaries and not the drugs which are prescribed by doctors. Do they depend upon substitutes only? Can the hon. Minister assure the House that instead of substitutes, really standard and effective drugs as prescribed by doctors will be made available to everybody, not only to the Members of Parliament?

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** So far as the question about medicines which are supplied in the CGHS Dispensaries is concerned, even though it is not concerned with the subject-matter of this Question, particularly when the hon. Member has raised the question, I would like to reply to him. The medicines which we are supplying in the CGHS Dispensaries are standard medicines. But again, sometimes it may be that some physicians may be prescribing the medicines which are under the brand name and the members are particular about that brand name.

The medicines which we are purchasing for the CGHS Dispensaries are of standard quality and they are effective too. But some of the medicines are under the generic name. We are supplying effective and standard drugs through the CGHS Dispensaries. But sometimes because we are providing medicines under the generic name, it creates a misunderstanding that these are sub-standard medicines or substitutes. We are providing medicines which are hundred per cent tested. It is only after hundred per cent testing that we are providing medicines to the CGHS Dispensaries. So, the hon. Members should not be scared of that, that they are being supplied with sub-standard medicines or substitutes.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next Question. Shri K. Pradhani.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Sir, I have here got the prescription given by the doctor. These are the medicines which have been prescribed. But not even a

single tablet is available in the CGHS Dispensary. I can mention the names of the medicines prescribed. Let the hon. Minister answer this. I will produce the prescription given by the doctor. No medicine is available in the CGHS Dispensary. It is better to close it.

#### Return of Art Treasures from U.K.

\*431. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has refused to accept the principle that it should return art treasures it removed from its former colonies;

(b) whether a British delegate at the U.N. suggested on 25 November, 1983 that countries keen to develop their collections might find museums in Britain co-operative;

(c) if so, the stand taken by the Indian representative in the U.N. in this behalf;

(d) what are the important Indian art objects which are at present with the British;

(e) whether Government have drawn up an inventory of its cultural property at present in British possession; if so, whether he would lay it on the Table; and

(f) the steps being taken to ask for their return?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Britain did not accept in principle that the cultural property which over the years has been acquired freely and legitimately should be returned to other countries.

(b) The British delegate said that U.K. remains sympathetic to the wishes of those countries which want to develop and improve their collections and that museums in Britain are happy to collaborate with those countries in achieving this through

bilateral contact. He further emphasized that items in museums in Britain belong to those museums and Government cannot order their return provided they are legitimately acquired.

(c) Indian representative supported the draft resolution entitled 'Return or Restitution of Cultural Property to the Countries of Origin' which was adopted by the General Assembly by 123 votes to none with Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, F.R.G., Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and U.S.A. abstaining.

(d) and (e). No inventory of Indian antiquities lying in Britain is available.

(f) Considering the fact that the Unesco Convention has not been ratified by many countries including Britain who possess cultural properties believed to have been taken out of India, and that these very countries are not parties to the Convention, India will continue to pursue the matter through appropriate international forums.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: The Deputy Minister in reply to parts (d) and (e) of my Question has stated that:

"No inventory of Indian antiquities lying in Britain is available."

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether some important cultural properties like Kohinoor Diamond, the Sword of Shivaji and Nataraj sculptures are available with Britain or not at present.

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: As I have stated in the main text of the answer, we do not have the inventory.

But so far as the question of Kohinoor Diamond is concerned, as the Hon. House is already aware, Raja Dileep Singh had given it to the Queen of Britain.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was a presentation?

SHRI P.K. THUNGON: It was given.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: During the



recent visit to Hyderabad, the Press Secretary of Queen Elizabeth II, at a Press Conference in Hyderabad said that there was no official request from the Government of India except that he heard only some people talking about this.

I would like to know whether this statement of the Press Secretary to Queen Elizabeth II made in Hyderabad is correct and, if so, what action the Government is going to take ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGO** : We have been in touch with the Indian Mission in UK and we have been writing to them for drawing up an inventory if possible and they have replied to us stating that they wanted more information and certain guidelines. We are sending the Format in that respect so that they can carry on the work on the basis of that Format.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Now Shri Krishna Chandra Halder will put the question.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : Why do you give preference to Shri Halder ?

अव्यक्त महोदय : चे बड़े भाई हैं ?

(Interruptions)

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** : The Minister in his reply has stated that the Kohinoor was given to Britain. Recently the CHOGM was held in Delhi. I want to know whether it was taken up there. Though it was given still India can negotiate with Britain that as an expression of goodwill they may just give that Kohinoor to India—to establish good relations between the British people and the Indian people. It will help the international relations also. I want to know whether you will negotiate in this manner that they gift the Kohinoor to India for better relations.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : Before he answers I may also say that Karl Marx's *Das Capital* should also be treated as an antique and they may give it to them.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** : Another question is, who will wear that Kohinoor ? Will it be our new Queen ?

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** : No. It can be kept in the National Museum. About *Das Capital*, the hon. Member does not know how to read it.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGO** : The idea of the hon. Member is very laudable. It is a very good idea. But so far as the discussion in CHOGM about Kohinoor, which he wanted to know, is concerned, it was not discussed.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER** : Are you going to negotiate further as I have suggested ? Why are you evasive in your reply ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : Even if it was not discussed in CHOGM, has the Government of India raised the question of Kohinoor at any level with the Government of Britain ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGO** : I have made it very clear that it has been given....  
(Interruptions)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : By whom ? This will go down very badly in the country to say that Kohinoor was given...

(Interruptions)

**SHRI P.K. THUNGO** : In my reply to the question of the hon. Member I have said that the idea is very good. The suggestion which the hon. Member has made is very good.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : How can you allow the Kohinoor to go like that ? You do not know anything about the freedom movement. (Interruptions)

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** : This Kohinoor matter must be clarified. He did not give it...

(Interruptions)

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** This thing should not be allowed to go on record. Who gave it ?

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** You try your best to get it.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** What is the Minister thinking ? He does not know anything about the freedom movement. How can he allow this to go on record that the Kohinoor was given...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** It is very important, Sir. This is a fact of history and it should be clarified. As a student of history he should clarify.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is what he is trying to do.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** As I have already stated... *(Interruptions)*

I have already said that the idea which the hon. Members have given for asking for return of the Kohinoor is very good. But the point is that it was, at a certain stage, given...

*(Interruptions)*

I cannot tell the hon. House the information which I do not have. I am telling the hon. House the information which I have. According to the information available with us, it was given and, therefore...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, please. We have to understand one thing. Who was the person or who was the authority which gave it ? That is the question. We have to look into it and that we should see.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** Son of Ranjit Singh had given it. ....

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Will

you allow it to go ?...You have started in believing in Maharajas ?...

**MR. SPEAKER :** We have to tackle this from some other angle. ...

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Mir Jaffer is hero ! What will the children of this country think ? That the British imperialism was a gift to us !...

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, no, that is not the way.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Tomorrow he may say that rape is a gift.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGOON :** I appreciate the point and the idea expressed by the hon. Member is very good and the suggestions made by the hon. Members are very good.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Was it a gift and was it to come back or not ?... *(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** The questions is : Maharaja Dalip Singh...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, please, when I am speaking. Maharaja Dalip Singh might have given it. But was he independent to do that ? That is the question we have to consider.

Mr Amar Roy Pradhan.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, I draw your attention to Rule 380, page 179. It says that if the Speaker is of the opinion that words have been used in the debate which are defamatory. . .etc., they should be expunged. If it is going to be said that it was a gift to Britain, that would be defamation of this House. Therefore, please expunge it.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will have to look into it.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** They

have, forgotten the Freedom Movement so quickly.... I am surprised.

**MR. SPEAKER :** But this is a thing which we have to consider : whether at that given time the person in power or in so-called power—was he independent or was he under somebody's suzerainty or not. That we have to see.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Tomorrow he will legitimise Mir Jaffer also. He invited the Britishers here.

**PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :** To the non-aligned countries also India has committed to bring it back.....

*(Interruptions)*

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** You direct the Government to ask for the Kohinoor back. That is the demand of the whole country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question—Mr. Amar Roy Pradhan.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** The Prime Minister should make a statement in this regard.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** In the meantime you keep that word out of the record.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will see.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question—Mr. Santosh Mohan Dev.

**SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Question No. 433.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Question No. 441 and 433 may be clubbed together.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Can we take up question No. 441 also along with this ? .. No objection. All right.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Because it is also of a similar nature.

### Sale of Blood by poor

\*433. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that private blood banks and organisations are purchasing blood from people who are poor and innocent for a few rupees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a racket of touts is operating in several places in the country to bring these poor people to "donate" blood ;

(c) what is the legal standing of private blood banks and the rules to govern blood selling ; and

(d) whether Government propose to formulate a suitable law to check blood selling by the poor and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). The requirements of blood at present are being met through donors who are either voluntary or who accept payment for such donations. The operations of the Blood Banks are regulated by the Drug Controllers of the States and Union Territories under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The Government are considering measures for improving the functioning of the Blood Banks.

### Malpractices Indulged in by Private Blood Banks

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\*441. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**  
**SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent press reports about certain malpractices indulged in by private blood banks such as collecting blood from minors, poor donors at frequent intervals, sometimes more than once a day, and charg-

ing exorbitant rates for the blood bottles supplied by them to patients needing blood ; and

(b) if so, measures being taken to arrest such malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the fact that the total blood requirements of the country cannot be met through voluntary donors alone and that these are required to be supplemented through donations received against payments. The operations of blood banks are regulated by the Drug Controllers of State Governments and Union Territories under the provisions of the rules framed under Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The Government are considering measures for improving the functioning of the blood banks.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The hon. Lady Deputy Minister. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is a Minister. . . . I will not allow any differentiation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is a sarcastic remark. It should be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : Objection upheld.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Mr. Chakraborty, you must have some courtesy to your colleague. Please don't say like that. . . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What you are saying is sarcastic. That is what I have pointed out.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Because you are a lecturer and not a Professor, you can say like that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I have never said it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : My

second question is :

"Whether it is also a fact that a racket of touts is operating in several places in the country to bring these poor people to 'donate' blood."

The hon. Minister has evaded answering that. According to a local newspaper, about a month ago 32 professional donors were arrested, and, when they are released from the jail, they refuse to go because, they say that again they will go about for this profession of donating of blood. A group of about 6,000 blood donors are operating in Delhi. According to the press report, there is one person who has donated 800 times his blood in a year and, in a day, on three occasions. This is the situation.

As regards the process of getting blood, there are three processes—one is from the replacement of the relatives, the other from the Red Cross and the third from the private blood-bank owners.

MR. SPEAKER : How do the professional people bring blood ? Can one person be able to do that ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Yes, Sir. This is the report. I think the Minister has seen it. It may be incorrect also. I am only trying to draw his attention. I am not saying that this is correct. I have put the question according to this paper report. Now, the total requirement of the country in a year is about 80,000 units but we are getting only 20,000 units. In a place like Tokyo where there is one crore of population, there are about 14 lakhs donors. Delhi is the only place where the number comes to 60,000. This is also lacking because the donors of blood should be from those who are well off and are in a position to donate. We must take this also into account.

I would like to know one thing. It is the private blood banks which are creating these touts and these touts are bringing the blood of the poor. What action is Government taking to stop the private blood banks from getting blood from the professional donors ? And what is the legal standing of these private blood banks ? This is my first question.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** Sir, in this country, there are at present 543 blood banks out of which 467 are Government-owned and 76 are private run. The private-run blood banks are regulated by the Drugs Controllers of the States within the framework of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and the Indian Pharmacopoeia Act. They have to obtain the licence before the private agency wants to start operating the blood banks. I do agree even otherwise also with the hon. Member that there is shortage of blood. There are three types of donors who donate blood—one is the voluntary donors, the second is the replacement and the third is the professional donors. I would not hesitate to give the figures to the Members. (*Interruptions*) I would like that even the hon. Members of this House can help us. We are quite aware and conscious about the problems which we are facing. Now, I would like to give you the figures.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** We are prepared to give clean blood to the ruling party Members!

**MR. SPEAKER :** I cannot object to that.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** The terms and conditions under which blood donor comes and donates the blood is that he has to go through some of the medical tests or whatever we may call it. Without the medical test, no blood bank will take the blood from the donors.

Sir, at present, the position in the country is that 25 to 30% of blood is from the voluntary donors who are donating it; the replacement is from 25 to 30% and the other donors whom we call the professional donors contribute from 40 to 50% of blood. This is the actual position. We are encouraging the voluntary donations and, the hon. Members can help us in this problem. We should educate the people of this country who sometimes have the wrong impression that if they donate blood, they will have other problems.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Why are you asking us to do that? Why should not Government take action?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Your turn is also coming.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** Because the hon. Member asked me a specific question as to what is the Government going to do. Sir, we are going to have some infrastructure upto the District Levels also so that we can involve the voluntary donors who can themselves come forward to give us the blood. The second point which he raised was about the newspaper reports. I disagree that one man can donate blood so many times.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, the backlog in blood recruitment is quite heavy. The Minister has said that Government are considering measures for improving the functioning of blood bank. What steps have you taken against private blood banks who are getting blood from the professional blood donors who are from the poor society. You say that newspaper report is incorrect but this is the statement of the paper. They have given the name of one Shri Madan Lal and Mr. Roberts. They have given the statement that they have given blood six hundred times in a year and even two times a day. If it is a fact what action Government has taken against the blood banks so that these things do not happen in future?

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** Sir, in this connection we have received the report from the Delhi Administration because these are people from Delhi. If the hon. Member is interested I can give the details. When they went for inspection and saw the name of the person, Sir, the name of the person was there but the name of the father was changed. We asked the Delhi Administration to give us the report and they have given us the report and if the hon. Member is interested I can give him all the details.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious matter that the Health Ministry or the concerned authorities cannot save the lives of the people in the country when we want to establish a welfare society. The hon. Minister has said that the press report is not correct whereas half of it has been conceded by the Minister

that certain racketeering is going on. Sir, I would like to point out that blood is being collected from minors and professional pool donors some of whom are even diseased. There is no checking system either through private or government agencies? Therefore, there is a complaint not only here but in various parts of the country about it. This is a serious matter and there are no rules and regulations controlling the discipline of taking blood. *(Interruptions)* No effort has been made by this Ministry to improve this kind of situation which is developing in the country and they are playing with the lives of the people in this country. Thousands of patients die without taking blood. *(Interruptions)* I would like to know what steps this Ministry has taken to improve the situation so that such things are stopped and also assure the House that situation will improve.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** Sir, I appreciate the emotion of the hon. Member. In the welfare state we are also equally serious and concerned that persons should get blood.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** You are not concerned. Tell us what steps you have taken? *(Interruptions)*

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** Sir, I have explained that we are also equally concerned so far as this problem is concerned. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** It is a serious matter. Thousands of patients die without taking blood.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** I would like to give some information on this subject and I hope, Sir, you will permit me to do that. The Ministry is seriously concerned about this problem and there was a meeting which was held by the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in Delhi in 1982. The Health Minister is the Chairman and the Health Ministers of States are members. The Central Council has recommended that people should be educated and motivated about blood donation on voluntary basis, and there should be adequate encouragement for voluntary donation. The Conference also recommen-

ded that quality control of blood should be enforced at all stages—collection, storage and distribution. They have also recommended that adequate blood banking services at State and District levels should be built up including trained qualified manpower. The Ministry has set up a National Planning and Expert Group for this purpose and they have identified certain measures needed for improving the system. Under this recommendation, liaison officers are identified by the States for monitoring the activities in this area. They have also identified the equipment required for proper blood storage facilities and drawn up a list. These are the positive steps which we have taken and we have requested the State Governments to go into it in detail and thus we are trying to solve this problem.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** You have read out certain guidelines that you have given. But why is it that they have not taken any action? How many cases have been detected? In spite of these guidelines why have they not taken adequate steps in this direction? Why has punishment not been given to those found guilty, who are involved in this racketeering? There is connivance of these people with those working in the hospitals and they do all these things. Therefore I want to know what action has been taken in this respect. When there are some arrests, it shows, there must have been some mal-practices going on. Some diseased persons are donating blood. It is very dangerous. Therefore, my question is this: What positive action have you taken in this matter? How many of them have been arrested? What are the guidelines which have actually been followed? In respect of these guidelines also, what positive action has been taken so far?

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Member and the hon. House, that there are already instructions in respect of obtaining Whole Human Blood. We don't take blood from persons having TB. The blood is not obtained from a human subject—

- (i) who is known to be suffering from or have suffered from syphilis ;
- (ii) whose blood has not been tested with

negative results for evidence of syphilitic infection ;

- (iii) the haemoglobin value of whose blood is less than 85 per cent, and
- (iv) who is not (as far as can be ascertained by a qualified physician after inspection or simple clinical examination and consideration of his medical history) free from disease transmissible by blood transfusion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** They are asking, what positive steps have been taken to check before blood is taken.

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** I respect and I share the concern of the House in regard to blood being taken, rather than given. In the blood is taken, all the problems arise. If the blood is given to save the life, no problem arises.

**SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :** I am one of the regular voluntary blood donor and I know that the blood is not taken from a person, the haemoglobin value of whose blood is less than 85 percent.

Now, in a Bombay hospital there was a case where the blood of a leper was administered to a patient and the patient died. There was a case like that in Bombay. There are cases where the blood of people suffering from infectious STD and other diseases is being taken by the private blood banks. I feel that the Government must come forward with a proposal to set up a machinery by which there should be some control on these organisations.

Further, are there any rules that in so far as the professional blood donors are concerned, they cannot give the blood before a particular period.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I think, they have already initiated action in this respect.

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI :** The State Drug Controller is authorised to take action against such practice.

**श्री रामलाल राही :** खून बिकता भी है और खून की आवश्यकता भी पड़ती है। जब खून की आवश्यकता पड़ती है तो दूरदराज के अस्पतालों में खून की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है।

खून बिकता भी है। मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि खून को एकत्रित करने की दो व्यवस्थाएँ हैं—एक सरकारी क्षेत्र में है और कुछ निजी संस्थाएँ करती हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो निजी संस्थाएँ खून एकत्रित करती हैं अथवा खरीदती हैं या स्वेच्छा से लेती हैं, उन पर सरकार का क्या नियंत्रण है? जब वह खून मरीज के लिए जाता है और उससे मरीज मर जाता है तो उसके जिम्मेदारी किसकी आप निर्धारित करेंगे?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बता चुके हैं।

**श्री रामलाल राही :** नहीं बताया है।

क्या सरकार में यह क्षमता नहीं है कि वह हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट हस्पताल में खून एकत्रित करने के लिए खून-बैंक बनावे जिससे मरीजों को सुविधा मिले? इसमें कौनसी कठिनाई पड़ रही है जबकि खून देने वालों की, डोनेट करने वालों की हजारों की संख्या में लिस्ट बनी हुई है?

**KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI..** These blood banks are run by the Government as well as the voluntary organisations. These blood banks are required to function under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question.

#### Scheme for Welfare of Children and Allocation for Orissa

\*436. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether any scheme has been introduced by the Government for welfare of children in need of care and protection ;

(b) whether such scheme has been introduced in Orissa ;

(c) If so, the Central allocation made and work done in the State of Orissa since the inception of the programme in that State ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

I Phase 1974-79

Year	Amounts sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Government (Rupees)	Number of children covered (cumulative)
1974-75	1,29,150	170
1975-76	6,87,782	675
1976-77	10,03,609	855
1977-78	12,13,300	1322
1978-79	20,00,446	1857

Liability for the maintenance of children covered during Ist Phase i.e. the years 1974-75 to 1978-79, was transferred to the State Government of Orissa from 1st April 1979 under non-Plan.

II Phase 1979-1984

Year	Amount sanctioned to the State Government (Rupees)	Number of children covered (cumulative)
1979-80	64,402	110
1980-81	2,26,355	520
1981-82	2,74,260	585
1982-83	3,67,429	760
1983-84 (upto 11/83)	3,74,000	760



**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Sir, I have gone through the Statement laid by the Hon. Minister in reply to part (c) and (d) of my question. It gives the amount sanctioned by the Government of India to the State Government and the number of children benefitted against the amount sanctioned in those particular years. Sir, what I feel is that the number of children covered in each year right from 1974-75 to 1983-84 against the amount sanctioned is much less. Therefore, will the Hon. Minister inform the House as to what are the details of the children welfare measures taken and areas covered by appending the Central assistance sanctioned for Orissa in the above years both in the first Phase and in the Second Phase ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGNON :** Sir, in the paper laid on the Table, I have given the details to the Hon. Member. If he wants to know the yearwise the amount of money allocated for the State of Orissa and how many children benefitted in the 1st and the 2nd phase, it is there in the Statements. If he wants I can read it. Otherwise he can see it himself.

**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Sir, what I want to know is what type of benefit has been extended to the children out of the amount sanctioned for the benefit of the children.

**SHRI P.K. THUNGNON :** The benefits accrued to the children are like this : To provide food, shelter, clothing, medical attention besides development services of education, free vocational training, vocational guidance, recreation, cultural development etc.

**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** What are the name of the various voluntary organisations working in different States and the Union Territories for the welfare of the children, the amount of Central assistance provided to each of those voluntary organisations to organise welfare programmes of the children in the last three years ? May I know whether the Government has any machinery to see the extent of coverage made by those organisations ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGNON :** Sir, so far as

Orissa is concerned, we have given sanction to 26 organisations so far in 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83. Out of these, 24 are running from the beginning and two are new schemes.

**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Hon. Minister read the names of the organisations ?

**SHRI P.K. THUNGNON :** Following are the names of the Organisations in Orissa : Gandhi Seva Sangh, Purbai, Kanyashram, Soro, Balasore ; Sarvodaya Samiti, Gandhinagar, Koraput ; Thakur Bapa Ashram, Drawpadi Mahila Samiti, Ganjam ; R.C.M. Orphanage, Ganjam, Banabasi Seva Samiti, Phulbasi, Seva Samaj, K.G.M.N., Ramakrishna Ashram, Omkordev, Biswavedic Gurukul Sanskrith Bidyapeeth,...

**MR. SPEAKER :** It can be laid on the Table of the House. You please lay it on the Table of the House.

#### Wheel and Axle Project, Bangalore

\*438. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :**  
**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 26 November, 1983 under the heading 'Rs. 150 crore Railways project bogged down' highlighting the fact that the commissioning of Rs. 150 crore World Bank aided wheel and axle project of the Indian Railways is bogged down for want of adequate and uninterrupted water and power supplies ;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

**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) to (c). Construction of the Plant is

nearing completion. Machinery and equipment are progressively being commissioned and tested for performance. By early 1984 the plant is expected to start production by which time the Wheel and Axle Units will need power supply of 25 M.V.A. at 66 KV for efficient functioning. The daily water requirements for Wheel and Axle Plant, as well as the colony for the workers and other staff near the plant, when the plant is fully commissioned and starts functioning to the target would be approximately 39 lakh litres per day, including water for the process.

While sometimes back a power cut of 33  $\frac{1}{2}$ % was being enforced on the plant, it has been increased to 45% from the beginning of December '83 by the Karnataka State Electricity Board specifically for the H.T. consumers.

The water supply to the Wheel and Axle Plant so far has never exceeded 4.3 lakh litres per day which is totally inadequate as by the time the plant is fully commissioned in early 1984 it would need the quantity mentioned. As the plant is not commissioned yet and production started, the loss will be to the extent of the difference in prices between what can be produced in the plant and what has to be imported during the interim period, apart from the loss of foreign exchange. This cannot be quantified.

The State Electricity Board has been specifically requested as also the matter taken up with the Karnataka State Govt. at the levels of the Chief Secretary and above to ensure adequate power of correct voltage. So far no satisfactory and encouraging replies have been received with regard to ensuring power supply as originally planned for.

In respect of water supply, the Municipal Corporation and the State Govt. have been advised the progressively increasing need for water to enable the plant and the colony to fully function satisfactorily on a programmed basis monthwise. Besides that, action has been taken to tap sub-soil water to the maximum extent feasible by sinking tube wells. The State Govt. has indicated that after completion of certain connected power supply works to the pumping station, the water supply to the Wheel and Axle Plant is

expected to be 20 lakh litres from April '84 and approximately 39 lakh litres from July '84 as fully required for the plant.

Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Model University Act

\*432. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to formulate a Model University Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have consulted State Governments in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

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

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

##### Rehabilitation Facilities for Leprosy Patients

\*434. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

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

(a) whether any central scheme has been introduced in States for providing training and rehabilitation facilities to the cured leprosy patients ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have approved the establishment of leprosy rehabilitation promotion units in Leprosy endemic States/UTs under the 100% Centrally assisted National Leprosy Eradication Programme. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, 15 such units are proposed to be established in the various Leprosy endemic States. The Units will provide surgical, Prosthetic and Occupational therapy facilities.

#### Payment of Gratification by Gangmen

\*435. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the exploitation of the gangmen by the officials of the Engineering Department of the Railways throughout the country by taking illegal grafts both at the time of initial recruitment and subsequently on fixed monthly basis ;

(b) if so, what measures are proposed to be taken by the Government to stop the exploitation of poor gangmen ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would hold an impartial inquiry into the matter to come to the right conclusion for an appropriate action ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) There is no exploitation of the gangmen, though a few isolated instances of complaints have come to notice.

(b) Besides the in-built system of checks already provided in the Department, the gangmen can also bring such cases to the notice of the Engineering Department, Personnel Department and the senior officers, either on their own or through the recognised trade union to which they may belong.

(c) In view of answer to (b), the question does not arise.

#### घी में चर्बी की मिलावट

\*435-क. श्री राम जेठमलानी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दक्षिण वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम 1954 तथा वनस्पति तेल उत्पादन नियंत्रण आदेश 1947 के उपबन्धों के अंतर्गत घी में किसी भी प्रकार की चर्बी की मिलावट पर प्रतिबन्ध है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान (वर्ष वार) घी में चर्बी की मिलावट किये जाने के कितने मामले पकड़े गये ; और

(ग) इनसे पहले के तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 1977-1980 से संबंधित तुलानारमक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) :** (क) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के नियम 44 (ग) के अंतर्गत घी में चर्बी या किसी प्रकार के वनस्पति बसा की मिलावट पर विशेष रूप से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है। वनस्पति तेल उत्पाद नियंत्रण आदेश, 1947 के अंतर्गत घी नहीं आता है।

(ख) और (ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 1977-80 के दौरान किसी राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश से घी में चर्बी की मिलावट करने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

#### Learning in Mother Tongue

\*437. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by linguistic

minorities due to the lack of facilities provided for their learning in mother tongue ; and

(b) what concrete steps Government would take for the removal of their difficulties ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The linguistic minorities have been provided safeguards under the Constitution as well as those agreed to at the national level for primary and secondary stages of education. Majority of the State Governments, who are concerned with the provision of facilities for instruction through the mother-tongue have provided the requisite facilities.

(b) The State Governments, which have not provided the facilities so far, are urged to take requisite steps to provide the facilities and to remove the difficulties experienced by the linguistic minorities.

#### Speedy Issuance of Passports

\*439. **SHRI K.A. SWAMI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for not making Passports available on a quicker schedule than is presently the case ;

(b) whether the Government has any machinery to monitor the functioning of various Passport Offices ;

(c) the details of measures being contemplated to make passports available without the present delays ;

(d) what are the measures taken to ensure that corruption, caused by artificial delays in issuing passports, is reduced and removed ; and

(e) the number of passport applications presently pending in Andhra Pradesh ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) to (c). Passports

are being issued in the normal course within a reasonable period of about six weeks. There is a continuous monitoring of the performance of the Passport Offices by the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi. Measures like the introduction of new passport booklets, passport fee stamps have been introduced. Instant scrutiny of passport applications is arranged in Passport Offices to make up deficiencies, if any. Additional staff have been provided, where necessary. Production of passport booklets has been increased, the distribution methods streamlined and passport booklets banks have been established to take care of any contingencies. Clearance Cells also function to render extra assistance where needed.

(d) No cases of artificial delay have come to notice. All Passport Offices have been asked to display information regarding the dates up to which passport applications are processed and passports granted. Mass-media are used to educate the general public directly in matters of issue of passports.

(e) The number of passport applications pending in Passport Office, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh is 13,286 as on 1.11.1983.

#### नौवहन उद्योग में आर्थिक संकट

\*440. **श्रीमती प्रमिला इंडवते :**

**श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड :**

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में नौवहन उद्योग आजकल आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस उद्योग में लगी हुई कतिपय कम्पनियों ने इस आर्थिक संकट पर काबू पाने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री के० विजय भास्कर रेड्डी) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इंडियन नेशनल शिपआनर्स एसोसिएशन ने इस बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिया है।

(ग) नौबहन उद्योग को चालू कठिन परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता देने के प्रस्ताव पर अन्य संबंधित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है।

#### गोरखपुर में कोच फैक्टरी की स्थापना

\*442. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कोच फैक्टरी को गोरखपुर में स्थापित किया जाये क्योंकि गोरखपुर पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का मुख्यालय है और स्वतंत्रता के बाद रेल विभाग ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे क्षेत्र में कोई भी कारखाना स्थापित नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक ने भी प्रस्तावित कोच फैक्टरी को गोरखपुर में ही स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फैक्टरी को स्थापित करने का कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि इस फैक्टरी को गोरखपुर में स्थापित करने का विचार नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या तत्संबंधी पूर्ण व्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) प्रस्तावित नये सवारी डिब्बा कारखाने को गोरखपुर में स्थापित करने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सिंचाई और उद्योग मंत्री से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) "मैसर्स रेल इण्डिया टेक्निकल एण्ड

इकानामिक सर्विसेज" को स्थान-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण सहित विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है। परियोजना रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति और अध्ययन के बाद ही कारखाने के स्थान और स्थापना के बारे में निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

(घ) चूंकि अभी कारखाने के स्थान के बारे में निर्णय होना है, इसलिए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### Use of Artificial Kidney in Deptt. of Nephrology, AIIMS

\*443. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many times on an average each artificial kidney (i.e. C-DAK) is used in the Department of Nephrology, AIIMS ;

(b) can a Kidney be used eight times in each case as per orders of authorities ;

(c) if so, reasons why have Kidneys been discarded in a large number of cases after the third use ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for issuing orders mentioned in part (b) ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). The Institute has reported that on an average each artificial kidney (Dialyzer) is used four times and the blood lines are used eight times. However, artificial kidneys are sometimes discarded after the third use if firm clots are found in the kidneys which cannot be cleared before re-use or if the efficiency of the kidneys goes down considerably on retesting after re-use.

#### शिक्षा नीति

\*444. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की शिक्षा नीति ऋटिपूर्ण है जिससे देश के विकास पर प्रति-

कूल असर पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा नीति को रोजगारोन्मुख बनाने हेतु इसमें परिवर्तन करने का है ; और

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

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :  
(क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) सभी शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम सरकार द्वारा 1968 में अपनाई गई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति द्वारा अभिगणित होते हैं। इस नीति में शिक्षा को अधिक संगत तथा रोजगारोन्मुख बनाने के सम्बन्ध में बल दिया जाता है।

2. नीति के बार-बार परिवर्तन करने के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न उलझन से बचने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए नीति एक दीर्घकालीन परिप्रेक्ष्य को लेकर बनाई गई है। इसके व्यापक ढांचे के अन्तर्गत नीति के कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की आवधिक समीक्षा की जाती है। परिवर्तित शील स्थिति से निबटने तथा नई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए परिवर्तन तथा सुधार किए जाते हैं। तथापि यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि शैक्षिक सुधार एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है।

3. 10-वर्षीय स्कूली पाठ्यचर्या ढांचे में सभी बच्चों को कक्षा 10 तक न्यूनतम सामान्य शिक्षा के प्रावधान की परिकल्पना की गई है। यह विचार छात्र के व्यक्तित्व का सर्वतोमुखी तथा सु-संतुलित विकास करने के लिए है। बच्चों को कार्य जगत् से परिचित कराने के लक्ष्य को लेकर सामाजिक रूप से उपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य को 10-वर्षीय स्कूल पाठ्यचर्या के एक अभिन्न अंग के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। इसके अलावा स्कूल शिक्षा की 10+2 प्रणाली में +2 स्तर

पर व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम व्यावसायों/स्वतः रोजगार के लिए छात्रों को तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से शुरू किए जाते हैं।

4. विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की अवर स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों का ढांचा पुनः तैयार करने की योजना का उद्देश्य परम्परागत प्रथम डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों में कुछ अनुप्रयोगोन्मुख घटक लागू करना है ताकि शिल्प विकास और इसके द्वारा स्नातकों की रोजगार क्षमता सुधार को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। आयोग ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को उद्योगों तथा अन्य नियोजक संगठनों के परामर्श से उपयुक्त अनुप्रयोगोन्मुख पाठ्यक्रमों का पता लगाने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाने चाहिए ताकि इनको अवर-स्नातक पाठ्यचर्या में शामिल किया जा सके।

5. तकनीकी शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कई योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं जिससे कि तकनीकी शिक्षा और उद्योग को एक दूसरे के अधिक निकट लाया जा सके।

ये हैं :—

- (i) अन्तराल डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम
- (ii) प्रशिक्षुता प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम
- (iii) सामुदायिक पोलिटेक्निक
- (iv) उत्तर-स्नातक उद्योगोन्मुख पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन
- (v) अनुसंधान विकास तथा परामर्श
- (vi) उच्च तकनीशियन पाठ्यक्रम
- (vii) उद्योग के साथ सहयोग

### Use of Fish for Control of Blood Cholesterol Level

\*445. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) - whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News item captioned "Fish diet checks cholesterol level" in the Hindustan Times dated 23 November, 1983

stating that studies carried out by the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology have shown that a moderate amount of Fish in the diet can control the blood cholesterol level ; and

(b) if so, the details of research made in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information received from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the studies carried out by the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin, in suitable laboratory animals with diets containing oil and protein from oil sardine, showed that the fish oil and protein exert a cholesterol lowering effect.

**Provision of Conductor Guards in First Class and AC Coaches in Mail/Express Trains**

\*446. **SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rule/provision for providing conductor guards for First class and AC coaches in mail or express trains ;

(b) whether the conductor guards as per above rule/provision are provided in all such trains in Madurai Division of Southern Railway ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) what are the proposals for providing the conductor guards in mail, express trains and when they are likely to be implemented ;

(e) whether complaints regarding inconveniences experienced by the upper class passengers of train Nos. 101, 102, 105, 106, 119, 120, 137 and 138 in the absence of conductor guards are being received ; and

(f) if so, whether Government will take action to provide conductor guards in the above trains for the convenience of upper class passengers as an amenity measure ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) As per the extant guidelines, Mail and Express trains which have more than five first class coaches to be looked after should have two conductors and those upto 5 coaches should have one conductor.

(b) to (f). Not yet Sir. At present conductors have been provided on 117/118 Pandyan Express and 105/106 Madras-Quilon Mail and 761/762 Virudunagar-Tirunelveli Tambraparni Express. Proposals in respect of other Mail/Express trains of Madurai Division are being processed.

No specific complaints from passengers has been received by the Southern Railway in this connection.

**भारत पाकिस्तान आयोग की बैठक**

\*447. **श्री० अजित कुमार मेहता :**  
**श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :**

क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-पाकिस्तान आयोग की अगली बैठक आयोजित किए जाने की तारीख नजदीक आ रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बैठक किस तारीख को आयोजित किए जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) पिछली बैठक में किए गए निर्णयों के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने संबंधी स्थिति क्या है ; और

(घ) आगामी बैठक में किन-किन मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) हाल ही में, 1 से 4 जून, 1983 तक भारत-पाक संयुक्त आयोग की जो पहली बैठक हुई थी, उसमें इस बात पर सहमति हुई थी कि अगली बैठक 1984 में भारत में होगी ।

(ख) इस बैठक की तारीख अभी अंतिम रूप से तय नहीं हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) भारत-पाक संयुक्त आयोग की 1 से 4 जून, 1983 तक जो पहली बैठक इस्लामाबाद में हुई थी, उसकी और विदेश मंत्री की पाकिस्तान यात्रा की रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति 28 जुलाई, 1983 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 890 के उत्तर में सदन की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है। भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालय आयोग की पहली बैठक के निर्णयों पर अमल की दिशा में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। इन पर और अगली बैठक में जिन मुद्दों पर विचार किया जाएगा उन पर भी चार उप-आयोगों की बैठकों में और आगे विचार-विनियम होगा जिनकी बैठकें जल्दी ही होने वाली हैं।

#### Eradication of Malaria in the Country

\*448. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that malaria is rapidly spreading throughout the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country has to face this disease every year ;

(c) if so, the number of cases occurred in each State during the last three years and the number of persons died due to this disease in each State during the said period ;

(d) the total amount spent for the eradication of this disease by the National Malaria Eradication Programme during the said period ; and

(e) the achievement made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) to (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

The incidence of malaria in the country as a whole according to the reports received from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is declining progressively during the last three years.

During the current year upto 30-11-1983, 11.57 million malaria cases have been reported against 16.13 million reported during the corresponding period in 1982. There is also a decline in the P. falciparum cases and mortality rate due to Malaria.

The reported incidence and the number of deaths due to Malaria during the last three years—1980, 1981 and 1982—State-wise is enclosed.

The total amount spent on National Malaria Eradication Programme during the last three years is given below :—

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1980-81	3330.50
1981-82	5484.91
1982-83	5511.14

The Modified Plan of Operation for Malaria with the specific objective of Containment of malaria disease is being implemented since April, 1977 and containment of disease is evident with the declining trend of incidence of malaria being reported.



*National Malaria Eradication Programme Physical Achievement 1980, 1981 and 1982.*

S.No.	States/U.Ts. others	1980		1981		1982	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36204	—	38234	0	34543	—
2.	Assam	65705	47	58106	49	59575	27
3.	Bihar	71954	4	61111	5	44246	2
4.	Gujarat	434770	—	412447	0	332984	—
5.	Haryana	294334	1	305793	0	185447	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	49044	—	85534	0	48708	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5423	—	4703	0	7042	—
8.	Karnataka	224634	—	158008	0	102299	—
9.	Kerala	3339	—	4127	0	3972	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	391364	25	320742	16	228982	19
11.	Maharashtra	191911	5	109553	0	84814	4
12.	Manipur	2646	3	1265	2	2342	3
13.	Meghalaya	19010	12	12640	1	16912	5
14.	Nagaland	9733	4	7401	2	6782	—
15.	Orissa	281047	42	293057	51	293057	43
16.	Punjab	228478	—	232071	0	207925	—
17.	Rajasthan	96118	—	99001	0	75320	1
18.	Sikkim	44	—	40	0	49	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	73381	—	71517	0	65797	—
20.	Tripura	6364	5	6182	13	10596	17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	182308	—	172913	0	167200	—
22.	West Bengal	22219	3	26239	4	25208	17
<b>Union Territories</b>							
23.	A. and N. Islands	9842	30	4610	4	3571	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	32166	17	33601	6	32064	4
25.	Chandigarh	42725	—	34351	0	26976	—
26.	D. and N. Haveli	3676	—	3198	0	1963	—
27.	Delhi	68227	—	62415	0	46530	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2134	—	1277	—	685	—
29.	Lakshadweep	4	—	0	0	4	—
30.	Mizoram	17779	—	17361	4	24670	8
31.	Pondicherry	451	—	414	0	474	—
<b>Others</b>							
32.	Coalfields	3927	1	1771	1	1670	—
33.	DNK Project	25039	8	25562	12	18040	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>2896000</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2666244</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2160447</b>	<b>166</b>

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों की 17-11-83 को हुई हड़ताल

\*449. श्री रामाबतार वास्ती : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों ने 18-11-83 को सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने मंत्री को कोई मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ध्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार की उसके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा [समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :  
(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार कुछ केन्द्रीय

विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों ने 17 नवम्बर, 1983 को आंशिक हड़ताल की थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Change of Classification of A.S.Ms. of Dhanbad**

4879. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representations have been received by R.L.C. (C), Dhanbad from President, All India Station Masters' Association demanding change of classification of ASMs in East and West Cabins of Dhanbad from continuous to Intensive Workers in view of increased traffic, responsibility and work load and also from the point of view of safety ; and

(b) if so, the dates of receipt of the representation and the action taken for

job analysis and to effect the change in classification of these A.S.Ms. to Intensive Workers ?

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

**Publication of Rules for reservation in Railway Time Table**

4880. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rules of reservation for General public and for Railway employees are published in the Time Tables of Western Railway ;

(b) if so, reasons why the same are not being published in Time Tables of other Zonal Railways ; and

(c) when it is expected to be published in Time Tables of other zonal Railways ?

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

(b) and (c). General information and rules, including those governing reservations, are published in the Time Tables of all the Zonal Railways. Certain information such as quotas for reservation by various trains, restrictions on travel by certain trains etc. differs from Railway to Railway. Some information published may, therefore, vary from Railway to Railway.

**Integrated Education for Handicapped**

4881. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether opportunities were to be created for integrated education in order to integrate the handicapped with the main stream of socio-economic life ;

(b) whether the scheme of integrated education was to be revised and expanded

so that the varying needs of different types of handicapped students might be made effective ;

(c) whether existing facilities for the production of textbooks and literature were to be augmented to meet the requirements of expanded educational facilities ; and

(d) whether the apprenticeship training scheme was to be expanded to all categories of disabled and develop in-plant training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The Scheme of Integrated Education of Disabled Children was started in 1974 and provides for education of handicapped children in ordinary schools. The Scheme was recast in the year 1981 with liberalised and enhanced benefits to the teachers as well as to the students and provides for 100% financial assistance to the implementing agencies as against 50% available earlier.

(c) There is some shortage of braille textbooks/literature for the visually handicapped children and efforts are being made to improve the position. In addition to the existing six major braille presses in the country, two more are being set up in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. In addition, the Government is considering the setting up of more braille presses on a regional basis and also strengthening the capacity of the existing presses.

(d) There is no proposal to expand the Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentices Act 1961, to cover all categories of disabled persons. However, physically handicapped persons are engaged as apprentices under the Act in appropriate trades depending on the nature of the handicap, keeping in view the medical standards laid down under the Act. In addition, the establishments have also been requested to ensure that 3% of the located seats under the Act are reserved for physically handicapped persons in engagement of apprentices.

**उत्तर रेलवे के डिविजनों में डिविजनल  
पर्सनल आफिसर की तैनाती**

4882. श्री बया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्येक डिविजन में डिविजनल पर्सनल आफिसर के एक-एक पद का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया था और इस प्रकार प्रत्येक डिविजन में एक सीनियर डिविजनल पर्सनल आफिसर तथा एक डिविजनल पर्सनल आफिसर रखने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर रेलवे के ऐसे कितने डिविजन हैं, जिनमें एक भी सीनियर डिविजनल आफिसर पर्सनल आफिसर की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है तथा इन डिविजनों में दो डिविजनल पर्सनल आफिसरों की तैनाती करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने मुख्यालयों के मामले में उक्त प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है तथा एस० पी० ओ० के सभी पदों का दर्जा नहीं बढ़ाया है और डिप्टी सी० पी० ओ० के पदों का सृजन करके पदधारियों को नहीं बनाए रखा है तथा डिविजनों में कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

**विवरण**

(क) से (घ) 1980 में उत्तर रेलवे के 4 मंडलों पर मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी के ग्रेड का उन्नयन करके वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी कर दिया गया था । शेष तीन मंडलों में अर्थात् प्रत्येक मंडल में पहले ही वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी का पद मौजूद था । सरकार का प्रत्येक मंडल में वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी और मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी के एक-एक पद रखने

का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारियों के दो पद, दो मंडलों में से एक-एक प्रशासनिक हित में मुख्यालय में लाये गये हैं और इसके बदले मुख्यालय से इन दोनों मंडलों में वरिष्ठ वेतनमान के दो पद अंतरित कर दिये गये हैं । यह व्यवस्था प्रत्येक मंडल के कार्य-भार तथा मुख्यालय में उच्चतर ग्रेड के दो पदों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर की गयी है । अतः इस समय उत्तर रेलवे पर केवल दो मंडल ऐसे हैं जिनमें वरिष्ठ मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी के पद नहीं हैं । बहरहाल इन मंडलों में अर्थात् प्रत्येक मंडल में दो मंडल कार्मिक अधिकारी हैं ।

**Expenditure on face lift to Goa for  
CHOGM Retreat**

4883. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate total expenditure incurred from the Central funds on giving a face-lift to Goa for the CHOGM Retreat last month ; and

(b) if the exact figure is not available, whether he will collect the information and lay it on the Table of the House as soon as the accounts are finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). Apart from the works undertaken by Goa Administration under their Plan schemes, a total expenditure of Rs. 34.85 lakhs had been sanctioned from the Central Funds for the face lift/beautification programmes of Goa for CHOGM Retreat.

**Deployment of Pakistan Armed Forces  
on Indian Border**

4884. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that US Defence Secretary during his visit to Islamabad had

taken up the question of deployment of the Pakistan armed forces on the Indian border ;

(b) if so, whether it has been difficult for US to convince that US supply of arms to Pakistan is only to defend Pakistan from Afghanistan aggression ;

(c) if so, whether the deployment of forces by Pakistan on Indian border is meant to use arms supplied to Pakistan against India and not against Afghanistan ;

(d) if so, whether US Government is convinced that supply of more arms to Pakistan will not be used against Afghanistan but will be used against India only ;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government ; and

(f) whether India's viewpoint has been fully appreciated by US Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) The Government has seen no reports to suggest that the US Defence Secretary had, during his visit to Islamabad, taken up the question of deployment of the Pakistan armed forces on the Indian border.

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

**Confirmation of the persons working against the Post of Deputy Director General (Stores), Asstt. Director General (Stores), Deputy Asstt. Director General (MS)**

**4885. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that permanent posts of Deputy Director General (Stores), Asstt. Director General (Stores) and Deputy Asstt. Director General (MS) are available ; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that candidates appointed in these posts have not been confirmed so far if so, what steps have been taken to confirm these candidates and when

will they be confirmed ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) Yes.

(b) The holder of the post of Deputy Director General (Stores) has since been confirmed.

The case of confirmation of one officer in the Grade of Assistant Director General (Stores) is under active consideration. The second post of Assistant Director General (Stores) is vacant.

The cases of eligible officers for confirmation in the Grade of Deputy Assistant Director General (M.S.) are also being processed.

**Target and Achievement of Port Capacity Increase during the Sixth Plan**

**4886. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total percentage of port capacity increase envisaged during the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the achievement made in this regard so far ;

(c) the percentage of increase in the port capacity expected during the remaining period of the Sixth Plan ; and

(d) details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) The plan envisaged increase of port capacity from 101.31 million tonnes to 131.56 million tonnes representing an increase of over 29%.

(b) 11.45% which is 38.35% of targeted capacity indicated in (a) above.

(c) 17.42% which is 58.32% of targeted capacity indicated in (a) above.

(d) Details of additional capacities expected to be achieved during the remaining part of the Sixth Plan period are as under :

	(in million tonnes)	
1. POL	—	10.00
2. Coal	—	1.00
3. Fertilizers		2.10
4. General Cargo		4.55

**Out of turn Government Accommodation for Catering Staff of Northern Railway**

4887. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employees working in the Catering Department in Northern Railway ;

(b) the total number of Railway Employees given out of turn Government accommodation in Northern Railway catering staff during the last two years ; and

(c) criteria adopted for giving out of turn accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 977.

(b) 15.

(c) Out of turn allotment of accommodation to catering staff is made on medical and administrative grounds.

**Conversion of M.G. Lines into B.G. in S.E. Railway**

4888. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge in South Eastern Railway which are going on ;

(b) by when they are likely to be converted ;

(c) the details of metre gauge lines still existing in South Eastern Railway ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to convert these lines into broad gauge, and if so, what are the details thereof, and by when the work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No Metre Gauge lines exist on South Eastern Railway.

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

**Vacant Posts of DADG (MS) and steps to fill up these Posts**

4889. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two posts of Deputy Assistant Director General (MS) are lying vacant for the last many years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that departmental candidates eligible for promotion to these posts are available but have not been given promotions even after several years of their becoming eligible ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to fill up these posts and when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Two posts of DADG (MS) (Rs. 1300-1700) are operated by the Officers in the lower scale of Rs. 1100-1600.

(b) and (c). Proposal for convening the meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee has been sent to the Union Public Service Commission. The decision of the Union Public Service Commission in this regard is awaited.

कुठ-उन्मूलन के लिए डाक्टरों तथा अर्ध-चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों को सुविधाएं

4890. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी है कि वे डाक्टरों तथा अर्ध-चिकित्सा कर्मचारियों को कुष्ठ उन्मूलन का काम जारी रखने के लिए समर्थ बनाने हेतु सुविधाएं प्रदान करें; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) : कुष्ठ उन्मूलन कार्य दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्य के लिए डाक्टरों और पैरा-मेडिकल कार्यकर्ताओं का एक उप-कांडर बनाने पर विचार करें। कुष्ठ नियंत्रण सेवाओं में डाक्टरों को आकर्षित करने और उन्हें इन सेवाओं में बनाए रखने के लिए भी आवश्यक समझा गया है कि संबंधित मेडिकल तथा पैरा-मेडिकल कामिकों को एक मुश्त प्रोत्साहन दिए जाएं जिनमें प्रतिपूरक भत्ता, पदोन्नति के अधिक अवसर, सैलेक्शन ग्रेड पदों का बनाना, पेन्शन के लिए पात्र सेवा की रियायत देना; पोस्टग्रेडेशन

और विदेश में फ़ैलोशिप के लिए चयन में वरीयता देना भी शामिल हो।

**Educational Schemes in Andhra Pradesh  
in Collaboration with UNICEF**

4891. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced some educational schemes in some States with the collaboration of UNICEF in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes alongwith the names of such States ; and

(c) the progress made in implementing those schemes in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

**Statement**

(a) and (b). With assistance from UNICEF, the following projects in the field of primary education are being implemented in various States/UTs :

Name of the Project	Names of States/UTs where it is being implemented
(i) Nutrition, Health Education and Environmental Sanitation (NHEES).	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram.
(ii) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR)	All States and UTs excepting Arunachal Pradesh.
(iii) Development Activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP).	—do—
(iv) Early Childhood Education (ECE)	Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh.
(v) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE)	All States and UTs excepting Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry.

2. These are experimental and innovative projects through which efforts are being made to decentralise the process of curriculum development and to offer context-oriented education relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children living in diverse areas of the country.

3. With UNICEF assistance, a project entitled 'Non-formal Education for Women and Girls' in the field of adult education is being implemented throughout the country. Under this project, assistance is given for purchase of play-materials for child care centres attached to the on-going women adult education centres.

(c) Progress of implementation of the Projects in Andhra Pradesh

- (i) Under the project Nutrition, Health Education and Environmental Sanitation (NHEES) baseline survey of nutrition, health and sanitation habits of different ecological areas existing in the State for the development of curriculum package was conducted. Based on the survey instructional materials for teachers and learners in the primary schools, are being developed.
- (ii) Under the first phase of the project Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR) instructional materials (textbooks and teachers' guides) were developed and used in the project schools. During the expansion phase 12 Teachers' Guides for Classes I, II and III have been developed in Telugu, Environmental Studies, Mathematics, SUPW, Creative Expression, Health and Physical Education. The instructional materials for Classes I, II and III are being empirically tried out in selected project schools. The project school teachers have been oriented to the use and try-out of new instructional materials.
- (iii) Under the Project Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP) two centres for Community Education were set up. In the expansion phase two more centres have been set up.

These centres have been exploring possibilities of identification of developmental activities which could help in covering the deprived sections of the community through programmes of education.

- (iv) Under the Project Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE), the State is in the process of implementing the first phase of the project covering activities relating to development and publication of learning episodes. Teacher-educators have been trained in the methodology of development and processing of learning episodes and Education Officers at the District and Block levels have been oriented in the Planning and Management aspect of the Project. Fifty-six learning episodes in the form of capsules have been published.
- (v) Under the Project 'Non-formal Education for Women and Girls' State Resource Centre is being provided with one 16 mm. Projector, one Tape-Recorder with accessories, one Camera, Slide Projector, Silk Screen Printing Equipment etc. Child play equipment has been provided to 300 centres.

शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वन्त रोग

4892. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शहरों की 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या वन्त रोगों से तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अधिकांश लोग मसूड़ों की बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां; तो क्या इन बीमारियों के कारणों का पता लगाया गया है तथा इस बारे में विशेष उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम. जोशी) : (क) जी, हां ।



(ख) दांतों की विभिन्न बीमारियों के कई कारण होते हैं जैसे मुख की सफाई न करना; दांतों की सफाई की परवाह न करना, अस्वास्थ्य कर दशाएं, खाने की भिन्न-भिन्न आदतें होना और दांतों के परीक्षण तथा इन स्थितियों की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में इलाज की सुविधा का न होना।

सरकार ने, विशेषकर स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के दांतों का परीक्षण करने और उन्हें दांतों की देख-भाल करने के बारे में जानकारी देने का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है। दंत कार्मिकों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए भारतीय दंत परिषद ने एक्सपैडेड इयूटी हॉटल हाइजीनिस्टों को प्रशिक्षण देने की एक योजना तैयार की है तथा उनकी सेवाएं ग्रामीण आबादी को प्राथमिक दंत परिचर्या प्रदान करने हेतु इस्तेमाल की जाएगी। दंत विज्ञान के छात्रों को ग्रामीण और अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं से अवगत कराने के उद्देश्य से बी०डी० एस० पाठ्यक्रम में सामुदायिक दंत चिकित्सा का विषय भी शामिल किया गया है।

#### Impact of Lebanese-Israel Agreement on Peace in West Asia

4893. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India is aware that an agreement was signed in the middle of May 1983 between the Lebanese and Israeli Governments to prevent reentry of Palestinian fighters into Southern Lebanon ;

(b) if so, what is the Government's assessment about the outcome thereof and its impact on the peace in the West Asia ;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by Government to provide link for direct talks between USA and the PLO with a view to establishing peace in West Asia ; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has on several occasions expressed its deep concern over the deteriorating situation in West Asia over the last few months.

(c) and (d). Government is in touch with the United States, the PLO and other concerned governments so that a process of negotiations could be started for the establishment of peace in West Asia.

#### Construction work on Nangal-Talwara Line

4894. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work on Nangal-Talwara railway line has been taken in hand during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far and the progress made to date ;

(c) the likely date by which the first station on this railway line would be opened within the State of Himachal Pradesh ; and

(d) whether any priority would be given to this project in view of the fact that an urgency certificate was given for the construction of this line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The construction work on Nangal Dam-Talwara railway line was taken in hand in August, 1982.

(b) The amount spent so far is Rs. 56 lakhs and progress made to date is 0.55%.

(c) Line from Nangal Dam to first station within the State of Himachal Pradesh, is likely to be opened as Goods Siding by June 1984.

(d) The urgency certificate had been sanctioned to enable the railway to commence the work. Priority for this project would depend upon overall availability of

funds and its relative priority vis-a-vis project oriented and other operational projects.

**Women's Welfare and Development Bureau**

**4895. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state Statewise names and other details along with achievements of (i) construction/expansion of working women's Hostels with Day-care facilities ; (ii) training programme for the Rehabilitation of Women in Distress ; (iii) functional literacy for adult Women and (iv) projects aiming at income generating and employment on sustained basis to needy Indian women carried out as implementation of the progress co-ordinated by the Women's Welfare and Development Bureau and also those programmes which were co-ordinated by the inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee specially with the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Commerce, Banking and Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (i) *Construction/Expansion of Working Women's Hostels with Day-care facilities.*

As in the statement marked Annexure I

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7609/83].

(ii) *Training Programme for the Rehabilitation of Women in Distress :*

As in the statement marked Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7609/83].

(iii) *Functional Literacy for Adult Women :*

As in the statement marked Annexure III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7609/83].

(iv) *Projects aimed at income generating and employment on sustained basis to needy Indian Women :*

As in the statement marked Annexure IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7609/83].

II. The following programmes are implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development, Public Sector Banks and the Ministry of Industry :

**Ministry of Industry :**

(1) The Small Industries Development Organisation through a net work of Small Industries Service Institutes in the country has conducted the following training courses for women entrepreneurs during the period 1980-1983 :

Year	No. of courses conducted	No. of persons trained
1980-81	34	1886
1981-82	19	490
1982-83	37	993

**Ministry of Rural Development**

(1) Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

(2) Development of Women and Chil-

dren in Rural Areas (DWCRA)

**Public Sector Banks (Banking)**

(1) Credit Scheme for Self-Employment Ventures.

**Declaration of State Highways as National Highways in Maharashtra**

4896. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from time to time, Government of Maharashtra have been requesting the Central Government for declaration of some State highways as National Highways ;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions that are pending approval by the Centre ;

(c) the names of those State highways in Maharashtra which have been accorded

the status of National Highways during the last three years ; and

(d) by what time Government will take decision on the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Owing to financial constraints, and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to accede to any such requests so far. This position still holds good and applies to all States, including the roads in Maharashtra also.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of the route	Length in Km.
1.	Sholapur-Osmanabad-Beed-Aurangabad-Dhule.	522
2.	Bombay-Malshej-Ghat-Ahmednagar-Beed-Nanded-Bhokar-Nirmal-Sironcha-Jagdapur-Vizagapattam.	652
3.	Nagpur-Wardha-Yeotmal-Nanded-Osmanabad-Sholapur-Miraj-Sangli-Kolhapur-Ratnagiri.	801
4.	Akola-Hingoli-Narsi-Degloor to Hyderabad.	288
5.	Western Express Highway in Greater Bombay.	26
6.	Eastern Express Highway in Greater Bombay.	24
7.	Bordi-Thane-Nhava-Sheva-Rewas-Reddi (Coastal Highway) including-Guhaghar-Ratnagiri-link of 105 km. to serve proposed by pass to Chiplun-Hatkambha Section of National Highway 17 in Ratnagiri District.	525
8.	Nhava-Sheva-Poynad-Kolad-Tamhani-Pune.	212
9.	Surat-Dhulia (Section in Maharashtra State Mile No. 59 to 136).	123
10.	Jalgaon-Indore (Jalgaon to State Border)	53
11.	Ankaleshwar-Akkalkuva-Taloda-Shirpur-Chopda-Burhanpur-Dharni-Katol-Nagpur.	564
<b>Total :</b>		<b>3792</b>

### Setting up of Railway Coach Factory

4897. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up a new Railway Coach Factory ;

(b) if so, the site selected for this, its capacity ; the type of coaches it will build and when it is likely to start production ;

(c) its capital outlay and whether any foreign technical know how is involved in any manner, if so, what ; and

(d) whether the Railway Board will take a lesson from the various pitfalls experienced in earlier collaboration cases regarding planning and construction of the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Madras in the mid fifties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal for setting up a New Coach Factory has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services have been assigned the task of preparing a detailed Project Report including location survey. Location and setting up the factory will only be decided and started after the project report is received and studied. As the location of the factory has not yet been decided, the question does not arise. All relevant decisions with regard to production in the new coach factory will be taken.

(d) Whilst the Railway Board has and will certainly benefit from the experience gained with the past collaboration agreements, it may be mentioned that the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur, Madras is a model Production Unit whose performance has been rightly appreciated by everyone.

### Unrest in J.N.U.

4898. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been agitations and unrest by the students since long in the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure proper functioning of the University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. During the last five years, there have been three incidents which disrupted the normal academic life on the Jawaharlal Nehru University Campus. In November-December, 1980, there was students' agitation demanding revocation of the expulsion order against a student who was found guilty of misbehaviour with the then Acting Vice-Chancellor. In February, 1983, a section of students demanded immediate suspension of a teacher, who it was alleged, had victimised a student in the evaluation of his course. Again, in April-May, 1983, there were disturbances on the Campus following the transfer of a student, who was found guilty of misbehaviour, from one hostel to another.

(c) The University has initiated a review of the admission procedures followed in the past. 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.

Providing more Passage under Lothian Bridge for free flow of Traffic between Red Fort and Kashmere Gate

4899. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-

PORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is always traffic jam near the Red Fort and Lothian Bridge because of only a narrow passage under the bridge to go to Kashmere Gate ; and

(b) if so, whether Government has any proposal to provide one or two more passages under the bridge for a free and smooth flow of traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India have already accorded administrative approval to an estimate for Rs. 460.51 lacs for widening the Lothian Bridge. As the major work is to be carried out by the Railways, M.C.D. who are concerned with this project, have already deposited a sum of Rs. 20 lacs with the Railways to take up the project.

**भोतिहरवा में रेलवे साइडिंग की व्यवस्था**

4900. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिमी चम्पारण (बिहार) में महात्मा गांधी के "साधना" स्थल भित्तिहरवा आश्रम में जहां से उन्होंने अपना पहला सत्याग्रह आरम्भ किया था, एक फ्लैग स्टेशन बनाने की स्वीकृति 9 अप्रैल, 1981 को प्रदान की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र के गन्ना, चावल, बांस और इमारती लकड़ी उत्पादकों के लाभार्थ एक रेलवे साइडिंग की भी व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि परिवहन सुविधाओं की दृष्टि से पिछड़े इस क्षेत्र की ग्रामीण जनता को कच्चे माल की लदाई और उतराई करने की सुविधा प्राप्त हो सके ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) भित्तिहरवा आश्रम

हाल्ट का एक फ्लैग स्टेशन (बिना साइडिंग) में परिवर्तन 4-4-1981 को रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा यात्री सुविधा के आधार पर स्वीकृत किया गया था। भित्तिहरवा आश्रम स्टेशन पर एक माल साइडिंग की व्यवस्था करने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी थी लेकिन वित्तीय रूप से इसे औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया।

**Introduction of a Bus Service between  
Nehru Stadium and Paschimpuri**

4901. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start a new Delhi Transport Corporation bus route from Paschimpuri to Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium via Punjabi Bagh, Guru, Nanak Public School, New Moti Nagar, Shadipur Depot, Central Secretariat, Krishi Bhawan, Man Singh Road, UPSC Office, Lok Nayak Bhavan, Dayal Singh College and Nehru Stadium ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no bus route to Nehru Stadium from Paschimpuri ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Paschimpuri is a developing colony and due to great rush in Delhi Transport Corporation buses, office going people are facing great difficulty to go to their offices in time ;

(d) if so, when, such bus service will be introduced ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (c). No, Sir. Paschimpuri is served by route Nos. 229, 233, 237, 905, 910, 914, 916, 919, 952, 956, M-42 and Shramik Seva connecting various nodal points in the city. These services are considered adequate to meet the existing transport requirement of the residents of the colony.

It is not practicable for the DTC to connect each residential locality to Nehru

Stadium or any other specific place with a direct bus service. DTC, however, tries that the commuter normally should be able to reach his destination with one change in cases where there is no direct service. In the present case also, the commuters can reach their destination with one change at Central Secretariat.

#### Relinquishment of Railway Land Adjacent to Jalpaiguri Station

4902. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received repeated representations from the Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority for the relinquishment of Railway land adjacent to Jalpaiguri Station North Frontier Railway for the construction of a marketing complex ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have come to a decision, and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal for relinquishment of Railway land has been accepted by the Railway Administration and the same is under process.

#### Revision of Pay Scales in Railways

4903. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Railways various upward revisions of pay scales and increase in promotional avenues, have taken place without reference to any body/ commission, and that too without reference to or recommendation of the Third Pay Commission ; and

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

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). In order to ensure effective career planning for employees, the Ministry of Railways had been following a continuous process of review of cadres of both Gazetted and Non-Gazetted employees. This aspect has also been emphasized by the Third Pay Commission (1973) in para 17, Section B, Chapter 66, Vol. IV of its Report. On the basis of these recommendations the Government had initiated a policy of cadre review and restructuring in various departments of the Central Government including the Ministry of Railways. Accordingly, the Ministry of Railways have been conducting review and restructuring of the Gazetted and Non-Gazetted cadres of Railway employees with a view to improving promotion prospects and eliminating stagnation. Cadres Review is an on-going process and recognised Labour Associations are also associated in the process of review.

#### Number of Students in I.I.Ts.

4904. SHRI N. SELVARAJU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total admission of students to the IIT colleges in the country in the year 1983 ;

(b) how many students were admitted from Metropolitan cities, Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta ;

(c) how many students are from urban areas having population of more than one lakh ;

(d) how many students are from rural areas

(e) whether the distribution of seats is not, based on the population ; and

(f) if so, what is the reason for unequal distribution of seats for admission to these prestigious institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL) : (a) The number of students who were offered admission to the undergraduate courses at the IITs through the Joint Entrance Examination 1983 is given below :

Name of the IIT	No. of students
Bombay	295
Delhi	258
Kanpur	271
Kharagpur	377
Madras	307

(b) The number of successful candidates who sat for the JEE in the four cities of Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta is as follows :

Madras	159
Bombay	311
Delhi	322
Calcutta	231

(c) to (f). Admission to the undergraduate courses at the Institutes is strictly on the basis of performance in the Joint Entrance Examination conducted on an All-India basis except for some reservation for foreign nationals and Indian nationals resident abroad. There is no reservation/distribution of seats on population basis. According to the analysis of J.E.E. 1983, about 7% of those students who qualified in the examination had their normal residence in villages, about 20% in small towns and the rest in cities.

#### Candidates Sponsored for WHO Fellowship Discipline-wise

4905. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of candidates sponsored for the World Health Organisation Fellowship discipline-wise during the last three years ;

(b) what is the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities therein ;

(c) whether it is a fact that none of the candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities has been sponsored for certain categories ; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what remedial steps are being taken to increase their number ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7610/83].

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं०-15 के जैसलमेर-बाड़मेर सचर सेक्शन के रख-रखाव और सुधार कार्य के लिए किया गया आवंटन

4906. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं०-15 के जैसलमेर-बाड़मेर-सचर सेक्शन के रख-रखाव और सुधार कार्य के लिए धन आवंटित करने हेतु बार-बार लिखा है, परन्तु अभी तक इस काम के लिए कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस काम के लिए आवंटन कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी) : (क) से (ग) इस संबंध में राजस्थान सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Import of "Cineraria Maritima Succus"  
(Eye Drops)

4907. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of

**HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are spending foreign exchange on import of "Cineraria Maritima Succus (Eye Drops) a Homoeopathic Medicine for the use of CGHS patients and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether the same is available in India, in large quantity and if so, reasons for imports ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Indian manufacturers are thus being denied the opportunity of developing indigenous industry apart from loss of foreign exchange and setback to self-reliance ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI)** : (a) to (c). Cinerria Maritima Succus (Eye Drops) are procured through approved suppliers of CGHS for the use of CGHS patients and no direct import is made. The question of purchasing Cinerria Maritima Succus (Eye Drops) manufactured in India is under consideration.

#### Promotion of Indian Languages

4908. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO** : Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND CULTURE** be pleased state :

(a) the policy and criteria adopted for promotion of Indian Languages by his Ministry ;

(b) the grants provided therefor during the years 1981 to 1983 language-wise ;

(c) grants provided for tribal languages

by his Ministry during these years ;

(d) whether the States also have got similar schemes for development of tribal languages ;

(e) if so, the details therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON)** : (a) The policy of the Government of India is to promote and develop all Indian Languages, including classical, regional and tribal languages through a number of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Institutions set up for the purpose.

(b) Allocation of funds is not made language-wise. However, a scheme-wise statement showing the allocation of funds during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 is attached.

(c) The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is engaged on the work of development and promotion of tribal languages. Financial assistance is also provided to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian Languages including tribal languages used in India. The grants paid to the voluntary organisations for tribal languages are as under :

1981-82	Rs. 18,403/-
1982-83	Rs. 44,000/-
1983-84	Rs. 20,000/- (So far)

(d) and (e). The State Governments are free to draw up their own schemes. This Ministry has no information in this regard.



## Statement

*Scheme-wise Allocation of funds for Promotion and Development of Indian Languages during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Allocation		
		1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Grants to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Hindi.	33.00	37.00	47.00
2.	Grants to Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra.	62.52	70.17	73.07
3.	Central Hindi Directorate.	49.22	55.61	62.62
4.	Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.	20.28	21.75	24.60
5.	Regional Language Centres.	53.76	57.14	61.98
6.	Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board.	24.10	33.06	35.81
7.	Central Institute of Indian Languages.	36.10	32.50	45.65
8.	Propagation of Hindi Abroad.	12.79	12.94	12.94
9.	Correspondence Courses.	9.00	9.00	9.00
10.	Other items-CHD-Library.	0.30	0.40	0.40
11.	Production and Translation of Core Books.	3.00	3.00	3.00
12.	Financing of Programme for Book Production in Sindhi.	3.50	6.00	6.00
13.	Financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for regional languages other than Hindi.	4.05	4.50	4.50
14.	Grants to Cultural and Language Organisations.	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	Financing of Programme of Production of Books among CSTT.	7.85	8.00	8.00
16.	National Awards to authors of original standard Works in Indian Languages.	1.80	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Award of Prizes to authors in Indian Languages other than Hindi, Sanskrit and Authors' mother tongue.	0.75	0.75	0.75
18.	Award of Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Areas.	0.70	0.40	0.40
19.	Opening of Hindi Teachers Training College for Non-Hindi Speaking States.	7.00	7.00	7.00
20.	Production of Books in regional Languages at University Level.	50.00	70.00	48.42
21.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States.	27.00	24.00	24.00
22.	Opening of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking Union Territories.	3.00	3.00	3.00
23.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking Union Territories.	6.00	3.00	3.00
24.	Various schemes for propagation and development of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and other classical languages.	233.33	269.60	311.19
Total		650.05	732.82	797.33

विभिन्न अस्पतालों में रोजाना आने वाले रोगियों की संख्या

4909. श्री छांगुर राम : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, सफदरजंग अस्पताल, राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल और सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल दिल्ली में रोज आने वाले रोगियों की औसत संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन अस्पतालों में रोग-वार विशेषज्ञों की संख्या कितनी है और वे प्रतिदिन औसतन कितने रोगियों की जांच करते हैं ;

(ग) इन अस्पतालों में दाखिल किए गए रोगियों की औसत संख्या कितनी है जिनकी डाक्टर रोजाना जांच करते हैं ;

(घ) इन अस्पतालों में से प्रत्येक के नेत्र विभागों के अध्यक्षों के क्या नाम हैं और गत छः महीनों के दौरान उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितने रोगियों की जांच की ; और

(क) क्या रोगियों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए डाक्टरों की संख्या पर्याप्त है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (घ) सूचना सभापटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रंथालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या LT 7611/83]

(ख) अधिकांश अस्पतालों के पास काफी कर्मचारी हैं।

#### Development of Krishnapatam Port in East Coast

4910. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop Krishnapatam Port in East Coast ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken towards development of the Port ; and

(c) has any foreign collaboration been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The responsibility for development of minor ports vests with the respective maritime States. As per the decision of the National Development Council, funds for development of minor ports are to be covered in the State Plans and consequently Central assistance has been discontinued from 1978 onwards. The State Governments are to provide funds for the development of minor ports in their Annual Plans. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for Krishnapatam Port in VI Plan. Technical assistance is rendered to the States for development of ports as and when a specific request is made.

(c) Central Government is not aware of such a proposal.

#### Reception Line Along Platform at Azimganj Station

4911. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the lack of reception line along the platform at Azimganj junction the smooth functioning of the junction is being hampered tremendously thereby causing immense difficulties to the passengers ;

(b) if so, whether any decision regarding laying of reception line has been taken ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

#### Free pass facilities to contractors in Allahabad Division

4912. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest policy formulated by the Railway Ministry and Railway Board, as circulated under Board's circular letters No. 78/E(Coop)/14/2 dated 8 September, 1978 and No. 78/E/14/3 dated 14 September, 1979 has been implemented over Indian Railways, particularly, over Allahabad Division on Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, how many complaints against non-observance of it by Railway Administrations, have been received from Co-operative Labour Societies and action taken in each case ;

(c) whether the facility of free pass which was available to erstwhile contractors for supervising their goods and parcels handling work, held by them at more than one station and also attending Divisional Office, has been withdrawn from the Co-operative Labour Societies in Allahabad Division ; and

(d) if so, what new developments have necessitated withdrawal of this facility at

the cost of efficiency ?

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

झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने दुकानों का आबंटन

4913. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन छोटे दुकानदारों को आबंटित करने के लिए 10 नई दुकानों का निर्माण कराया था, जो झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने डेलों में सामान बेचकर अपनी आजीविका कमा रहे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन ठेले वालों को ये दुकानें आबंटित कर दी गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें ये दुकानें आबंटित की गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उन व्यक्तियों को ये दुकानें आबंटित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी.के. जाफर शरीफ) : (क) रेल की आमदनी बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से रेलवे ने झांसी रेलवे स्टेशन से बाहर 10 दुकानों का निर्माण किया था। इन दुकानों का निर्माण विशिष्ट रूप से उन्हें "ठेला वालों" के आबंटन को देखते हुए नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) दुकानों का आबंटन किया जा चुका है। 10 पट्टेदारों में से छः ठेले वाले हैं और चार बूसरे हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

दुकान नं०	पट्टेदारों का व्यौरा
1.	श्री मोहन लाल, 557, खुशीपुरा, झांसी (ठेलेवाला)
2.	श्री रामकुमार सिंघवी, 93 हिंगन करारा, झांसी
3.	श्री रामसेवक, 62, एबटगंज, सीपरी बाजार, झांसी
4.	श्री भगवानदास, 258, बंगला घाट, झांसी
5.	श्री घनश्यामदास, 594, मट्टागंज, झांसी
6.	श्री अरुणकुमार अवस्थी, 470, मट्टियागंज, झांसी (ठेलेवाला)
7.	श्री नन्दकिशोर, सीपरी बाजार, झांसी (ठेलेवाला)
8.	श्री चेतनदास, चाननगंज, सीपरी बाजार, झांसी (ठेलेवाला)
9.	श्री मुन्ना लाल मिश्रा, एबटगंज, झांसी, (ठेलेवाला)
10.	श्री सैयद अक़तर अब्बास, 130, सिविल लाइन्स, झांसी (ठेलेवाला)

Chairman of UNESCO

4914. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's candidate could not be elected as Chairman of UNESCO ;

(b) whether a similar thing had happened earlier in case of India's candidature for CHOGM at Lusaka meeting in 1972 ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take steps to ensure that such situations do not arise in future ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The main organs of UNESCO include, a General Conference, which consists of the representatives of all the Member States, an Executive Board consisting of 51 members and a Secretariat, headed by the Director-General.

The Executive Board elects from its members, a Chairman and six Vice-Chairmen. At the meeting of the Executive Board held on November 30, 1983, Shri T.N. Kaul, India's representative on the Board, was a candidate for the office of the Chairman of the Executive Board, but he was not elected.

(b) No, Sir. There was no candidate from India for CHOGM at Lusaka meeting in 1972.

(c) All efforts are made to secure widest support for India's candidate. However, it is not always possible to be sure in advance of success in such elections.

**Status of Medical Graduates under Ayurvedic System and Allopathic System**

4915. **SHRI T.S. NEGI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayurvedic system of medicine and Medical Graduates of Ayurveda are not treated on par with allopathic system and medical graduates ;

(b) if so, whether there is a wide-spread demoralisation and frustration amongst them, specially those located in rural and far off places ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the old Ayurvedic drugs are being allowed to be prescribed by allopaths whereas ayurveds are not permitted like-wise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b). Government of India have taken various steps to promote Ayurvedic System of Medicine, so as to utilise its genius in the over-all health care delivery system of the country. There has been considerable step-up in the Plan allocations for the development of this system in successive Five Year Plans. The question of raising the status of Ayurvedic Graduates, particularly their pay scales etc. also received the attention of the Govt. The 4th and 5th Joint Conferences of Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held in January and October, 1978 respectively made specific recommendations to remove, in due course, the disparities in the pay scales of the practitioners of Allopathy and Indian Systems of Medicine. The States/Union Territories have been advised to take necessary action on these recommendations.

(c) There is no bar on an allopathic doctor who is a registered medical practitioner to prescribe the Ayurvedic drugs in view of the provisions in Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules.

Some State Acts for registration of practitioners of Integrated or Indian Medicine enable such practitioners to prescribe allopathic medicines. An Ayurvedic practitioner under the above category can prescribe modern medicines..

Some State Governments have declared Ayurvedic practitioners to be registered medical practitioners under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act/Rules and these practitioners are eligible to prescribe modern medicines also.

**Introduction of new Express Trains between Howrah and Samastipur**

4916. **SHRI BHOGENDRRA JHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been persistent demands for introduction of new express trains between Howrah and Samastipur to

ease overcrowding for North Bihar passengers ; and

(b) if so, details thereof including the number of agitators arrested, prosecuted, lathi-charged at Howrah, Samastipur and Gorakhpur during the last three years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) There are at present 2 Express and 2 Passenger trains serving North Bihar and Calcutta. However, there is persistent demand for new trains.

(b) The demand is for additional trains between North Bihar and Howrah. Following an agitation at Howrah, 27 persons were arrested and prosecuted. Police had also to resort to mild lathi charge on the occasion. There was no case at Samastipur or Gorakhpur.

#### **Impact of Amended Aligarh Muslim University Act**

4917. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the working of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act which came into force more than one and half years back ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and how far the amended act has been able to achieve the objective ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b). No, Sir. Although the amended Act came into force in February, 1982, the major decision-making bodies of the University, namely, the Court and the Executive Council, have not so far been able to function properly due to litigation about their composition. In fact, meetings of both these bodies have been stayed by Court orders. Any assessment of the working of the amended Act would be possible only after these bodies have functioned in accordance with the provisions of the Act for some time.

#### **Return of India Office Library**

4918. **DR. PRATAP WAGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made to bring the India Office Library from London to India ;

(b) whether in view of a resolution adopted recently by UNESCO, Government would once again raise the demand for bringing priceless manuscripts, pictures and other arti-facts of the India Office Library to our country ;

(c) whether there is also a proposal to divide the library between India and Pakistan ; and

(d) what is the present stage of negotiations ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d). The matter regarding the acquisition of India Office Library, London has been and is still under negotiation with the Government of U.K. in consultation with the Governments of other countries concerned ; and the Government will continue to pursue the matter also keeping in view the recent Conventions on the subject adopted by the U.N./UNESCO. The question of division of the Library will arise only after the Government of U.K. agrees to transfer the Library to the countries of undivided India.

#### **Persuading Public for Manufacture of Bullock Cart in the Country**

4919. **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to persuade public for the manufacture of Bullock cart in the country to save petroleum ; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Types of Colleges

4920. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of different types of colleges, such as Government Colleges, Non-Government Colleges and Trust Body managed State-wise upto-date :

(b) the statewise number of teachers and employees in different types of colleges ;

(c) the names of States where University Grants Commission Scales are introduced and whether they have been introduced in all types of colleges ;

(d) the rates of House Rent Allowance and Dearness Allowances paid to the teachers and employees of different types of Colleges in different States ; and

(e) the names of the States where Medical Allowance is paid to teachers and employees of colleges of different types ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b).

A statement showing the number of Government and non-Government colleges in each State, and the number of teachers in them separately, in respect of the year 1981-82, is attached. In information in respect of non-teaching employees working in these colleges is not maintained in the Ministry.

(c) The University Grants Commission scales, approved from 1.1.1973, have been implemented by the State Governments for college teachers in both Government and non-Government colleges in all States except Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Kerala. These scales of pay do not apply to teachers in agricultural, medical and Veterinary Science Colleges, but the State Governments are free to sanction them these scales.

(d) and (e). House Rent, Medical and Dearness allowances to employees in colleges are sanctioned by the respective State Governments at the rates prescribed by them. Generally, these rates are the same as are admissible to corresponding categories of State Government employees. The rates of such allowances sanctioned by different State Governments from time to time are not collected and maintained. Employees in the colleges in the Union Territories are however governed by the rates of allowance sanctioned by the Central Government for corresponding employees under them.

#### Statement

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of colleges			Number of Teachers		
		Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total	Govt.	Non-Govt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	141	232	373	5,476	8,030	13,506
2.	Assam	58	87	145	2,252	2,542	4,794
3.	Bihar	39	371	410	1,114	12,545	13,659
4.	Gujarat	26	244	270	1,439	5,445	6,884
5.	Haryana	33	97	130	1,186	2,891	4,077

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15	10	25	627	189	816
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	13	40	1,455	326	1,781
8.	Karnataka	57	371	428	2,686	11,042	13,728
9.	Kerala	38	137	175	3,258	9,224	12,482
10.	Madhya Pradesh	165	186	351	5,644	3,134	8,778
11.	Maharashtra	56	538	594	4,271	15,784	20,055
12.	Manipur	21	1	22	872	18	890
13.	Meghalaya/ Nagaland	7	25	32	212	655	867
14.	Orissa	52	78	130	3,213	2,619	5,832
15.	Punjab	54	162	216	2,983	4,130	7,113
16.	Rajasthan	85	108	193	3,822	1,881	5,703
17.	Tamil Nadu	89	184	273	6,988	9,744	16,732
18.	Uttar Pradesh	60	465	525	1,980	12,743	14,723
19.	West Bengal/ Tripura/Sikkim	87	245	332	4,642	9,261	13,903
20.	Delhi	7	47	54	596	4,196	4,792
Total :		1,117	3,601	4,718	54,716	1,16,399	1,71,115

\*Excludes 164 Colleges for which data is not available.

Note : 1. Govt. Colleges are those colleges which are managed by either Central Govt. or State Govts. as the case may be.

2. Non-Govt. Colleges include all colleges under private management by trustees/local bodies/Municipalities etc. and also those constituent colleges which are run/managed by Universities but not functioning as their Departments.

3. Colleges situated in the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu, have been merged with the colleges of Punjab, Assam, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively as they are affiliated to universities in these States. Colleges in Chandigarh have been merged with the colleges in Punjab.



हिन्दी भाषा के प्रचार के लिए सहायक  
प्रोफेसर के रिक्त पद

4921. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान का प्रसासनिक ढांचा और उसके मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) संस्थान में जन सम्पर्क बढ़ाने, हिन्दी के प्रचार और उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के लिए श्रेणी वार कितने पद स्वीकृत किये गये हैं और इन पदों पर नियुक्तियां करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या संस्थान में हिन्दी अनुभाग के पर्याप्त कर्मचारी और सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई है और क्या हिन्दी भाषा के प्रचार के लिए स्वीकृत सहायक प्रोफेसर के पद को बार-बार इसका विज्ञापन करने के बावजूद रिक्त रखा गया है और साक्षात्कार देने वाले उम्मीदवारों में से चयन न किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) उपयुक्त विभागीय उम्मीदवारों को पदोन्नति देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संस्थान एक स्वायत्त शासी निकाय है जिसका प्रबन्ध संस्थान का शासी निकाय करता है। एक स्थाई वित्त समिति इस शासी निकाय की सहायता करती है। संस्थान के निदेशक प्रशासन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और वह शासी निकाय के प्रति उत्तरदायी हैं। स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, अनुसंधान तथा मूल्यांकन करना इस संस्थान के मुख्य कार्य हैं।

(ख) से (घ) इस संस्थान में जन सम्पर्क प्रचार

और हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित पदों की मंजूरी दी गई :—

- (1) सहायक प्रोफेसर (सूचना तथा हिन्दी)
- (2) उप-सम्पादक (हिन्दी)
- (3) कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक
- (4) हिन्दी अधिकारी
- (5) आशुलिपिक ग्रेड-II (हिन्दी)
- (6) आई०बी०एम० टाइपिस्ट (हिन्दी)
- (7) हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट

जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, इस संस्थान के हिन्दी अनुभाग को पर्याप्त स्टाफ दे दिया गया है। बैसे, उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों के न मिलने के कारण सहायक प्रोफेसर (हिन्दी) का पद खाली पड़ा हुआ है। इस पद को भरने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। सीधी भर्ती के लिए बाहरी उम्मीदवारों के साथ-साथ अपेक्षित शैक्षिक अर्हतायें पूरी करने वाले विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के नामों पर भी विचार किया जाता है।

#### Court Cases Against Policies of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

4922. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have filed many law suits and civil writ petitions against the actions and policies of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan ; 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) Some employees of the Sangathan have taken recourse to legal proceedings to seek redressal of their grievances.

(b) Details are being collected and will

be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

### बुडापेस्ट में फंसे भारतीय

4923. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 23 जून, 1983 के नव-भारत टाइम्स में सैंकड़ों भारतीय बुडापेस्ट में फंसे शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार में दिए गए तथ्य सही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए दोषी ट्रेवेल एजेंटों के नाम क्या हैं और अब तक उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) बुडापेस्ट में बिना सहारे दर-दर भटकने वाले ये सैंकड़ों भारतीय किन स्थानों के हैं और क्या उनको भारत वापस लाया गया है अथवा उनके साथ क्या हुआ है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) से (ग) लगभग 150 भारतीय हंगरी में फंस गए थे। ये व्यक्ति छोटे-छोटे दलों में हंगरी गए थे। इनमें से अधिकांश लोग पंजाब के थे।

बुडापेस्ट स्थित भारतीय राजदूतावास उन्हें नियमों के अधीन सभी संघ सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए उनसे सम्पर्क बनाये रहा था। फंसे हुए इन व्यक्तियों में से केवल 3 व्यक्ति ही सरकारी खर्च पर भारत वापस भेजने जाने के लिए भारतीय राजदूतावास के पास आए। बाद में इन तीनों ने भी इसका लाभ नहीं उठाया।

फंसे हुए ये सभी व्यक्ति अब हंगरी से अपने आप अपने-अपने मन्तव्य स्थानों के लिए चले गए हैं।

भारत सरकार इस विषय में पूरी जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए और ऐसे उपाय करने के लिए इस मामले की जांच कर रही है जिससे कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएँ कम की जा सकें।

### Repair of National Highway No. 13 from Sholapur Onwards

4924. SHRI K.B. CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly opened vehicular traffic is facing many hazards on the National Highway No. 13 from Sholapur onwards ;

(b) if so, reasons for such immediate damage to this important National Highway ;

(c) what measures have been taken to repair it ; and

(d) number of bridges on National Highway No. 13 in Bijapur District which are yet to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c): Sholapur-Bijapur road, NH-13, is partly in Maharashtra and partly in Karnataka. In Maharashtra the road is generally good and is in traffic worthy condition. In Karnataka, due to some major bridges falling on this alignment the completion of which is time consuming, alternative routes through the existing State roads totalling to about 25 Km. are being maintained as temporary links to allow the traffic to move on this National Highway. Report of damages both on the temporary links and the permanent alignment were received during 1982 and estimates amounting to Rs. 83 lakhs were sanctioned for restoration of damages. These works are in various stages of progress. Further damages have, however taken place due to this year's monsoon, and for restoration of these damages necessary estimates amounting to Rs. 44 lakhs are being sanctioned.

(d) Four minor bridges in Karnataka on NH-13 are yet to be completed.

### Shooting Down of Korean Airliner

4925. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether United States has suggested that India, along with other third world countries, should impose restrictions on Soviet air flights ;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion came at a meeting where a high ranking Indian diplomat had been called by the State Department for a briefing of the US response to the Soviet shooting of the Korean Airliner ; and

(c) what action India took in regard to the shooting of a Korean Airliner by the Soviet Union ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) and (b). On 6th September, 1983 the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Europe Divn) of the US State Department called representatives of Missions in Washington from "third world and neutral countries" for a briefing on the shooting down of the Korean airliner on September 1, 1983. A diplomat from the Embassy of India, Washington attended this briefing.

In his briefing the US official said, *inter alia*, that the United States would like all countries to review their civil aviation relations with the Soviet Union. Specifically it was suggested by the official that all countries take such measures as suspension of the operations of the Soviet Airlines, Aeroflot from 60 to 90 days.

(c) The two statements made by the official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, and the text of the statement made by the Indian Representative to the Special Session of the ICAO Council convened on 15-16 September, 1983 are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7612/83].

**Danger to Bridge over Godavari River  
due to Release of Flood Water from  
Srirama Sagar Project**

4926. **SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently when Srirama Sagar

Irrigation Project released about seven lakh cusecs of water through flood gates, the bridge over Godavari river which is just below the project on National Highway No. 7 between Adilabad and Nizamabad Districts in Andhra Pradesh was in great danger ;

(b) what is the total capacity of flood discharge from Srirama Sagar Project and the capacity the bridge which can withstand ;

(c) whether the bridge will be washed away immediately if water from Srirama Sagar Project is discharged through flood gates to its full capacity ;

(d) if so, whether he is planning to construct new bridge which can withstand the total flood discharges and if so, when it will start and be completed ; and

(e) if not, whether he is aware of the fact that this bridge is the oldest link between North and South India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) On 11.8.83 a release of about 8.8 lakhs cusecs of water from Sri Rama Sagar Project coupled with 1.3 lakhs cusecs discharge from Swarna River raised the water level of this bridge above springing level.

(b) 16 lakhs cusecs and 9.56 lakhs cusecs respectively.

(c) The bridge will be in great danger in case full discharge capacity of this project is released.

(d) Reconstruction of this bridge is not provided in the VI Five Year Plan.

(e) Yes, Sir.

**High level body for conducting Trade  
Union elections in Railways**

4927. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any monitoring high level body to conduct the fair and free Trade Union elections in the Railways in

various levels starting from Branch, Division, Zonal and at All India level ;

(b) if not, whether he will consider to set-up a machinery to conduct the elections in the Railway Trade Union by secret ballot ; and

(c) what is the basis of verification of membership claimed by the recognised trade unions in the Railways ?

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

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) In terms of the provisions of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, every registered Trade Union is required to send annually to the Registrar of Trade Unions concerned a general statement covering all details concerning the Trade Union. From these annual statements, the Railway Administrations have been in a position to know the membership of the various registered Trade Unions.

तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी से फाल्तू हिस्से पुर्जे प्राप्त करना

4928. श्री बापूसाहिब पकलेकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर के लिए फाल्तू हिस्से पुर्जे प्राप्त करने के लिए हाल ही में पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ समझौता किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समझौते का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यह समझौता करने के पहले इस मामले में सरकार ने अन्य कौन से देशों के साथ बातचीत की थी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य की सरकार के साथ सिद्धान्त में यह समझौता हो गया है कि जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य द्वारा जिन फाल्तू पुर्जों के दिये जाने की संभावना है वे सिर्फ तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर में ही इस्तेमाल किए जाएंगे जिस पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा एसोसिएशन के सुरक्षा संबंधी उपाय लागू होते हैं। लेकिन ऐसे फाल्तू पुर्जों की सप्लाय के संबंध में जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य के साथ वाणिज्य-करार को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने तारापुर परमाणु बिजली घर के लिए इटली से भी फाल्तू पुर्जे हासिल करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार को यह भी उम्मीद है कि अमरीका ऐसे फाल्तू पुर्जों को देने के अपने वचन का पालन करेगा जो अन्य स्रोतों से उपलब्ध न हो सकें।

Price of 200 Kv. Electron Microscope purchased by Institute of Technology of B.H.U.

4929. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 200 Kv. Electron Microscope has been purchased by the Institute of Technology through Messers Toshiwal and Co. (Japan) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same equipment was purchased by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi for much less an amount (about 15 lakhs) ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). The Banaras Hindu University and the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, purchased 200 Kv. Electron Microscopes through Messers Toshiwal Brothers (Delhi) Private Limited, who are the sole Agents of M/s. Jeol Limited, Tokyo, Japan, the manufacturers of the equipment. According to the information furnished by them, the price paid for the equipment is as follows :

#### Banaras Hindu University

The basic instrument costs US \$221,950 plus air freight charges at 6½%. A special discount of 4% was given by the manufacturers.

#### National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi

Cost (Paid in foreign currency)	Rs. 20,93,304/-
Air freight (Paid in Indian currency)	Rs. 1,88,322/-
Insurance (Paid in Indian currency)	Rs. 68,857/-
	-----
	Rs. 23,50,483/-
Indian Agent's Commission	Rs. 37,280/-
	-----
	Rs. 23,87,763/-
	-----

The Banaras Hindu University also obtained several accessories necessary for a variety of experiments to be carried out at the National Electron Microscope Facility being established in the Institute of Technology of the University at an additional cost of US \$159,780 plus air freight.

#### Change of name from Manager to Supervisor of Catering Section

4930. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Managers of the Catering Section of the Southern Railway,

regarding their objection to change of their name from Managers to Supervisors ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government ;

(c) whether the Government would consider their demand to retain the name of the Manager sympathetically ; and

(d) 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

(a) to (d). A representation has been received from the Catering Staff of Southern Railway in regard to change of designation of certain Group 'C' categories of Catering Staff in the Commercial Department. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the Ministry of Railways have standardised the designations of, *inter alia*, various categories of staff in the Catering Department after a detailed study. This has been implemented all over the Indian Railway System. The Ministry of Railways have carefully considered the representation but do not consider any immediate change necessary. The Ministry will also await the recommendations, if any, of the Fourth Central Pay Commission which has been appointed by the Government to consider any further changes in designations of all categories of staff including Catering Staff.

#### Research work on Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru

4931. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of research work done by the research students for their P.Hd. degrees in subjects concerning Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhism, Nehruism ;

(b) the number of research works done

by the research students, on Marxism-Leninism ; and

(c) the topics concerning researches referred to in parts (a) and (b) on which P.Hd. has been awarded and the topics on which research work is going on ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). Over 38,000 students are registered for research degrees in various Universities. Information on the topics for which all these students are registered is not collected, compiled and maintained. The information sought in reply to the question is therefore not available.

#### Iranian Threat of Closing Hormuz Strait

4932. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the threat by Iran about closure of Strait of Hormuz which would affect supplies to India also ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have voiced their concern over this threat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of reported statements made from time to time by Iranian authorities concerning action they might take in regard to the straits of Hormuz under certain circumstances.

As is well known, India is concerned at the situation arising out of the war between Iran and Iraq, two fellow members of the Non-aligned Movement, with both of whom India has friendly relations. Government have repeatedly voiced their concern at the danger inherent in the growing escalation and internationalisation of the conflict.

#### जांचाधीन रेलवे कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्ति के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र करना

4933. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर, सार्वजनिक ड्यूटी करने वाले यात्रा टिकट निरीक्षकों जैसे रेल कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध, जबकि वे भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में पकड़े जाते हैं, सतर्कता के मामले बनाए जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मामले में कार्यवाही करते समय सरकार उन भ्रष्ट कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्ति के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र करती है जिससे कि इसकी तुलना उसके आय के स्रोत से की जा सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो बीकानेर डिब्रीजन (उत्तर रेलवे) में ऐसे कितने मामले जांचाधीन हैं और उन मामलों पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सम्पत्ति का ब्योरा देने का है जिनके विरुद्ध सतर्कता मामले चलाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां। सतर्कता के मामलों को कदाचारों/अनियमितताओं के विशिष्ट आरोपों वाली सदाशयी शिकायतों के आधार पर पंजीकृत किया जाता है।

(ख) किसी संदिग्ध कर्मचारी की सम्पत्ति से सम्बन्धित सूचना लेना उस स्थिति में आवश्यक हो जाता है जब कर्मचारी की आय से ज्ञात साधनों के अनुपात से उसकी परिसम्पत्तियों के अधिक होने की सम्भावना हो।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) ऊपर भाग (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**थालतेज में अन्तर्देशीय कन्टेनर डिपो का खोला जाना**

4934. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में अहमदाबाद के पास स्थित थालतेज में एक अन्तर्देशीय कन्टेनर डिपो खोलने हेतु प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस तथ्य के होते हुये कि विरमगाम में इस प्रयोजन के लिए इमारत और अन्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं वहां पर ऐसे डिपो क्यों नहीं खोले जाते हैं ; और

(ग) थालतेज में ऐसे एक डिपो के लिए भूमि के अधिग्रहण संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक हितों के लिए एक इनलैंड कन्टेनर डिपो स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था। इस उद्देश्य के लिए थालतेज का स्थल चुना गया था।

(ख) सम्भव स्थान के रूप में वीरमगाम की उपयुक्तता की गुजरात की राज्य सरकार, गुजरात चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एंड इन्डस्ट्री शिपिंग लाइन्स, सीमाशुल्क आयुक्त और रेलों के परामर्श से विस्तृत जांच की गयी थी। वीरमगाम सहित सभी सम्भव स्थलों पर विचार किये जाने के बाद उनके द्वारा यह सिफारिश की गयी थी कि इनलैंड कन्टेनर डिपो थालतेज में स्थापित किया जाये।

(ग) थालतेज के कुछ भूमि मालिकों ने

गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय में अधिग्रहण की कार्यवाही के विरुद्ध दावा दायर किया है और मामला न्यायाधीन है।

**Amount Allotted to States from Solatium Fund Authority for road accident victims.**

4935. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Solatium Fund Authority for assisting accident victims ; and

(b) if so, the total amount allotted so far to the States for paying compensation to the road accident victims as envisaged in Solatium Fund Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Solatium Fund Authority has already been set up under clause 3 of Solatium Fund Scheme, 1982 vide Ministry of Shipping and Transport Notification No. S.O. 800(E) dated 12-11-1982.

(b) So far a sum of Rs. 25.55 lakhs (Rupees Twenty five lakhs and fifty five thousand only) has been allotted to different State Govts. for paying compensation to the road accident victims as envisaged in the Solatium Fund Scheme.

**Change in Category from Clerks to Guards**

4936. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Scheduled Caste Clerks/ Senior Clerks, if any of the Loco Chhabhagh, Lucknow, had applied to the General Manager (P) Northern Railways for a change in Guard's category since 1981 and how many of them, if any, have passed the selection for the change ;

(b) how many of the selected persons have since been allowed to change the

category of service from Clerks/Senior Clerks to that of Guard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

### बर्मा में असम के उग्रवादियों को प्रशिक्षण

4937. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या असम के कुछ उग्रवादी तत्वों को बर्मा में हथियारों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है और ये उग्रवादी तत्व हथियारों से सुसज्जित होकर भारतीय क्षेत्र में अशांति पैदा कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस संदर्भ में राज्य के विभिन्न स्थानों पर विभिन्न प्रकार के अवैध हथियार भी बरामद किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस खतरनाक स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) से (ग) इस आशय की खबरें समय-समय पर देखने में आती रहीं हैं। सरकार इन पर गौर कर रही है लेकिन निश्चित रूप से अभी कुछ सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है।

### Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in South Asia

4938. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has reiterated its opposition to the proposal to set up a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia ; and

(b) if so, the purpose behind the opposition ?

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

(b) India believes that the whole world should be free of nuclear weapons. Nuclear disarmament is indivisible ; it cannot be piecemeal in terms of geographical extent. Also, as a matter of principle, India cannot subscribe to the legitimization of the possession of nuclear weapons by a few powers by agreeing to live under their professedly benign protection in the guise of a nuclear free weapon zone. Further, the movement and deployment of nuclear weapons in various regions of the world by the nuclear weapon States is fundamentally irreconcilable with the idea of nuclear weapon free-zones. We are, therefore, of the general view that the nuclear weapon free zone idea has become unrealistic.

As regards the specific proposal for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia, India has always been of the firm view that such regional arrangements cannot be imposed from outside or even foisted from within a region ; they should be developed and matured within the region concerned. South Asia cannot be treated in isolation as it is only a sub-region of the region of Asia and the Pacific, and it is necessary to take into account the security environment of the region as a whole. The existence of nuclear weapons in the region of Asia and the Pacific and the presence of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean complicate the security environment of the region as a whole and make the situation particularly inappropriate for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the sub-region of South Asia.

### New Lines and Conversion of M.G. Lines into B.G. in Gujarat (Western Railway)

4939. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) details of the progress made in construction of new lines and changing metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines in Gujarat on the Western Railway Sector ;



(b) whether any work has stopped due to lack of funds ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether the sanctioned works would be completed within the time-bound period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) Progress of approved new line and gauge conversion (M.G. to B.G.) railway projects in Gujarat is given below :

1. Kapadvanj-Modasa (BG) new line —9% (Approx.)
2. Bhuj-Naliya (MG) New line —15% (Approx.)
3. Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar conversion from MG to BG —82% (Approx.)

(b) to (d). Works are being progressed according to the available resources and relative priorities.

**Assistance Pledged by India for Palestine Refugees**

**4940. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of assistance cash, kind and services, pledged by India to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the details of scholarships for higher studies and training facilities to Palestinian students in the country ; and

(b) the details of the assistance to be given for this cause for the next year ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) Since 1976, India has been pledging Rs. 1 lakh in kind as annual assistance to UNRWA until 1978 when our annual assistance was raised to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. In 1982 we raised our con-

tribution to Rs. 2 lakhs. In 1983 we also made an ad hoc contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs in cash.

Against allocation of 10 scholarships since 1980-81, Palestinian students have used 12, 14 and 17 seats for academic years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively.

(b) India has pledged Rs. 2 lakhs for 1984. India has allocated 10 scholarships for Palestinian students for 1983-84.

**Recruitment by Calcutta Metro Railway Administration**

**4941. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Metro Railway Administration is recruiting only outsiders for its permanent posts ;

(b) if so, why the claims of long-serving suitable casual workers are being ignored ; and

(c) whether the present recruitment policy will be changed to provide at least a percentage of permanent appointment to those working as casual labour on this project for a long period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) There are at present no permanent posts in the Metro Railway Calcutta.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter is under examination.

**Refusal of Admission of Appearing in Examination at Varanasi Centres**

**4942. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that candidates coming from West Bengal for appearing in the Railway Service Commission Examination

at Sanatan Dharma College and the Ram Piari Rastogi Vidyalaya Centres, Varanasi on the 27th November, 1983 were refused admission at the Centres ;

(b) is it also a fact that no official of the Commission was available at those Centres to guide the examinees ; and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative what steps are being taken by the concerned Ministry to rectify ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Candidates from West Bengal were to appear in Ram Piari Rastogi Vidyalaya Centre and none at Sanatan Dharma College Centre. Some candidates, who were not eligible to appear in the examination, but who turned up at the Centres, were refused admission at the Centres. 411 eligible candidates took the examination peacefully.

(b) Since Railway Service Commissions do not have enough officers to man all the Centres, other Railway officers are, coopted to work as Officers-in-charge of the Centres. Accordingly, Officers-in-charge were available at all the Centres including the above two.

(c) Since the eligible candidates have already taken the examination in the above two Centres and there were Officers-in-charge in each of these Centres, no further rectification is called for.

#### Conversion of Katpadi-Tirupati Metre Gauge Line

4943. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made about the survey to convert Katpadi-Tirupati metre gauge line into broad gauge ; and

(b) when the scheme will be executed ?

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

Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of M.G. section from Tirupati to Pakala and a parallel B.G. line from Pakala to Katpadi has been taken in hand, 50% of the Engineering Survey and 15% of the Traffic Survey have since been completed.

(b) A decision on this project will be taken after the report of the survey is received and examined.

#### इसराइल में रह रहे भारतीयों का वापस आना

4944. श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर० ब्रौधरी :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इसराइल में रह रहे भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को भारत वापस आने में भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनका भारत वापस आना सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए कुछ उपाय करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि इसराइल में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को भारत वापस आने में किन्हीं कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

#### छात्रावास सुविधा सहित "गर्ल्स स्कूल"

4945. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि देश के दूर-दराज तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सड़क संचार का अभाव है और वहाँ मिडिल तथा हाई स्कूल 15-20 किलोमीटर दूर हैं और पैदल चल कर जाना पड़ता है, इसलिए लड़कियाँ अपनी पढ़ाई प्राथमिक या मिडिल स्तर पर छोड़ देती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में कम से कम एक छात्रावास सहित एक स्कूल खोलने के लिए अनुदान देने का है ताकि लड़कियों को अपनी पढ़ाई प्राथमिक स्तर पर न छोड़नी पड़े और महिला शिक्षा सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय नीति वास्तविक रूप में लागू हो सके ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यह शैक्षिक संस्थान कब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) :** (क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा आयोजित (30 फ़रवरी, 1978 की यथास्थिति के अनुसार) चौथे अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 26.42% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को 5 किलोमीटर के अन्दर मिडिल स्तर की कक्षाओं की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी। इसी प्रकार से 81.2% ग्रामीण जनसंख्या के लिए 8 किलोमीटर के अन्दर उच्चतम माध्यमिक कक्षाओं की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**देश में निराश्रित विधवाओं/बूढ़ों और विकलांगों की राज्य-वार संख्या**

4946. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में निराश्रित विधवाओं, बूढ़ों और विकलांगों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) राज्यों द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष उनके कल्याण पर खर्च की जा रही धनराशि को देखते हुये सभी हकदार व्यक्तियों को कब तक लाभ मिलने की संभावना है ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी०के० थुंगल) :** (क) 1981 जनगणना ने बूढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित की है जिससे 60 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वर्ग के व्यक्तियों का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव है। 1981 में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्धित एक सर्वेक्षण किया था। निराश्रित विधवाओं की संख्या का अनुमान लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) दो विवरण, एक 60 और इससे अधिक आयु के बूढ़ व्यक्तियों का अनुमान दर्शाने वाला और दूसरा विकलांग व्यक्तियों का अनुमान दर्शाने वाला, सभापटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [ग्रंथालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या LT-7613/83]

(ग) इन श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए तैयार की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत सभी पात्र व्यक्तियों को शामिल करने के लिए कोई समयरचना निश्चित नहीं की गई है।

#### Planning for Ports

4947. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great need for Port Planning and properly co-ordinated and well matched cooperation for improving Port Performance Programmes in the country; and

(b) if, so, what steps are being taken by the Central Government in regard thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) and (b). The need for planned development of major ports is fully recognized by the Government. To ensure a coordinated approach to planning, the user Ministries are also represented on the Working Groups set up under the directions of the Planning Commission for formulation of the Five Year Plans. The major ports' development schemes are taken up for implementation after they are approved and the requisite funds are provided in the Annual Plans.

As regards performance, the productivity of the ports is monitored closely.

**Expenditure on Integrated Child Development Scheme and its Working in Gujarat**

4948. **SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes and projects are being carried out in various parts of Gujarat and other States on Integrated Children Development Schemes ;

(b) if so, the details of schemes which were carried out from 1 December, 1980 to 30 June, 1983 ;

(c) the details of such schemes and projects proposed to be carried out during 1983, 1984 and 1985 ;

(d) what is the procedure etc., for monitoring the same ;

(e) how much amount have been spent on establishment, administration and development thereof during these years ; and

(f) how much amount have been incurred by any foreign agency towards these schemes ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND**

**CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the years 1980-81 to 1982-83, a total of 22 new Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects were sanctioned and the 7 old Centrally Sponsored ICDS Projects were continued.

(c) 18 additional Centrally Sponsored ICDS Projects are sanctioned for 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the 29 old centrally sponsored projects are continued.

(d) Integrated Child Development Services Projects are monitored closely through monthly progress reports obtained from each project and quarterly progress reports obtained from the State Governments. Assistance of All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Medical Colleges is also taken in the monitoring of health and nutrition components of the programme.

(e) During the period 1980-81 to 1982-83, total grants of Rs. 1.83 crores were given by the Central Government to the Government of Gujarat for the ICDS Programme. This includes 3% provision for establishment at State and District levels. These figures do not include expenditure on training and supplementary nutrition.

(f) UNICEF provides assistance for consultancy, training, supplies, equipment, monitoring, research and evaluation. USAID assistance will be utilised for 11 ICDS Projects in Panchmahals District, Gujarat, for 6 years, commencing from the current year. CARE and WFP food commodities are also utilised in some ICDS Projects. Most of the assistance is received in kind.

**Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officials in UGC and Central Universities**

4949. **SHRI K. ARJUNAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total strength of the officials in University Grants Commission and in each

central university ;

(b) how many among them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) names of the central universities which filled up the reserved quota ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (c). A statement giving the information as available with the Ministry is attached. (See Cols. 117—120).

#### Composition of Commonwealth Secretariat

4950. **SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the composition of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the official international organisation of the Commonwealth ;

(b) the number of senior staff, other staff, the mode of their selection and appointment, the salary and range and their country-wise break-up ;

(c) the number of staff drawn from India its comparison with other member countries ;

(d) the total financial budget and India's involvement into the Commonwealth Secretariat ; and

(e) the efforts made to induct higher proportion of Indians in the staff of that Secretariat ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) The Secretariat consists of a Secretary General, two Deputy Secretaries General, two Assistant Secretaries General and other officers who assist the Secretary General in matters relating to administration, economic affairs, export market development, food production and rural development, information,

international affairs, law, science, education, fellowships and training, management development, medical woman and development, youth, general technical assistance. In addition Regional Centres of the Commonwealth Youth Programme are located in Zambia, India and Guyana, each headed by a Director.

(b) The staff strength in the Secretariat is determined in accordance with functional requirements and the need for efficiency. While precise figures are not available for the subordinate staff, the number of senior officers in the Secretariat, including its Regional Centres, is currently 61.

The Secretary General is appointed by Commonwealth Heads of Governments collectively. The Deputy Secretaries General are appointed by Commonwealth Heads of Governments acting through their representatives in London. Other senior staff are appointed by the Secretary General who has the discretion to appoint senior officers to the service of the Secretariat from among panels of names submitted by Commonwealth Governments, the paramount consideration being the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity, due regard being paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible within the Commonwealth.

The Secretary General has authority to make appointments of junior staff.

The salary and range of the staff of the Secretariat are reviewed periodically taking into account various factors such as salaries at selected High Commissions in London, salaries in the British Civil Service and salaries in other international organisations, keeping in mind the need for economy while at the same time ensuring that the Secretariat must be able to recruit persons of standing and with high professional skills from as wide a spectrum of Commonwealth countries as is practical.

(c) The number of senior officers from India in the Secretariat is 6 compared with 16 from Britain, 5 from Australia, 3 from Canada, 2 from New Zealand, and 4 from Sri Lanka.

## Statement

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total No. of staff*	Category of posts	No. of SC.	No. of S.T.	Remarks	
University Grants Commission	575	Group A } Group B } Group C } Group D }	80	20	Information as on 20-12-1983	
Aligarh Muslim University	236 1990 2112	Group A and B Group C Group D	1 19 448	— 8 19	Information as on 1.1.1981	
Banaras Hindu University	80 192 2287 2713	Group A Group B Group C Group D	— — 48 650	— — — 38	Information as on 1.1.1982	
Delhi University	135 1839 556	Group A and B Group C Group D	— 80 136	— — 5	Information as on 1.1.1982	
Hyderabad University	16 32 215 249	Group A Group B Group C Group D	— — 11 54	— — 1 9	Information as on 1.1.1983	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Information as on 1.1.1983
Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	60	3	—		
	Group B	49	1	—		
	Group C	482	37	1		
	Group D	477	140	1		
North-Eastern Hill University	Group A and B	64	—	32		Information as on 1.1.1981
	Group C	307	—	202		
	Group D	300	21	150		
Visva Bharati University	Group A	45	—	—		Information as on 1.1.1983
	Group B	52	—	1		
	Group C	649	42	1		
	Group D	634	104	85		

\* Non-teaching staff in case of Central Universities.

(d) The Secretariat's Budget for 1982-83 (excluding the Commonwealth Science, Council, Commonwealth Youth Programme and the CFTC) is £4,206,310. India's contribution at 3.02% is £126,933. The budget for the CSC, CYP and CFTC for 1982-83 with India's contribution (in brackets are respectively, £286,000 (£23,150); £967,077 (£43,500); £15,675,675 (£715,000).

(e) It will be seen from the figures supplied above that India is not under represented amongst the senior staff of the Secretariat. The question of special efforts to induct higher proportion of Indians in the staff of that Secretariat, therefore, does not arise.

#### Setting-up of Women's Bureau by Commonwealth Secretariat

4951. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of the meetings and activities organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat for the enhancement of the status and role of women and provision of training and opportunities for employment ;

(b) whether women's bureau had also been set up by the Secretariat ; and

(c) if so, the details including its functions, objectives and achievements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Under the Commonwealth Women and Development Programme, high priority has been given to the need to increase the ability of women to influence important decisions so that they reflect more effectively the interests of women. This has been pursued through consultancies in several countries carried out both by programme staff and by commissioned experts. In addition, the Secretariat organised a training course for senior women executives in African countries. The Programme is giving increasing attention to action designed to bring about a more purposeful approach to employment for women. The emphasis in the current phase

of activity is on analysing the employment problems of women in order to develop national strategies to increase their access to jobs. In follow up work, the programme envisages a more active role as a consultant to Governments in securing action in this field. Two workshops held in the 1982-83 year, in India, Zambia and Barbados, brought together those concerned with women's employment to identify and promote specific approaches to enlarging opportunities for women. The conclusions of these workshops are to form the basis of expert group meetings to give definition to employment strategies to tackle the problems of women's poverty. Among issues to be studied are the effectiveness of financial institutions created give women access to credit, non-Governmental strategies for employment creation with a view to the possibility of large-scale replication, and the potential of official programmes, such as India's special components plan, as a mechanism for the allocation of resources to women.

The Programme conducted workshop on the implementation of the WHO Code on marketing breast-milk substitutes, in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF in Zimbabwe in January, 1983. Two regional workshops aimed at increasing the capacity of national women's agencies in small island states to influence Government were organised by the Programme.

An inter regional workshop on planning in small states was organised by the Programme in Papua New Guinea to make high-level officials more aware of the need for new orientations in planning to advance the interests of women.

The Programme followed this up by commissioning regional consultants to provide advisory services to the participating Caribbean and Pacific states. In May 1983, a seminar on employment strategies was held for economists, development planners, and interested groups in the Caribbean.

The Programme is also commissioning studies on some interrelated aspects of women's employment. Another set of studies is intended to suggest ways in which women



who now spend hours in collecting firewood and water can be helped by simple technologies. Another study, being undertaken in collaboration with a major international women's organisation, is to assess the effectiveness of the organisation's approach to providing tube wells to villages in India.

(b) The Women and Development Programme was set up towards the end of 1980 as a unit within the Secretariat to assist countries in the Commonwealth in their efforts to improve the position of women.

(c) The functions of the Women and Development Programme of the Secretariat is to help women increase their own ability to respond to their needs and advance their interests, including their capacity to influence official policy and decision-making within their countries. An important aim has been to create and strengthen national women's bureaux which can be resource for both women and Governments.

The activities of the Women and Development Programme Unit of the Secretariat have been broadly summarised in part (a) above.

**बीकानेर डिब्बोजन में नियुक्त ट्रेवलिंग टिकट  
एग्जामिनरों के विरुद्ध सतर्कता के  
मामले**

4952. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को मालूम है कि सार्वजनिक ड्यूटी पर भ्रष्टाचार में अंतर्ग्रस्त कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सतर्कता के मामले चलाए जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कोई ऐसे नियम हैं कि इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सतर्कता मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल के दौरान उन्हें नियुक्त किए गए डिब्बोजन/जोन से दूसरे डिब्बोजन/जोन/मुख्यालय में स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तरी रेलवे के बीकानेर डिब्बोजन में नियुक्त ट्रेवलिंग टिकट एग्जामिनरों

को उस डिब्बोजन से कहीं और स्थानान्तरित किया जाना था क्योंकि उनके विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के मामले थे ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उन कर्मचारियों को स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उन्हें स्थानान्तरित किया गया था अथवा क्या वे अभी भी उन्हीं स्थानों पर नियुक्त हैं, जहां उनके विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के मामले आरम्भ किए गए थे ;

(च) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की है ; और

(छ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं, परन्तु प्रशासनिक हिदायतें अवश्य मौजूद हैं कि कदाचार में लिप्त पकड़े गये कर्मचारियों को अन्तर्मण्डलीय स्थानान्तरण पर भेजा जाना चाहिए ।

(ग) वर्ष 1983 में, सतर्कता मामले के कारण बीकानेर मंडल के किसी चल टिकट परीक्षक के प्रस्तावित स्थानान्तरण का कोई मामला नहीं था ।

(घ) से (छ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Reduction in off-take of Wagons by  
Railways from Wagon Industry**

4953. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have taken a decision to reduce their off-take of wagons from the wagon industry during 1984-85 ;

(b) whether it would adversely affect the wagon industry which has been troubled

with persistently low capacity utilisation for some years ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the afore-said decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir. The off-take of wagons is consistent with the funds outlay.

(b) The off-take of wagons during the 4th and 5th Five Year Plan periods was around 11000 wagons in terms of four wheelers per annum. The target for 1984-85 would be much higher than this figure. Thus, there has been a significant improvement in the capacity utilisation of wagon industry.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Introduction of Mechanisation at Cochin Port

4954. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce mechanisation at Cochin Port ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal aimed at achieving total mechanisation for the handling of general cargo at the port. However, under the Integrated Development Project, a mechanical unloader is to be erected at the fertiliser berth by the FACT for handling their fertiliser raw-materials in bulk. Further, two tyre mounted transfer cranes and two forklift trucks are proposed to be procured for handling of containers at the stack yard to provide facilities for handling of containers.

#### Proposal of West Bengal Government to extend Bus Service upto Tripura via Bangladesh

4955. SHRI AJAY BISWAS : Will the

Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government made any proposal to extend bus service upto Tripura via Bangladesh considering the present lack of communication of Tripura with the rest of the country ;

(b) whether West Bengal Government had requested the Central Government to take up the issue with the Bangladesh Government so that the scheme could be introduced ;

(c) whether Central Government have started any negotiation with the Bangladesh Government in this respect ;

(d) if so, what is the progress of the discussion ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) to (e). In the absence of any formal Motor Vehicle Commercial Traffic Agreement with Bangladesh, there is no passenger road-traffic between the two countries. However, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission is working out details of an agreement which inter-alia includes identification of routes for operation of passenger traffic between the two countries.

#### Railway accidents due to sabotage

4956. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of Sabotage in Railways have resulted into derailment of goods and passenger trains for the last one year ;

(b) how many people died and how many injured because of these accidents ;

(c) how much compensation was paid to the injured and the families of the deceased ; and

(d) what was the quantum of maximum and minimum compensation paid to the families of deceased and in what case it was maximum and in what case it was minimum ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** (a) and (b). During 1982-83, ten trains derailed due to sabotage/suspected sabotage. These included 7 passenger trains and 3 goods trains. In these accidents 2 persons were killed and 7 injured. During April to November, 1983, 7 such derailments occurred involving 6 passenger trains and 1 goods train, resulting in death of 19 persons and injuries to 99.

(c) and (d). No claim has been paid in respect of these cases so far.

**Demand for Additional CGHS Dispensaries/ Hospital in Gurgaon**

**4957. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of Estimates Committee's recommendation, the present CGHS dispensary in Gurgaon is still not centrally located ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Civil Hospital, Gurgaon has not been extending full cooperation for providing facilities to Central Government employees ;

(c) whether any demand for additional dispensaries and R.K. Puram type Gynaecological hospital has been made for Gurgaon ; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) It has been decided in principle to shift the CGHS dispensary Gurgaon to a centrally located area, on availability of suitable building.

(b) No. The Haryana Government has

agreed to provide Hospital facilities to CGHS beneficiaries residing in Gurgaon.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Programmes for Education in Backward Areas**

**4958. SHR. P.K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan had envisaged the creative of suitable educational facilities in backward areas and for deprived groups ;

(b) if so, how far this programme has been implemented ;

(c) whether the targets set in the Sixth Plan in this respect are likely to be achieved ; and

(d) if not, the expected shortfall and the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d). The Sixth Five Year Plan accords the highest priority to expansion of educational facilities at the elementary stage of education consistent with its inclusion in the Minimum Needs Programme and the New 20 Point Programme. A large percentage of the unenrolled children is from backward areas and deprived sections. Universalisation of Elementary Education is envisaged by 1990.

During the Sixth Plan it is proposed to enrol 180 lakh additional children at the elementary stage in formal elementary stage in formal schools. This target is likely to be exceeded.

To promote education of the weaker sections of the society who are not able to avail of the formal school facilities, a programme of non-formal education has been launched. Special central financial assistance

is given to the nine educationally backward states for this purpose. This programme is picking up fast.

In the field of Adult Education it is contemplated to cover the entire illiterate population of the age-group 15-35 by 1990. The State Governments have been advised to give priority to backward areas in locating adult education centres. Progress reports received from States/Union Territories reveal that coverage of weaker/deprived sections of society has been maintaining steady progress.

National level organisations like UGC, NCERT, and NIEPA also give special attention to promotion of education in backward areas and of deprived sections.

#### Tirur-Cochin Railway Line

4959. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct Tirur-Cochin rail line in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Delhi Government Aided Senior Secondary Schools

4960. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and name of Government Senior Secondary Schools and the Government Aided Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) the number of applications received in each Government Senior Secondary School and the Government Aided Senior Secondary School in Delhi and New Delhi for admission in classes I to V for the years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 ;

(c) the number of students admitted in these schools in class I to V in the same years and the criteria for selection of those students ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to provide admissions for all the students who apply for admission in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) As reported by the Delhi Administration, there are 353 Govt. Senior Secondary Schools and 129 Govt. Aided Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi. A list of such schools is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-7614/83]

(b) and (c). All the Government/Government Aided Senior Secondary Schools under the Delhi Administration do not run classes I to V. However, the number of applications received and that of students admitted in classes I to V, where these classes are run, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7614/83]

As regards the criteria for selection, it may be stated that admissions are regulated through the Admission Plan prepared in the beginning of each academic session and on the "first-come-first served" basis, except in Model Schools whether it is made on the basis of admission test.

(d) In Delhi, primary education is basically the responsibility of local bodies such as M.C.D., N.D.M.C. and Cantonment Board. However, primary education is also provided in some of the aided schools, composite schools and Model schools run by the Delhi Administration/N.D.M.C. Besides, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is also running schools in Delhi where there is a provision for primary education. New schools are opened by local bodies/Sections are added in the existing schools to meet the area demand. As reported by the Delhi Administration except admission to all Model schools, facility to provide education to Delhi population is adequate and that there is no complaint on record that a particular applicant/student has been

refused admission in any of the Government and Government aided school in Delhi, though education in a school of choice is not possible, keeping in view the limited capacity of the particular school.

**Typists Working on Daily Wages at  
New Delhi Reservation Office**

4961. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sixteen typists are still working w.e.f. 1979 on Daily Wages basis in Northern Railway Reservation Office at New Delhi/Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these typists are working against the regular vacancies ;

(c) whether the services of 50 Daily Wages typists were made regular in the year 1980 ; and

(d) if so, the time by when the present typists who are declared medically fit by the Railway Administration will be regularised and the policy being followed in this regard as the age factor of such candidates will also debar them in getting employment in any other Government Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 18 typists are working on daily wages in Northern Railway Reservation Offices at Delhi and New Delhi since 1980, on Delhi Division of this Railway.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The services of fifty Ad-hoc typists employed in Headquarters office and on Delhi Division of Northern Railway were made regular in the year 1981.

(d) Does not arise as a panel of selected candidates has since been received from the Railway Service Commission Allahabad to fill the existing vacancies of typists on Delhi Division including those held by the 18 persons mentioned in (a) above.

**Idle Wagons in Eastern Railway**

4962. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of wagons of the Eastern Railway carrying inputs like dolomite, lime-stone, have remained idle ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to co-ordinate with other departments/Ministries to make the proper use of those large number of idle wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes Sir. There was some shortfall in demand resulting in stabling of wagons during the period from June to October, 1983.

(b) The main reasons were less demand by the steel plants and industrial relations' problems of Bhavnathpur mines from where limestone is loaded.

(c) Frequent meetings are held both at Ministerial and field levels to impress upon them to offer more traffic for rail loading.

**सातवीं योजना में शिक्षा संबंधी समस्याओं की जांच के लिए समिति**

4963. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सातवीं योजना में शिक्षा संबंधी समस्याओं की जांच के लिए एक समिति/दल का गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दल के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति किस प्रकार की गई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) (क) और (ख) सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए

प्रस्ताव तैयार करने के लिए एक संचालन दल तथा शिक्षा के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को शामिल करते हुए अनेक कार्यकारी दल गठित किए हैं। शिक्षा के लिए संचालन दल में कार्यकारी दलों के सभी अध्यक्षों, कुछ विशेषज्ञों और कुछ अन्यो को सदस्यों के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। योजना आयोग द्वारा शिक्षा के सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञों, राज्य विभागों और राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, एन०आई०ई०पी०ए० आदि जैसे सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों में से कार्यकारी दलों के सदस्य नामित किए गए हैं।

**L.T.C. Facility to Central School  
Teachers withdrawn**

4964. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that L.T.C. facility which was available to yoga teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas has recently been withdrawn ;

(b) if so, what has prompted Government to withdraw the existing facility ; and

(c) whether this is a prelude to elimination of yoga scheme from Kendriya Vidyalayas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

**Strike Notice by Kendriya Vidyalaya  
Teachers' Association**

4965. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has served Government with a notice of one day or indefinite

strike in Kendriya Vidyalaya of the country from some date in December, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what are the grievances of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers ; and

(c) what is the attitude of Government vis-a-vis their grievances/demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Consideration of employees' demands is a continuous process in every organisation. Representatives of the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association have been frequently meeting various authorities of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. As a result of such discussions, many issues have already been settled. Some of the demands are under consideration.

**Pedestrian foot bridge at Muzaffarnagar**

4966. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways had conducted a survey for the construction of a pedestrian foot bridge at Muzaffarnagar Railway Station, Northern Railway connecting New Mandi with the city area ;

(b) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has deposited the required money with the Railways for the construction of the above bridge ; and

(c) if so, when the bridge is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. On the request of U.P. Government, a survey was carried-out for pedestrian foot over bridge for use of public at Muzaffarnagar Railway Station.

(b) The State Government has not yet approved the proposal and has not yet deposited that cost of work.

(c) Does not arise.

**Diversion of Ships Carrying Coal from Old Tuticorin Port**

4967. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many ships carrying coal arriving at old port of Tuticorin are diverted to other ports in South India ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider such diversion as boatmen and employees in the old port are facing unemployment ?

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

(b) The coal unloading contract at Tuticorin Port entered into by the Railways with the coal handling contractors expired on 31.8.1983. The fresh contract could not be finalised due to the demand for exorbitant rates. A fresh contract is likely to be finalised by end of December 1983 through tender.

(c) This will be decided on the basis of the fresh contract to be entered into by the Railways.

**Consultation with representatives of concerned areas for development work**

4968. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister for Railways in a meeting at Kharagpur on 23 September, 1983 had instructed the Senior Railway Officer like the G.Ms, D.R.Ms etc. to consult the public representatives of the

area on and often for various works particularly of developmental nature ; and

(b) if so, how many times the General Manager, South Eastern Railway and the D.R.M. Kharagpur have called such meetings before 23 September, 1983 and after 23 September, 1983 and what agenda if any was discussed in such meeting or meetings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. General Managers were asked to hold such consultations on various problems of the Railways.

(b) Consultations have been held at divisional level in the Kharagpur Division on developmental works, passenger amenities etc. before and after 23rd September, 1983. No consultation has so far been held by the General Manager, South Eastern Railway. As the discussions are in the nature of consultations no formal agenda is prescribed for these consultations.

**Implementation of Recommendations of Kothari Commission**

4969. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent States have implemented the recommendations of the Education Commission (Kothari Commission) regarding vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage (State-wise) ; and

(b) whether Government reviewed the said aspect of the educational system and if so, what are the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The following States and Union Territories have introduced vocationalisation of education, as recommended by the Kothari Commission :-

- (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (2) Andhra Pradesh
- (3) Delhi
- (4) Gujarat
- (5) Haryana
- (6) Karnataka
- (7) Maharashtra
- (8) Pondicherry
- (9) Tamil Nadu
- (10) West Bengal
- (11) Assam
- (12) Kerala

(b) There has been no formal review of the implementation of recommendations of the Kothari Commission on Vocationalisation since 1978, i.e. after the review by the Adishesia Committee.

#### Silting in the Upper Reaches of Bhagirathi Hooghly River

4970. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that rapid silting is on in the upper reaches of Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system ;

(b) whether it would not affect the drought of the port later on ; and

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Since the operation of Farakka Barrage Project in 1975 and restoration of upland supply into the feeder canal, the entire Bhagirathi-Hooghly river has been improving. Despite this, the river channel exhibits both seasonal and long-term changes. The changes over the bars and crossings between Calcutta and Hooghly point, over a distance of about 65 Km.,

show an improving trend.

(b) The draught to the Port of Calcutta is currently governed by a Bar at Balari, 90 Km. downstream of Calcutta. None of the reaches in the upper Hooghly river system is now affecting the navigation adversely.

(c) River Training measures have been executed at critical places in the upper Hooghly to improve the depths. These are being maintained. The Port Trust Authorities also undertake dredging whenever any bar tends to lose depths. River Training and other works in the Bhagirathi-Hooghly include—

(i) Creation of silt traps at about 80 Km. upstream of Calcutta in the Hooghly. This project has been continuing since early 1970.

(ii) Construction, execution and maintenance of a set of spurs at critical reaches, like Sankrail, Moyapur, Hooghly Point area. Regular surveys are undertaken here and the spurs are maintained.

#### Replacement of Passenger Vessel T.S.S. Noncowry

4971. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that T.S.S. Noncowry one of the passenger vessels plying between Port Blair and Madras is old and obsolete and immediate replacement is needed ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken to replace the vessel by a new one ;

(c) whether it is a fact that to procure a new passenger vessel of T.S.S. Noncowry's size, it will require four to five years ; and

(d) if so, what arrangement has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). On the basis of a study carried out by



S.C.I. it has been decided to continue T.S.S. Noncowry till 1988 after carrying out four yearly survey of this vessel in 1983-84. It would be possible to procure a replacement vessel by then for which A and N Administration has been asked to make funds available.

**Rail Link between Bhubaneswar and Bangalore**

4972. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested his Ministry to consider the proposal for making provision of a rail link between Bhubaneswar and Bangalore ;

(b) if so, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented ; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Bhubaneswar and Bangalore are already linked by Railway line. Presumably member is referring to a direct train service.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to introduce a direct train between these two cities on account of paucity of resources such as Coaches, Diesel Locomotives etc.

**Adulteration of Consumer Items and Cases Detected since 1980**

4973. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of adulteration of consumer items especially food, drugs, petroleum products were detected since 1980 and the number of persons prosecuted ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are large number of adulterated and outdated food items being sold in open market ; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Ministry in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The figures do not reveal that large number of adulterated and outdated foods are sold in the open market.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to establish separate Directorates for Prevention of Food Adulteration, to strengthen the enforcement staff, to constitute advisory committees for monitoring, to appoint separate prosecutors for processing the cases in the courts and to augment laboratory facilities and also to extend the provision of Act to all areas including rural areas.

**Statement**

*Number of samples of foods detected to be adulterated in various States/Union Territories during 1980, 1981 and 1982*

Year	Cases found to be adulterated	Prosecution launched
1	2	3
1980	17615	17041 (Except States of Bihar and Orissa)
1981	17954	15801 (Except States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry)

1	2	3
1982	10694	10196 (Except States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Laksha dweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry).

### DRUGS

Number of cases of adulteration of drugs since 1980 as defined under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act.	Number of persons prosecuted
*50	51 (10 cases under trial) (3 cases sub-judice)

\*Excluding States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, M.P., Maharashtra, U.P., Delhi, Manipur, Tripura, Tamilnadu and Nagaland.

Number of cases of Petroleum Products detected during the last 3 years, 1980 to 1982, company-wise :

Name of the Oil Company	Year	Total number of cases detected and break up of such cases with nature of action taken.			
		Total No. of cases	Warning issued	Suspension of Supplies	Termination of dealerships
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	1980	133	23	109	1
	1981	7	1	5	1
	1982	21	5	14	2
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	1980	497	273	218	6
	1981	285	157	125	3
	1982	245	156	78	11

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bharat	1980		98	Nil	96	2
Petroleum	1981		25	Nil	25	—
Corporation	1982		15	1	14	—
Ltd.						
Indo-Burma	1980		111	*27	82	2
Petroleum	1981		62	19	43	—
Company Ltd.	1982		61	*15	45	1

\* These includes cases under investigation.

### राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का खोला जाना

4974. श्री विरवा राम फुलवारिया : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के जालोर और सिरोही जिलों में इन विद्यालयों को खोलने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर ये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाएंगे तथा तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में शैक्षिक सत्र के आरम्भ होने के समय केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा निर्णय लिया जाता है । इस समय उन स्थानों का नाम बताना संभव नहीं है जहां अगले वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले जाएंगे ।

### World Bank Loan to Railways

4975. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 112 crores to the Railways ; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the said loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No Sir ; the World Bank has not sanctioned any loan of Rs. 112 crores for the Railways during the current financial year.

(b) Does not arise.

### Retrenchment of Casual Labour in Sullurpetta (AP)

4976. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 131 casual labour with long service mostly belonging to Scheduled Castes working under the Inspector of Works, Southern Railway, Sullurpetta (A.P.) were retrenched from service on 21 October, 1980 ;

(b) whether they have been paid retrenchment compensation, if not, reasons therefor ;

(c) how many new and retrenched casual labour (separately) had been recruited by Madras Division since 20 October, 1980 ;

(d) how many out of 131 retrenched casual labour had been re-engaged and on which dates and whether it was done strictly on the basis of seniority or some other consideration ;

(e) reasons why these retrenched casual labour had not been empanelled for permanent jobs in other Departments of Madras Division since 21 Oct., 1980 ; and

(f) by what time Madras Division propose to complete the re-instatement process of all these 131 casual labours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) It is a fact that 131 casual labourers, of whom 56 had more than three years' service, working under Inspector of Works/BR, Sullurpetta, were retrenched in October, 1980.

(b) Retrenchment compensation was arranged in case of all these retrenched casual labour on 22/10/80 itself but they refused to receive the payment.

(c) No fresh casual labour was engaged after 28th October, 1980. However, 155 retrenched casual labour from various Departments were re-engaged within the Madras Division.

(d) Of the 131 retrenched casual labour, 49 have been re-engaged in different units between 17/1/83 and 10/3/83, 16/5/83 alongwith casual labour of various Departments but none of them has been re-engaged

within the same seniority unit namely Inspector of Works/Sullurpetta.

(e) The aforesaid 131 casual labourers have less service than others in the concerned group with longer periods of service who too are waiting for absorption.

(f) As already stated in reply to (d), 49 out of the 131 have been re-engaged and the rest will be considered for re-engagement as and when the need therefor arises.

#### Projects Undertaken in Orissa under Integrated Children Development Projects Scheme

4977. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether extensive welfare-facilities for child and mother are being provided in tribal areas through 30 integrated children development projects ;

(b) if so, the particulars of projects undertaken in the tribal areas of Orissa ; and

(c) the number and places where Anganwadis have been established under the Projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme seeks to provide a package of health, nutritional and educational services to children below 6 years of age and mothers. 22 ICDS projects are located in tribal areas. Their particulars (locations and number of anganwadis are shown below :

Sl. No.	Year of sanctioning	Location of ICDS Projects		Number of Angan-wadis sanctioned	Number of Angan-wadis functioning (as per monthly Progress Report for Sept. 83)
		Block	District		
1.	1975-76	Subdega	Sundargarh	56	56
2.	1978-79	Nilgiri	Balasore	100	100
3.	1978-79	Kankadabad	Dhenkanal	86	86
4.	1978-79	Pottangi	Koraput	60	43
5.	1979-80	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi	63	63
6.	1980-81	Joshiपुर	Mayurbhanj	107	107
7.	1981-82	Banspal	Keonjhar	70	70
8.	1981-82	Samakhunta	Mayurbhanj	70	70
9.	1982-83	Malkangiri	Koraput	43	28
10.	1982-83	Lahunipara	Sundargarh	80	69
11.	1982-83	Moroda	Mayurbhanj	90	46
12.	1982-83	Harichandanpur	Keonjhar	110	102
13.	1982-83	Nuangan	Phulbani	43	36
14.	1983-84	Gumma	Ganjam	81	These Projects are in various stages of installation.
15.	1983-84	Patnagarh	Bolangir	121	
16.	1983-84	Sinapalli	Kalahandi	83	
17.	1983-84	Koksara	Kalahandi	114	
18.	1983-84	Phirangia	Phulbani	63	
19.	1983-84	Dasapalla	Puri	107	
20.	1983-84	Bodan	Kalahandi	73	
21.	1983-84	Naktideul	Sambalpur	51	
22.	1983-84	Suknida	Cuttack	114	

**Amount Allotted and Utilised for Construction, Development and Repairs of National Highways in Orissa**

4978. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount asked by the State Government of Orissa for the construction and development and repairs of National Highways in that State during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the details regarding the total amount released by Central Government, year-wise, and amount utilised, year-wise ;

(c) whether some amount is still with the State Government which could not be utilised ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Funds asked for		Funds allocated and utilised			
	Construction and improvement of National Highways	Maintenance and repairs of National Highways	Construction and improvement of National Highways		Maintenance and repairs of National Highways	
			Allocation	Utilised	Allocation	Utilised
1981-82	600.00	202.73	380.00	383.11	199.21	208.50
1982-83	791.70	266.10	450.00	436.54	280.60	285.68
1983-84	1288.61	585.47	440.00	239.63*	325.30	164.85*

\* Expenditure upto October, 1983.

**UNICEF Cooperated Educational Schemes in Orissa**

4979. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have introduced some educational schemes with the co operation of UNICEF in certain States ;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the details regarding this Scheme ; and

(c) the progress made in implementing those schemes in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

## Statement

(a) and (b). With assistance from UNICEF, the following projects in the field of primary education are being implemented in various States/UTs :

Name of the Project	Names of States/UTs where it is being implemented
(i) Nutrition, Health Education and Environmental Sanitation (NHEES).	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Mizoram.
(ii) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR)	All States and UTs excepting Arunachal Pradesh.
(iii) Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation (DACEP).	—do—
(iv) Early Childhood Education (ECE)	Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh.
(v) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE)	All States and UTs excepting Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry.

2. These are experimental and innovative projects through which efforts are being made to decentralise the process of curriculum development and to offer context-oriented education relevant to the needs, life situations and environments of children living in diverse areas of the country.

3. With UNICEF assistance, a project entitled 'Non-formal Education for Women and Girls' in the field of adult education is being implemented throughout the country. Under this Project, assistance is given for purchase of play-materials for child care centres attached to the on-going women adult education centres.

(c) Progress of implementation of projects in Orissa

(i) Under the Project Nutrition, Health Education and Environmental Sanitation (NHEES) baseline survey of

local conditions and existing nutritional, health and sanitation habits in respect of 5 different areas in the State has been completed.

(ii) In the first phase of the project Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR) instructional materials (textbooks, workbooks and teachers' guides) were developed and used in the project schools. In the second phase, packages of instructional materials for Classes 1 and 2 have been developed and are being tried out in the project schools. Different language primers/readers have been developed to suit the needs of children in rural, urban and tribal areas. A system of recording all aspects of pupils' achievements in both academic and non-academic aspects have been introduced in the project schools. Project school teachers have been supplied with special hand books on remedial instructions and guidance to help them in improving the quality

of instruction. Curricular framework developed under the project during the second phase has also been introduced in all the primary schools of the State with slight modifications.

- (iii) Under the Project Developmental Activities for Community Education and Participation (DACEP), the State is presently engaged in continuation of developmental activities already started and introduction of new educational and developmental activities into the community education centres. The State is also engaged in development, try-out and revision of instructional materials for different age groups.
- (iv) The major activities carried out under the project Early Childhood Education (ECE) include training of teacher education, training of preschool teachers on the various aspects of preschool education, orientation of supervisors of preschool educators, and holding of workshop for development of children's books and pictures.
- (v) Under the Project Comprehensive Access to Primary Education (CAPE), the State is in the process of implementing the first phase of the project covering activities leading to the development and production/publication of relevance-based learning materials (learning episodes) in sufficient quantity and variety.
- (vi) Under the Project 'Non-formal Education for Women and Girls', State Resource Centre is being provided with one 16 mm. Projector, one Tape-Recorder with accessories, one Camera, Slide Projector, Silk Screen and Printing Equipment etc. Child play equipment has been provided to 400 centres.

**Resolution re : "Arms Race" Approved by UN Political and Security Committee**

4980. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a move co-sponsored by India, voicing "grave concern" over the in-

tensifying arms race and "the new very dangerous" and worsening global situation, was approved by the U.N. Assembly's main Political and Security Committee on the 26 November, 1983 for consideration by the United Nations General Assembly ;

(b) whether the General Assembly has since considered this resolution ; if so, its reaction thereto ;

(c) whether the above committee also cleared a proposal to get up an international disarmament fund for development and also on international cooperation for disarmament ; and

(d) if so, the manner in which this proposal is being processed further ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. India's Resolution on "Convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons", which *inter alia* referred to "an increased danger of nuclear war as a result of the intensification of the nuclear arms race and the serious deterioration of the international situation", was adopted by the First Committee by 101 votes in favour, 19 against and 17 abstentions.

(b) The Indian resolution has been approved by the plenary of the General Assembly on 15 December 1983, by 126 votes in favour, 17 against, and 6 abstentions.

(c) Yes, Sir. The French resolution on "Relationship between disarmament and development", which *inter alia* referred to the French proposal on the establishment of an International Disarmament Fund for Development, was adopted by the First Committee without a vote. The Czech resolution on "International cooperation for disarmament" was adopted by 83 votes in favour, 15 against and 18 abstentions.

(d) Both these resolutions have also since been approved by the plenary of the General Assembly.

**Wagon shortage at Coal Pitheads**

4981. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :



(a) whether the Railways are presently facing a wagon shortage at coal-pitheads for the movement of coal for the rail-linked consumers' destination points ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there is huge pilferage of coal during transit ;

(d) whether Railways have ever made an estimate of the coal pilfered in transit ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps being taken to provide adequate coal wagons particularly for the Eastern States, which are nearer to the coal-fields ; and prevent such massive pilferage by rail.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are some losses.

(d) No such estimate has been made. However, the Railways paid a sum of Rs. 42.79 lakhs approximately during 1982-83 as compensation on account of pilferage of coal.

(e) Supply of wagons is adequate to transport the coal made available at rail-heads for despatch to the States including Eastern States.

**Offices of Railway Service Commission at Bhubaneshwar**

4982. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in setting up an office of the Railway Service Commission at Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) ; and

(b) the areas which it will cover ?

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

Service Commission has already been set up at Bhubaneshwar and has started functioning. They have already issued a few Employment Notices against which recruitment will be held in due course.

(b) Railway Service Commission, Bhubaneshwar is to cater to the recruitment of staff for Khurda Road, Waltair and Chakradharpur Divisions of South Eastern Railway.

**Passenger Train Halt at Tikirapal**

4983. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an estimate has been prepared and pending for the last so many months for having a passenger train halt at Tikirapal in between Balasore and Haldipada railway stations of Kharapur Division in South Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by which time this passenger train halt will start functioning ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many representations were made to the authority by the people of that area and the local Member of Parliament on this issue, and whether the local revenue authorities have also submitted their report since long, if so, the action taken by the authorities for sanctioning the said stoppage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). The proposal for opening of a passenger train halt at Tikirapal between Balasore and Haldipada stations was examined in the past but was not found financially justified. Representations for opening of this halt station have been received and the proposal is being reexamined again by the South Eastern Railway Administration.

**Entertainment Facilities on Superfast Mail and Express Trains**

4984. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that music was provided earlier in certain running trains ;

(b) if so, the names of such trains ;

(c) whether Government have withdrawn this entertainment ;

(d) if so, reasons therefor ;

(e) whether Government will reconsider the decision and provide music in all long distance superfast, Mail and Express trains and also provide other entertainment programme such as screening of TV programme video pictures etc., in Rajdhani Express trains ;

(f) if so, by when ; and

(g) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) (i) Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Howrah, (ii) Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay, (iii) Tamil Nadu Express, (iv) Sarvodaya Express, (v) Garib-Nawaj Express, and (vi) Andhra Pradesh Express.

(c) Facility provided on the following trains has been discontinued : (i) Tamil Nadu Express, (ii) Sarvodaya Express, (iii) Garib-Nawaj Express, and (iv) Andhra Pradesh Express.

(d) Facility was discontinued for operational reasons and difficulties in maintenance, namely, (i) the system works satisfactorily only in AC Coaches, and such Coaches have to be adjacent to each other, (ii) the accommodation blocked by equipment and staff for operation and maintenance purposes reduces the accommodation available for use by passengers and (iii) divergent public opinion, including serious criticism of this facility.

(e) to (g). It is proposed to continue to provide entertainment and music facility on Rajdhani trains only,

**Issue of False Certificates by Government Servants to get CGHS benefits for Dependent Parents**

4985. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5056 on 25 August, 1983 regarding eligibility of dependent parents of CGHS beneficiaries for purpose of benefits and state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the mere obtaining of a certificate from a Government servant about his parents normally residing with him and their income not exceeding Rs. 350/- PM is not adequate safe-guard for the misuse of the CGHS facilities ;

(b) whether a large number of Government servants in the Capital whose father's income is more than Rs. 350/- p.m. in case of pensioners it can be checked from their Pension Books, and are not even ordinarily residing with them continue to declare their parents as 'dependent' to get CGHS benefits for them by giving false certificates ; and

(c) if so, what other check like getting a sworn affidavit etc., Government propose to exercise to prevent such misuse of the facilities and thus reduce the rush at the CGHS Dispensaries also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) A certificate from Government servant about parents who normally reside with him and their income not exceeding Rs. 350/- per month is obtained by the Office of the concerned Government servant who ensures its genuineness. The Issuing Authority has to certify that the Index/Identity Cards has/have been scrutinized by the Issuing Authority and correctly issued in accordance with the rules and orders issued by the Ministry of Health, from time to time. Misuse of CGHS facility is punishable as per the CGHS Rules.

(b) The pensioners themselves are entitled for CGHS benefits under the pensioners

Schemes and are issued CGHS cards, in their names after checking their pension papers and as such the chances of their misusing the service on the criteria of the income limit of Rs. 30/- per month and residential condition are remote.

(c) Other checks such as getting a sworn affidavit will not add to any further improvement to the safeguards already prescribed at present for the employees to avail CGHS facilities for their parents and will lead to duplication only.

**Transfer of Medical Officers Grade II from CGHS to Central Hospitals**

4986. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical Officers Grade II recruited to the Central Health Service through U.P.S.C. and allocated to C.G.H.S. are not eligible for transfer to the Central Hospitals like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, even after completing five years of service ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this shuts out any chances of their picking up hospital experience which may help them to go in for post-graduation in a particular discipline in which they may specialise while posted in the Hospital ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will examine this and see that there is no discrimination between these doctors and others appointed to the hospitals and equal opportunity for learning is given to this set of doctors also ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). Medical Officers Grade II recruited through the U.P.S.C. are eligible for service in any of the participating units of the Central Health Service. They can also be posted in the Central Hospitals like Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital, Lady Hardinge

Medical College, etc. However, officers are not specifically posted to enable them to do their post-graduation. Admission to Post-graduation courses in Delhi is regulated by Delhi University on the basis of an examination.

**Increase in the Incidents of Mental Illness**

4987. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps Government have taken to establish mental hospitals in each State ;

(b) whether Government will consider to introduce a scheme 'Mental Health Centre' in rural areas ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). Establishment of mental hospitals in the States is the concern of the State Governments. However, the modern approach to the treatment of the mentally ill lays more emphasis on providing mental health services at the outpatient level and in the general hospital psychiatry units than on opening of more mental hospitals. In accordance with this approach, efforts are being made to develop a community outreach programme through a pattern of training the peripheral level health workers.

**Government Medical Store Depot Employees Union, Madras Indulging in Anti Labour Practice**

4988. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Medical store Depot Employees Union Madras were indulging in anti-labour practices and violating code of discipline in the recent past at the above Madras Depot :

(b) whether Administration of Madras Depot and all the recognised and Un-recognised Unions, except Employees Union of Madras Depot have reported to the Directorate General of Health Services New Delhi about the illegal activities and violation of code of discipline of the Employees Union of Madras Depot in the recent past and if so, what action has been taken against the Employees Union ;

(c) whether the illegal activities of Employees Union, Madras Depot were increasing and if so, what action has been taken against Employees Union, Madras about their illegal and unlawful activities ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to prevent the above in future and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Administration of Madras Depot as well as the Government Medical Stores Depot Workers Union had alleged that the Employees' Union were indulging in anti-labour activities and violating code of discipline. However, the Regional Labour Commissioner, has not confirmed it.

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

विद्यार्थियों में नकल की बुराई को दूर करना

4989. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाविद्यालयों, विद्यालयों और विभिन्न अन्य परीक्षाओं में नकल की बुराई प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई देशव्यापी सर्वेक्षण करायेगी और इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाएगी ; और

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

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में भिन्न-भिन्न परीक्षाओं में सामूहिक नकल करने और अनुचित प्रथाएं अपनाए जाने की रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ग) जहाँ तक विश्वविद्यालयीय परीक्षाओं का संबंध है, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने सुझाव दिया है कि सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को चाहिए कि वे 1983-84 की परीक्षाओं से आरम्भ करके परीक्षा सुधारों का एक न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित करें । परीक्षाओं को सही ढंग से आयोजित करने के लिए सुझाए गए कार्यक्रम में कारगर सुरक्षा उपाय, उचित पर्यवेक्षण और निरीक्षण, बाहरी हस्तक्षेप से परीक्षा केन्द्रों का घेरा डालना, उड़न दस्तों आदि का गठन करने जैसे प्रबंध शामिल हैं । विभिन्न स्कूल बोर्डों द्वारा आयोजित की जाने वाली परीक्षाओं के लिए इस प्रकार के उपायों पर विचार करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है ।

#### Political Solution of Kampuchea

4990. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been any noticeable political development within Kampuchea which may facilitate recognition of Kampuchea as a neutral State by the International community ; and

(b) whether Government of India are in touch with the parties concerned to secure the emergence of an independent and neutral Kampuchea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The situation in Kampuchea seems to be stabilizing

steadily. How far this may facilitate recognition depends on several other factors which Governments may take into account.

(b) Government have been closely following the proposals made by interested parties in this regard, and will continue to work for a political solution in keeping with the declaration of the Non-aligned Conference on the subject.

#### Steps to Promote Indigenous System of Medicines

4991. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete measures to promote the indigenous system of medicines like Ayurvedic system in India during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the main outlines of the steps taken in this regard to increase the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries/hospitals/Institutions of Teaching and Research in the country during Sixth Plan Period ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would provide further incentives to this system as this system enjoys a long tradition and the confidence of the people even at present especially in the rural areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Government have taken measures to promote Ayurveda and other Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, during the Sixth Five Year Plan, through the implementation of various Schemes of education, research, standardisation and manufacturing of medicines. The total allocation for these systems of medicine during the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 85.39 crores which include a provision of Rs. 29.00 crores for Central Sector schemes. The important activities pertaining to Ayurveda are as follows :—

(i) A Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has been established

with a view to formulating aims and pattern of research on scientific lines. This Council has a network of units/Regional Research Institutes, spread all over the country. The number of such units has increased during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(ii) The National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur has been set up to promote the growth and Development of Ayurveda, conduct undergraduate and post-graduate courses and to provide medical care through the Ayurvedic Systems of medicine etc.

(iii) Financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1.60 lakh per institution is being provided to Ayurvedic colleges run by the voluntary organisations for purchase of laboratory equipment and setting up of book-banks.

(iv) Refresher courses of six weeks' and two weeks' duration have been introduced to improve the standards of teachers of Undergraduate Ayurvedic colleges.

(v) To make available adequate trained manpower in Ayurveda in the field of education, research, medical aid and pharmaceutical programmes, a Centrally sponsored Scheme of upgrading various departments of Ayurveda for post-graduate education, training and research is being implemented. The scheme envisages upgradation of Departments in Ayurveda. Twenty-five Ayurveda departments in various States have been upgraded to post-graduate level.

(vi) The Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. has been established at Mohan (U.P.) for manufacture of standard and quality drugs of Ayurveda and Unani and has since gone into commercial production.

(vii) 9 Ayurvedic Units under the Central Govt. Health Scheme have been set up so far during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(viii) Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad has been strengthened for the purpose of laying down standards of drugs in Ayurveda and other Indian System of Medicine.

(ix) The Pharmacopoeia Committees of Ayurveda and Unani have been reconstituted to step up work relating to publication of official formulary/pharmacopoeia in these systems of medicine.

(c) It is the policy of Government to promote and develop Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy so that they play an important role in the delivery of primary health care in the country.

**Hunger Strike by All India Loco Running Staff Association, Dhanbad**

4992. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether President of All India Loco Running Staff Association, Dhanbad Division Eastern Railway went on indefinite hunger strike from 2 October, 1983 before Loco Foreman's Office, Gomah, Eastern Railway against increasing victimisations, large number of punishments and non-redressal of genuine grievances ;

(b) if so, the details of penal transfer, stoppage of increments and other punishments imposed on Loco Running Staff of Dhanbad Division from January, 1982 to October, 1983 ;

(c) whether industrial disputes have been raised by All India Loco Running Staff Association Dhanbad Division before A.L.C. (C) Dhanbad for conciliation of disputes concerning penal transfer of office bearers, punishments for expressing inability to work beyond 10 hours, illegal deduction of wages etc ; and

(d) reasons for not redressing the genuine staff grievances for cordial industrial relations ?

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

**Retrenchment in Eastern Railway Employees Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd., Dhanbad**

4993. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees of Eastern Railway Employees' Consumers Cooperative Society Ltd., Dhanbad have been retrenched after rendering services from 10 to 20 years due to serious financial crisis of this Co-operative Society Ltd., Dhanbad ; and

(b) if so, the policy of the Government to provide any job to these workers of the Co-operative Society which is a quasi-Railway Organisation, for the survival of their families in these hard days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Five persons were retrenched by the Cooperative Society.

(b) In terms of extant orders, staff of the quasi administrative office like coop. societies are to be considered for absorption in regular railway service after eligible casual labourers and substitutes have been considered. A large number of eligible casual labourers compared to the vacancies available and, therefore, it has not been possible to absorb the staff of the Railway Coop. Societies of Dhanbad Division.

**“हृदय रोगियों के लिए आशा की नई किरण” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार**

4994. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 17 नवम्बर, 1983 के “जनयुग” दैनिक के पृष्ठ पांच पर “हृदय रोगियों के लिए आशा की नई किरण” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि वैज्ञानिकों ने हृदय रोगियों के इलाज के लिए एक इन्जेक्शन का आविष्कार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आविष्कार का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हां ।

(ख) और (ग) उल्लिखित औषधि (टिथु प्ला-समिनोजिन एक्टोवेटर अथवा टी०पी०ए०) पर अभी परीक्षण चल रहा है। तीव्र हृदयेशी-रोध गलन (एक्यूट मायोकार्डियल इनफरक्शन) वाले रोगियों में जिन्हें हृदय रोग के दौरों के 1-6 घंटों के अन्दर देखा जाता है, रक्त के थक्कों को समाप्त करने वाले एजेंटों (जैसे स्ट्रेप्टोकिन्स) का आम तौर पर प्रयोग किया जा रहा है। किन्तु स्ट्रेप्टोकिन्स के अधिकतम असर के लिए उसे इंट्राकोरोनरी के जरिये देने की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन रक्तस्राव को रोकने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रयोगशाला नियंत्रण में यह अन्तः शिरा द्वारा भी दी जा सकती है। प्रयोगशाला नियंत्रण की आवश्यकता न होने से यह नया पदार्थ प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभकारी है। सही निष्कर्षों पर पहुंचने से पहले यह अनिवार्य है कि इस औषधि की प्रभावकारिता और सुरक्षा का निर्धारण करने के लिए इसका बड़े पैमाने पर नैदानिक परीक्षण किया जाए। सीमित मात्रा में इसकी उपलब्धि और इसकी अत्यधिक लागत के कारण यह आम आदमी की पहुंच से बाहर है। तथापि, इन पैरामीटरों के द्वारा यदि यह उपयोगी पाई गई तो यह औषधि हृदय रोग के दौरों के इलाज में काफी कारगर हो सकती है।

**स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को रेलवे पास जारी करना**

4995. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को एक बार रेलवे पास जारी करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है जिससे कि वे देश भर की यात्रा कर सकें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार का कोई

प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कब तक अंतिम निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**इण्डिया रेलवे चैंकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन द्वारा धरना देना**

4996. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन रेलवे चैंकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के तत्वावधान में कर्मचारियों द्वारा 5 दिसम्बर, 1983 को उनके निवास पर धरना दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो धरने देने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस एसोसिएशन के सदस्यों ने उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन भी दिया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) इण्डियन रेलवे टिकट चैंकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांगों की पुष्टि में 5-12-1983 को रेल मंत्री के निवास पर 24 घंटे की भूख हड़ताल की थी।

(ग) से (ङ) 5-12-83 को उक्त एसोसिएशन से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था परन्तु उससे पूर्व ज्ञापन मिले थे जिनमें उनकी मांगों का उल्लेख

था। उन पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया गया था। टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ एसोसिएशन की मुख्य मांगें और उन पर सरकार के विचार 11-8-83 को अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3042 के उत्तर में सभापटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये जा चुके हैं।

#### दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुलों का निर्माण

4997. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पुराने पैदल पुल को चौड़ा करने की बजाय, रेल विभाग ने दो पुलों का निर्माण किया है जो कि एक रेलवे स्टेशन के पूर्व में है तथा दूसरा पश्चिम में और जो यातायात के लिए सुविधाजनक सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दो पुलों का निर्माण करने का निर्णय असफल सिद्ध हुआ है जिससे धन का अपव्यय हुआ है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन पुलों का प्रयोग करने वाले लोगों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए दानापुर रेलवे यार्ड के इन पैदल पथों पर जनगणना करवाएगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि लोग रेलवे स्टेशन के दक्षिणी भाग से सुविधा-पूर्वक आ जा सकें, कोई तर्कसंगत हल निकालने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) रेलों ने रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक पुराने पुल के अतिरिक्त दानापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर दो पैदल पुलों, अर्थात् एक पूर्व में और दूसरा पश्चिम में, की व्यवस्था की है। इन ऊपरी पैदल पुलों से लोग दक्षिण से उत्तर में और विलोमतः आ-जा सकते हैं। इनका पर्याप्त रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और ये बहुत ही सुविधाजनक हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) वाहनों के संचलन के लिए एक समपार उपलब्ध है। वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, वर्तमान समपारों के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों/स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों को प्रायोजित करना होता है, जिन्हें लागत की गणना 50 प्रतिशत भागीदारी वहन करनी पड़ती है। यदि बिहार राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित किया जाता है तो उसकी जांच की जायेगी।

#### NDMC Nursery Assistant Teachers

4998. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9110 on 28 April, 1983 re : NDMC Nursery Teachers Seniority and state :

(a) whether a list of 21 Nursery Assistant Teachers of NDMC has been released granting Selection Grade to them and have only covered those teachers who have joined up to August, 1962 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that teachers who have joined NDMC between September, 1962 and December, 1962 have not been covered ;

(c) if so, detailed reasons thereof ; and

(d) the time by which these teachers are likely to be covered and granted Selection Grade ?

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

(b) As reported by the NDMC, 8 teachers appointed upto November, 1962 are being covered for grant of Selection Grade.

(c) and (d). Teachers appointed after



November, 1962 will be considered as and when they become eligible subject to availability of vacancies.

**Kendriya Vidyalayas in Orissa**

4999. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students who have studied in Kendriya Vidyalayas in different States during the last three years ;

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning in the State of Orissa ; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are reading in these Vidyalayas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The total number of students enrolled in Kendriya Vidyalayas in different States during the last three years is as under :

Year	Total number of students
1980-81 (as on 30.4.1981)	2,51,144
1981-82 (as on 30.4.1982)	2,76,291
1982-83 (as on 30.4.1983)	3,07,903

(b) 15.

(c) The information is being collected from the Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the State of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Picking up Passengers while coming out from and going back to the Depots by D.T.C. Buses**

5000. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has at any stage estimated the loss of revenue as a result of 'dead mileage' entailed by running of empty buses from the DTC Depots to their starting points or the returning of these buses to the Depots ;

(b) if so, details thereof, and if not the reasons therefor ;

(c) what are the difficulties which lie in the way of the DTC buses in picking up passengers en route when the buses are outshaded to the point from where they operate on regular service and vice versa upto the Depot on the completion of the trip to reduce the mounting loss it is incurring in its operations ; and

(d) whether he will have it examined and issue necessary instructions to the DTC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). No 'dead mileage' is involved as the crew of buses have standing instructions to pick up passengers enroute on stops while going from depots to the starting points and also after finishing their duties from terminals to the depots. Instructions in this regard have been repeated. Whenever instances of violation are brought to the notice of DTC authorities, action against the defaulting staff is taken invariably.

**Ban on Recruitment of Medical Staff for Saudi Arabia Private Agencies**

5001. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some private agencies were allowed to recruit Medical staff for Saudi Arabia ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government has recently issued instructions to ban this practice and decided recruitment of the medical staff through Government to Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Saudi Arabia Official delegation was also busy in

interviewing the Indian Medical Staff and was irked by the ban and have stopped recruiting medicos ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) to (d). A team from Saudi Arabia recruited medical and paramedical personnel from India for serving in hospitals and medical institutions in that country. The recruitment was organised through private agencies. The Government of India have suggested to the Government of Saudi Arabia that there should be a Government to Government arrangement for such recruitments, preferably on the basis of an Agreement of Cooperation between the two countries in the field of Health and Medical Sciences and they have not as yet responded to this suggestion.

#### Handing over "Jinnah House" to Pak Consulate

5002. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is committed to give "Jinnah House" in Bombay to the Government of Pakistan to house the residence of Pakistan Consulate General at Bombay ;

(b) if so, the causes of delay in handing over the occupancy to the Pakistan Mission in India ;

(c) what are term and conditions of lease/rent and the use of this historical place ; and

(d) full details of the commitment made and the progress upto now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

#### Light Rail Urban Transit System for Bombay

5003. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the existence of Light Rail Urban Transit System (Elevated Metro) as is working in Los Angeles, Tokyo, Manila and many other Metro cities of the world ;

(b) whether this system, being less costly than underground metro and involves no acquisition of land etc. is considered fit to solve the transport problem of Bombay ;

(c) whether proposal to this effect has been made by Transurb Consult of Belgium to the Urban Development Department of Government of Maharashtra ;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has referred this proposal to the Ministry of Railways ; and

(e) if so, will the Government study this most modern Light Rail Urban Transit System to solve mass transportation blockade in extended Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) "No sir", No specific attention has been drawn of the Ministry of Railways to such a system.

(b) The implications have not been examined.

(c) and (d). The Government of Maharashtra have not advised the Railway Ministry about this.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Meeting of the Nutrition Society of India

5004. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that UNICEF aided programme using extruded products manufactured by a Co-operatives

in Anand, Gujarat is benefiting the Cooperatives and not the recipients of such food ; and

(b) whether Government propose to review all Centrally aided nutrition programmes and bring about realism in its approach by using fresh traditional indigenous food products with better nutrition rather than apt the Western World ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO) : (a) A pilot project for development and commercial exploitation of low cost weaning food was taken up by Kaira District Cooperative Milk Producers Union Limited, Anand (Gujarat) with the assistance of UNICEF. In return for the assistance being provided by UNICEF, the Kaira Union subsidised Balamul, a therapeutic food, supplied to Integrated Child Development Services projects. The UNICEF assistance was thus not aimed at benefiting the concerned cooperative. The extruded products manufactured by the cooperative in Anand are being used for supplementary nutrition to children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers of poor families.

(b) There is no attempt to ape the West. Food aid for child nutrition programmes, available from CARE and World Food Programme, is made available to States which utilize such food aid for child nutrition either by local cooking or by getting the food commodities processed to manufacture ready-to-eat foods. Emphasis is also laid on utilisation of locally available cheap and suitable food stuffs for preparation of supplementary food in different nutrition programmes. The cost of supplementary nutrition is borne by the states, as nutrition is a state-sector scheme under the Minimum Needs Programme.

#### Reservation Quota at Dungarpur

5005. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no reservation has been made available from Dungar-

pur to Udaipur for catching Chetak Express running between Udaipur and Delhi ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no advance application for reservation is entertained by railway station master Dungarpur (Rajasthan) for any of the trains passing through it for Udaipur, Bhilwara, Jaipur and Delhi ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that only one 1st Class bogie/coach which was attached to morning/evening trains for public/officials to facilitate their visit to State or even National Capital has been stopped altogether ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. 86 Dn Ahmedabad-Chittorgarh-Marwar fast Passenger leaving Dungarpur at 12.56 hrs. and reaching Udaipur at 17.05 hrs. connects 16 Dn Chetak Express at Udaipur. The passenger train is a day time train and as such there is no need to provide reservation quota at Dungarpur by this train. There is no traffic justification to provide reservation quota by 16 Dn Udaipur-Delhi Chetak Express for passengers coming from Dungarpur.

(b) As per existing rules, applications for advance reservation are entertained at Dungarpur if received atleast 72 hours before the scheduled departure of the train.

(c) First Class coaches are being withdrawn from branch line passenger trains as a policy of Railway Administration.

#### US Action on Blocking of Hormuz Strait

5006. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. has positioned an admiral in the Gulf to direct naval operations against Iran in case it executed its threat to block the Strait of Hormuz ;

(b) if so, whether the Rear Admiral, Commander of U.S. middle east forces had arrived in the area in October, 1983 and

taken charge of a 25 ship task force ; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). US Naval forces have been in the region for quite some time. According to published reports the United States has indicated that it will not permit the blocking of the Strait of Hormuz.

(c) Government is keeping close watch over the situation.

उत्तर रेलवे, इलाहाबाद के इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में 'स्टोरमेन' के लिए पदोन्नति का 'चैनल'

5007. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे, इलाहाबाद के इंजीनियरिंग विभाग में इस समय कितने 'स्टोरमेन' हैं ;

(ख) 'स्टोरमेन' के मामले में पदोन्नति का क्या चैनल है :

(ग) क्या स्टोरमेन लाइन स्टाफ के अंतर्गत आते हैं अथवा कार्यालय स्टाफ के अंतर्गत ; और

(घ) यदि वे लाइन स्टाफ के अंतर्गत आते हैं तो उन्हें भी डब्लू. एम. के लिए अवसर न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि वे कार्यालय स्टाफ के अंतर्गत आते हैं तो उन सभी लोगों को लिपिक के पद पर पदोन्नति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. के. जाफर शरीफ) (क) 62।

(ख) 210-270 रुपये (सं. वे) के ग्रेड वाले स्टोरमैनों की पदोन्नति सामग्री बांच लिपिक के रूप में की जाती है जो पहले 225-308 रुपये (सं. वे) के ग्रेड में होता था और 1-10-1972

से जिसका ग्रेड बढ़ाकर 260-400 रुपये (सं. वे) कर दिया गया है।

(ग) कार्यालय स्टाफ के अंतर्गत।

(घ) सभी कार्यालयों में स्टोरमैन सहित श्रेणी 4 के कर्मचारियों के लिए 260-400 रुपये के ग्रेड में लिपिकों के 33 1/3 प्रतिशत रिक्त पदों का पदोन्नति कोटा होता है। चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कार्यालय कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के लिए निर्धारित लिपिकों के कोटे में सम्बन्धित स्टोरमैन पदोन्नति प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

#### Educational Facilities in Tribal Districts

5008. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide adequate educational facilities in the tribal and backward Districts of various States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what are the efforts made in the tribal areas of Gujarat in this respect ;

(d) the number of residential schools for tribal girls and boys opened during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 in tribal areas of Gujarat ; and

(e) the number of such schools opened in other backward areas of Gujarat during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

#### Shortage of wagons for movement of coal

5009. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is at present shortage of wagons for movement of coal to the coal-linked consumers in West Bengal with the result that due to erratic supply, the workers are facing retrenchment ;

(b) whether Railways are taking any action to press more wagons for lifting the coal from the pitheads in West Bengal coal-fields ; if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether the Railways have decided to adopt bottom discharge wagons to meet the coal transportation problems of the consumers ; and

(d) if so, when the production of this new type of wagon will commence and whether it will be in some of the existing units in Calcutta or elsewhere.

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

(b) Wagons presently available are adequate.

(c) and (d). A detailed project report for the design of an optimum self discharge hopper wagon including bottom discharge design for the Indian Railways is under preparation by the Research, Design and Standards Organisation, Lucknow and a final decision will be taken on receipt of the report.

#### Adoption of Indian Children by Foreigners and ill treatment to the Children

5010. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Children are being adopted by foreign foster parents living-abroad ;

(b) if so, the number of children adopted during the year 1980, 1981 and 1982 by foreign foster parents and the names of Indian or foreign agency working in this field through whom the children were selected or transported out of India for adoption ;

(c) the names of the countries which are

adopting such children ; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaints that foreign parents in some cases, misused and ill-treated the adopted children and if so, the details thereof and the policy of the 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) According to information received from some high courts/district courts, 305 children were given as 'Wards' to foreigners in 1980, 554 in 1981 and 1736 in 1982. The proceedings under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 are between private parties. Government does not, therefore, have a complete list of organisations working in this field.

(c) Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Holland, Iran, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.A.E., U.K., U.S.A. and West Germany.

(d) It is reported that in one case some girls were molested and the foreign parent has been convicted and jailed for abuse of his adopted daughter. The Government is reviewing the matter of inter-country adoption.

‘श्रेणी’ ‘ग’ से ‘ख’ और ‘ख’ से ‘क’ में पदोन्नत किए गए यादों में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के गाँव

5011. श्री वयाराम शास्त्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डिवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर, उत्तर रेलवे, इलाहाबाद के 16 जुलाई, 1983 के पत्र संख्या 941/ई.टी.०-3/गाँव-ए/पी० टी० के आधार पर कितने गाँवों को श्रेणी ‘ग’ से श्रेणी ‘ख’ में, ‘ख’ से ‘क’ में और ‘क’ से ‘क’ स्पेशल श्रेणी में पदोन्नत किया गया ;

(ख) इनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनु-

सूचित जनजातियों के कितने गाड़ों को श्रेणी-वार पदोन्नति दी गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के गाड़ों को पदोन्नति में शामिल नहीं किया गया था उन्हें पदोन्नति से वंचित रखा गया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार मामले की जांच करेगी और यदि इसमें कोई अधिकारी अन्तर्गत पाये गये तो उन्हें दंड देगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) पदोन्नति किये गये गाड़ों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

ग्रेड 'सी' से ग्रेड 'बी' में—कोई नहीं

ग्रेड 'बी' से ग्रेड 'ए' में—14

ग्रेड 'ए' से ग्रेड 'ए' स्पेशल में—8

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) इलाहाबाद मण्डल में, गाड़ 'ए' और गाड़ 'ए' स्पेशल के ग्रेड में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए 15 प्रतिशत का न्यूनतम आरक्षित कोटा पहले ही भरा जा चुका है। अतएव, इन ग्रेडों में निर्धारित न्यूनतम आरक्षित कोटे से अधिक इन पदों को भरने के सम्बन्ध में 14वें अतिरिक्त मुंसिफ, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पारित 31-7-1982 के स्थगन आदेशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन ग्रेडों में अनुसूचित जाति के और अधिक उम्मीदवारों की पदोन्नति नहीं की गयी है। बहरहाल, इन ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति हेतु अनुसूचित जन जाति के उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, यद्यपि इन ग्रेडों में उनका प्रतिशत निर्धारित प्रतिशत से कम है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की गोपनीय रिपोर्टों का दर्जा बढ़ाना

5012. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के समय उनकी गोपनीय रिपोर्टों को वर्गनित करने का प्रावधान है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान अनुसूचित जाति के कितने सहायक सुरक्षा अधिकारी गोपनीय रिपोर्टों के आधार पर पदोन्नत किये गये ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Naga Rebels Slipping into China

5013. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the "Telegraph" Calcutta edition dated 4 October, 1983 reporting "Naga rebels slip into China" ;

(b) if so, the number of such Nagas who entered into the territory of China and the reasons thereof ;

(c) how many Nagas returned to India after receiving training in that country for guerilla warfare ;

(d) whether gang of PLA is camping in the jungles in Burma for going to China to undergo guerilla warfare training ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government to the attitude of Chinese Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (e). Government have seen the report to which the question refers. Nothing definite has been established, but Government remain vigilant in such matters.

**New targets fixed for Population Growth**

**5014. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :**  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any target for regulating population growth State-wise, per 1000 persons have been fixed by Government ;

(b) if so, how far Government have achieved targets so far in this regard, State-wise ;

(c) whether some new targets have been fixed during the current financial year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise ; and

(d) the details regarding the manners adopted to fulfil the targets State-wise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) Long term targets for major States have been fixed in terms of the year by which the individual States have to achieve the couple protection level of 60% and are given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7615/83].

(b) State-wise level of couple protection as of 1.4.1983 is given in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7615/83].

(c) Method-wise targets for Family Planning are fixed every year for various States/UTs. The Statement showing the targets fixed for 1983-84 is given in Annexure III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7615/83].

(d) The States are implementing the Family Welfare Programme, though the Programme is 100% Centrally Sponsored. Steps taken to promote the family welfare programme are given in Annexure IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7615/83].

**Alleged Fictitious Payment of Leave Salary at Adra (S.E. Rly.)**

**5015. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether in the recent past at Adra in S.E. Rly. fictitious payment of huge amount as leave salary was made on false names ;

(b) if so, total number of cases detected and total amount involved therein ;

(c) what action has been taken against those who signed the false Leave Salary Bills, as Bill Compiling Officer ;

(d) whether the signatures of those signatories, who signed the Bills as Bill Compiling Officer on the false Salary Bill were verified by the Hand Writing Experts, if so, what was the result ;

(e) reasons why thorough checking has not been made from the records of last six years to detect more cases of fraud like that when the question of huge amount is there ; and

(f) action taken to prevent recurrence of such cases in other Divisions and Departments of Railways ?

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

(b) 46 suspected cases involving Rs. 5,67,871.82 p.

(c) 6 employees have already been dismissed from service and major penalty proceedings against 7 others are in progress. Central Bureau of Investigation have also registered a case recently against one gazetted officer and ten non-gazetted staff. The case is under investigation with Central Bureau of Investigation.

(d) The exact position will come to light after C.B.I.'s investigation is completed.

(e) The cases relate to the period February '81 to January '82. Records are being scrutinised to detect similar cases for other periods.

(f) To prevent recurrence of such malpractices, the concerned Departments have

been alerted. In addition to the stipulated checks by Accounts and statutory Audit, preventive surprise checks by Vigilance Organisation have also been arranged.

#### Overtime Allowance to Railway Employees

5016. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of overtime paid to Railway employees for the period of 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, category wise, zone-wise, and Division-wise separately and reasons thereof ;

(b) why adequate strength of staff is not provided to prevent the payment of overtime ; and

(c) is it not a fact that the utilisation of staff to work beyond of their roster duty hours now and then is decreasing the efficiency of work, resulting in increase of accidents ?

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

(b) The nature of Railway working is

such that the Staff have occasionally to work overtime in special circumstances in exigencies of service.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Progress of Universal Elementary Education in Orissa

5017. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the realisation of the goal of universal elementary education has made progress in Orissa State so far ;

(b) if so, the extent of progress made so far in Orissa in this field ;

(c) whether any appraisal was made by the Central Government ; and

(d) if so, when and the details of the appraisal made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The position of Sixth Plan targets and progress of enrolment in Orissa in the first three years of the Plan (1980-83) is as under :

#### Orissa

(figures in lakhs)

Sixth Plan Target Classes		Enrolment Achievement Classes	
1-5	6-8	1-5	6-8
7.13	2.35	1.79	1.49

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has made a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Plan in 1983. While the overall target of enrolling an additional 180 lakh children in full time educational institutions is likely to be achieved by the end of the

Plan, the progress in this regard is lagging behind in certain States. Orissa is one of them. Orissa is lagging behind in respect of enrolment in classes 1-5. It is also lagging behind in girls enrolment in these classes.



### Vivekananda's Ideas Dear to Soviets

5018. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item published in the "Deccan Chronicle" dated 10 September, 1983 under the heading 'Vivekananda's ideas dear to Soviets' ;

(b) if so, who were the participants at the 120th anniversary which was celebrated in Soviet Union from the Indian side and Indian diplomats there ; and

(c) the details of the contribution made by the Government of India to make the function a success ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c). Government has taken note of the article mentioned in the question by the Hon'ble Member. As per the information available with us, no function to commemorate the 120th anniversary of Swami Vivekananda was held in the Soviet Union in September, 1983. Therefore, the question of participation of Indian diplomats at the function as well as Government's contribution to make it a success did not arise.

### Free Medical Help for Rural Poor Scheme

5019. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Free Medical help for Rural Poor Scheme has achieved tardy progress in M.P. State ;

(b) how many Health Guides with Medical Kits are operating and in how many villages of Rahgarh, Vidisha and Guna Districts of M.P. in 1983 and the plans for 1984 and 1985 ;

(c) how many Primary Health Centres and how many Sub-centres are working according to the norms in the above three districts of M.P. in 1983 and the plans for

next 3 years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that medical, para-medical and lady doctors staff in the above districts are insufficient and many posts are still vacant ;

(e) whether the quantum of medicines supplied to the P.H.C. sub-centres and Medical Kits are far below the requirements ; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the above deficiencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

### Preservation and Propagation of Oral Tribal Language

5020. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the initiative taken by the Kendriya Sahitya Akademi to encourage the development of oral tribal language and its preservation and propagation ;

(b) whether the Akademi is aware that some tribal languages have got the unique script of their own and number of books have been produced on literature, art, grammar, history, dictionaries, etc. in tribal language ;

(c) if so, which are these tribal languages, as far as invented the scripts and developed and preserved the oral traditions and culture in better form ; and

(d) whether the Kendriya Sahitya Akademi is going to include these developed tribal languages for awards along with other Indian Languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

**CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d). The Sahitya Akademi implements a Plan scheme 'documentation and publication of folk literature' on a limited scale. The literary programme implemented by Sahitya Akademi include interalia, Dogri, Maithili, Manipuri and Nepali. Recognition of one more language 'Khasi' is under consideration. Representations have been received for recognition of some other languages including Bhojpuri, Awadhi, Magadhi and Ladakhi.

In the context of the question of recognition of new languages, the Sahitya Akademi is of the view that it is time to look more broadly and deeply into the question, keeping the national perspective in view.

**इलेक्ट्रिक इंजन शेड दुंडला में टी० एफ० आर० के वेतनमान**

5021. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलेक्ट्रिक इंजन शेड दुंडला में टी० एफ० आर० 700-900 रुपए के वेतनमान में काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कानपुर, इलाहाबाद और मुगलसराय के इंजन शेडों में कार्यरत टी० एफ० आर० कर्मचारियों को 840-1040 रुपए के वेतनमान में नियुक्त किए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता क्योंकि कानपुर, इलाहाबाद तथा मुगलसराय शेडों में 840-1040 रु० के ग्रेड में कोई कर्षण फोरमैन रनिंग नहीं है। ये कर्षण फोरमैन रनिंग भी 700-900 रु० के वेतनमान में हैं ।

**Monthly Lumpsum Rate for Parcels handling Contract at Allahabad**

5022. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to state :

(a) whether rates in goods and parcels handling contracts are arrived at on the basis of fair wages laid down by local authorities ;

(b) whether the consideration for arriving at a monthly lumpsum rate for parcels handling contract at Allahabad Railway Station are based on Rs. 06.50 per day fair wage and at Allahabad Goods shed based on Rs. 08.00 per day fair wage, when both these contracts were finalised on July, 1981 and allotted from the same date i.e. August 1981 to two different co-operative societies ;

(c) whether representations were made against this disparity to the Divisional Authorities and the vigilance Directorates, if so, remedial measures taken to remove disparity ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The contracts are normally awarded on the basis of tenders. However in cases of Coop. Societies the rates can be finalised on the basis of negotiation taking into consideration the notified fair wages.

(b) Both the contracts were negotiated on different dates and lumpsum rates were arrived at as agreed to by the Coop. Societies.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The first representation to Railway was, however, made by the society on 14.9.81 when the contract had already come into operation. Fresh contracts with the societies have been finalised in 1983 with both societies on a uniform basis of the extant notified fair wages.

**Repair of National Highway No. 7 Damaged Due to Floods**

5023. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during this

Monsoon season due to heavy floods, National Highway No. 7 between Nagpur and Bangalore was very much damaged ;

(b) if so, estimated damage thereof and what steps are being taken to repair it ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that National Highway No. 7 between Nirmal and Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh was damaged to such an extent that several times road was blocked for days together ; and

(d) if so, estimated damage thereof and what measures have been taken to repair it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. N.H. 7 between Nagpur and Bangalore passes through the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. As regards portion of N.H. No. 7 in Maharashtra there were minor damages to the road surface due to rains during the last monsoon which have been repaired and the road is in traffic worthy condition.

So far as the portion of N.H. 7 in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, heavy damages had occurred especially between Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh/Maharashtra border due to heavy rains and cyclone. The damages to the N.H. in Andhra Pradesh were estimated to be of Rs. 265 lakhs. The work of restoration of damages of immediate nature has been done and estimates for other repair works are being sanctioned for expeditious execution.

No damages have been reported for portion of N.H. 7 in Karnataka between Andhra Pradesh/Karnataka border and Bangalore.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The traffic was interrupted due to heavy rains in August and October 1983 for a duration of about 2 days each time as a result of breach in the approaches to Kadam river. The damages to Kadam bridge approaches were estimated to be about Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Necessary steps are being taken for restoration of the major

damages by way of sanction of the estimate and fixing agency for execution. However, as a permanent remedial measure the work of construction of high level bridge across Kadam river and approaches has already been sanctioned and is in an advance stage of execution.

#### Undernourished People in India

5024. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of undernourished people in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has the highest number of undernourished people in the world ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the name of the country having highest number of undernourished people in the world ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that one tenth of the world's population suffer from hunger ;

(e) if so, the names of such countries with population figures and whether India is one of them ; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (f). No country-wide survey has been conducted to find out the number of people who are under-nourished or suffering from hunger in India because of vagueness and variability in defining these terms. However, the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau of the Indian Council of Medical Research is conducting diet and Nutrition surveys in ten States in India. According to 1981 Report of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, the average intake of calories was 2404 in eight States as against the ICMR recommendation of 2400 calories.

FAO publishes figures on numbers inade-

quately nourished based on assessment of food intakes, and estimates numbers of people with intakes below a certain minimum requirement. Estimates of hunger are not usually attempted, as this is subjective, and definition or measurement on a

population basis is difficult.

The United Nations has published some figures on assessment of the world food situation. The following table gives the figures :

Population and Food Supply in Individual Countries.

Country	Population growth		Dietary Energy Supply	
	percentage rate per Year	Calories per capita	Percentage of requirement	Protein Supply Grams per capita and per day
Algeria	2.4	1730	72	46
Upper Volta	1.8	1710	72	59
India	2.1	2070	94	52
Indonesia	2.5	1790	83	38
Haiti	2.3	1730	77	39
Philippines	3.2	1940	86	47

**Vacant Posts of Junior Accounts Officers in Archaeological Survey of India**

5025. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nine posts of Junior Accounts officer are vacant in the Archaeological Survey of India since long ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to existing recruitment rules these posts are to be filled up by the Head Clerks having five years' experience and several such persons are available ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not filling up the posts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) There are five posts lying vacant, for which offers of appointment have been issued.

(b) According to the Recruitment Rules, Works Assistant Gr. I/Head Clerks with five years' service in the respective grades rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis are eligible for promotion to the post of Junior Accounts officer.

(c) Does not arise.

**Funds for National Highways in Orissa**

5026. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount sanctioned and released to Orissa State during 1982-83 and 1983-84 for maintenance and development of National Highways separately ; and

(b) how many Kilometres of National Highways were maintained and developed in Orissa during these two years and which are those National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The

total amount sanctioned and released to Orissa State is as under :

	1982-83	1983-84
Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways.	Rs. 280.60 lakhs	Rs. 255.55 lakhs (Released so far)
Construction and Development of National Highways.	Rs. 450.00 lakhs	Rs. 410.00 lakhs (Allocation)

(b) All the National Highways No. 5, 5A, 6, 23, 42 and 43 totalling to a length of 1594 kms. in Orissa State have been maintained in a traffic worthy condition during these years. A length of 40.60 kms and 33.60 kms of these National Highways has also been developed during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 respectively.

**Completion of construction work on foot-over-bridge at Bhusandpur Station**

5027. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the requisite fabricated steel for starting the construction work for foot-over-bridge connecting four platforms of Bhusandpur station in Khurda Road Division has already been received ;

(b) if so, reasons why the work has not yet started ; and

(c) if not, how the work will be completed by March, 1984 as scheduled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). The work of construction of foot-over-bridge at Bhusandpur Station had already been taken up. The foundations for the bridge are nearing completion, the fabricated steel has been received and the Railway now expects to complete the work by January, 1984.

**Implementation of Central Schemes to Rehabilitate Cured Leprosy Patients**

5028. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the State-wise performance in implementing those central schemes meant for the welfare and rehabilitation of cured leprosy patients in last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme out of fifteen targeted seven Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units have so far been sanctioned by the State Governments. These are Gujarat-1, Karnataka-1, Kerala-1, Maharashtra-2, Orissa-1 and Tamil Nadu-1.

**Deteriorating Drug Control Measures in India**

5029. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 24 October, 1983 under the "heading Concern at 'decline' in India's drug control" wherein it has been reported that the International Narcotics Control Board has expressed concern over the deteriorating drug control measures in India ;

(b) whether the said Board has drawn the attention of the Government of India towards the weakness in the drug control system ; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto and what steps have been taken to strengthen the drug control measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). Over the years, it has been the practice that the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board is published just a few days before the commencement of the session of the U.N. Commission on Narcotics Drugs, which is generally held in February. The latest available report of the INCB is for 1982, which indicates that India is mainly a transit country for opiates illicitly produced in the Middle East, for heroin from South East Asia and for cannabis and resin from Nepal and Middle East. A recent development which has been causing concern to the Government is the smuggling of increasing quantities of heroin into India from the Near and Middle East region, particularly since the year 1982, which indicates that India is increasingly being used in the trafficking routes of opiates mainly destined to Western countries.

Government have been taking various measures to further tighten the controls and to intensify preventive and intelligence activities to meet the situation. The field formations have been alerted in the matter. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Govt. authorities, close co-operation with the concerned international agencies is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The matter is also kept under constant review in the Ministry of Finance.

#### Speeding up of Trains

5030. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to

increase the speed of certain trains in the country from 1 November, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Scrapping of Railway Service Commission

5031. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Railway Service Commissions have been scrapped ;

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

(c) the reasons for which the said Railway Service Commissions were scrapped ; and

(d) the action taken against the persons concerned who were involved in corrupt practices ?

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

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

#### किरनडुल-विशाखापत्तनम रेल लाइन बन्द करना

5032. श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडबते :  
श्री भीम सिंह :  
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किरनडुल-विशाखा-पत्तनम रेल लाइन बन्द कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह रेल लाइन कब से बंद की गई है और इसे बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रेल विभाग को अब तक कितना घाटा हो चुका है तथा भविष्य में प्रति वर्ष अनुमानित कितना घाटा उठाना पड़ेगा ;

(घ) क्या सरकार इस रेल लाइन को पुनः चालू करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके कब तक पुनः चालू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ङ) चक्रवाती तूफान के कारण, पूर्वी तट पर अभूतपूर्व भारी वर्षा हुई थी। इसके कारण भारी फिसलन हो गयी जिससे सुरंग संख्या 16 क्षतिग्रस्त हो गयी थी। 3-10-83 से किरान्दुल-विशाखापत्तनम् लाइन पर यातायात स्थगित करना पड़ा। 31-10-83 से इस लाइन को यातायात के लिए पुनः खोल दिया गया है।

रेलों को यातायात से होने वाली आमदनी में लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई और टूट-फूट की मरम्मत पर लगभग 4.6 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। चूंकि यातायात पुनः चालू कर दिया गया है, इसलिए आगामी वर्षों में कोई आवर्ती हानियां नहीं होंगी।

**भारत-बंगलादेश सीमा पर कटीले तार लगाने के बारे में बांगलादेश का विरोध**

5033. श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते :

श्री भोम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांगलादेश के राष्ट्र-पति ने राष्ट्र मंडल शासनाध्यक्ष की बैठक के दौरान भारत बांगलादेश सीमा पर कटीले तार लगाने के प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी भारतीय प्रति-

निधि ने उस दौरान इस विवाद पर उनसे कोई बातचीत की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) इस वर्ष अगस्त में ढाका में विदेश मंत्रियों की बैठक में यह मामला उठा था और इसी प्रकार प्रसंगवश अन्य बैठकों में भी, लेकिन इस विषय पर बंगलादेश के विचार सिर्फ उन्हीं के अखबारों में छपे हैं। हमने यह कहा है कि जब कांटेदार तारों की बाड़ बंध जाएगी तो उससे दोनों देशों को लाभ होगा। यह बाड़ पूर्णतः भारत के प्रदेश में होगी और बंगलादेश के दृष्टिकोण से किसी भी तरह आपत्तिजनक नहीं हो सकती। हमारे द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में यह कोई विवाद का प्रश्न नहीं है और न ही इसे यह रूप दिया जाना चाहिए।

#### Kidney Transplantation in AIIMS during 1982

5034. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many kidney transplantations were done in the year 1982 in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ;

(b) how many of the patients with such transplantations in 1982 are still alive ;

(c) what is the present condition of those who are still alive and whether anybody is showing signs, symptoms or laboratory evidence of transplant rejection ; and

(d) how many cases of suspected dialysis dementia were seen in AIIMS Nephrology Department during maintenance dialysis in the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) Eleven.

(b) Six.

(c) One such patient is showing signs and laboratory evidence of transplant rejection.

(d) None.

**Free School Dresses in States for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Students**

5035. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States school dresses are being provided free of costs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students ;

(b) if so, the names of such States along with the number of students ; and

(c) the number of such schools in the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

**Reservation for SC/ST in B.H.U.**

5036. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many appointments, promotions, allotment of accommodations have been made after the Executive Council resolution dated 12/13 August, 1977 and Resolution No. 134 dated 6 October, 1978 for reservation of posts for SC/ST in teaching and non-teaching grades respectively ;

(b) out of this how many SC/ST were appointed, promoted/allotted accommodation under SC/ST reservation in different

categories in Banaras Hindu University ;

(c) how many students were admitted in B.H.U. under different faculties and out of this how many SC/ST were admitted during last three years in B.H.U. ; and

(d) the reasons of details of admission of SC/ST students and their details during the last three years ?

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 Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

**काशी हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की परिसंपत्तियाँ**

5037. श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में या राज्यों के विभिन्न नगरों/स्थानों पर काशी हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की कुल परिसम्पति (भूमि व सम्पति) कितनी है ;

(ख) पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक नगर में बेची गई परिसम्पतियों (भूमि तथा सम्पति) का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) बिक्री के समय उक्त परिसम्पति (भूमि तथा सम्पति) का बाजार मूल्य क्या था ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**परिचालन विभाग के गाड़ी लिपिक का बेलतयाम**

5038. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे के कार्यरत परि-



चालन विभाग में तृतीय श्रेणी के गाड़ी लिपिकों को रेल मंत्रालय के कार्यालयों में कार्यरत लिपिकों के बराबर माना जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यालयों में कार्यरत लिपिकों के बराबर इनका वेतनमान निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री लंका में शरणार्थी शिक्षियों में रहने वाले लोगों की शिकायतें

5039. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्रीलंका में शरणार्थी-शिक्षियों में रह रहे भारतीय-मूल के लोगों की शिकायतों की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समय उनकी मुख्य मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां ।

मुख्य रूप से वे यह कहते हैं कि उनमें असुरक्षा की भावना बनी हुई है जिसकी वजह से वे कैंम्पों से जा नहीं सकते । सबसे पहले उन्हें सुरक्षा के प्रति आवश्यक करने की आवश्यकता है जिससे वे कैंम्पों के बाहर शांति से रह सकें ।

(ग) सरकार का विश्वास है कि श्रीलंका में

एक व्यावहारिक राजनीतिक समाधान से सुरक्षा और शांति की स्थिति कायम हो सकेगी । कैंम्पों में रहने वाले शरणार्थियों के लिए भारत सरकार ने श्रीलंका सरकार के संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के माध्यम से सहायता भिजवाई है । भारत सरकार और भारतीय रैंड-क्रास द्वारा भेजी गई सहायता सामग्री 1 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये की बैठती है ।

**Benefit to Disabled Persons under Welfare Schemes State-wise**

5040. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :  
SHRI XAVIER AKAKAL :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the benefits provided to disabled persons ; and

(b) what is the State-wise number of persons benefited in each of the last three years under each of the Schemes for Welfare of disabled persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. TIJUNGN) : (a) A statement indicating the benefits available to disabled persons under various schemes is given in Annexure I laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The quantifiable benefits are indicated in statements in Annexure II to VI laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7616/83]

**Road User Cost Study Conducted by Central Road Research Institute on Indian Roads**

5041. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

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

(a) whether it is fact that according to a study conducted by the Central Road Research Institute, about Rs. 1500 crores

could be saved in fuel consumption and wear and tear of vehicles on Indian Roads by straightening out road-alignments and ensuring a smooth surface free from potholes and also that road traffic conditions in India are so bad that about 25,000 persons are killed in road accidents each year which is about 62 deaths for every 10,000 vehicles on road and which is the highest death rate in the world ;

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

(c) work being done in this regard in the current year 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that according to the Road User Cost Study—a Research Project conducted by the Central Road Research Institute, considerable savings in fuel consumption and cost of operation of vehicles can be brought about by improving the geometrics of roads, widening the pavements and improvements in the riding quality of roads. The exact amount of savings has, however, not been quantified in the Report.

It is a fact that about 25,000 persons are killed in road accidents every year in the country which gives a very high accident rate for the country as compared to other developed countries in the world.

(b) and (c). A view has yet to be taken on the findings of the study.

#### Central Hindi University

5042. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti has demanded the setting up of a Central Hindi University ;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered ; and

(c) if so, decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). The Vishwa Hindi Vidyapith is already reported to be functioning under the auspices of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, a voluntary Hindi organisation. A sub-committee has been set up in this Ministry to go into the details thereof. On the recommendation of this Sub-Committee an ad hoc grant of Rs. 40,000/- has also been paid to the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti for this Vidyapith.

#### Maternity Leave to Husbands

5043. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government would consider granting leave to husbands also during maternity of his wife so that they may share occupation of wifehood and also house work with a view to reduce burden on the shoulders of women ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in countries like Sweden the Government and private employers have come-forward to reduce liabilities of women by allowing leave to husbands during child birth ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) We have no information.

(c) Question does not arise.

#### School Level Education

5044. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the school level education has failed to live up to the expectations and the recommendations of the Kothari Com-

mission Report ;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons ;  
and

(c) what steps have been taken to set  
right the matter of school level teaching ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The Education Commission made a number of recommendations for re-structuring and improving the quality of school education. The major recommendations of the Commission relating to adoption of a uniform pattern of school education, curricular improvements, provision of quality textbooks and teaching materials, teaching of science and mathematics up to Class X, introduction of vocational courses at the plus 2 stage are in the process of implementation. Most of the States have switched over to the 10+2 pattern of education. A few States where the pattern is yet to be adopted have also taken the decision to switch over to the 10+2 pattern. Apart from making Science and Mathematics teaching compulsory for students upto Class X, the syllabus in these subjects as well as in other subjects has been substantially upgraded. A number of States have initiated programmes to introduce vocational courses at plus 2 stage.

(b) The main reasons contributing to the delay in implementation of the recommendations in a few States are lack of financial resources, inadequate availability of instructional materials and facilities for the training of teachers in vocational subjects.

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed model syllabi and prepared textbooks for all the classes in all subjects of the 10 year high school and in academic subjects at the higher secondary level. It has assisted State Governments in conducting surveys for identifying vocational courses to be organised at the higher secondary level. It has also developed textbooks in certain vocational subjects and trained teachers in modern methods of evaluation and developed good test items in different school subjects.

**Foreign Minister Meeting with Visiting Leaders during CHOGM**

5045. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had any meeting with his counterparts who attended the recent meeting of CHOGM ;

(b) if so, the names of the Foreign Ministers who participated and accompanied with their country's delegations ;  
and

(c) the outcome of the discussion ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of External Affairs had meetings with his counterparts from Commonwealth countries during the recent meeting of CHOGM both during the Conference and during the numerous functions and receptions organised during the CHOGM meet.

(b) Foreign Ministers who accompanied their delegations were M/s. Lester Bird (Antigua and Barbouda), A.R. Shams-ud Doha (Bangladesh), L.R. Tull (Barbados), A.M. Mogwe (Botswana), Geoffrey Howe (Britain), George Iacovou (Cyprus), M. Qionibaravi (Fiji), L.K. Jabang (The Gambia), R.E. Jackson (Guyana), H. Shearer (Jamaica), E.W. Mwangale (Kenya), E.R. Sekhonyana (Lesotho), Ghazali Shafie (Malaysia), A.S. Trigona (Malta), A.K. Gayan (Mauritius), E.C. Anyaoku (Nigeria), K.A. Simmonds (St. Christopher and Nevis), P.M. and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Maxime Ferrari (Seychelles), A. Conteh (Sierra Leone), S. Dhanabalan (Singapore), D.C. Lulei (Solomon Islands), A.C.S. Hameed (Sri Lanka), R.V. Dlamini (Swaziland), S.A. Salim (Tanzania), Crown Prince Tupouto's (Tonga), Basil Ince (Trinidad and Tobago), A.P. Owiny (Uganda), L.K.H. Goma (Zambia), and W.M. Mangwende (Zimbabwe).

(c) The discussions mainly related to international issues and particularly to those

in which the Commonwealth as a group and also its member countries could make a meaningful contribution. The question of cooperation amongst member countries in various fields, in particular economic, technical and cultural was also discussed.

The outcome of all the discussions that took place, at various levels, may be seen in the various documents brought out at the end of the CHOGM Meet. These are, notably, the Goa Declaration on International Security, The New Delhi Statement on Economic Action, the Final Communiqué and the statement on functional cooperation.

### राज्य-वार दी गई प्रौढ़ शिक्षा

5046. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष राज्य-वार कितने लोगों को प्रौढ़ शिक्षा प्रदान की गई ;

(ख) आगामी वर्ष में आयोजित की जाने वाली प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कक्षाओं की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस कार्यक्रम में ढील के क्या कारण हैं

और इसमें तेजी लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :  
(क) 1982-83 के दौरान प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार शामिल व्यक्तियों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा केन्द्र ग्रामीण कार्यात्मक साक्षरता परियोजनाओं (केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना), राज्य प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम (राज्य क्षेत्र), स्वैच्छिक संगठनों, नेहरू युवक केन्द्रों और विश्व-विद्यालयों/कालेजों के अन्तर्गत आयोजित किए जाते हैं, जिनके साक्षरता, कार्यात्मकता और जागरूकता प्रमुख संघटक हैं।

(ग) राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से यह पता चलता है कि प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 15-35 आयु वर्ग में प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों के दाखिले में धीरे-धीरे वृद्धि हो रही है। 1982-83 के दौरान 43.57 लाख के वास्तविक दाखिले के मुकाबले 1983-84 के लिए 52.60 लाख प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। अतः प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में कोई ढील नहीं रही है।

### विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	पुरुष	महिलाएं	योग
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	192936	81099	274035
2.	असम	39699	37471	77170
3.	बिहार	461333	247100	708433
4.	गुजरात	131323	77376	208699
5.	हरियाणा	53010	64433	117443
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8894	13202	22096

1	2	3	4	5
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	26523	39120	65643
8.	कर्नाटक	138368	80263	218631
9.	केरल	29443	61702	91145
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	333005	173952	506957
11.	महाराष्ट्र	174964	146149	321113
12.	मणिपुर	3691	3279	6970
13.	मेघालय	9992	5753	15745
14.	नागालैंड	9381	7765	17146
15.	उड़ीसा	98549	44401	142950
16.	पंजाब	27820	47508	75328
17.	राजस्थान	196851	72377	269228
18.	सिक्किम	7358	4389	11747
19.	तमिलनाडु	130502	234387	364889
20.	त्रिपुरा	18957	17439	36396
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	228644	144397	373041
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	217457	119862	337319
23.	अंडमान तथा निकोबार	1948	2004	3952
24.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10133	6170	16303
25.	चंडीगढ़	2077	3684	5761
26.	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	1744	481	2225
27.	दिल्ली	9341	30415	39756
28.	गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	396	1077	1473

1	2	3	4	5
29.	लक्षद्वीप	389	759	1148
30.	मिजोरम	4226	3162	7388
31	पाण्डिचेरी	7930	8885	16815
कुल जोड़		2576884	1780061	4356945

स्रोत : मार्च 1983 के लिए राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त अनुश्रवण विवरणियों पर आधारित त्रैमासिक रिपोर्ट ।

**Provision of Emergency Lab. Specialists' Service at CGHS Dispensary No. 55A Naraina**

5047. SHRI ANWAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Emergency Lab. Specialists' Services are not at present provided in CGHS Dispensary No. 55A, Naraina, New Delhi-28 and the beneficiaries have to face a lot of difficulties ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which the services are likely to be provided in the dispensary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). The C.G.H.S. beneficiaries covered under CGHS dispensary, Naraina requiring laboratory Services are referred to Rajaori Garden dispensary and those requiring Specialists' services are referred to the Laboratory attached to CGHS Polyclinic at Pusa Road, as it is not economical to have a laboratory in each dispensary. At present no proposal for providing Laboratory Specialists' Services in CGHS dispensary, Naraina is under consideration.

**Coordinating Heads of Departments in Operating and Commercial Branches**

5048. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Coordinating Heads of the Departments in the Operating and Commercial Branches on the various zonal Railways are not the senior most officers, while Coordinating H.O.Ds of all other Branches are the senior most officers ; and

(b) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Coordinating Heads of Department have a Coordinating function and there is an element of selection in their postings. Seniority is also kept in view in making such postings but it is not the rule that only senior-most officer should be selected as the Coordinating Head of Department. Coordinating Heads of Department do not have any extra financial benefits.

दिल्ली के कालेजों में प्रबन्ध समितियों की स्थापना

5049. श्री धर्मवास शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के विभिन्न कालेजों में कितनी प्रबन्ध समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं और उन कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें प्रबन्ध समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं; और

(ख) शासकीय निकायों के सदस्यों का पूरा ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इन समितियों के नामांकित सदस्य उक्त कालेज की समितियों की सभी बैठकों में भाग लेते हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) : दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 43 कालेजों के सम्बन्ध में शासीनिकाय गठित किए जा चुके हैं। शासीनिकायों के सदस्यों का कार्यकाल एक वर्ष का है। इन 43 कालेजों के शासीनिकायों के सदस्यों के ब्योरे संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं जो सभापटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 7617/83]।

(ग) प्रत्येक कालेज के शासी निकाय के सदस्यों द्वारा उपस्थिति कार्डिकाई केन्द्रीय रूप से नहीं रखा जाता और यह उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**देश में छूट की बीमारियों का फैलना**

5050. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि क्षय रोग और मलेरिया के अतिरिक्त कुछ छूट की बीमारियां भी देश के विभिन्न भागों में फैल गई हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग) देश में स्थानिकमारी संक्रमण की कई बीमारियां हैं परन्तु इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि संक्रमण की कोई नई बीमारी फैल गई है अथवा स्थानिकमारी ज्ञात बीमारियों की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं।

**कल्याण गृह खोलना**

5051. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपेक्षित अपराधी, बेसहारा और अनाथ पुरुषों और महिलाओं, लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए देश में कुल कितने कल्याण गृह हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में इन कल्याण गृहों में कितने पुरुष, महिलायें, लड़के और लड़कियां लाई गई तथा कितनों को उनके परिवार को सौंप दिया गया, कितनों के विवाह हो गये हैं और कितने आत्म निर्भर बनने पर अपनी इच्छा से चले गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या कुछ ऐसी लड़कियां हैं जिनके विवाह हो गये थे परन्तु उनके पति द्वारा उन्हें छोड़ देने के बाद में पुनः कल्याण गृह में आ गईं और यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्य-वार सूची क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० युंगन) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

**Visa Restrictions for Kashmiris**

5052. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Kashmiris living in Pakistan and Pak-occupied Kashmir wishing to visit their relatives, mostly find it difficult to get visa to visit their relatives in Jammu and Kashmir. Almost the same complaint is made by people who want to acquire Pak

visa to visit their relatives in that country ; and

(b) if so, what action is envisaged by the Ministry and also in collaboration with Pak Government to remove the grievances of the people seeking visa to see their relatives which is essentially a human problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). Government have been very liberal in the matter of issue of visas to Pakistani nationals wishing to visit India and normally visas are issued the same day the applications are received by our Missions in Pakistan. In regard to Pakistani nationals wishing to visit Jammu and Kashmir, visa applications are processed expeditiously in consultation with the State Government. In respect of Indian nationals seeking Pakistani visas, Govt. are aware of complaints of delay and other difficulties. These have been brought to the attention of the Pakistani authorities.

सहारनपुर-इलाहाबाद पैसेंजर गाड़ी में  
कंडक्टर व परिचारक

5053. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सहारनपुर-इलाहाबाद पैसेंजर गाड़ी के धी-टीयर, टू-टीयर और प्रथम श्रेणी के सवारी डिब्बों में कंडक्टर व परिचारक नियुक्त किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्टेशनों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके बीच उसे तैनात किया जाता है; और

(ग) उसे शेष स्टेशनों के लिए तैनात न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० आर्कर झीक) : (क) से (ग) 351 अण/352 डाउन इलाहाबाद-सहारनपुर सवारी गाड़ी के दो टीयर तथा तीन टीयर शयनयानों में बरेली और

इलाहाबाद के बीच चल टिकट परीक्षक रहते हैं। पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे में बरेली और लखनऊ के बीच सवारी डिब्बा परिचर होते हैं। लखनऊ और इलाहाबाद के बीच इन गाड़ियों के पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे की देखभाल एक वरिष्ठ टिकट परीक्षक द्वारा तथा दूसरे दर्जे के शयनयानों की देखभाल दो चल टिकट परीक्षकों द्वारा की जाती है। इन गाड़ियों में सहारनपुर और बरेली के बीच शयनयानों तथा पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे में फिलहाल चल टिकट परीक्षक तथा डिब्बा परिचर नहीं लगाये गये हैं।

Articles of Pre-historic Age Found in  
Sahbajpur, Bihar

5054. SHRI D.L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some articles of pre-historic age with inscriptions on, were found in village Sahbajpur, P.S. Forbesganj, Distt. Purnea (Bihar) within the Campus of Sanskrit College which were taken away by the Education/Archaeological Department of the Government of India for study ;

(a) whether it is a fact that these things were found on the surface of the earth and the officer who visited the place took possession of the articles and assured that these would be excavated of the place for collecting materials for study and inscriptions deciphered ;

(c) whether Government are going to get the place excavated for the purpose of study ; and

(d) if not, why and what is the result of the studies made of the articles with inscriptions taken possession of ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) A stone slab without inscription and a broken image of black stone were reported to have been found by the Principal, Government Higher



Sanskrit School, Sahbajpur, District Purnea, Bihar, in the premises of the school. These articles are with the school authorities. No officer of the Archaeological Survey has collected and taken away any material for study.

(b) The Registering Officer, Bhagalpur, from the State Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Bihar who visited the site has not reported the discovery of any pre-historic inscribed archaeological material.

(c) and (d). The Archaeological Survey has no proposal to excavate the site, as it is not likely to solve any specific archaeological problem.

**States where Interns Get Opportunity of House Staff for One Year**

5055. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the name of the States where all interns after completing their internship, get the opportunity to be as house staff/ surgeon for one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Assistant Accounts Officer Posts**

5056. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Assistant Accounts Officer reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes de-reserved since 1978 Railway-wise and Production unit-wise on Indian Railways ;

(b) is it because of introduction of the Railway Ministry's letter No. E(GP)74/2/20 dated 31 August, 1978 and E(GP)81/1/18 dated 9 April, 1981 regulating the zone of consideration and the field of eligibility ; and

(c) if so, he has moved to Home Ministry and Finance Ministry to liberalise the rules to get adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates against group 'B' for post in Accounts Department on Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Zonal Railways and Production Units and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Bungling in the Purchase of Medicine in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital during Non-Aligned Summit**

5057. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the last non-Aligned Summit in Delhi, a large amount of money was spent on the purchase of medicine in Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital ;

(b) what is the total amount spent on that account ;

(c) whether some irregularities in the said purchase including the purchase of medical equipments have come to the notice of Government ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital purchased medicines not exceeding the sanctioned amount of Rs. 68,000/- in connection with the recent Non Aligned Summit Meeting.

(c) and (d). The Government is looking into the matter of certain irregularities in the purchases of medical equipments made by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital in connection with the Non-Aligned Summit Meeting.

**10,000 Fake Doctors Practicing in Kerala State**

5058. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Statesman dated 5 November, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there are more than 10,000 fake doctors who are practicing in the State of Kerala ;

(b) whether fake Doctors have also been found in some other State of the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to stop the practice by fake doctors throughout the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (d). Cases of unqualified medical practitioners carrying on medical practice have come to notice from time to time. Precise information about the number of such practitioners is not available.

Penal provisions already exist in the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 as well as in the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to the effect that no person other than a medical practitioner enrolled on the State Medical Register shall practice medicine in any State and any person contravening this provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- or both. The Government of India have advised the State Governments/Union Territories to invoke the penal provisions and to ensure that there is no addition whatsoever of unqualified persons to the stream of practitioners.

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और  
प्रशिक्षण परिषद की स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकें

5059. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या शिक्षा और

संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद (एन० सी० ई० आर० टी०) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अनुमोदित पाठ्य पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस वर्ष के अक्टूबर, माह के अन्त तक एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० ने कक्षा सात के लिए रेखागणित की पुस्तकें वितरित नहीं की हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य कक्षाओं के लिए भी एन० सी० ई० आर० टी० की पाठ्य पुस्तकों की भारी कमी है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन पुस्तकों के उपलब्ध होने के कारण छात्रों को हो रही कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुये इन पुस्तकों की सप्लाई के लिए सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) क्या सरकार का इस मामले की जांच करने और दोषी अधिकारियों, यदि कोई हो, के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :  
(क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा कक्षा I से VIII तक के लिए अनुमोदित पाठ्य पुस्तकें दिल्ली पाठ्य पुस्तक ब्यूरो, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाती हैं और उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) और (ङ) दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद की पाठ्य पुस्तकों की बिक्री तथा संवितरण नई दिल्ली स्थित सुपर बाजार क्रे सेल्स एम्पोरियम, प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा किया जाता है। 1983-84 के लिए सभी

अपेक्षित पाठ्य पुस्तकें राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद द्वारा जुलाई 1983 की समाप्ति से पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Hindi as Working Language in Non-Aligned Movement**

5060. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the Third World Hindi Conference it was urged that the non-aligned movement should adopt Hindi as one of its working languages ;

(b) whether Government propose to take initiative in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the organisers of the Third World Hindi Conference, a suggestion was made during the Conference by a foreign scholar to the effect that Hindi could be adopted as one of the working language for the non-aligned movement. This question was however not debated and discussed in detail, even though it was considered as one of the dimensions in the use of Hindi as an international language and so the Conference passed a Resolution to the effect that every effort should be made to promote the cause of making Hindi as an international language.

Arabic, English, French and Spanish are the four official working languages of the non-aligned movement. The question of adoption of Hindi as one of the working official languages of the movement is to a very great extent inter-linked with the status of Hindi in the U.N.

**Branch Secretary Northern Railwaymen's Union Faizabad**

5061. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the Branch Secretary of the Northern Railwaymen's Union Faizabad was killed by goondas in Faizabad on 7 August, 1983 ;

(b) whether it resulted in a spontaneous strike by the workmen demanding the immediate arrest of those responsible for the heinous crime ;

(c) whether any person have since been arrested ; and

(d) whether any of the strikers have been dismissed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Branch Secretary of the Northern Railwaymen's Union, Faizabad, was assaulted by some persons on 8-8-83 and he died while being taken to the hospital for attention.

(b) While there was no spontaneous strike on the day of occurrence of this incident, on the subsequent day, some railway employees and outsiders disrupted the railway working allegedly protesting against the incident.

(c) 2 persons were arrested by the Police and 5 surrendered in the Court of law. They have since been challaned to stand trial in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Faizabad.

(d) In connection with these incidents, 4 persons were initially dismissed, but have since been reinstated.

**Adulterated Aerated Water at Stations**

5062. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to a news item appearing in Calcutta Statesman, dated 12 September, 1983 regarding racket in adulterated aerated water which has been thriving on stations ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken so far ?

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

(b) All the departmental static and mobile catering units are getting supply of aerated water directly from the genuine manufacturers and there is no complaint about sale of spurious aerated water. Close watch is also being kept on the quality of aerated water served by catering/vending contractors. Steps have also been taken to combat sale of such items by unauthorised persons. Suitable notices warning the passengers not to purchase eatables etc. from the unauthorised hawkers have been displayed at conspicuous places of important stations.

**Service Condition of Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing**

5063. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the teachers of Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing have not been given the same service conditions as teachers of other colleges of Delhi University ; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b). Unlike other colleges of Delhi University, the Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur College of Nursing is a subordinate office of the Directorate General of Health Services and therefore, the service conditions of the teachers of the College are the same as applicable to other Government Servants of similar status and rank.

**Appointment in North-Eastern Hill University**

5064. **SHRI BAJUBON R. KHARLUKHI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the irregularities in matters of appointment to the various Departments of the North-Eastern Hill University in Shillong and the unfair treatment meted out to tribal students for admission into the various disciplines to the extent that the academic interests of the tribals have not been fully safeguarded ; and

(b) if so, Government's considered reaction and contemplated action in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the North-Eastern Hill University, twenty per cent posts of Lecturers are reserved for tribal candidates. There has been no discrimination against qualified tribal candidates in the matter of appointment.

As far as admissions are concerned, 40% seats in all courses offered by the University are reserved for tribal students. In fact, over 60% of the students enrolled in the teaching departments of the University belong to Scheduled Tribes.

**U.S. Opposition of World Information and Communication Order**

5065. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States of America has opposed the move to promote the new World Information and Communication order by UNESCO and threatened to stop contribution if the said organisation goes ahead with programme ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the NAM movement and Government of India ; and

(c) steps if any taken by Government of India to institutionalise the new World

### Information and Communication order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) In the early stages of the recently concluded 22nd General Conference on UNESCO held in Paris in October-November 1983 the US delegation had opposed UNESCO's involvement in promoting the New World Information and Communication Order and threatened to review US Government participation in UNESCO, especially those relating to communication. However, after prolonged discussion and consultation, the UNESCO General Conference adopted a resolution on the subject by consensus. USA is party to the consensus.

(b) Since the USA eventually became party to the UNESCO consensus, the question of any reaction of NAM/Govt. of India does not arise. The views of the Non-aligned Movement on the rationale and necessity of a New World Information and Communication Order are set out in paras 22 and 173 of the Political Declaration adopted at the Seventh Summit.

(c) The first meeting of Ministers of Information of Non-aligned countries was organised by India in 1976 and it was as a result of our initiative that the proposal for a Non-aligned News Agencies Pool was endorsed by the 5th Non-aligned Summit in Colombo. India is an active participant in the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-aligned Countries (BONAC). India is also serving on the Inter-Governmental Council set up by Non-aligned Movement to facilitate cooperation among Non-aligned countries in the field of information and the mass media. Further, India played a major role in the establishment of the International Programme for the Development Communication (IPDC) created under the aegis of UNESCO in October 1980. India is also a member of the Governing Council of IPDC, and Shri G. Parthasarathy has served as its Vice-Chairman since its inception. India's own financial contribution to IPDC has been of the order of \$100,000 annually. At the last meeting of the IPDC Governing Council, in Tashkent in September, 1983, it was decided to extend IPDC assistance to several

projects of interest to India, bilaterally and as a member of the Pool.

### Seminar on Nutrition and Development Focus on Women

5066. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seminar on Nutrition and Development focus on Women held in Delhi has made any recommendations for a rural oriented programmes ; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). A seminar on 'Nutrition and Development' was held in Delhi during October, 1983, where wide ranging recommendations were made. Some of these cover rural women as well.

The multi-disciplinary approach and the rural orientation suggested in the Seminar already exist in the programmes taken up in hand by the Government.

### Scholarships in Hotel Management

5067. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many foreign scholarships were awarded to students in Hotel Management to study abroad during the last three years ;

(b) out of them, how many have been given to Madras Institute students ;

(c) which are the foreign countries who instituted foreign scholarships to study Hotel Management abroad ; and

(d) whether Government would try to get more number of foreign scholarships in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

**CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d). The following countries offer scholarships in Hotel Management :—Austria, Italy, Cyprus and Switzerland.

During the last 3 years 37 candidates in all were nominated by us on the recommendations of the duly constituted Selection Committees. Out of them 4 candidates were finally selected by the Donor Governments concerned. One candidate from Madras Institute was also nominated by the Ministry during 1982-83, but he was not finally selected by the Donor Government.

On the receipt of the offers of scholarships from the Donor Governments, the offers are advertised through the leading newspapers all over the country and the selections are made on the recommendations of duly constituted selection committees on merits on an All-India basis. No institution-wise allocation of these scholarships are made.

As most of the offers of scholarships in Hotel Management are unspecified, depending upon the facilities available in the donor countries for foreign nationals, it is not advisable to take up the question of increasing the number of such awards.

#### Delhi School of Social Work

5068. **SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the Sixth Plan estimate of Delhi School of Social Work in regard to the number of estimated faculty and students to be enrolled ;

(b) during the last three years how many post graduates passed out of the school ;

(c) how many M. Phil and also Ph.D. scholars did complete their research work in the school during the same period year-wise ;

(d) the details of the faculty members their educational qualifications, posts they are presently holding ; and

(e) the number of research scholars registered presently under each faculty member of the school ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The estimated number of Faculty at the end of the Sixth Plan period for the Department of Social Work is 18, and the annual admissions about 65.

(b) 118.

(c)

	M. Phil	Ph. D.
1981	1	2
1982	3	Nil
1983	3	Nil

(d) A Statement is attached.

(e) The total number of research scholars presently registered is 7, of whom 3 are with the Professor and 2 each with two Readers.

#### Statement Particulars of the Teaching Staff in Position

S No.	Name	Designation	Educational Qualification*
1	2	3	4
1.	Prof. S N. Ranade	Professor	M.A. (History) University of Allahabad Dip. S.S.A. Tata Institute M.A. (Social Work) University of Columbia, U.S.A.

1	2	3	4
2.	Dr. K.D. Gangrade	Head of the Department	M.A. (Economics) Agra Dip. S.S.A. Tata Institute, M.S.W. University of Michigan, USA, Ph.D. University of Delhi.
3.	Mr. S.H. Pathak	Reader	M.A. (Economics) University of Lucknow Dip. S.S.A., Tata Institute, M.A. (Social Work) University of Indiana, U.S.A.
4.	Mr. P.L. Govil	Reader	M.A. (Economics) University of Punjab Dip. S.S.A., Tata Institute.
5.	Dr. R.R. Singh	Reader	M.A. (Social Work) Kashi Vidya Pith, Varanasi, Cert. S.W. (Chicago) U.S.A., Ph.D. Udaipur University.
6.	Mr. R.M. Varma	Lecturer	M.A. (Social Work) University of Delhi M.D.P.A. Indian Instt. of Public Admn. Cert. S.W. (Cleveland) U.S.A.
7.	Mr. Krishan Kumar	Lecturer	M.A. (Social Work) LL. B. University of Delhi.
8.	Mrs. Ratna Verma	Lecturer	M.A. (Social Work) University of Delhi Cert. S.W. (Cleveland) U.S.A.
9.	Dr. F.N. Kitchlu	Lecturer	M.A. (Social Work) University of Delhi Ph.D. Lucknow University

1	2	3	4
10.	Dr. (Mrs.) Vimla Veeraraghavan	Lecturer	M.A. (Social Work) M.A. (Psychology) Ph.D. University of Delhi (on leave)
11.	Mr. Rajendra Singh	Lecturer	M.A. (Sociology) Agra University.
12.	Mrs. A. Bharadwaj	Lecturer	M.A. (Social Work) University of Delhi (on leave)
13.	Mrs. Susma Batra	Lecturer	M.A. (Social Work) M. Phil University of Delhi

#### Non-Implementation of School Teachers' Economic Demands

5069. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment over the deteriorating and failing standard of primary and middle-senior school level education due to non-implementation and delays of teachers economic demands ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and conclusions reached ; and

(c) if not, what are the other reasons for the failing school level education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). The Government are not aware of any decline in the standards of primary and middle-senior school education owing to the delay/non-implementation of teachers' economic demands. Educational reform being a continuous process, efforts are constantly being made both at the Centre and State levels by various organisations to improve the standard of education at the school stage. Considered in its totality, there has been a

definite upward thrust towards upgrading standards of education by bringing about enrichment of curriculum, production of quality textbooks, upgradation of teachers' competencies and reformation of evaluation techniques.

#### Primary Health Care

5070. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether higher priority was to be given for comprehensive primary health care distribution of vitamin A to prevent blindness among children and intensive educational programme for the prevention of accidents ;

(b) whether medical and para medical health services for pre and post natal care and immunisation were to be expanded in order to prevent several types of deformities ;

(c) whether legal frame-work for the prevention and treatment of accidents as also insurance against them was to be provided ;

(d) whether safety regulations were to be devised for various categories of occupations and strictly enforce them ; and

(e) if so, how much progress has been



made and what are the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (e). Government attach high priority to the delivery of primary health care through the net work of Primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, etc., all over the country. 5955 Primary Health Centres, 3182 Subsidiary Health Centres and 65643 Sub-Centres are functioning in the country as on 1-4-1983. Various health educational measures are being implemented on different aspects of health care with emphasis on preventive and promotive aspects. 2.5 lakhs health guides, one of whose main functions is health education, are functioning in the country as on 1-4-1983. 4.45 lakh Dais are also functioning in the country as on 1.4.1983. Health education on pre and post natal care is one of their functions.

Government are implementing the Expanded programme of Immunisation for administering prophylaxis against tetanus in respect of expectant mothers and prophylaxis against DPT, DT, Polio, Vit. 'A' deficiency and Typhoid in respect of children. During 1983-84 upto September, 1983 the progress in the country is as stated below :

	(in lakhs)
Against tetanus in respect of expectant mothers	30.1
Immunisation against DPT in respect of children	37.1
Immunisation against DT in respect of children	32.6
Prophylaxis against blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency in respect of children (1st dose)	78.3
Immunisation against Polio in respect of children	20.0
Immunization against Typhoid in respect of children	14.0

Government have various safety laws for preventing road accidents, industrial accidents, accidents due to electricity, accidents due to arms, accidents in mines, explosives, accidents due to poison, etc. All district and sub-divisional hospitals and medical college hospitals provide emergency medical services. There is insurance coverage only under some specific laws such as under the provision of Motor Vehicles Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Employees State Insurance Act, etc., under certain conditions.

#### Officers Posted at Khurda Road Division

5071. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some officers in the Khurda Road Division, S.E. Railway who have been posted there in different capacities for more than ten years ;

(b) if so, is it permissible under the rules of the Indian Railways ; and

(c) the specific action taken by the authority to curb such growth in the administration ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Extant orders lay down a normal tenure of four years against any post on the Railways but there are no limits prescribed for a period of posting in a Division.

(c) Orders already exist that officers should normally be transferred after occupying a post for four years and these orders are implemented keeping in view the administrative requirements.

#### Guidelines for Integrated Tribal Development Programme and ICDS Programme

5072. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the guidelines for the Integrated Tribal Development Programmes, Integrated Child Development Programme and scheme for Women's Welfare and Development ;

(b) the extents of the implementation and impact thereof in various States in each of the last three years ; and

(c) targets for the current year (1983-84) related to the above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7618/83.]

**Sanctioned Strength of Staff and Doctors  
of CGHS Dispensary No. 8  
Chandni Chowk, Delhi**

5073. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of the staff

and doctors of CGHS Dispensary No. 8, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, category-wise ;

(b) the actual strength of the staff and doctors in the above dispensary ; if the staff is short the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is shortage of medicines in the dispensary if so, what remedial steps Government would take to give sufficient service to the CGHS beneficiaries of that dispensary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the sanctioned/actual strength of staff and doctors of CGHS Dispensary No. 8, Chandni Chowk, Delhi is enclosed at Statement. Due to overall shortage of doctors in CGHS, one post of Junior Medical Officer is lying vacant at present.

(c) Temporary shortage in the availability of some medicines in some of the dispensaries including the one at Chandni Chowk have been noticed. However, there is an established procedure to obtain emergency requirements which is being followed.

**Statement**

Designation	Sanctioned Strength	Present Position
1. Medical Officer	5	4
2. Pharmacist	3	3
3. Storekeeper	1	1
4. L.H.V.	1	1
5. Staff/Nurse	1	1
6. L.D.C.	2	2
7. Female Attendant	1	1
8. Nursing Attendant	2	2
9. Dresser	2	2
10. Peon	1	1
11. Chowkidar	1	1
12. Safaiwala	2	2

**Alleged corruption in giving reservations to waitlisted passengers and manipulation by travelling ticket examiners in providing seats in Mail/Express trains**

**5074. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the present decline in Railway freight to the extent of Rs. 400 crores or so, is it not possible for the railways to carry all the waitlisted passengers particularly on the prestigious trains like Rajdhani and other Superfast/Mail/Express trains and there is rampant corruption in giving reservations ;

(b) whether in the running train, the Travelling Ticket Examiners charge a premium to provide seats ; and

(c) what steps he proposes to take to root out corruption in the booking of passengers and provide accommodations as far as possible to all the waitlisted passengers even by attaching extra bogies, if so warrant ?

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

#### Statement

(a) Except during rush periods like summer vacations, Puja Holidays, marriage season etc., reserved rail accommodation is generally available across the counter in most super-fast and mail/express trains including Rajdhani Express. However, during rush periods referred to above, there is a big spurt of demand and despite all possible measures taken to augment carrying capacity by running special trains, increasing the loads of existing trains etc., the demands cannot be fully met and some waitlisted passengers remain unprovided.

(b) and (c). The following measures have been taken/are being taken as a continuous process to eliminate malpractices in reservations by railway staff and/or outsiders ;

- (i) A system of 'Reservation against anticipated Cancellations' (RAC) has been introduced in accordance with which a specified number of senior-most waitlisted passengers are provided confirmed sitting accommodation in the train at the starting station and the coach conductor/TTE is duty-bound to provide sleeper berths found vacant due to non-turning up of passengers with confirmed reservations to such passengers on the 'RAC list'. This system practically eliminates the scope for allotment of berths by TTEs out of turn on consideration ;
- (ii) Regular surveillance is maintained over Reservation/Booking offices by the Commercial and Vigilance organisations of the Railways jointly or severally in association with the CBI when necessary ;
- (iii) Critical scrutiny of the requisitions tendered by passengers for reservations is exercised and in cases of doubt, either door to door checks are made or reply paid letters are sent at the addresses given in the requisition slips to verify the genuineness of reservations made ;
- (iv) Intensive checks are made in running trains in the course of which the particulars of passengers travelling are tallied with those given in the requisition slips and reservations and passengers found travelling on transferred tickets are penalised as per law ;
- (v) The time limit for making advance reservations has been extended to 120 days, to discourage cornering of accommodation as the unscrupulous elements would not like to block their money for long periods ;
- (vi) Limits on the size of waiting lists for reserved accommodation have been removed to eliminate the scope for passengers being forced to turn to racketeers on account of the waiting lists being closed ; and

(vii) Two unreserved second class coaches are being generally attached with all Mail/Express and super-fast trains to enable passengers who have to unavoidably travel at short notice on a particular date to perform their journeys without being at the mercy of racketeers.

**Introduction of a Direct Daily Train Service between Howrah and Siuri via Andal**

5075. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had declared the introduction of a direct daily train service between Howrah and Siuri via Andal on the Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, reasons for such undue delay in introducing the same ; and

(c) when it is expected to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir, tentative proposals were framed for introduction of certain new trains including a train from Sainthis to Howrah via Andal.

(b) and (c). Earlier, railways were hopeful that the review, taking interconsideration the financial constraints and availability of resources would be completed in time for the issue of new time table from November 1983 but the review is still under way and hence further steps await the finalisation of this review.

**Number of Public Servants under Suspension in the Ministry and its Attached and Subordinate Offices**

5076. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 820 on 28 July, 1983 regarding number of public servants under suspension in the Ministry or its attached subordinate offices and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, will the same be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) A statement in the prescribed proforma in fulfilment of the assurance has already been sent to Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 16.11.1983 with copy to Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, a copy of the statement is attached. (See Cols. 243—246).

**स्त्रियों और लड़कियों के अनैतिक व्यापार की घटनाओं में वृद्धि के कारण**

5077. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्त्रियों और लड़कियों के अनैतिक व्यापार की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उसको समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस बुराई को रोकने के लिए राज्यों को मार्गनिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या स्त्री और लड़की अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम, 1956 का 1978 में संशोधन किए जाने के बाद यह बहुत कारगर हो गया है और यदि हां, तो संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में ऐसे दोषियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध मुकदमे शुरू किए गए हैं, जिनको सजा दी गई है और जिनके विरुद्ध न्यायालय में मुकदमे विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० धुंगन) : (क) और (ख) महिलाओं और लड़कियों में अनैतिक पणन दमन अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत रिपोर्टें

S. No. Date and reference	Statement	Subject	Promise made	When and how fulfilled	Remarks
Unstarred Question No. 820 dated the 28th July, 1983 by Shri Manohar Lal Sami :	NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVANTS UNDER SUSPENSION IN THE MINISTRY OR ITS ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES :	Asking for :— (a) number of public servants working in his Ministry or under its attached/subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last three years together with reasons therefor ; (b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed and decision communicated to the concerned Government servants, if not, reasons thereof ;	(a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.  (a) number of public servants working in his Ministry or under its attached/subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last three years together with reasons therefor ; (b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed and decision communicated to the concerned Government servants, if not, reasons thereof ;	(a) 32—Out of which 11 persons were placed under suspension. The reasons are negligence of duties, misbehaviour, illegal gratification etc.  (b) the suspensions were made as under : 4 on 1.11.80 1 on 9.2.81 1 on 11.8.81 1 on 29.3.82 1 on 18.8.82 1 on 14.7.83 1 in Oct. 81 1 in May, 83	The suspensions were reviewed and decisions communicated where necessary.

- (c) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of the suspension, if not, reasons thereof together with details of steps proposed to be taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect ;
- (d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to the Government servants after suspension ; and
- (e) Present position of the cases pending.
- (c) subsistence allowance was reviewed in all cases except in two cases. In one case the individual remained continuously absent although there was no leave to his credit. In other case the enquiry was in progress, hence suspension was not reviewed. The subsistence allowance is now being reviewed for consideration with retrospective effect.
- (d) NIL
- (e) The disciplinary proceedings in 13 cases are pending. Out of this in one case the written statement is under scrutiny ; in the second case reply to the charge sheet is awaited. In rest of the cases the disciplinary proceedings are in progress and efforts are being made to finalise the cases as expeditiously as possible.

किए गए मामलों के उपलब्ध आंकड़े 1977 से 1981 की अवधि के दौरान मिला-जुला रुझान दर्शाते हैं और वर्ष 1982 के लिए अर्धवर्षात्मिक रुझान। औद्योगीकरण और ग्रामीण शहरी प्रवृत्ति की ओर बढ़ रहे आनुषंगिक शहरीकरण जैसे सामाजिक-आर्थिक तथ्यों के अलावा, इस वृद्धि के लिए सामाजिक नियंत्रण और संयुक्त परिवार प्रणाली के परम्परागत साधनों में उत्पन्न विकार उत्तरदायी होने चाहिए। आदर्श नियमों का एक सेट, जिसमें पापाचार से बचाई गई महिलाओं और लड़कियों का पता लगाने, देखभाल

करने, इलाज करने और उनके पुनर्वास से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों के विकास के लिए दिशानिर्देश दिए गए हैं, राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में परिचालित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों का है। तथापि, जिन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और निर्दोष ठहराया गया तथा जिनके विरुद्ध मामले निलम्बित पड़े हैं उनकी संख्या दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

1978 में संशोधित स्त्रियों और लड़कियों के अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम 1956 के अंतर्गत केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश प्रशासनों में दर्ज किए गए मामलों की स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण

1. लक्षदीप	शून्य
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शून्य
3. चण्डीगढ़	शून्य
4. अण्डमान निकोबार	शून्य
5. मिजोरम	शून्य
6. दादर और नगर हवेली	शून्य
7. पांडिचेरी	

वर्ष	रिपोर्ट किए गए	दोषी ठहराए गए	निर्दोष ठहराए गए	जांच हेतु निलम्बित	जिनकी जांच की जा रही है
1978	3	3	—	—	—
1979	3	3	—	—	—
1980	—	—	—	—	—
1981	22	29	2	—	—
1982	12	11	—	1	—
1983	17	3	—	9	5
(नवम्बर तक)	57	40	2	10	5

## 8. गोवा, दमन और दीव,

वर्ष	दजं किए गए मामले	कैद किए गए व्यक्ति	दोषी ठहराए गए	निर्दोष ठहराए गए	जांच हेतु निलम्बित
1978	15	42	34	8	—
1979	5	20	—	15	8
1980	13	27	14	5	8
1981	10	32	21	1	10
1982	14	34	16	7	11
1983	14	23	12	10	1
	71	178	97	46	35

(31 अक्तूबर, 83 तक)

## 9. दिल्ली

अवधि	रिपोर्ट किए गए	कैद किए गए व्यक्ति	दोषी ठहराए गए	निर्दोष ठहराए गए	जांच हेतु निलम्बित	जिनकी जांच पड़ताल की जानी है
1-6-82 से 30-11-82	40	139	16	11	110	2
1-6-83 से 30-12-83	27	66	18	—	21	27

Advertisement of a Post of Deputy  
Drugs Controller India

5078. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether post of a Deputy Drugs

Controller, India (reserved for ST) was advertised by UPSC in recent past ;

(b) whether out of ST candidates applying for post only one candidate was called for interview held on 9 August 1983 ;

(c) whether requirement of including one SC/ST member in selection committee



was not met in case of this interview ;

(d) whether members from private Pharmaceutical companies having direct business dealing with the post of the candidate appearing in the interview were included in the Selection Committee. If so, how fairness of selection was ensured ?

(e) whether Government orders exist for selecting SC/ST candidates fulfilling minimum qualifications and giving in service training and if so, reasons why orders were not followed in this case ; and

(f) whether the post was de-reserved and other community candidates selected if so, reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) It is neither obligatory nor possible for UPSC to ensure association of an SC/ST Expert with all their Interview Boards because Experts/Advisers in the Selection Boards of UPSC are appointed on the basis of their qualifications, experience and standing in the profession and not on the basis of their communities.

(d) As per normal practice in the UPSC, the Experts were requested to dissociate themselves from the deliberations of the Interview Board in case they had a relation (or any other person to be interviewed in whom they may be interested) appearing for interview. But the Experts had not given any such indication.

(e) and (f). The S.T. candidate was interviewed by the UPSC by relaxing the standard but was not found suitable for appointment to the post, even if he were imparted special training. The post was, therefore, treated as unreserved and a non-S.T. candidate was recommended by the UPSC.

#### Single Poster for Group 'A' Posts

5079. **SHRI K.B.S. MANI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether orders of the Home Ministry for grouping of posts by direct recruitment exist since 1952 which envisage that isolated posts or small cadres can be grouped having similar status, scale of pay and qualification ;

(b) if so, reasons for maintaining a single roster for all group 'A' posts irrespective of the status, salary and qualification upto 1980 ;

(c) whether contrary to Government orders the Ministry of Health is maintaining three rosters for Group 'A' posts since 1981 ;

(d) has it not affected the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in very senior positions ; and

(e) steps being taken to maintain separate roster for each grade on the basis of status, salary and qualifications and to give benefit of carry forward points arising out of recasting of rosters from retrospective effect (i.e. from 1952) ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) Yes.

(b) Prior to 1981, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had been maintaining a single Special Representation Roster for various categories of Group 'A' posts other than those included in Central Health Service. The reservation points have been allotted to the vacancies as and when filled through the U.P.S.C. as per the said Roster and the representation of SC/ST was fairly maintained.

(c) with the expansion of activities of the Ministry over a period of time, the number of isolated posts in different scales in Group 'A' had increased. It was considered expedient to re-group the posts in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Deptt. of Personnel and A.R. This was done in three separate Rosters keeping in view the scale of pay, status and the qualifications required for recruitment in respective grades. The grouping was done

with the approval of the DP and AR who are the nodal Ministry, concerned with the implementation of reservation orders for SC/ST in respect of posts under the Government of India.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**Ad-hoc Promotions in Sr. Class-I Posts  
in the Medical Stores Organisation**

5080. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that provisions of recruitment rules have been relaxed by giving ad-hoc promotions to Forward Community candidates in senior class-I posts in the Medical Stores Organisation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that such ad-hoc promotions have been continued for years thus creating vested interest ;

(c) whether it is a fact that no similar relaxation has been shown to SC/ST candidates in the same organisation if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that SC/ST candidates in Medical Stores Organisation have been deprived of their rightful promotions even after their fulfilment of all the requirements of recruitment rules for senior position, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The provisions of recruitment rules are relaxed where *ad-hoc* arrangement is considered essential in the interest of Government work and not on caste or community considerations.

(b) The *ad-hoc* promotions are made and continued with the approval of Health Minister/U.P.S.C. till regular appointments are made.

(c) It is not correct that relaxation of the provisions of recruitment rules have

been refused in the cases of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for promotions to Senior Class I posts in the Medical Stores Organisation.

(d) No discrimination has ever been made in the Medical Stores Organisation on the basis of caste consideration for making promotions.

**Instruction to C.G.H.S. Authorities to  
Purchase their Requirements from  
Medical Stores Depot Organisation**

5081. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have issued orders to the C.G.H.S. authorities to purchase their requirements fully from Medical Stores Depot Organisation ;

(b) if so, what is the value of the Indents the C.G.H.S. have placed with Medical Stores Depot Organisation particularly with Medical Stores Depot, Madras after the issue of the above order ;

(c) whether there is any other proposal to approach Railways, Central Government Undertakings like Port Trust (Ministry of Shipping and Transport), Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Energy Ministry), Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hindustan Photo Films, Ooty (Industry Ministry) etc., to purchase their requirements of medicines etc., particularly from Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) It has been decided that CGHS Delhi and Madras will procure their requirements from Medical Store Depots at Karnal and Madras respectively.

(b) The value of indents the CGHS have placed with Medical Store Depots at Karnal and Madras are :-

1. MSD, Karnal Rs. 67,26,252.89  
 2. MSD, Madras Rs. 3.74 lakhs

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

#### Vocational Training to Girls

5082. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of condensed course and vocational training has proved its utility in offering opportunities to the young girls to continue their education ;

(b) whether the scheme was to be expanded further to prepare girl students for lateral entry to class IV and VIII also ;

(c) whether voluntary organisations were to be given incentives to organise such courses among the most backward tribal and rural areas in order to enable the girls to take up locally available opportunities under various developmental schemes ;

(d) whether liaison was kept with the training institutions for anganwadi workers, ANMS etc. so that women completing the condensed courses could readily be absorbed into various occupations ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, instructions are given to voluntary organisations conducting the courses to help such women in getting employment.

#### Death of Children due to Meningitis in Tamil Nadu

5083. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Trichy District in Tamil Nadu, many children have lost their lives on account of meningitis recently, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any central aid has been given to State Government during the last three years in this connection ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme both the Central and State Government proposed to be implemented to fight this disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). Enquiries made with the State Government reveal no specific outbreak of meningitis in villages of Trichy district as such. It has, however, been reported that upto 10th December, '83, 71 children in 47 villages of Trichy district were affected by Japanese Encephalitis which causes inflammation of the brain. Out of these, 10 children died.

In so far as the programme to contain Japanese Encephalitis is concerned, the State Government have taken up spray operations on a war footing by organising spray teams in the affected villages. Affected persons are also taken to the nearest hospital for treatment. The programme to contain Japanese Encephalitis is drawn up and coordinated by the Union Govt. in consultation with the State Govts. Total quantum of BHC required for spraying operations in the affected areas is supplied by the Dte. of NMEP. So far 25 fogging machines have also been supplied by the Govt. of India to the Govt. of Tamil Nadu for taking up fogging operations in the affected areas.

#### Students in Medical ; Engineering Colleges under Self-Financing Scheme

5084. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students have been

admitted in medical, engineering and other technical colleges under self-financing scheme in the country during the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(b) how many are on merit basis and how many without merit in these years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) and (b). Under the self-financing scheme, foreign students are nominated by the Ministry of External Affairs against seats reserved in various medical and engineering colleges in India, with a view to promote goodwill, mutual understanding and strengthening of relations between India and other countries. All the nominated students have to satisfy basic educational qualifications laid down by receiving institutions. In the nomination, several factors are taken into account such as (i) inadequate facilities for medical and engineering education in the originating country (ii) recommendations of the foreign government concerned, and (iii) recommendations of the concerned Indian Mission. Since the students come from different educational systems, it would not be entirely appropriate to classify some of them as having merit and others being without merit. Following are the figures relating to last four years :

Year	M.B.B.S. Course	Engineering course
1980-81	96	261
1981-82	97	248
1982-83	86	248
1983-84	93	275

**Representations from All India Station Masters Association**

5035. **SHRI A.K. ROY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representations and Telegrams from President, Secretaries of All India Station Masters' Associa-

tion from all Railways regarding Indefinite Fast by Office bearers of AISMA before the Residence of D.R.M./TPJ Division, S. Rly. from 3 November, 1983 for continued victimisations against Station Masters for not accepting the misfit Uniforms ;

(b) details of the punishment imposed on SMs/ASMs for non-acceptance or non-wearing of misfit Uniforms from 1981 to October, 1983 ;

(c) whether R.P.F. Personnels and Nurses are being supplied Clothes and stitching charges ; and

(d) reasons and justification for not following the uniform policy of supplying clothes with reasonable stitching charges to Station Masters and other Public image Category instead of supplying misfit Uniforms ?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (d). Representations have been received from an unrecognised group calling themselves as All India Station Masters' Association. 4 Assistant Station Masters of Southern Railway claiming membership of this unrecognised Association went on hunger fast from 3.11.1983 near the Divisional Railway Manager, Tiruchirapalli's office (outside railway premises) in support of their demands for supply of cloth and payment of stitching charges instead of stitched uniforms.

Generally, the practice for supply of only stitched uniforms to all the eligible categories of railway employees is followed. However, under special conditions and circumstances, uniform allowance is allowed, but such cases are few and isolated. While Railway Protection Force personnel are supplied stitched uniforms and no stitching charges are paid, Nursing staff are being paid Uniform Allowance.

A well streamlined method has been prescribed for stitching of uniforms to avoid

poor fitting. Measurement cards for each individual employee are to be maintained. Uniforms are stitched in a large number of standard sizes after taking measurements of each employee. In case of any poor fitting, provision exists for rectification/replacement.

Under the general rules of the Indian Railways, a railway servant is required to wear badges and uniform wherever prescribed and be neat and tidy in appearance while on duty. Disciplinary action has been taken in the past against Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters found not wearing uniforms during duty hours.

Information in regard to the details of the punishment referred to in part (b) of the Question is being collected from Southern Railway and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Sanskrit Universities Strengthened

5086. SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) which of the existing Sanskrit Universities have been strengthened and facilities increased there for Sanskrit studies and in what way ;

(b) which departments of Indology have been added to the Institute of Advanced Studies ;

(c) results of the efforts of bringing back from foreign countries the known important Sanskrit manuscripts ;

(d) efforts made to preserve Vedic traditional recitals ;

(e) how many tape-records, gramophone records etc. have been compiled and how they are made available to public ;

(f) names of schemes launched for propagation and Development of Sanskrit and

the precise work done so far ; and

(g) steps taken to encourage teaching of Sanskrit in foreign Universities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (g). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7619/83].

#### Spreading of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

5087. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) is deadly mysterious disease which has caused havoc in the United States of America as a result of Pentagon's experiments to develop new and dangerous biological weapons ;

(b) whether this disease has recently registered in a number of countries where the American blood was donated ;

(c) whether some American experts believe that Pakistan may become the next proving ground for these experiments ; and

(d) if so, what are the precautions which India are taking to ensure that this disease does not spread in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Government is aware that AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is a serious disease spreading reportedly unchecked in United States of America. However, there are no informations as to whether the disease is caused as a result of Pentagon's experiments to develop new and dangerous biological weapons.

(b) In the beginning, AIDS appeared to be entirely limited to a susceptible population of male homosexuals of New York, San

Francisco and Los Angeles, many of whom were drug addicts. Now, the population at high risk seems to include Haitian immigrants to the U.S. and other Western European countries.

(c) Government has no information.

(d) The question does not arise in view of (c) above. In general there are more than 300 STD clinics functioning in different parts of the country which provide free treatment to the patients suffering from sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD).

#### Discrimination Expressed by Ayurvedic Medical Association of India

5088. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the feelings of discrimination expressed by the Ayurvedic Medical Association of India representing integrated medical graduate courses located at Dehradun (U.P.) and if so, full details therefor and corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken to reduce its grievances ; and

(b) whether any representation has been received on the subject and if so, details thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Government have received a representation from the Dehradun Branch of National Integrated Medical Association of India about appointment of Private Ayurvedic Doctors as Authorised Medical Attendants under CS(MA) Rules. At present only those Ayurvedic doctors who are attached to Central/State Government Hospitals or to Govt. aided Municipal and Panchayat dispensaries are considered as Authorised Medical Attendants. The balance of advantage would seem to be in the continuation of the existing arrangement.

#### Fungal Growth Found in Saline Glucose Bottles in Safdarjung Hospital

5089. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether on 11th September, 1983 in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi saline glucose bottles containing the deadly fungal growth was detected by the doctors ;

(b) if so, whether a sodium chloride and dextrose bottle containing suspended matter was found ;

(c) if so, whether large number of such bottles were also found when searched ;

(d) is it also a fact that doctors examined the stocks of the fluid in the Ward almirahs and found another dextrose bottle of the same batch containing similar fungus growth ; and

(e) whether any enquiry was conducted in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Certain woolly floating material was discovered in three dextrose saline bottles on 11.9.83. On examination of the reported bottles, it was found that manufacturer's aluminium seals were missing from two bottles and the third bottle had minor crack in the bottom.

(c) to (e). The bottles which were found to be affected were a part of batch of 1915 bottles of dextrose saline purchased by the Hospital. On the day of the incident, only 93 bottles of this batch were left unused. The solution of these bottles was inspected by hospital authorities and was stated to be found clear. However, the samples have been collected by Drugs Authority, Delhi Administration for examination.

### Poor Disposal of Food Act Cases

5090. SHRI HARISH KUMAR  
GANGWAR :  
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is poor disposal of prevention of Food Adulteration Act cases leading to corruption at all levels ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the working of CCFs and ISI are in chaotic condition as judged from non-testing of DMS Milk, Mother Dairy Milk and pasteurised milk regularly ; and

(c) if so, corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) As per the annual reports on the working of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in the States for the years 1981 and 1982, it cannot be said that disposal of cases is poor as compared to previous years.

(b) It is not the function of C.C.F.S. and I.S.I. to test milk from D.M.S. or Mother Dairy.

(c) Does not arise.

### Marketing and Manufacture of Food Grade Jelly

5091. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the food grade jelly manufactured and marketed in the country since 1950 is manufactured solely from bones and hides of slaughtered animals of all kinds and if so the full details thereof indicating the annual production imports if any and animal from which manufactured ;

(b) whether it is correct that no declaration has been made on the packages to the effect and whether it is correct that this has been done solely to defraud the consumers ; and

(c) the action proposed against the responsible CCFs and ISI Officers, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) As per provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Gelatin is a purified product obtained by partial hydrolysis of collagen derived from the skin, white connective tissues and bones of animals. The annual production for 1982 of industrial, edible and pharmaceutical grade borne on the register of Directorate General of Technical Development is 2,700 tonnes.

(b) According to Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955, Gelatin is labelled as "Gelatin-food grade".

(c) Does not arise.

### Cassette piracy in Delhi

5092. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item appeared in the daily "Telegraph" Calcutta of 5 September, 1983, captioned "Cassette Piracy in Delhi" thriving ;

(b) if so, the revenue loss to Government and action taken by Government to stop the illegal trade in cassettes being run in Delhi ;

(c) whether it is a fact that even some persons related to the officer of the Finance Ministry and its attached officers are engaged in this business and/or some officers are on their regular pay roll ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (d). Through newspaper reports and representations received, the Government are aware that there is a widespread piracy of books, sound recordings and films in the country and its harmful consequences in regard to authors, publishers and the Government. Piracy has become a global problem due to the rapid advance of technology and is particularly acute in respect of sound and video cassettes. Under the provisions of Indian Copyright Act, 1957, copyright is a proprietary right and it is for the owners of copyright to institute civil or criminal proceedings in the appropriate court of law for enforcing their rights. As piracy involves unauthorised reproduction of the works protected by copyright, and is a clandestine activity, an assessment cannot be made of the loss of revenue to Government. In so far as the question of action by Government is concerned, the problem is being studied in its various aspects in consultation with the concerned Government departments from the standpoint of legislative and enforcement measures necessary for combating piracy.

सी० जी० एच० एस० के लिए उन औषधियों की खरीद जिनका प्रभाव समाप्त होने की तारीख बहुत निकट है

5093. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के महानिदेशक ने सी० जी० एच० एस० डिस्पेंसरियों के लिए उन औषधियों की खरीद की है जिनका प्रभाव 3 या 4 मास में समाप्त होने वाला है ;

(ख) क्या अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1983 में कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया था कि महानिदेशक स्वास्थ्य सेवा के स्टोर में पड़ी लाखों रुपये की उन औषधियों को जब्त किया जाए जिनका प्रभाव समाप्त होने की तारीख निकल चुकी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसे सुझाव की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुये ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दीन दयाल अस्पताल, पश्चिम दिल्ली में प्रसव कक्ष सुविधाओं की अनुपलब्धता

5094. श्री अनवार अहमद : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी दिल्ली में हरिनगर "दीन दयाल अस्पताल" नामक अस्पताल चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस अस्पताल में हाल ही में "आपातकाल" सेवा भी आरम्भ की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें प्रसव कक्ष सुविधा भी उपलब्ध है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और वहां पर यह सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) हां ।

(ख) नहीं ।



(ग) नहीं।

(घ) 200 पलंगों वाले वाई ब्लॉक और प्रसव कक्ष के चालू हो जाने के बाद ही प्रसूति सेवायें शुरू की जायेंगी। 1985 के मध्य तक इस वाई और कक्ष के चालू हो जाने की आशा है। इस वाई तथा कक्ष के पूरी तरह से सुसज्जित तथा आवास सहित अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था होते ही कंजुएल्टी तथा आपाती सेवायें शुरू कर दी जायेंगी।

### स्टेशनों पर रेल टिकटों की कालाबाजारी

5095. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 30 अक्टूबर, 1983 के दैनिक 'छपते-छपते' में "रेल टिकटों को लेकर स्टेशन पर कालाबाजारी" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उन कारणों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) रेल टिकटों की चोरबाजारी को रोकने के लिए सतत् प्रक्रिया के रूप में निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :

(1) जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक होता है वहाँ सिविल एजेंसियों को सहायता से रेलवे के वाणिज्य और सतर्कता संगठनों द्वारा अलग-अलग या मिलकर आरक्षण और बुकिंग कार्यालयों पर नजर रखी जाती है।

(2) यात्रियों द्वारा आरक्षणों के लिए पेश किए गये मांग-पत्रों की कड़ी जांच की जाती

है और संदेहास्पद मामलों में, मांग-पत्रों पर दिये गये पते पर घर-घर जाकर पूछताछ करके या जवाबी पत्र भेजकर, ऐसे आरक्षणों की सत्यता का पता लगाया जाता है ; और

(3) चलती गाड़ियों में गहन जांच की जाती है जिसके दौरान यात्रियों द्वारा आरक्षण मांग-पत्रों में दिये गये विवरण को वास्तव में यात्रा कर रहे यात्रियों के विवरण से मिलाया जाता है और हस्तांतरित आरक्षणों पर यात्रा करते पाये जाने वाले यात्रियों पर कानून के अनुसार जुर्माना किया जाता है।

विशेषकर कलकत्ता क्षेत्र और पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के स्टेशनों में उठाये गये कदमों के संबंध में उल्लेखनीय है कि अक्टूबर, 1982 से अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान पूर्व रेलवे ने भेद्य स्थलों पर 50 बार जांच की जिसके फलस्वरूप 63 समाज-विरोधी तत्वों को पकड़ा गया तथा 4 रेल कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न अनियमितताओं में ग्रस्त होने का दोषी पाया गया। दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे पर जनवरी 83 से अक्टूबर, 1983 के दौरान आरक्षण कार्यालयों और प्लेटफार्मों पर 135 बार जांच की गयी जिसके फलस्वरूप 122 रेल कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न अनियमितताओं में दोषी पाया गया और 216 बाहरी व्यक्तियों को झूठे आरक्षण/अबंध रूप से टिकट बेचने आदि के कारण पकड़ा गया।

### Development of Road Communication in Tribal Areas

5096. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received proposals from the States for the development of road communication in the tribal areas during Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the proposals in detail, Statewise ;

(c) if not, whether his Ministry has asked the States to prepare the master plan for road development in tribal sub-plan areas and issued the guidelines ;

(d) if so, the details of the guidelines therefor ;

(e) funds provided by his Ministry during Annual Plans of the Sixth Five Year Plan to the States under various schemes for tribal areas, State-wise ; and

(f) whether the funds have been earmarked by his Ministry for tribal areas and released to the States to spent them in these areas or it was over all development of the state roads ?

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

(b). Proposals regarding development of road communication in tribal areas are received from the States by the Ministry of Home Affairs who are the nodal Ministry for all matters pertaining to tribal areas. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport examines only those proposals which are recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Such proposals are technically scrutinised and approved in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry for implementation by the State Govts. The details of proposals recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs are given in the statement.

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

(e) and (f). With a view to assisting the State Governments in the development of roads in tribal areas a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for expenditure during 1983-84. Further provision will be made for this purpose in 1984-85.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	State	Proposal	Amount Rs.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of bridges (6 Nos) and approaches on Madwas-Kushmi Road in Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh.	As approved 1.70 lakhs	Already sanctioned.
2.	—do—	Development of Achankmar-Keonchi Road in Tribal Areas.	As approved 1.92 lakhs	—do—
3.	—do—	Construction of Madwas-Kushmi Runda Bhadura Road.	As approved 40 lakhs	—do—
4.	Rajasthan	Construction of road in Kalingara Kushalgarh Section in Banswara Distt. and three bridges.	40 lakhs	Under examination.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Roads and Bridges in Kinnaur, Lahul Spiti and Chamba Distt.	100.36 lakhs	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Bihar	(a) Raj Nagar Seraikela Road (b) Bridges on Kharsawan Dalbhanga Road (c) Bridges on Bhandaria Ramkanda Road (d) Ghat Bazar Hurda-Orga Road (e) Geidhni (Dumka) Road (f) Topa Karro Road	Paharhi Gendo	112 lakhs	Under examination

**Construction of Chukha Hydrel Project  
in Bhutan**

5097. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are  
constructing a power station in Bhutan  
called Chukha Hydrel Project ;

(b) the total number of workers employ-  
ed on this project ;

(c) whether there is any distinction in  
the salary scales and other benefits available  
to workers sent on deputation and workers  
directly recruited ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government will take imme-  
diate steps to rectify this situation ?

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

(b) The total number of personnel  
working in Chukha Hydrel Project is 8720.

(c) to (e). Deputationists from India are  
governed by rules for deputationists of  
Government of India and the directly  
recruited employees by rules of the Royal  
Government of Bhutan. This is as per

standard practice all over the world.

**University Security Force**

5098. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHA-  
KRABORTY : Will the Minister of  
EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry  
of Education has asked the University  
Grants Commission to take steps for the  
implementation of the recommendation of  
the Sixth Report of the National Police  
Commission on the formation of a Univer-  
sity Security Force ; 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) and  
(b). The Government have sought the  
views of the University Grants Commission  
on relevant recommendations of the  
National Police Commission and allied  
matters. The Commission has set up a  
Committee to examine the matters and  
make specific recommendations. The Com-  
mittee has not yet finalised its work.

**Representation from Central Govern-  
ment Employees Welfare Association,  
Palwal**

5099. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Central Government Employees Welfare Association, Palwal, District Faridabad, Haryana regarding Deputation of Authorised Medical Attendants from amongst Private Medical Practitioners in the city ;

(b) whether the civil hospital in the city of Palwal covers an area of 60 kms. and there are only two Doctors ;

(c) whether a large number of families of Central Government Employees living in and around Palwal area deprived of the Medical facilities due to non-existence of CGHS dispensary or Authorised Medical Attendants in the city ;

(d) the time by which Government propose to open a CGHS dispensary or depute Authorised Medical Attendants for the Central Government Employees residing in or around the Palwal City ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) This Ministry has no information.

(c) to (e). There is no CGHS dispensary at Palwal and there is no proposal under consideration to set up any such dispensary there. In places where no CGHS dispensary is available to serve the CGHS beneficiaries there is an established procedure to appoint Authorised Medical Attendants. Such appointments are done by the Heads of the Departments or by the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordinating Committee of Central Government Departments functioning in such areas, depending upon the concentration of Central Government servants in such areas.

**Strike by Students of Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi**

5100. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Students of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 4 Vishnu Digamber Marg, New Delhi-110002 are on strike ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps have been taken to remove their grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON) : (a) and (b). The students of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped were on strike from November 2, 1983, till December 14, 1983.

The students had gone on strike to press their demands relating to :—

- (i) Abolition of the newly framed rules relating to the conduct of examinations.
- (ii) Due representation and consultation with students in the Board of Studies.
- (iii) Re-evaluation of answer papers.
- (iv) Declaration of third year result even if a student has supplementaries in First and Second years.
- (v) No influence of Superintendent in examination procedures and decentralisation of powers.
- (vi) Award of Degree in place of Diploma.

The above demands were discussed in a series of meetings between the representatives of the students and the authorities of the Institute and mutually acceptable decisions taken. As a result, the students called off the strike with effect from December 15, 1983, and have resumed their duties from that date.

**बरेली और कासगंज के बीच के स्टेशनों पर स्टेशन मास्टर/सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर पर हमला**

5101. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में बरेली और कासगंज के बीच कितने ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ स्टेशन मास्टर या सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर या अन्य रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर जनवरी, 1983 के बीच जनता द्वारा हमला किया गया है, और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उझानी रेलवे स्टेशन के एक सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर पर कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा हमला किया गया, उसे आतंकित किया गया तथा उसे अपने कपड़े उठाकर ले जाने के लिए मजबूर किया गया और ऐसी घटनायें कितनी बार हुई हैं और कितने अधिकारी इन घटनाओं के शिकार हुये हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है और ऐसे अपराधियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी, 1983 से 16 दिसम्बर, 1983 तक 3 मामलों, इज्जतनगर, कासगंज और उझानी स्टेशनों प्रत्येक पर एक-एक मामले की रिपोर्ट मिली थी और 3 रेल कर्मचारी इन घटनाओं के शिकार हुए थे। उनके विस्तृत ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गये हैं :

(1) 5-6-83 को लगभग 10.30 बजे उत्पादन इंजीनियर, इज्जतनगर पर एक बाहरी व्यक्ति ने, रेलवे समपार/इज्जतनगर के निकट चाकू से हमला किया था, जिसके फलस्वरूप उनके बायें हाथ में चोटें आयीं। स्थानीय पुलिस/इज्जतनगर ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 307/324 के अधीन दिनांक 5-6-83 को इस सम्बन्ध में एक मामला अपराध सं० 136 दर्ज किया। पुलिस की जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है।

(2) 27-7-83 को कासगंज स्टेशन पर लगभग 14.15 बजे ड्यूटी पर तैनात रेलवे

सुरक्षा बल के एक रक्षक पर कुछ बाहरी व्यक्तियों ने हमला किया था। इस सम्बन्ध में भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 120, 121 और भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 323 के अन्तर्गत राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस/कासगंज ने दिनांक 27-7-83 को मामला सं० 77/83 दर्ज किया है। पुलिस जांच-पड़ताल कर रही है।

(3) उझानी रेलवे स्टेशन के एक सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ने दिनांक 30-11-83 को वरिष्ठ मंडल परिचालन अधीक्षक/इज्जतनगर को उझानी स्टेशन से अपने स्थानान्तरण का अनुरोध करते हुए एक आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया, क्योंकि उस पर हमला किया गया और उन्हें आतंकित किया गया था। वरिष्ठ मण्डल परिचालन अधीक्षक ने रेलवे पुलिस अधीक्षक/मुरादाबाद और रेलवे पुलिस उप अधीक्षक इज्जतनगर को प्रतियों सहित इस आवेदन पत्र को, पुलिस अधीक्षक/बदायूं को भेज दिया था। राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस/बरेली सिटी द्वारा इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) रेल गाड़ियों तथा रेल परिसरों में रेल कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा सहित कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखना एवं अपराधों की रोक-थाम करना राज्य सरकारों के अधीन कार्यरत पुलिस एजेंसियों की जिम्मेदारी है, उन्हें इस मामले की जानकारी है और वे इस सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

#### U.G.C. Grants for Bihar Universities

5102. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total development grant given to the various universities of Bihar during the last three years and reasons for steep disparity ;

(b) whether Kalidas Smarak Mahavid-

yalaya, Chandouna, Kalidas-Vidyapati Science Mahavidyalaya, Uchaitha and Bharati Mandan Mahavidyalaya, Rahika under Mithila University are named after great historical literary figures and not after any individual ;

(c) if so, instead of justifiable preference why have these colleges not been sanctioned adequate amount as development grants ; and

(d) whether D.B. Mahavidyalaya, Jaya Nagar has also not been sanctioned development grant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The total development grants paid to Universities in Bihar during the last three years are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Bhagalpur University	58.75
2. Bihar University	32.20
3. K.S.D. Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya	19.18
4. L.N. Mithila University	4.05
5. Magadh University	30.38
6. Patna University	81.58
7. Ranchi University	38.67

Development grants are released by the Commission on the basis of the type and scope of programmes offered by the universities and the financial requirements to implement their proposals, as assessed by the Visiting Committees. In the case of L.N. Mithila University, grants for institutional development are still to be provided as the requirements laid down in the rules framed under section 12A of the UGC Act are yet to be fulfilled.

(b) to (d). Colleges are entitled to assistance from the University Grants Commission only if they are recognised under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, and

have been declared fit under Section 12A of the same Act, where applicable. Further, a college has to fulfil the eligibility criteria prescribed for assistance under different categories of programmes.

The Commission has sanctioned the following grants to these colleges :

	Rs.
(i) B.M. College, Rahika	80,250
(ii) Mahakavi Kalidas Smarak Mahavidyalaya, Chandauna.	7,27,582
(iii) D.B. Mahavidyalaya, Jayanagar	1,22,400

The Commission has sought some additional information from the B.M. College, Rahika and the D.B. Mahavidyalaya, Jayanagar as also from the Kalidas Vidyapati Science College for considering their development schemes for undergraduate education.

#### Alleged Removal/Reduction in Rank of Railway Protection Force Employees

5103. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the press "Voice of the Weak" November, 1983 Edition, wherein it has been stated that more than one hundred employees of Railway Protection Force belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward communities have either been removed from the service or reduced in the rank in the five divisions of South Central Railway ;

(b) whether it was also been stated that Caste bias is behind this ;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct inquiry into the matter ; and

(d) what remedial measures Government propose to take to do justice to affected persons.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) The paper has alleged caste bias.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Some of the R.P.F. personnel including those belonging to SC/ST have been dealt with under D and A Rules and RPF Regulations, 1959 for various lapses like connivance in theft cases, misbehaviour, serious misconduct and absenteeism. They, under the rules, have right to prefer an appeal to relevant appellate authority, if they feel aggrieved with the punishment and again to submit a Petition-in-revision to yet higher authority and seek justice.

#### Unfair Means in Admission in Medical Colleges

5104. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the instances where certain candidates have got admission in Medical and other professional Colleges in the country on the basis of forged mark lists ; and

(b) whether Government would conduct an enquiry about such admissions through unfair means particularly in view of the recent mark-list scandal in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Instances of irregular admission do come to the notice of the Government occasionally and in all such cases the matter is referred to the agency which is responsible for making of admissions either through an examination or otherwise, such as the State Government/ University/Institution concerned to enquire into and take appropriate action.

#### Selection of Hindi Professors for Overseas

5105. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that selections for the posts of Hindi Professors overseas are made by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations ;

(b) if so, the basis of selection ;

(c) the persons selected for the said posts during the last five years with their academic qualifications and research competence ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there are no objective criteria and well-established procedure for selecting competent persons for the said posts ; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry is going to deal with the problem and what appropriate steps are being taken to improve the existing situation ?

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

(b) Selection of candidates for the posts of Hindi teachers abroad is made by inviting direct applications as well as nominations from various Universities and educational institutions, after which a Selection Committee is constituted for drawing up a suitable panel of names. Final selection is made in consultation and with the approval of the receiving institution.

(c) Names of persons selected for the posts of teaching abroad, along with their research qualifications, is given in the statement attached herewith.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

## Statement

## (A) Scholars selected in January 1979

S. No.	Name of Scholar	Academic Qualifications	Research Competence
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. R.K. Kaushik	M.A., Ph.D.	Guided Research Scholars for Ph.D. degrees. Sixteen years teaching experience.
2.	Dr. S.B. Singh	M.A. (English) M.A. (Hindi) Post M.A. Dip. in Linguistics Dip. in Applied Linguistics Ph.D. Oriental training in Language Laboratory.	11 years teaching experience, research on with specialisation on Applied Linguistics, Hindi Structure and Linguistics syntax, Language teaching technology and lexicography. Published numerous research papers, literary articles books on Linguistics and language teaching.
3.	Dr. Som Shekhar Som	M.A. Ph.D. Lit. in Hindi F.R.A.S. (London)	16 years teaching experience. Original Research Works Compilation of a Dictionary in Hindi "An Etymological Dictionary of the Common Vocabulary of Hindi and Kannara". Published a number of books, presented numerous research papers and translated fourteen Kannara poems into Hindi.
4.	Dr. R.T. Sharma	M.A. (Hindi) Dip. in German. Dip. in Russian. Dip. in Linguistics D. Lit. (Hindi-Sanskrit) Sanskrit grammar (Ashladyayi of Panini) Manasa Martanda Vyakhyan Vachaspati	Since 1958, carrying on continuous research in different branches of Hindi, Sanskrit, English and Linguistics, suggesting radical change in the old popular concepts and views. Produced several monumental research works of



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|----|-----------------|--|--|
|    |                 | Darshan Sarvabhaumma<br>Vidya Vachaspati<br>Sahitya Samrat<br>D.Lit (Hindi English)<br>D.Lit (Linguistics) | immense literary and cultural value.<br>Twenty one years' teaching experience.   |
| 5. | Dr. Thakur Dass | M.A. (Eco) M.A. (Hindi)<br>Dip. in Linguistics<br>M. Litt in Linguistics                                   | Research on "A controlled Comparative Reconstruction of Kashmiri, Laknela, Panjabi and Sindhi" Position of Eastern Hindi-Bihari Dialects in Indo-Aryan : A study in language relationship and many others. Prepared numerous teaching materials and published many research papers in Hindi. |

**(B) Scholars Selected in October 1980**

- |    |                                |   |  |
|----|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Dr. Umadatt<br>Sharma 'Satish' | M.A. Hindi<br>M.A. Linguistics<br>Ph.D. Linguistics | Research on Phonology and Morphology of Jaunsari.<br>A number of publications and research papers in Hindi at credit.<br>Seven years' teaching experience.   |
| 2. | Dr. Sher Bahadur<br>Jha        | M.A. Hindi<br>M. Litt.<br>Linguistics               | Conducted research on Munda Languages and Nepali Languages.<br>Five years teaching experience abroad.<br>Subsequently, Lecturer, Central Institute of Hindi. |

**(C) Scholars Selected in December 1982**

- |    |                   |  |   |
|----|-------------------|--|---|
| 1. | Dr. G. Gopinathan | M.A. Hindi<br>Language and Literature<br>Ph.D. (Hindi)<br>D. Litt (Hindi)<br>Dip. In Russian | Research on Linguistic problems of translation<br>Teaching experience since 1971.<br>Published numerous Research Papers on Hindi language & literature.<br>A number of books/reviews published. |
|----|-------------------|--|---|

**Indo-Soviet Cooperation for Setting up of Atomic Power Stations in India**

5106. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Soviet Economic Scientific and Technological Commission's meeting was held in New Delhi during December, 1983 to discuss prospects of cooperation in setting up nuclear power stations in India ;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has considered formulating plans lasting till 2000 A.D. ; and

(c) if so, the other subjects discussed in the meeting and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The 8th Session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in New Delhi from 6-9th December, 1983. Prospects of cooperation in setting up of nuclear power stations in India were not discussed during the meeting.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission provides a forum to review on-going areas of Indo-Soviet economic cooperation. The subjects discussed include cooperation in the sectors of steel, mines, machine building, power, coal, petroleum, communications, food, irrigation, pharmaceuticals, trade, science and technology etc. The decisions are in the nature of setting guidelines for further strengthening and expediting the pace of this cooperation to mutual benefit.

**Keeping Equipment Idle in Nephrology Department of AIIMS**

5107. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the state of affairs

in the department of Nephrology of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, reasons why the water softener bought over one year ago and the automatic peritoneal dialyser were never used ;

(c) the reasons for purchasing those items and the prices thereof ;

(d) who were the people involved in the purchase of the equipments ; and

(e) the details of steps which have been taken against those who have kept the equipments idle ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (e). The Institute has reported that the Water Softener has since been installed and is functioning. No automatic Peritoneal Dialyser has been purchased by the Institute as the same was not considered cost effective.

One Water Softener costing Rs. 20,116/- was purchased for removal of undesirable crystalloids from water used in the process of dialysis. The Purchase Committee had followed the normal prescribed procedure in the purchase of this equipment. The installation of the equipment involved construction of special water tank and other civil works which was delayed due to some problems with the contractor. The installation was ultimately done by the Engineering Department of the Institute. In view of this, it was not considered necessary to take action against anybody for keeping the equipment idle.

**Alleged Illegal Deduction from Wages of Gangmen and Provision of Proper Tents**

5108. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assistant Labour Commissioner (C)/Hazaribagh by his D.O. No. 14(51)83 dated 4 July, 1983 to Divisional Railway Manager, Eastern Railway, Dhanbad wrote that he would be compelled to

take legal action against the officer concerned responsible for illegal deduction from the wages of Gangmen working at Sarmandand under PWI/Hazaribagh Road, and whether the amount of wages deducted are not refunded to the Gangmen concerned within a week ;

(b) whether the said A.L.C.(C) pointed out that these Gangmen living under the Tarpaulin in Tents three feet high from the ground level are experiencing serious inconvenience and therefore suggested to provide cloth tent as being used by Armed force ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Railway Authority to make payment of the wages to the Gangmen so illegally deducted and provision of proper tents for their accommodation ?

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

#### Universalisation of Elementary Education by 1990

**5109. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the progress in the States towards the goal of universalisation of elementary education by 1990 as set out in the new 20-Point Programme of the Prime

Minister ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a few States have expressed their inability to fully realise the aforesaid goal ; and

(c) if so, the names of those States and the reasons for their inability ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The targets of enrolment during the Sixth Plan in the context of the goal of achieving universalisation of elementary education by 1990, are 95% enrolment at the primary level and 50% enrolment at the middle level. A statement indicating the State-wise enrolment ratios (targets) in the elementary (classes 1-5—age-group 6-11) and (classes 6-8 age-group 11-14) by the end of 1983-84 is attached.

(b) and (c). While the enrolment position *vis-a-vis* targets fixed for Sixth Plan is satisfactory. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have expressed doubts that it will not be able to realise the goal by the target date. The Government of Assam is of the view that while the goal in respect of enrolment at the primary level would be achieved, it would be difficult to achieve the target in respect of middle level. In both the cases paucity of funds was identified as a major constraint. The States have, however, approached the Eighth Finance Commission for allocation of more funds for school education and it is hoped that the targets of Universalisation of Elementary Education by 1990 will be achieved.

#### Statement

*Enrolment Ratios (targets) in the elementary stage (classes I-V : age group 6-11 and classes VI-VIII age-group 11-14) by the end of 1983-84*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V age-group 6-11	Classes VI-VIII age-group 11-14
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.3	44.9
2.	Assam	70.4*	59.2*
3.	Bihar	83.0	34.0

1	2	3	4
4.	Gujarat	109.0	65.0
5.	Haryana	82.8	57.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	91.0	64.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.0	52.0
8.	Karnataka	86.7	35.9
9.	Kerala	99.5*	90.3*
10.	Madhya Pradesh	69.0	33.0
11.	Maharashtra	115.0*	52.0
12.	Meghalaya	116.7*	46.6*
13.	Manipur	105.8	71.0*
14.	Nagaland	120.0	102.6
15.	Orissa	89.0	40.0
16.	Punjab	103.0	72.0
17.	Rajasthan	85.0	30.0
18.	Sikkim	182.1*	68.4*
19.	Tamil Nadu	96.2	63.1*
20.	Tripura	103.9	47.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	78.0	44.0
22.	West Bengal	98.3*	NA
23.	A and N Islands	140.9	101.9
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.8	33.1
25.	Chandigarh	102.4*	89.5*
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	93.0	38.0
27.	Delhi	106.7*	90.4*
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	110.6*	89.5*
29.	Lakshadweep	162.0	105.0
30.	Mizoram	103.5	93.5
31.	Pondicherry	118.0	108.0
Total (States and UTs)		93.3*	50.7*

Source : State Plan Documents

\*Estimated on the basis of 1971 population estimates.

### Power Generation in Kalyan Power House

5110. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that power operation at Kalyan Power House, at Kalyan (District Thane) in Maharashtra is not operating to its rated capacity ;

(b) if so, the details of the Power generation *vis-a-vis* its capacity and the reasons for low generation of power ;

(c) whether there is a proposal for further generation of power upto 60 MW at this place ; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal including the likely expenditure thereon, the expenditure so far incurred and the likely date by which the project will be completed ?

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

(b) The aggregate installed capacity of the generating sets at Kalyan Power House is 96 MW consisting of 2 sets of 12 MW each and 4 sets of 18 MW each. The generation level at Kalyan Power House presently varies between 20 to 28 MW. The primary reasons for low generation are that the power plants are overaged and have already served their useful life span. They require large scale rehabilitation to extend their useful life and a scheme of rehabilitation was approved in 1980. Around 75% of the rehabilitation has been progressed and the generation level is expected to go up from 120 mega units of 1982-83 level to 150 mega units during 1983-84. After completion of the rehabilitation, the generation is expected to increase upto 40 MW delivering 240 Mega units per annum from 1985-86.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is a sanctioned work for setting up of a 60 MW unit as a first phase in the scheme of replacement of

overaged sets.

(d) The proposal for setting up a 60 MW set was sanctioned in 1982-83 at a cost of Rs. 60 crores approximately. The expenditure incurred till October '83 is Rs. 8.19 lakhs. The project is likely to be completed by 1988.

### Scientific Articles on Medical Affairs

5111. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that scientific articles on medical affairs published in newspapers sometimes create a lot of confusion among the doctors ; and

(b) if so, whether in those cases when such reports come out, the Indian Council of Medical Research or the Drug Controller issue any clarification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The Government are aware that articles published in newspapers can sometimes educate but at times can also mislead the public, depending upon the extent of care taken in ensuring the authenticity of the articles.

Press reports on drugs, which frequently appear in news papers, are, mostly, not scientific articles. Drugs Controller (India), does not separately issue any clarification to the Press on such reports.

The Indian Council of Medical Research issues its own Press releases, from time to time, on medical research carried out under its aegis and considered to be of national interest and importance. These Press releases are based on authentic reports prepared by the ICMR experts. Reports are also published by other agencies in the newspapers. If these are done without verifying from the concerned scientific organisation(s) or expert(s), they are likely to be misleading. Whenever such items relate to the ICMR work, the Council issues clarifications/rejoinders to the newspapers, if considered necessary.

**Creation of a Separate Protection Force  
for Residential Universities/Central  
Universities**

5111-A. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Central Universities like Jawaharlal Nehru University and Varanasi remain closed for a few months every year because of factional fights between students or due to strike causing undue hardship to students who really want to study ;

(b) whether the National Police Commission has suggested creation of a separate protection force for residential universities/ Central universities ;

(c) if so, the reasons why this recommendation is not being implemented ;

(d) whether a move in the direction for implementation has been made, if so, the progress made thereof ; and

(e) by what time this will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) No, Sir. However, agitations by students or employees in some Central Universities had occasionally disrupted the academic life.

(b) The National Police Commission has recommended the creation of a separate Protection Force as part of the Proctorial System in the Universities for the security of Campus property against vandalism, pilferage, theft, etc., and also for the maintenance of internal discipline.

(c) to (e). The University Grants Commission whose views have been sought in the recommendations, has set up a Committee to examine the matter in depth and to make recommendations. The Committee has not yet finalised its work.

**Expansion of Kalyan Power House**

5111-B. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for acquiring land for the expansion of Kalyan Power House, District Thane (Maharashtra) by Government ;

(b) if so, how many hectares of land is likely to be required ;

(c) whether the existing villages and buildings are likely to be affected in the process of land acquisition ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Approximately 120 hectares of land is proposed to be acquired.

(c) and (d). The acquisition is for land situated in two villages viz. Chola and Thakurli adjacent to river Ulhas. No building is affected and the land to be acquired is also a low lying area mostly of non-agricultural nature.

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Statement Correcting the Reply to Unstarred Question No. 1422 dt. 1.12.83 regarding NAM Initiative to Solve Palestine Problems

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : With reference to Unstarred Question No. 1422 answered on 1-12-1983 the printed reply given contains certain inaccuracies. The following is the correct reply to the part (a) of the Question :-

“(a) Yes, Sir. The Eight Member Committee of the Nonaligned countries on Palestine met in New Delhi on 30th and 31st October 1983 at official level and on 18 and 19 November 1983 at Ministerial level.”

2. Replies to parts (b) and (c) of the question remain the same.

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12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : What is the matter ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : There is a telegram which I have received, Sir. The Railway Press in Kharagpur has printed 40,000 posters of Mrs. Gandhi. This is important...

MR. SPEAKER : No. I cannot allow this without getting facts. Give it in writing. Now you cannot mention. Do not do like this. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I can get the facts, and then I can speak ; and then I can allow you to speak. You can give me in writing.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with the last day. To-day might be the last day of this Session. There is going to be next Session. Not on this. Without facts, I cannot allow anything to go on record. Give me in writing. I will find out the facts, and then allow you.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it. No; I cannot. I cannot. It may be important for you. Now it is all right.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question. I never debar any person. I cannot avoid the rules, Professor.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Now look here ; what can I do for this gentleman ? He is a professor ; he does not know.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : No ; I cannot allow these things. Not allowed—not a single word he has spoken.

(Interruptions)\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए, मैं पता करवा लूंगा ।

I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not rigid ; it is a question of rules.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, 22 अगस्त को कृषि राज्य मंत्री, श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना ने मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि गौमांस का निर्यात नहीं होता लेकिन मेरे पास प्रमाण मौजूद हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने खुद कहा था आप नोटिस दीजिए । आपने नोटिस दी ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने नोटिस दी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा ।

I will look into it. I will get the facts and then come to you. I will come.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : शुक बांड कंपनी ने दावा किया है कि सरकार से लाइसेंस लेकर गौमांस बाहर भेजा जा रहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा ।

I have already taken notice. When I have

taken action, I will come. That is all right.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह प्राइमाफेसी केस है, इसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास भेजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पता करूंगा । हर बात का पता करना पड़ता है फिर भेजते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right ; no question. Not allowed. Not allowed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : My submission is based on the assumption that this Lok Sabha will meet in February also...

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you exercising your mind unnecessarily ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am not. Whatever submission I make is conditioned on that. Are you giving an assurance that...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I wrote to you a letter yesterday, referring to certain documents regarding World Peace Council.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into that. I will refer it to the Ministries.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will you refer it to the External Affairs Ministry ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will refer it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) : Today it has been announced by the Prime Minister that she had appointed three Members of this House to enquire into the harassment of Harijans and the Jain community at Bahubali in Kolhapur district. I only request that after these three Members report back to the Prime Minister, that report should come on the Table of the

House.

MR. SPEAKER : We will cross the bridge when it comes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please cross it.

MR. SPEAKER : We will cross ; I never leave it in between.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक अत्यन्त लोकमहत्व के विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । पीलीभीत में एक आयुर्वेदिक कालेज बना है, 100 वर्ष उसको बने हुए हो गए हैं । आजादी के बाद 36 वर्ष बीत गए, एक महाराजा ने इस कालेज को बनवाया था, इसमें जो पहले 12 कमरों का होस्टल था उसके बाद अभी तक 13वाँ कमरा नहीं बन पाया है । जितनी इमारत पहले बनाई गई थी उसमें आज तक कोई भी बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई है । पहले ए क्लास में 42 लड़के भर्ती होते थे । अब स्टेट सरकार करने लगी है । पूरे क्लास में भर्ती भी नहीं हो पाती है । उस कालेज में सौ लड़के रह गए हैं । यह सरकार के लिए कितनी शर्म की बात है ।... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुन लिया करें । आप तैश में आ जाते हैं, तो मुश्किल हो जाता है ।

श्री रामलाल राही : क्या करें । तैश में आना ही पड़ता है । इस सरकार की करनी को देखकर तैश में आना ही पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात तो बात से बनती है । आयुर्वेद की बात है । अच्छी संस्था है । आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए । मैं मंत्री महोदय से बात करूंगा । यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन मैं फिर भी आपकी मदद करने की कोशिश करूंगा ।

श्री राम लाल राही : अब तक उसमें 42 सौ लड़के होते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस कीजिए । बैठ जाइए ।



आपने जो कहा है, उस पर अब पानी मत फेरिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : भारत सरकार मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में क्या करने जा रही है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सारा करवाया है। आप जाने, सरकार जाने।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो बहस करवा सकता था। एक दफा नहीं तीन दफा बहस करवा दी है। बगले सेशन में भी करवा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार का रवैया इस बारे में क्या है? सरकार स्पष्ट करे। सिफारिशें मंजूर करे या न करे। इस प्रकार से आंख मिचौली क्यों खेल रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात करवा दी है। आप कहेंगे तो और करवा दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंडल कमीशन सरकार ने नियुक्त किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है, इसीलिए डिस्कशन करवाया था। डिस्कशन तीन बार करवाया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सरकार किस तरह से व्यवहार कर रही है। अध्यक्ष जी, यह मामला इस तरह से टालने वाला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मेरे बस में है, वह मैंने करवा दिया है। आप जानें, सरकार जानें।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महो-

दय, हमारा कहना है कि तमाम मेंबर्स इससे बहुत ज्यादा कन्सर्न हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी मदद करिए। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप किस तरह की मदद चाहते हैं। आप बताइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ। आप मेरी मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप बताइए। बताइए मैं आपके लिए क्या कर सकता हूँ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप इनसे जवाब दिलाइए। सरकार क्या करने जा रही है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : What is the use of the Mandal Commission Report when they have not expressed their mind? What is the use of having a married life without delivering a child? The two persons married—man and woman—without delivering a child. We want a child, that is implementation of the Mandal Commission Report. We want to know what is there in their mind? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain couples who are childless always.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Then they are impotent; they cannot deliver a child at all. They are not expressing their mind at all.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको स्मरण होगा कि शुरू-शुरू में जब ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी यहां पर गृह मंत्री थे और मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बात चली थी। हम लोगों ने भापसे निवेदन किया था और आपने भी हम लोगों की बातें सुनीं और जजबातों को उन तक पहुंचाया। इसके बाद आपने एक ऐतिहासिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करके हम लोगों की मांगों को स्पष्ट किया और यहां पर मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट रखी गई। मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट रखने

से लगातार यह बात चल रही है। अब आप ही हम लोगों को बतायें... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताइए, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट की तरह से कहीं मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट तो खत्म नहीं कर दी जाएगी। यहां हाउस में पेश किया जाएगा या उसका यह स्वरूप होगा, केवल नाम ही रह जाएगा कि "मंडल कमीशन-मंडल कमीशन"। इस बात का आप जवाब दिलवायें। इन मंत्रियों से हमारी कोई मांग नहीं है। इन मंत्रियों पर मेरा कोई विश्वास नहीं है। हमारा आपके ऊपर विश्वास है। आप हमारे अधिकारों के रक्षक हैं। आप बताइए—मंडल कमीशन का क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जब कहेंगे, मैं दोबारा बहस करवा दूंगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम आपसे स्पष्ट कह रहे हैं कि इन मंत्रियों और इस सरकार पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है। लेकिन हमारा आपके ऊपर विश्वास है। आप यह बताइए कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का क्या होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बस में कुछ नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप कह दें कि आपके बस में नहीं है। यहां पर बात खत्म हो जाएगी। इस सदन की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे बस में कुछ नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपके बस की बात नहीं है, तो फिर हाऊस की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। (व्यवधान) हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इस प्रजातन्त्र में आप निस्सहाय हैं और यदि आप बिल्कुल निस्सहाय हैं, तो पार्लियामेंट को डिजोल्ड

कर देना चाहिए (व्यवधान) प्राइम मिनिस्टर इसको डिजोल्ड नहीं करेंगे तो आप कीजिए जबकि स्पीकर बिल्कुल निस्सहाय है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि आप चाहें, तो मैं इस पर बहस करवा सकता हूँ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : 70 करोड़ लोगों की निगाहें मंडल कमीशन पर लगी हुई हैं और उस पर क्या होता है, उसके लिए इस पार्लियामेंट पर लगी हुई हैं।

श्री रामलाल राही : मैं इतना जानना चाहता हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो एक दफा बोल चुके हैं।

श्री रामलाल राही : मंडल कमीशन ने जो बैंकवर्ड जातियां घोषित की हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : No ; not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word is allowed.

श्रीमती प्रमिला वंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट के चुनावों में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कम्प्यूटराइजेशन पर 160 करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। एक साल के बाद अगर चुनाव होते हैं, तो मैकसीमम जगहों पर इनकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए कुछ चीज पार्लियामेंट में तो आनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दो, तो हम करेंगे।

श्री छांगुर राम (लालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप इतने कम-जोर हो जाएंगे, तो फिर हमारी रक्षा कैसे हो सकती है और इस हाऊस की कैसे रक्षा होगी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर गवर्नमेंट कहे कि वहस नहीं हो सकती, तो मैं बहस करवा सकता हूँ। इतना तो मैं कर सकता हूँ।

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** इतना होने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) सरकार पर इतना दबाव पड़ रहा है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी बात सुनिये। मेरे अधिकार में यह है कि मैं बहस करवा दूँ। अब अगर आप चाहें कि मैं अपने अधिकार का अतिक्रमण करूँ, तो बात ठीक नहीं बनेगी। मैं आपको बोलने की गारन्टी दे सकता हूँ। उसकी आजादी दे सकता हूँ और यदि कोई हाऊस में विचार रखने से मना करे, तो मैं विचार रखवा सकता हूँ।... (व्यवधान)... संसद में अगर कोई अपनी बात कहना चाहे, तो किसी तरीके से आपके विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति करवा सकता हूँ। यह मेरे जन्मे है लेकिन अगर आप कहें कि मैं सरकार से कोई बात लागू करवा दूँ, तो वह मेरे बस में नहीं है। यह काम तो सरकार का है।

**SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) :** I want to say something on your observations. What you have stated, I admit that. But when discussions take place and assurances are given by the Government, they are not implemented. In that case, is it not the duty of the Chair to ask them to implement the assurance given by them ?

**श्री राम लाल राही :** मंडल कमीशन ने जो जातियों को बैकवर्ड घोषित किया है, उन पर सरकार को विश्वास है या नहीं। वे बैकवर्ड हैं या नहीं, इस बात को मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं।... (व्यवधान) मंत्री जो इसकी छानबीन करवाएँ कि वे बैकवर्ड हैं या नहीं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अब आप बैठिये। श्री वृज-

मोहन महन्ती।

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) :** There are widespread disturbances and tension is prevailing in the State of Orissa on account of the fact that at the Ramteerth Temple at Amritsar the idols of God and Goddesses of Lord Jagannath and others were burnt down by some Sikh youths. Not only the Hindu community but also of Sikh community of Orissa is agitated about this. I request the Home Minister to take firm action in the matter.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप लिखकर दीजिये, मैं रवा दूंगा। कल भी यह आया था।

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :** I am speaking with a sense of anguish, anger and disgust also. You see this photograph of a chap of 20 years. Everybody would like to have such a decent chap for himself. This boy was murdered—it is a ghastly murder—in Ajmer. The State Government has not done anything. I know my limitation and your limitations.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कल मेरे पास आचार्य भगवान देव आये थे।... (व्यवधान)...

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** I earnestly request you to see that the Home Minister takes some action in this. Thousands of students are protesting at the Boat Club. They have gone to the Prime Minister and it is now more than two weeks that this ghastly murder has taken place. No action is taken.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरी बात सुनिये। कल मुझसे एक डेपूटेशन मिला था और उसमें आचार्य भगवान देव और दूमेरे लोग थे। उन्होंने इस विषय पर बात की और मैं आपकी बात को समझता हूँ। इसमें बड़ी भारी बाधा आ जाती है। मैंने होम मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा है और चीफ मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा है।

I think they will take action.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** This matter relates to Ajmer,

आचार्य भगवान देव : आज सुबह डेपुटेशन प्रधान मन्त्री जी से भी मिला है। वे भी उचित कार्यवाही कर रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इन्हें बता दिया है।

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The Bangla Desh Government has issued an order to auction all the properties of the Indians...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The External Affairs Minister should come out with a statement...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it. Why are you repeating it ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमको सदन में कई बार आश्वासन दिया गया है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार-बार बात को दोहराने में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बार कह दो या हजार बार कह दो, बात वहीं की वहीं है जब तक कि गवर्नमेंट आप नहीं करती।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : आप यह बताइये कि हमारे लिए क्या रास्ता है ? जब सदन में बात हो गई, हम अब तक आवाज उठाते रहे हैं...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलिए, सौज साहब, आप

बोलिए।

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज (बारामूला) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैं मरकजी सरकार की तवज्जोह अपनी रियासत में दो सेक्टर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मुल्क में तरक्की हुई है और हमारी रियासत में भी कुछ तरक्की हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ तरक्की हुई है...

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : मेरी अर्ज सुन लीजिए। हमारे यहां दो सेक्टर ऐसे हैं जिनमें तरक्की बहुत कम हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मोशन दीजिए, मैं डिस्कशन करवा देता हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० सैफुद्दीन सोज : एक इण्डस्ट्री है और दूसरी रेलवे है। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि इण्डस्ट्री में 29,500 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए (व्यवधान) और इसी तरह रेलवेज में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सौज साहब बैठिए। आप मुझे लिखकर दीजिए। मैं 377 में करवा देता हूँ। आप लिखकर दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक आवश्यक बात आज यह कि आज हाउस देर तक चलेगा, शाम के 6 बजे के बाद से हमारा एक और विचार चल रहा है। इसलिए संसदीय कार्य मन्त्री महोदय ने आपको निमन्त्रण दिया है। आपको भोजन भी मिलेगा और खाना भी मिलेगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके लिए भोजन है। खाना खाने वालों से पहले ही मैं कह रहा हूँ कि भोजन का नाम है लेकिन खाना आपको खाना है। इस-

लिए मैं डबल नाम ले रहा हूँ। मैं सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, इसलिए दोनों की बात मुझे करनी पड़ती है।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** चर्ची की बहस करते समय आप हमें खाना कैसे खिलायेंगे ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** खाना भी खिलाएंगे और बहस भी करेंगे।

12.19 hrs.

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE : RELINQUISHING OF OFFICE BY SHRI AVTAR SINGH RIKHY, SECRETARY-GENERAL, LOK SABHA ON RETIREMENT**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आज एक स्पेशल बात यह है कि हमारे जो सेक्रेटरी जनरल हैं वे 31 दिसम्बर को अवकाश ग्रहण कर रहे हैं।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :** इन्हें अभी तक सेक्रेटरी जनरल तो बनाया ही नहीं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं तो बनाना चाहता था, इन्होंने कहा कि मुझे सेक्रेटरी ही रहने दो।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** आज अनाउंसमेंट कर दीजिए कि वे एक सेक्रेटरी जनरल रिटायर करेंगे। इनके साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** कर दिया। ये ही गए सेक्रेटरी जनरल।

He will retire as Secretary-General.

इस विभाग में मैं अब कार्यवाही करना चाहता हूँ।

I have to inform the House that Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy, Secretary-General of Lok Sabha is relinquishing office on retirement from service with effect from the 31st December 1983.

He has been the Secretary of Lok Sabha for the last six and half years. He belongs to the 1945 batch of the All India Services. He came here in 1956 as a Deputy Secretary

in Mr. Speaker Mayalankar's time. During his long period of service, he has served the Institution with great distinction and shown a rare zeal for work and duty. He has greatly helped in the efficient functioning of this House and has always tendered sound advice to the Chair on procedural and other matters. His advice on matters of procedure was also available to all Members of the House irrespective of their Party affiliation.

Shri Rikhy has been associated with International Parliamentary Organisations like Inter-Parliamentary Union, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments and has been a well-recognised figure in these fora by dint of his dedicated work and suave manners.

He has been taking keen interest in the Seminars and Symposia organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training in which not only the Members of Parliament but Members of State Legislatures and Members of Inter-Parliamentary Group also have participated.

During his long stint with the Financial Committees, he was instrumental in strengthening the Committee System and making their Reports pertinent and constructive.

Shri Rikhy had the unique distinction of not being absent from even a single sitting of the Lok Sabha during the entire period of six and half years and that is a record.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** That shows his tolerance about us.

**MR. SPEAKER :** In the true tradition of the Parliamentary Officials he has assiduously cultivated anonymity and has invariably put the interest of the Institution above everything else. He has endeared himself by his courteous behaviour to one and all.

In appreciation of his long and distinguished record of services to the House and its Committees I have appointed him as Honorary Officer of the House following past precedents. This would be a fitting recognition of his services.

We shall miss him. We wish him well in the years to come and to serve the country

in any other capacities.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :** Sir, I join you in complimenting Shri Rikhy for the valuable services which he has rendered to this House for the last six and half years, of which I had occasion to see him performing his duties for the past about four years. I should like to congratulate him on your giving him the designation of Secretary-General. The task of the Secretary of the Lok Sabha is not easy. The Secretary or the Secretary-General has to have knowledge not only of procedure and rules but of many other matters and has to view the concern of the Members with sympathy and understanding and, of course, he must be very alert at all times.

Shri Rikhy has made useful contribution to Parliamentary work by his devotion to duty. He has maintained the conventions and high traditions of our Parliament. I join you in extending to Shri Rikhy my own and my Party's good wishes for the years to come and for whatever future work he may take up.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) :** Sir, I join you in the felicitations and fully agree with the qualifications mentioned in your felicitations. I express my appreciation personally because whenever I have sought any help from him, I have seen he is very prompt to help. I can cite the instance when Dinen Bhattacharyya's death occurred in the mid-night, in the early morning I telephoned him and told him that this tragedy has happened and his body is to be sent to Calcutta. Immediately he responded and he made all the arrangements and his body was taken to Calcutta. I have seen how prompt he was to help us in this matter. On another occasion we lost another M.P. Mukund Mandal. In that case also when the tragedy happened, immediately I contacted him and I got his full co-operation and help.

In the case of getting admission of MPs to the Medical Institute or hospital, I have several times sought his help and he was very prompt in giving all possible help.

This shows his sense of duty, his attitude towards MPs, irrespective of party affiliations. I have always seen him with a

smiling face and he was most modest in his behaviour. These are very good virtues which we generally do not see in all officers or personalities. These are his added qualifications, apart from the qualifications mentioned by the Speaker in his felicitations.

Whenever the question of separation comes, there is always some feeling of sorrow. I hope he will pass his future life very peacefully. We hope that he with his vast experience will help us in future, either as adviser or in some other form. I thank him for the services rendered to us.

**श्री रशीद मसूब (सहारनपुर) :** मोहतरम स्पीकर साहब, आपने जिस ख्यालात का इजहार फरमाया है मोहतरम रिखी साहब के लिए, मैं अपने आपको और अपनी पार्टी को उससे विल्कुल मुत्ता-विक पाता हूँ। आज हमारे लिए एक अजीब सा मौका है। ऐसे वाक्यात और ऐसे मकाम इन्सान की जिन्दगी में बहुत कम आते हैं, जब वह खुशी और गम दोनों से दो-चार होता है। आज जिन ख्यालात का इजहार रिखी साहब के बारे में किया जा रहा है, उनको सुनकर एक खुशी सी महसूस होती है। जो ख्याल और जज्वात हम रिखी साहब के लिए रखते थे, पूरा हाऊस का हाऊस वही जज्वात इनके लिए रखता है। दूसरी तरफ, इस बात का अफसोस है कि रिखी साहब सेक्रेटरी जनरल की हैसियत से हमारे दरम्यान नहीं थे। रिखी साहब के साथ रहने का इत्फाक मुझे हिन्दुस्तान में और हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भी हुआ। एक शेर मुझे याद आ रहा है। मैं रिखी साहब की नजर करता हूँ।

“कितने शिरी हैं, तेरे लव के रकीब,  
 गालियाँ खा के बद-मजा न हुआ।”

बहुत से मौके ऐसे आते हैं और आए, जब हम लोग रिखी साहब के साथ जज्वात में, गलतफहमी में या किसी भी वजह से गुस्ते हुए हैं और बहुत सी मर्तबा बहस-मुवाहिसे के मूड में भी आए, लेकिन इनकी तारीफ करती पड़ेगी, जैसा मैंने कहा है कि “गालियाँ खा के बद-मजा न हुआ”। हमारे उस गुस्ते का हमें ऐसा महसूस हुआ जैसे हम कोई गुस्सा कर ही नहीं रहे हैं और कोई इनसे बहुत



**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Secretary-General, Avtar Singh Rikhyji, will be retiring on 31st December. I think he will be keeping pace with the time because as the year ends, his tenure of office also ends and that is how he is keeping pace with the time in which he is functioning.

Sir, I share quite a number of common experiences and associations with our Secretary-General. You will be glad to recollect that he was in the Railways for 9 years ; I was there only for 2 years ! But I always feel and I have always told our Railway officers that 'you are permanent employees, whereas the Ministers are only casual workers. You will continue there for a longer time'. He continued for 9 years. He had rich associations with the Railways and when he tried to assist the Estimates Committee, he brought his rich experience in the Railways to the working of the Estimates Committee and he made valuable contributions in the working of the Estimates Committee when it examined the Department of Railways.

There are so many other associations. I was with him in Andamans not during the freedom struggle, but during the tour of the Estimates Committee and there we tried to find out how meticulously he was functioning as an officer assisting the Estimates Committee, how deep-seated was his interest in the work of the Committee and particularly on financial matters he used to bring a fresh outlook which helped the Committee a lot.

As far as his work in this House is concerned, on a number of occasions we had the happy experience that when the presiding authority—I am not referring only to you—had a doubt as to whether what we are raising fits into the rules, on a number of occasions we found the Secretary-General rushing to the Presiding authority and pointing out that what he is saying is quite consistent with the rules, and we shall never remember some such occasions when because of his assistance we were able to make our contribution in this House and of course, Sir, your indulgence was always there.

As far as his work in the House is con-

cerned, he tried to give all technical assistance to the Members whether they belong to the Ruling Party or whether they belong to the Opposition, and that is the quality of the persons who function in this House.

But, Sir, this House has one more association, and that is the association of the Zero Hour. Sir, I remember a friend of mine who was telling me that at the railway station there was a heavy traffic, at night also he heard the sound and fury of the railway trains. And when he retired and went to a quiet place, he said, 'I never get a sound sleep because I am accustomed to the sound and fury of the railway trains'. The same is likely to happen to him because for more than 6 years he has been a witness to the sound and fury of the Zero Hour. His ears have been tuned in consonance and frequency to the tune of the Zero Hour and therefore, when he retires now and spends a very quiet time with his family members, I am sure even in the company of his family members he will not have sound sleep because he will need the sound and fury of the Zero Hour. That is how things have been happening.

I do not want to take much of your time. All of us who are associated with this House will remember him, and I will only make one constructive suggestion. The tradition of this House has been that whoever has functioned as the Secretary or the Secretary-General in this House, when he retires, has a photographic memory, he brings his experiences in the form of a book and that is how the book by Kaul and Shakhder has become almost a Bible for all of us. And therefore, I hope and trust that if he has some good experiences about us, forget the bad part about us, but if he has some good experiences and he has followed some interesting precedents, when he retires, let him bring out another book so that just as Kaul and Shakhder are remembered not only as the former Secretaries-General, but they are also remembered as the authorities on the procedures and proceedings of this House, when he retires, he will use his photographic memory to bring to book all the experiences that he experienced in this House and I think that will be the best thing, for which he will always be



remembered.

Sir, I give my good wishes to Mr. Rikhy, and I hope he will have a sound health.

MR. SPEAKER : Your reference to zero hour reminds me of the famous Panjabi poet Waris Shah.

आदतां पड़यां जांदियां नहीं वारिस शाह,  
चाहे करिए पोरियां पोरियां नी,  
खारे खू नहीं हुंदे मिट्ठे,  
चाहे खंड सुटिए बोरियां-बोरियां नी ।

इसका अर्थ मैं बताता हूँ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We had a laugh without understanding.

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (अजमेर) : समझे तो नहीं हैं, मगर फिर भी वाह-वाह ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका अर्थ यह है कि आदत जो पड़ जाती है सुनने की या करने की वह जाती नहीं है चाहे पोरी-पोरी करके काटो जिस्म को । जैसे खारे कुए में मीठा चाहे जितना डालते रहो पानी मीठा नहीं होगा । खारे कुए में खांड भर-भर कर डालते रहो वह मीठा नहीं होगा । तो इसी तरह से आदत बन जाती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कौल और शकधर के बाद लोक सभा का प्रमुख पद सम्हालना अपने में एक बड़ा दायित्व था क्योंकि कौल और शकधर अपनी सेवाओं से, अपनी उपलब्धियों से और अपने व्यवहार से अपने लिए स्थान बनाने में सफल हुए थे । लेकिन जब श्री रिखी को सचिव का पद दिया गया तो हम लोग जानते थे कि वह अपने दायित्व के निर्वाह में पूरी तरह सफल होंगे । और आज जब वह हमसे विदा ले रहे हैं, हम उन्हें विदा दे रहे हैं तो सदन भी यह संतोष कर सकता है कि रिखी के रूप में हमें ऐसा सचिव मिला, अभी उन्हें आपने सैक्रेटरी जनरल बनाया है, कि जिसने अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति पूरी प्रामाणिकता बरती और कर्तव्य का पालन करने में किसी तरह की कसर

नहीं रहने दी ।

1957 से मैं रिखी साहब को सचिवालय में सक्रिय देख रहा हूँ । अभी माननीय दंडवते जी ने उल्लेख किया पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटीज के साथ उनके सम्बन्ध का, उनके सहयोग का । मैं पब्लिक एका-उन्ट्स कमेटी के मॅम्बर के नाते उन्हें देखता रहा, फिर मुझे अध्यक्ष के नाते काम करने का मौका मिला । संसद का ठोस काम तो समितियों में होता है । अगर हम और समितियां बना सकते और उनमें गहराई से मामले ले जा कर विचार कर सकते तो बहुत अच्छा होता । लेकिन अगर लोक-लेखा-समिति, आकलन समिति और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों से सम्बन्धित समितियां अपना महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान कर पा रही हैं तो उसके लिए उनके अध्यक्ष और उनके सदस्य तो बधाई के पात्र हैं ही, मगर पदों के पीछे जो सचिवालय काम करता है और उसमें रिखी जैसे जो अधिकारी काम करते हैं उनका योगदान सचमुच में उल्लेखनीय और सगहनीय है ।

वाद में रिखी साहब सचिव बने और एक बात मैंने देखी, पता नहीं सदन के कितने सदस्यों ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया होगा कि हमारे सदन में एक नई परम्परा रिखी साहब ने शुरू कर दी है । जब वह आते हैं और सदन के सदस्य एकत्रित होते रहते हैं उस समय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो बाद में आते हैं, रिखी साहब आकर अपने स्थान पर शांति से खड़े हो जाते हैं और टेबिल के चारों तरफ जो अफसर बैठते हैं, वह भी एक मिनट के लिए मौन के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं । यह एक नई चीज है जो इन्होंने शुरू की है । शायद दिन का काम आरम्भ करने से पहले वह हर एक से चाहते हैं कि अपने मन में किसी का स्मरण कर लो और आज का दिन ठीक तरह से गुजर जाय, हम अपने कर्तव्य का संतोष के साथ पालन कर सकें इस लिए किसी के प्रति अपना समर्पण प्रकट करो । रिखी साहब सचमुच में एक बड़े धार्मिक व्यक्ति हैं जो व्यक्तिगत परिचय से मैं उन्हें जान सका हूँ ।

लोक सभा के नियम और प्रक्रिया के प्रति सतत जागरूक रहना, अध्यक्ष को सही सलाह देना...

यह तो उनका एक दायित्व था, मगर उनके व्यक्तित्व के अनेक पहलू हैं। उदाहरण के लिए बहुत में सदस्यों को वह सलाह देते रहते हैं कि आप सवेरे घूमने जाते हैं कि नहीं जाते हैं, सवेरे जरूर घूमने जाइये। अब वह जाते हैं, गर्मी में जाना संभव भी हो सकता है, मगर सर्दी में कौन जाये ? मगर रिखी साहब सलाह देंगे। यह बिना आत्मीयता, बिना ममत्व और बिना लगाव के नहीं हो सकता।

सचिव को क्या पड़ी है कि कोई सदस्य सवेरे घूमने जाता है या नहीं जाता है, जाता है तो अच्छा और नहीं जाता है तो और भी अच्छा। मगर रिखा साहब के लिए सदस्य सिर्फ एक इकाई नहीं, वह एक जीवित व्यक्ति है, जिसके साथ उनका सम्बन्ध है। वह सम्बन्ध केवल औपचारिक नहीं है, केवल ससद की सदस्यता तक सीमित नहीं है, जैसा मैंने कहा उसमें कुछ अपनापन है। यही अपनापन जब विदेश यात्रा पर हम लोग जाते हैं तो और भी बढ़ जाता है।

मैं और भी कहूंगा कि जो भी हमारे अफसर इस परम्परा में पले हैं, सचमुच में संसद के सचिवालय की एक परम्परा है। श्री कौल ने, श्री शकधर ने उस परम्परा को निभाया और रिखी साहब, जो ऊपर से शांत, सीधे, मित-भाषी, मगर मिष्ट-भाषी दिखाई देते हैं, कौल और शकधर के व्यक्तित्व की तुलना में रिखी साहब सरल से लगते हैं, मगर एक बार जिम्मेदारी आ गई तो उस जिम्मेदारी को उन्होंने बड़ी दृढ़ता से पालन किया है।

हम लोग सचमुच में उनका अभाव अनुभव करेंगे, मगर मुझे मालूम है कि जिस तरह का हमारा सचिवालय है और इसमें काम करने वाले लोग हैं, यह परम्परा जो रिखी साहब के पूर्ववर्ती सचिवों ने डाली और रिखी साहब ने उसे आगे बढ़ाया, यह परम्परा और आगे बढ़ेगी।

आपने रिखी साहब को परामर्शदाता के पद पर नियुक्त किया है, हमें उनकी सलाह का लाभ मिलता रहेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको भी

बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने उनके रिटायरमेंट से पहले सैक्रेटरी-जनरल बना दिया, लेकिन आपने जो बात बताई, वह भी रिखी साहब के व्यक्तित्व को बताती है कि आप उन्हें पहले सैक्रेटरी-जनरल बनाने को तैयार थे, लेकिन, उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, नहीं, मैं सचिव के नाते ही काम करूंगा। यह बात उनके व्यक्तित्व को एक ऐसा आयाम प्रदान करती है जो सचमुच में विरले व्यक्तित्वों में मिलती है।

हम लोग रिखी साहब को बधाई देते हैं, उनका समय लोक-सभा के सचिवालय में बहुत साल का और उपलब्धियों का बीता, उनका शेष जीवन सुखी हो, वह स्वस्थ रहें, जो भी समय बचे उसका लाभ वह अपने संसदीय लोकतंत्र को मजबूत बनाने में करें। यही हमारी कामनाएं हैं।

✓ **SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our system of democracy, the role of Secretary, Lok Sabha is more pivotal than that of the public bodies. ✓ Though I have very little acquaintance with Mr. Avtar Singh Rikhy, I could understand that he was an effective and efficient officer and he was so generous in dealing with the issues which had been taken by the Members to him. ✓ His concept and his decision with regard to the rules and procedures within the framework of our Lok Sabha procedures was more useful and helpful to the Chair as well as Members. ✓

✓ Sir, he has rendered a very valuable service not only to the House but in convening various seminars and inviting members of the Legislatures to assemble at a particular place and exchange views to promote the idea of Parliamentary system so that thereby the democratic institutions can be strengthened. ✓

That he has done during the tenure of the Secretary. As Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said here, his vast experience and his knowledge should be useful for the future to the Members of Parliament as well as to the public. By saying this, I would only appeal to Mr. Rikhy that, after retirement, I hope he would do some useful research and bring about some valuable books for the benefit of Members and the public.

Sir, you have conferred on him the title "Secretary-General" today and, his having accepted this award, I hope, Mr. Rikhy would certainly follow the path of other Secretaries-General who have rendered service to the society.

By saying this, I congratulate Mr. Rikhy for the valuable services which he has rendered to the House as well as to the other forums of parliamentary system.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के सैक्रेटरी जनरल, श्री अवतार सिंह रिखी, इस माह के अंत में लोक सभा की सेवा से अवकाश ग्रहण कर रहे हैं। एक खास अवधि के बाद सरकारी एव संसद के सेवकों को अवकाश ग्रहण करना ही पड़ता है। अगर ऐसा न हो, तो नए सेवकों को आगे बढ़ने का कभी अवसर ही न मिले।

जब भी हमारे कोई सचिव अवकाश ग्रहण कर हमसे विछुड़ते हैं, तो दुखी होना तथा उनकी कमी को महसूस करना स्वाभाविक है। श्री रिखी की विदाई से भी हमें दुख है, क्योंकि अगले सत्र में हमें उनका साहचर्य और सहयोग नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री रिखी जितने दिनों तक भी लोक सभा के सचिव रहे, उन्होंने योग्यता और निष्ठा के साथ काम किया है। उनका व्यवहार हमारे साथ मधुर और सौहार्दपूर्ण रहा है। उनका मृदुभाषी होना उनका स्वाभाविक गुण है। एकाधवार मेरे जैसे सदस्य के कुछ कटु शब्दों को भी उन्होंने हंसते-हंसते सुना और उसे बुरा नहीं माना।

श्री रिखी के साथ मुझे सरकारी उपक्रमों की समिति में भी काम करने का अवसर मिला था।

अतः मैं अपने दल की ओर से और अपनी ओर से श्री रिखी की सेवाओं के लिए सद्भावना व्यक्त करता हूँ और उनके स्वस्थ रहने एवं दीर्घ जीवन की कामना करता हूँ।

**श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रिखी साहब आज जिस सीट पर बैठे हैं, 31 दिसम्बर के बाद वह इस सीट पर नहीं होंगे,

क्योंकि वह 31 दिसम्बर को रिटायर कर रहे हैं। लेकिन आज आपने इस सदन में जो घोषणा की है, उससे हम मान कर चलते हैं कि हम सदस्यगण या संसद् को उनकी सेवाओं और योग्यता से लाभ मिलता रहेगा, जो उन्होंने आज तक इस सदन और इस संसद की सेवा करके हासिल की हैं।

जो शब्द आपने, सदन की नेता ने और विरोधी दलों के सम्मानित नेताओं ने श्री रिखी साहब के बारे में कहे हैं, मैं अपने आप को उनसे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। साथ ही मैं एक और बात भी कह देना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक नया सदस्य हूँ। और इससे पहले लगभग साल भर शकधर साहब के कार्य को देखने का भी अवसर मिला और रिखी साहब के कार्य को भी देखने का अवसर मिला। हम जैसे नौजवानों को उनसे बहुत बल मिला है। हम लोगों ने कभी-कभी देखा है कि जब कभी हम आपके पास सलाह-मशवरा करने गए हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि देखेंगे, देखेंगे, कमरे में आइये।

लेकिन रिखी साहब ने कभी नहीं कहा कि हां, देखूंगा, देखूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि जो क्लस रेग्युलेशन में होगा वैसा ही होगा, मैं इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकता। क्लस जो कहेंगे मैं वही कर पाऊंगा, उसके अतिरिक्त और कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

रिखी साहब की इमानदारी, निष्ठा और काम करने का जो तरीका है वह प्रशंसनीय और सराहनीय है। हम विश्वास करते हैं कि जो भी व्यक्ति इम सीट पर आयेगा वह इन्हीं के गुणों के आधार पर पर काम करेगा ताकि जो संसद् सदस्य हैं, उनको निरन्तर सहयोग मिलता रहे और वे इस बात को महसूस करते रहें कि जो भी सचिव महोदय यहां आकर बैठेंगे उनसे सभी सदस्यों को सदैव परामर्श और अच्छी सलाह मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः अपनी तरफ से, अपने दल की तरफ से रिखी साहब के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और बधाई देता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपके कहने का तात्पर्य मैं समझ गया लेकिन इसमें थोड़ा सा अन्तर आप

समस्त लीजिए कि ये परमानेन्ट थे और मैं वकॉ-  
 चाजं हूं ।

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO** (Parvathipuram) : I would like to join you in congratulating Mr. Rikhy personally and on behalf of my Party, for the valuable services rendered by him in Parliament.

The dedication of Mr. Rikhy towards his work and his sincerity is evident from the fact that he was not absent even for one day during his tenure as the Secretary of the Lok Sabha.

With his vast experience, Mr. Rikhy made his own contribution in playing his role in strengthening this parliamentary institution in various spheres.

I would like to say that those of us who have been here for the last few years will always remember Mr. Rikhy for the same and I would like to congratulate him again and wish him the very best in the future years.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU** (Barasat) : Sir, I take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Rikhy to this House.

It is known to many of us that Mr. Rikhy has made valuable contribution for the enrichment of the procedure of this House and its conventions, during his tenure in the House. We have been all impressed by his amiable nature, modesty, courtesy, impartiality and above all, strict adherence to the rules.

The dutifulness of Mr. Rikhy will go as an example for all of us. As a Member of this House, I have always found Mr. Rikhy a helpful adviser in the matter of formulating my questions and other issues also.

I cannot but mention or make certain personal reference. In 1979, I fell seriously ill in a farflung village in Maharashtra and I cannot forget the help Mr. Rikhy rendered to me by going out of the way, I presume, in the matter of arranging for the proper treatment in the hospital.

In conclusion, I want that we, as Mem-

bers or legislators or parliamentarians, shall be able to have the benefit of his experience if he chooses to make a valuable treatise of his experiences.

I wish Mr. Rikhy well and many happy days.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ** (Baramulla) : Sir, after your laudatory remarks about Mr. Rikhy and the eloquence of our esteemed Prime Minister and the sentiments expressed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others, there is hardly any need for me to express my ideas because I would be mostly repeating what has been said. But one or two things I will say out of my own experience in the short tenure that I have had in the Lok Sabha till this time. Considering the traditions established by the Secretaries like Shri Kaul and Shri Shakhder, it was a very uphill task to maintain these traditions and to strengthen them, but I feel that Mr. Rikhy has not only maintained those high traditions of the Lok Sabha Secretariat but he has also enriched them. I have personal experience of one or two qualities of Mr. Rikhy and I want to share those experiences with my colleagues in the House. On occasions I found that Mr. Rikhy was very cold when we met him, but when I gained experience I found that it was only his exterior and beyond that exterior and behind that, there was a human and affectionate heart throbbing all the time with understanding of the problems of the Members. Then I found that he had a kind of humility ; all the time I have understood that it was not an ordinary humility but it was a magnanimous humility which is not common in these days. He had enjoyed a place of prestige in the Lok Sabha and I feel very happy. Sir, that you have now finally designated him as Secretary-General. I wish him well in future in the job or in the assignment that will come his way.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh) : Sir, I fully associate myself with the sentiments which you have expressed about Shri Rikhy's contribution to the working of this House and his valuable work which he rendered to our House. I think that Shri Rikhy will be leaving behind himself a very good example of a very

dedicated and dutiful officer. There are very few people who really work with that much sincerity and honesty which we found from our experience in Mr. Rikhy. I think, Mr. Rikhy was not only sincere and dutiful to his work but whenever the occasion arose to choose between appeasing a Member and his duty, he always stood by his duty.

As Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee I had occasion when some more officers needed to be appointed and I wanted really competent and able officers. I sought the help of Mr. Rikhy; I said that the work was enlarging day by day and that we needed good and competent officers. At that time he came and very gently advised me, "Sir, it is correct that we need more officers, but this work can be done not necessarily by appointing eight officers but it can be done only by four officers if they really work hard and we will be saving the money of the treasury". It is only very few people who look after the interests of the country and the interests of the people at large. This was one thing which impressed me so much that I decided that we would not appoint more officers, we would take work from the existing staff. We thought that perhaps the Budget was not sufficient. But Mr. Rikhy's concern was that we should not go in for more expenditure.

Very often I used to ask him as to what was the secret of his keeping such good health because I was always impressed by his health. Even today when I look at him, I get the feeling that he will be retiring only after ten years. But perhaps the rules are such that he has to retire. Otherwise, he is quite competent to work for another ten years; his physical ability and his good health is such. He always used to say :

"ऊपर वाले की मेहरबानी है"

That gives the feeling that he is a God-fearing person.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस की ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Not only the Speaker, but the Almighty.

13.00 hrs.

I think I am reminded of you also, when you said

ऊपर वाला हमारी रक्षा कर रहा है ।

I think that Uparwala who is above you also.

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) :  
ऊपर तो अब्खार वाले हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : उनके ऊपर भी कोई है ।

That was the most unassuming, always unassuming reply of Mr. Rikhy.

It has been very rightly said here that he was not only concerned with our work in the Lok Sabha but he was always concerned with our welfare also. He used to inquire about our welfare and his first question was always, 'How is your family? How is your health?' Sir, this is something which we need to-day—a really good human being and a gentle person. And these are the qualities which I have found in Mr. Rikhy. I am sure Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji—I do not know why he had some hesitation in accepting his advice because Vajpayeeji is one of the very hard working persons—he should have accepted his advice so that he may also keep good health.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनकी सुवह की नींद क्यों खराब करना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am very happy that you have really paid a very good tribute to Mr. Rikhy by appointing him, even against his wishes, as Secretary-General. This is the honour which he deserved and I am also glad that you have appointed him as Honorary Adviser to the House. In future he will be in one or the other capacities associated with us because I feel for many years he can lead an active life because his contribution will be useful.

With these words I wish him a very happy future and a good health which he keeps and which I hope he will continue to keep.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the last but not

the least—Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

**SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER)** : Mr. Speaker and my dear colleagues...

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** : Oh, no, no. How can you address 'dear colleagues' ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** : There are only Members and not colleagues.

**SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN** : I am a Member of Parliament when I sit here. That is why I said it.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul)** : He is only an hon. Member. He is not Deputy-Speaker.

**SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN** : When I sit here, I am a Member and my division No. is 441. Therefore, I addressed as colleagues.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** : I always sit here and I never address 'our colleagues'. Only the Chair has to be addressed. I am sorry to say.

**SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN** : Thank you. Correction is accepted, Mr. Vajpayeeji.

Though the Chair has already expressed the sentiments of the House with regard to the retiring officer, Mr. Rikhy, yet, as Deputy-Speaker—now I am right, I think—I have to express certain things with regard to my association with him as my officer guiding me to run the House.

I have had an experience of 4 years. Mr. Rikhy has come along with me during foreign tours. He never thought that he was an officer, the Secretary-General as has been conferred very rightly by my esteemed Speaker on him—that he was the Secretary-General of this great Parliament, the Lok Sabha. The first call that would come—I think Mr. Vajpayee would agree with me—would be from the Secretary-General, 'Sir, have you got up ?' when we take the receiver. The tone would be the same as I had expressed because I have heard this very often and we will be missing

that tone. He will say, 'Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, have you got up, Sir ?' 'I have already got up and that is why I have taken the receiver.' Then immediately he will say, 'Sir, we have to go to the session at about 10.30. Anyhow I will come and remind you again at 8 O'clock.'...*(Interruptions)* It was a great worry. At 6 O'clock, I was thinking how this gentleman is so active and whether he sleeps in the night or not. Then I understood how he was very active and how he is still very active at this age of sixty and nobody will say that he has crossed sixty. Mr. Sezhiyan, a former Member of this House and one of my leaders, has told me, you know the strength ; you know the reason why Mr. Rikhy is very active. He told me one day that he takes his bath even in the cold season in the month of January at 4 O'clock in his house in the cold water. It keeps him so active and that is why he is able to get up early in the morning. I hope his success is only for the two reasons. Any man in public life, whether he is an officer or a public man like us, if he avoids egoism and anger in public life, he would be a success. I have seen Mr. Rikhy in the past four years ; he never used any harsh words or he never told me anything in an angry mood and, as a matter of that, whenever I was in the Chair, some hon. Members might think that, when he turned back and told me something, he was misleading me. That was not the position. When I am not prepared to give more time to any Member in this House, he used to get up and say 'Sir, give him some more time. What is there ?' This is the advice that I have had from this great man. I have also seen the Parliamentary Affairs Minister would come and tell me that we must complete this and the time is over ; we are very much behind the schedule of our legislative business. Therefore, he must complete this. I may be telling, especially, to Mr. Unnikrishnan that he should stop. Then he will turn that side and come and tell me—Mr. Unnikrishnan might have thought or might have been thinking that he was misguiding the Speaker or Deputy-Speaker—what I am telling is the truth and I am saying this before this House—'Sir, allow him some more time or, else, there will be a lot of noise and all that.' This is the quality of this great man. That is

the reason for his success and, though I could not express my sentiments...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, top-secrets are being revealed.

✓ **SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN :** I can only say this. I must mention about one thing. If at all, he is a symbol of what my great Leader, the Great Anna, the Former Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and a Member of the Rajya Sabha said, of the three qualities—the duty, dignity and discipline—in Tamil, it is called, *Kadamai, Ganyam* and *Kattupadu*. Mr. Rikhy is a symbol of these qualities. ✓

13.08 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Hydroelectric Power Cooperation Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83 and Powers Engineers Training Society, New Delhi for 1982-83 and Statement Correcting reply to USQ No. 2273 dt. 6.12 1983.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7513/83].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Power Engineers Training Society, 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 Power Engineers Training Society, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7514/83].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 6th December, 1983 to Unstarred Question No. 2273 by Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar regarding exploration of Oil during last three years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7515/83].

Statement re : action taken or proposed to be taken on Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 68th Session of International Labour Conference held in June, 1982 at Geneva.

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :** I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding the action taken or proposed to be taken on Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 68th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June, 1982 at Geneva. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7516/83].

Annual Accounts of Tuticorin Port Trust for 1982-83 with Audit Report and Bombay Port-Trust for 1982-83 with Audit Report and Notifications under Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dt. 6.12.83 issued by President in relation to the State of Punjab etc.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** On behalf of Shri Z.R. Ansari, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 :

(i) Annual Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1982-83 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7517/83].

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7518/83].

(2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 6th October, 1983 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab :

(i) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 85 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 6th July, 1983.

(ii) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 15 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 4th February, 1983.

(iii) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 8th June, 1983.

(iv) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 54 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 8th June, 1983.

(v) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 57 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 17th June, 1983.

(vi) The Punjab Motor Vehicles (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 64 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 8th July, 1983.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7519/83].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of Delhi Transport Corporation, for the year 1981-82.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7520/83].

University Grants Commission (Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1983, Notifications, under Architects Act 1972 and statement for delay in laying these Notifications, Resolution dt. 19.12.1983 re : Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding, Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Educational Consultants India Ltd., New Delhi for 1981-82 and 1982-83 and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur for 1982-83 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 737(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1983



under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7521/83].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 45 of the Architects Act, 1972 :

(i) The Council of Architecture Regulations, 1982 published in Notification No. F. No. CA/94/83 in Gazette of India dated 27th August, 1983.

(ii) The Council of Architecture (Minimum Standards of Architectural Education) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. F.C.A./95/83 in Gazette of India dated the 27th August 1983.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the notifications mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7522/83].

(4) A copy of Resolution (Hindi and English versions) dated the 19th December, 1983 regarding Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breastfeeding.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7523/83].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7524/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7524/83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) of item (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7525/83].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for the Physically Handicapped, 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 Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7526/83].

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training Northern Region, Kanpur, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training, Northern Region, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7527/83].

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath, Varanasi for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7528/83].

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7529/83].

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies Leh (Ladakh) for the year 1978-79 to 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7530/83].

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7531/83].

- (14) (i) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 along with Audited accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7532/83].

- (15) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7532/83].

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7533/83].

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

- (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7534/83].
- (18) (i) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Southern Region, Madras, 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 Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Southern Region, Madras, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. Lt-7535/83].
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1982-83.  
  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7536/83].
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training, Eastern Region, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with the Audited Accounts.  
  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Practical Training, Eastern Region, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7537/83].
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1982-83.  
  
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.  
  
(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7538/83].
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1982-83.  
  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Calicut, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7539/83].
- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1982-83.  
  
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1982-83, together with Audit Report thereon.  
  
(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7540/83].
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Malaviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7541/83].

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7542/83].

(26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7544/83].

(27) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7545/83].

(28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1982-83.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7546/83].

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Northern Region, Chandigarh, 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 Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Northern Region, Chandigarh, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7547/83].

(30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering

College, Rourkela, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7548/83].

- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7549/83].

- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7550/83].

- (33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7551/83].

- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region, Bombay, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7552-83].

- (35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, 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 Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7553/83].

- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7554/83].

- (37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7555/83].

(38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bal Bhavan Society (India) New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bal Bhavan Society (India), New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7556/83].

(39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Social Welfare Board, 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 Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7557/83].

**Indian Airlines Employees' Provident Fund (Amendments) Regulations, 1983 and an Explanatory Note in regard to Notification thereof**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : On behalf of Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A Copy of the Indian Airlines Employees' Provident Fund (Amendments) Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1983 under sub-section 45 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(2) An explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to notification mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7558/83].

**Annual Reports of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for 1978-78, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and Reviews on the working of the said Institute for the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 and statement for delay in laying the said reports/Reviews etc. etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : On behalf of Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned

at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7559/83].

( ) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7560/83].

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi for 1982-83, Bharat Leather Corporation of India Ltd. Noida for 1982-83, National Small Scale Industries Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83, Instrumentation Ltd., Kota for 1982-83 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI  
S.M. KRISHNA): I beg to lay on the  
Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of

India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7561/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Noida, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Noida, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General there-on.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7562/83].

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7563/83].

(d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Instrumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the In-

strumentation Limited, Kota, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. I.T-7564/83].

- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7565/83].

- (f) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7566/83].

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7567/83].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, 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 Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7568/83].

Annual Report on the working of provisions of Section 15-A of Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 for 1981 and 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the provisions of Section 15-A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the years 1981 and 1982, under sub-section (4) of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7569/83].

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Jaduguda for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1982-83.

- (2) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7570/83].



**Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. and Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. and Visakhapatnam Steel Project for the year 1982-83**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** On behalf of Shri N.K.P. Salve, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7571/83].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Manganese Ore (India) Limited, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7572/83].

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project, for the year 1982-83.

(ii) Annual Report of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7573/83].

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Indian Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) :** On behalf of Shri Ashok Gehlot, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

(2) Annual Report of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7574/83].

**Notification under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules 1982, Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Indian Medicines Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. Ranikhet for 1982-83 etc. etc.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 :—

(i) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 283(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1983, together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 743 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1983.

- (ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 790(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1983.
- (iii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 803(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1983.
- (iv) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 816(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1983.
- (v) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 829(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1983, together with corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 893(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1983.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7575/83].
- (2) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1982 under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7576/83].
- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Ranikhet, for the year 1982-83.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited, Ranikhet, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7577/83].
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Jamnagar, 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 Institute of Post Graduate Teaching and Research, Jamnagar, for the year 1982-83.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7578/83].
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7579/83].
- Notifications under Central Excise Rules, 1944 Foreign Exchange (Amendment) Rules, 1983 and statement for delay in laying the said Rules, Consolidated Report on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31st December 1981 and statement giving Valuation result and Bonds to Policy Holders of L.I.C. for the year ended the 31st March 1983.**
- THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to**

lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 890(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the excise duty exemption on zinc ingots used in the manufacture of zinc dust which was hitherto available for use within the factory of production, also to such situations where such zinc ingots are used elsewhere than in the factory of production provided such zinc dust is returned to the factory of production of zinc ingots.

(ii) G.S.R. 891(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1983, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to grant exemption from full excise duty on zinc dust manufactured out of zinc ingots and used in the manufacture of zinc unwrought.

(iii) G.S.R. 892(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 81/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7580/83].

- (2) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 659(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1983 under section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

- (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-7581/83].

- (4) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Public Sector Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7582/83].

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving Valuation result and bonus to policy holders of the Life Insurance Corporation for the year ended the 31st March, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7583/83].

#### Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1983

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (DR. MS. SANJEEVI RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Vegetable Oil Products Control (Amendment) Order, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 885(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7584/83].

Tea (Registration of Dealers and Declaration of Stocks) Order, 1983, Export of Minerals and Ores-Group-I (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983, Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur for 1982-83, Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83, India Tea and Restaurant Ltd., Bombay for 1981-82 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : On behalf of Shri P.A. Sangma, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Tea (Registration of Dealers and Declaration of Stocks) Order, 1983 (Hindi and English

versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 901(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1983 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7585/83].

- (2) A copy of the Export of Minerals and Ores—Group-I (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 4367 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7586/83].

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7587/83].

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments

of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7588/83].

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the India Tea and Restaurant Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

- (ii) Annual Report of the India Tea and Restaurants Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7589/83].

- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7590/83].

- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) - Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

tioned at (c) to (e) of the item (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7591/83].

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions), on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7592/83].

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, 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 Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Councils, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7593/83].

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1982-83 along with Accounts and Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7594/83].

- (8) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 891(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated

the 5th December, 1983 regarding extension of the period of take over of the management of Chargola tea estate for a further period upto and inclusive of 30th June, 1984 on the expiry of the original period of take over of five years, under section 16D of the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7595/83].

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1982-83 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7596/83].

- (10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7597/83].

- (12) A. A copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 850 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1983 under section 22 of Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7598/83].

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbi-

tration, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7599/83].

Annual Report of Central Institute of Hindi, Agra for 1982-83. Annual Audited Accounts of Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra for 1982-83, Annual Accounts of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi for 1980-81 and 1981-82 and Statement for delay in laying the Annual Audited Accounts and Annual Accounts of Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi resp.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : On behalf of Shri P.K. Thungon, I beg to lay on the table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7600/83].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7601/83].

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7602/83].

13.08 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Minutes of Sixty-fifth to Sixty-eighth Sittings

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Sixty-fifth to Sixty-eighth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

#### MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Lepers (Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh Repeal) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1983."

13.09 hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Statements showing action taken by Government on recommendations of Reports etc.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions)

## of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Third Report on Unauthorised Occupation of Railway Land.
- (2) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 10th Report on Printing of Ahmedabad Telegraph and Telephone Poles.
- (3) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations, contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 52nd Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on 'Controlled Cloth Scheme.'
- (4) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 65th Report on Salal Hydro-Electric Projects.
- (5) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 70th Report on Expenditure on New Service/New Instrument of Service.
- (6) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and the final replies in respect of Chapter V of 74th Report on Khadi and Village Industries Commission.
- (7) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 86th Report on Purchase and Fabrication of Water Bowzers.
- (8) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 119th Report on Loading Coils and

## Over-stocking of Barrettor Lamps.

- (9) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of 129th Report on Working of the Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CLA) New Delhi.

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13.10 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

## Hundred and seventy-fourth Report

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I beg to present the Hundred and seventy-fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 2.21 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1980-81, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Irregular allowance of contribution to Scientific research.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

**Fifty-sixth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth Reports and Minutes and Fifty-fifth Report on the Action Taken by Govt. etc.**

SHRI BANSI LAL (Bhiwani) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :—

- (i) Fifty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Safety, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Fifty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Shipping and Transport—National Highways, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (iii) Sixtieth Report on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Drug Standards, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

- (iv) Fifty-fifth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the forty-eighth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation.

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COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Statements showing final replies of Government on the Eighteenth Action Taken Report etc.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : I beg to lay on the Table following statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Statement showing the final replies of Government in respect of Chapters I and II of Eighteenth Action Taken Report of the Committee on the Minister of Railways (Railway Board)—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, parcel booking agencies and out-agencies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Railway.
- (ii) Statement showing final replies of Government in respect of Chapter V and further information in respect of other Chapters of Twenty-eighth Action Taken Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Communications—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Posts and Telegraphs Department.

13.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Forty-second Report

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : I beg to present

the Forty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health)—Educational facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Medical Colleges under the control of, or aided by Central Government.

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported failure of Cotton Crop in certain States of the country due to continuous rains and diseases and need to compensate the farmers by Government

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported failure of cotton crop in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country due to continuous rains and diseases and need to compensate the farmers by Government.”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Hon. Members will recall that a Motion on the same subject was tabled in this House on 18th November, in response to which I had made a detailed statement. Unfavourable weather conditions caused by heavy and intermittent rains in the months of August and September resulted in huge vegetative growth of cotton crop and also created environment conducive for the multiplication and spread of pests particularly boll worms in the States of Punjab and Haryana. The frequent rains also interfered with the conduct of timely plant protection operations. The interval between sprays had to be increased and even pesticides were washed away due to frequent rains. As a result, there was shedding of bolls and infestation



of the worms inside the bolls causing fall in production and quality.

2. Officers of the Central Government visited the affected areas in Punjab and Haryana and submitted their report. In Punjab, an area of 4.61 lakh hectares is reported to have been affected in four districts of Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur and Sangrur. The intensity of damage varies from district to district, but a large part of the area has suffered damage of 50 per cent or more. In Haryana the area affected varies from 30 to 40 per cent. There are no reports from other parts of the country about the failure of the crop either due to continuous rains or by disease except in isolated pockets in the Vidarbha and Marathwada tracts in Maharashtra.

3. After the last discussion in the House on this subject, officers of the Punjab Government were invited by the Ministry of Agriculture for discussions. They were advised to take effective measures for eradication of the pest to protect future crops and to prepare schemes for assisting the farmers in this regard and to help them to grow a pest free cotton crop next season.

4. The cotton crop is susceptible to pests and diseases and needs plant protection measures. As against the target of aerial spraying of 100,000 hectares in Punjab, the coverage during the season has been 62,148 hectares and in Haryana against the target of 30,000 hectares, the coverage reported is 48,066 hectares. Apart from this, the farmers also undertook ground spraying measures to protect their crop from the attack of pests. For increasing cotton production in the country there is a centrally sponsored Intensive Cotton Development Programme, the cost of which is shared equally by the States and the Central Government. The programme is in operation on an area of 20.10 lakh ha. in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and U.P. Under this programme the Central share of assistance for 1983-84 available for various activities namely, production of breeder and foundation seeds, production of certified seed and subsidies on aerial spraying, ground spraying/dusting, plant protection equipment

and demonstrations is Rs. 396.65 lakhs. For the control of pest and diseases the Central share is Rs. 45.58 lakhs.

5. There is no Central scheme to compensate the farmers for the loss of their crop by natural calamities. A pilot Crop Insurance Scheme is in operation in some of the States. However, this scheme has not been adopted in the States of Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan. The information received from General Insurance Corporation indicates that standing cotton crop of the value of Rs. 3.25 lakhs in six strata in Andhra Pradesh and of Rs. 5.75 lakhs in nine strata in Maharashtra, have been covered by the pilot Crop Insurance in Kharif 1983. Thus, in these two States the farmers affected by failure of cotton crop can also approach the General Insurance Corporation through the Central Cooperative Banks concerned for compensation.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, at the outset, I must say that the Agriculture Minister has treated this Calling Attention in a very casual manner. The hon. Minister, at the outset in his statement has said that he has made a detailed statement on 18th November, 1983. In that statement on page No. 2062 he has said that under crop insurance cotton is not insured, while, in his present statement, in the last paragraph, he has stated that in Andhra Pradesh cotton worth Rs. 3.25 lakhs and in Maharashtra cotton worth Rs. 5.75 lakhs are insured, and these people can take the benefit of the insurance scheme. I do not know why such off-hand statements are made. Even last time when the Minister was making a statement about Maharashtra and Punjab, he said he has not got the report; then you intervened, Sir; and then he said, something may be there which is yet to come, yet to reach us. Sir, on enquiry from Maharashtra, I have been told that they have sent report about failure of cotton crop to Government of India by the 15th October 1983. Then how is it that in your statement of 18th November, you did not make any mention about Maharashtra, which information was sent earlier? Mr. Speaker, you yourself are a cultivator. Hon. Minister himself is a cultivator. Cotton is the 'cash crop' in this country. This crop fails due to excessive and intermittent rains.

Schemes formulated by Centre and State Governments have failed ; your spraying and other programmes have failed. That is why now there is utmost need for helping cotton growers in every possible way. The barest needs of the people are food, shelter and clothing. Of the 500 mills that we have, 125 mills are under National Textile Corporation and we should see that no mill is closed. We should help them run properly. I request the hon. Minister to come to the rescue of these people. For heaven's sake, don't leave it to State Governments alone ; don't be a blind or dumb spectator to all these happenings. We have seen that in Punjab when the wheat crop had failed, we had given them money from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per acre. Last time when Andhra had cyclone, we had given them money. Whenever there is a drought, we also treat it as a natural calamity. When drought can be treated as a natural calamity, why excessive and intermittent rains—that is the wording used by the hon. Minister—should not be treated as a natural calamity. This is a welfare State and in a welfare State you cannot always stick to the rules, which were framed by the British Government. Everyday you will have to go on changing these rules, because the nature of the people, the nature of the whole profession goes on changing, and you will have to face different difficulties, different calamities, and you will have to define it. If the Government fails to help them this year, I am afraid, the people who have so far been living on cash crop of cotton in Maharashtra will be nowhere, and it would not be possible for them to bring the land under cultivation next year. In Punjab, 90% of the cotton crop has been lost in more 70% area. You know better than me, Sir. In Maharashtra we know that due to frequent floods—we had floods—three times heavy rains—70 to 80% of the land has lost more than 90% of the crop. Is it not a natural calamity ? What else do you want ? What is the definition of natural calamity ?

The hon. Minister must be aware that even we have new additions in English dictionaries—Oxford and Chambers ; after every World War, new meanings were added to various words. Is it not possible for this welfare Government to add a new meaning, and a new dimension to the natural

calamity.

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been added. We have had natural calamities and they have been compensated. That is what happened when the cotton and the wheat crops were hit by hailstorm in Andhra Pradesh. That was a natural calamity. The State Government had helped them and the Central Government also helped, and the same is applicable here too.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : The Maharashtra Government has subsidised upto 2 hectares. Why don't the Central Government come forward to help ? What has happened to Rao Birendra Singh ? He is a cultivator ; may be a big cultivator, but he should understand the difficulties of the cultivators.

MR. SPEAKER : He knows very well.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Who will survive if the cultivator dies ?

MR. SPEAKER : No one.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Is it not a fact that this Government had purchased wheat at Rs. 131/- per quintal from the farmers, and then we had to import wheat to meet the shortage, we had paid higher price as also the transportation charges. We did not say anything ; the Government did not mention anything. The Government had to do it because the people had to be saved. Here, it is more than starvation. It is starvation of their vocation, of the labour that depends on agriculture and of the artisan, who also depend on agriculture.

I would request the hon. Minister to declare this also as a natural calamity, otherwise it would be difficult for the elected representatives like us to face the people there. He must understand our difficulties and should not think that whatever we say is exaggerated. He is in the habit of telling that the State Government reports are exaggerated, as he once told me. That is not a fact. We do not exaggerate. Whatever we speak, we have to go and tell the people what we spoke and what reply we got, and we have to assure them that we are trying

to protect them. He must understand our difficulties and do the needful.

The hon. Minister was kind enough to mention last time that the recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee that the raw cotton and the finished cotton prices should be linked up, had been accepted in principle. When this principle could be accepted, what is the difficulty if you accept heavy and intermittent rains also as a natural calamity. I want that this principle should be accepted today as a natural calamity. When he said that the parity has been accepted in principle, that should be implemented from the next monsoon.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is not a question of acceptance, it is a fact.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** At the end, I would request the hon. Minister to be magnanimous as far as the cultivators, especially to the cotton growers. It is not a cotton lobby as generally people say ; it is a sugar lobby. You know these cotton growers do not have enough of irrigation. They live on rains. These rains have been more erratic. He must realise that and he must do something for the only cash crop that is available to the most of the people who have to depend on agriculture. I hope he will accept it at this juncture. Let him implement after 10 or 15 days, I don't mind.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Sir, on the earlier occasion also I had given all the information to the House that we could gather. Even before the matter was mentioned in the House and you also gave us some directions.

**MR. SPEAKER :** But I am only thankful to you Rao Sahab that you got the truth. The reports first received were wrong and then you got the things due to your persistent efforts. I am happy about it.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** After that Agriculture Ministry officers visited Punjab and we have got our own estimates of the damages. But even before this matter was mentioned by you, the Ministry had been writing to the States to find out as to what was the condition of the crops and to know whether we could be of some assistance. B

you know it very well that we have to work under certain framework of rules and norms laid down and we cannot go about asking the States to prepare the reports about damages.

Now, the Hon. Member mentioned that I once expressed a view that generally the estimates of the States about damages were exaggerated. That does not apply here because in this case there are no reports at all from the States.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** You are mistaken, Sir. I have enquired from the Maharashtra Government. They say that they had sent a report in October and he made the Statement on 18th of November.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** My information is we have not received reports from those States. What I have stated in my Statement is what is the position according to the Government. An if you have some other information, I shall have to check upon it. If there is something on the way, it might have been received after my coming to the House or even may be after a few minutes when I have dealt with this Call Attention Motion. But the information till this morning was as compiled and given by me to the House.

A question has been put with regard to the definition of the natural calamity. I would like to say this is a definition which is very well accepted all over. But there seems to be some misinterpretation of the term : and there is also probably some lack of knowledge on the part not even of some Hon. Members, but even on the part of the general public. When I said that there is no scheme for giving a compensation for loss to crop from natural calamities, I wanted to say that the crop actually damaged ; the amount of loss suffered by the farmer is not compensated. There is no such scheme under Drought Relief Operations and against floods or drought damages we give certain subsidies. We help the farmer to grow the next crop. We give money to the States to repair the works that have damaged like the roads, canals, buildings, electric installations, schools buildings, even houses. A nominal amount is given for that and the Central Government contri-

butes only its share. The State Government makes up for the rest of the expenditure and for that expenditure also there are laid out norms. We cannot go beyond that. When I say there is no scheme of compensation, I really mean that the crop damage suffered by a farmer is not compensated and I think it cannot be compensated.

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is beyond the resources of the Government of India to compensate a farmer for his damages.

MR. SPEAKER : You are completely right. Compensation cannot be given because it is beyond the capacity of any Government to do it. It is the question of sustenance for the next crop or whatever it is. You also must have heard and I also know in my State when the crop was hit by the hailstorm, only Rs. 300 was given per acre to the farmers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That amount was not under the Central scheme. And that amount was given by the States.

MR. SPEAKER : Well you can coax the States. And as a relief it is also given by the Centre.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Against that, I understand, the Central Government does not contribute. When the State Government wants to compensate the farmer, for a loss of crop from hail-storm or other things, the Central Government does not give contribution. It is all out of the State revenue.

There are various schemes under which we can help the States and through the States to the farmers. We can help them to take up plant protection measures; we can give them sufficient subsidy to eradicate pests. For instance, because of this pest it is not the only crop that has been damaged. If this pest is not eradicated, then even the next crop will suffer and the intensity will be more. So, not only the cotton crop, but even the gram crop which has now been cultivated will also suffer. The same insect might damage the Gram crop also and the

farmers may be in difficulty. That is why my Ministry Officials and experts called the people of Punjab and advised them to take certain measures. We are awaiting the reaction of the Punjab Government. We have even reminded them again recently, yesterday or this morning. That is all being done. I can only assure you whatever we can do in this respect, after receiving the proposals from Punjab or Haryana or any other State for that matter, we shall take action immediately. There shall be no difficulty.

He mentioned some communication from Maharashtra. If this is the communication that he mentioned I will read it out which has been received.

“With reference to your Telegram 15-157/83 etc. of 17th November, 1983, there are no complaints till today regarding the incidence of damage by an undiagnosed disease of cotton in Maharashtra.”

This is the report from the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : If this report was received, then why did not the Minister mention that the report we have received, but it is not in favour of the man who has raised that issue. He did not mention it. And since the report is favourable to him, he is quoting it now.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : What do you mean? I am not trying to mislead on anything. You are trying to read too much in what I have said. You should understand what is what. I said there are no reports of damage from Maharashtra, from any other State. And this is not a report of damages.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, this is about the disease. Why doesn't he understand?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : If I wanted to hit you for that, I would have done it earlier. I would have mentioned it. I said we were sincere in taking note about the damage. And where there is no damage, we

have not even mentioned there is no damage. I didn't want to take advantage of it. It is for your favour and it is for your State, Sir.

**श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) :** माननीय सदस्य जब कह रहे हैं तो आपको रिपोर्ट मंगानी चाहिये ।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** मंगाने के लिये लिखा तभी तो टेलीग्राम आया है, नहीं तो कैसे आता ?

Do you understand English ? I have said that with reference to our Telegram after seeing this report.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No hard feelings.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** He should understand what I am talking about, then raise question.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) :** If he understands, he would not be in Parliament.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Quite right.

This is a telegram, which is not at all relevant. In fact it would have gone against the feelings of the Hon. Member and the farmer if my Ministry had mentioned that there was no damage, this and that. We want to take notice of any damage and we want to help the farmers and the States. Therefore, you should be the last person to take exception to my not bringing this Telegram to the notice earlier because it did not need any notice. "However, the matter is being investigated, and you will be informed if there is any damage."

Now, what does it mean ? It means that there is still no damage. It means there is no report. They are not reporting any damage on account of any disease to the cotton crop.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** There is damage ; but there is no report.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** There is no damage ; there is no report.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** It is under

the Minister's consideration. The language is the same.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** No report of damage from the States.

Another question the hon. Member raised was about parity in prices. We have changed the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. We have amended them immediately after this Government took over, in 1980. It was with a view to giving remunerative prices to farmers for their produce that we have said that parity between the prices of commodities produced by the farmer, and the prices of commodities used by him, including inputs, will be taken into account, while recommending the prices to be paid to farmers. That is a principle accepted and adopted by the Government for the first time in 1980. The Member should be happy about it.

But I have always maintained that we have not yet been able to bring about a perfect parity, because there are difficulties. It is not possible to bring parity in prices of everything. There is such a large number of commodities on the one side ; and on the other, in respect of a group of commodities, the price is fluctuating. Sometimes, they shoot up suddenly. Even the farmers sometimes sell at high prices. At times, prices go down. There is a slump in prices on account of market forces.

I have already said and assured you that we have done what we can ; we are doing what we can and we hope the Punjab Government will be alive to the danger of these pests spreading further ; and they will prepare facts and schemes to eradicate this very destructive pest. As soon as they come up with proposals and schemes, I am prepared to give assistance of my Ministry, officers, experts and scientists to the Punjab Government—if they want it—as to how to do this, what funds they need, how they should go about it etc. We shall render them all this assistance in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Also goad them to look after the relief work also, as before, so that they can get proper assistance.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** We are

pursuing the matter. We have not given it up.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** He is the Punjab Government. How can he hope that Punjab Government will do it ? Punjab is under President's rule.

**श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नूपति (त्रिजयवाड़ा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वताना चाहती हूँ कि किसान देश की बैंकबोन हैं। अगर वे मेहनत कर के उत्पादन न करें तो हमारे खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं होगा। मगर खेद का विषय है कि हम किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचते हैं। जब हम लाइफ इनशोरेंस कॉर्पोरेशन में इनशोरेंस कराते हैं, तो हमारे मरने के बाद हमारी फैमिली को कुछ मिल जाता है। लेकिन अगर किसी नेचरल कैलेमिटी से किसान क्राप चली जाती है, तो पैसा न होने की वजह से वह बर्बाद हो जाता है। यह किसी एक पार्टी या एक स्टेट का सवाल नहीं है, यह सारे देश की प्राब्लम है। अगर किसानों की उन्नति नहीं होगी, तो हमारा देश कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा ?

फार्मर्स के लिए आपने कहा है, आपके ही स्टेट-मेन्ट में है :

"There is no Central scheme to compensate the farmers for the loss of their crop by natural calamities. A pilot Crop Insurance Scheme is in operation in some of the States".

यह आपके स्टेटमेन्ट में ही लिखा है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि सेन्टर की ओर से कोई परमानेंट स्कीम नहीं नहीं है। टेम्पोरेरी सहायता तो देते हैं। इश्योरेंस के बारे में आपने कहा है :

"The information received from General Insurance Corporation indicates that standing cotton crop of the value of Rs. 3.25 lakhs in six strata in Andhra Pradesh and of Rs. 5.25 lakhs in nine strata in Maharashtra, have been covered by the pilot Crop Insurance in Kharif 1983."

आपके पास स्टैटिस्टिक्स तो आई होंगी। हमारे

आंध्र प्रदेश में करोड़ों रुपये का लास हो गया है। फिर आप कहते हैं :

"...in these two States the farmers affected by failure of cotton crop can also approach the General Insurance Corporation through the Central Cooperative Banks concerned, for compensation."

इसके बारे में मैं कुछ जानना चाहती हूँ जो फार्मर्स इसके बारे में जानते हैं उन्होंने तो इश्योरेंस किया होगा लेकिन ज्यादातर फार्मर्स तो अनपढ़ हैं, उनको कुछ पता नहीं है फिर वे कैसे इश्योरेंस करा सकते हैं ? इसलिए मेरा आपसे सुझाव है कि फार्मर्स के लिए एक परमानेंट क्राप इश्योरेंस स्कीम आप चलाइये और इसके लिए क्राप इश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना भी की जानी चाहिए।

आपका जो काटन कारपोरेशन है वह किसानों की काटन पर्चेज करता है लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि इस तरफ तो किसानों की क्राप के लिए कोई इश्योरेंस नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ जो काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया है, वह किसानों से बहुत थोड़ी सी काटन पर्चेज करता है। उसकी मात्रा बहुत कम है। आपने एस० टी० सी० से टोर्बको पर्चेज करवाई तो आपको बहुत ज्यादा टोर्बको परचेज करवानी पड़ी ताकि किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाया जा सके। उसी तरह से सी०सी०आई० के द्वारा बहुत अधिक मात्रा में काटन पर्चेज करवानी पड़ेगी तभी किसानों को कुछ लाभ मिल सकेगा। जब काटन तैयार होती है और स्पिनिंग मिल्स में जो यार्न तैयार होता है उस पर कोई लेवी नहीं है। अगर काटन में कुछ फाल्ट होती है तो उसकी वजह से यार्न भी मंहगा हो जाता है और उसका बहुत बुरा प्रभाव हैडलूम वीवर्स के ऊपर पड़ता है। इस प्रकार से सारी बातें इंटरलिक्ड हैं।

आपने फ्लड्स के बारे में भी कहा है। फ्लड्स के बाद तुरन्त टेम्पोरेरी रिलीफ तो दी ही जानी चाहिए लेकिन कुछ परमानेंट रिलीफ की बात भी आपको सोचनी होगी। हमारी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में फ्लड्स से करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान पहुंचा।

उसमें टेम्पोरेरी रिलीफ तो बहुत कम मिलती है। मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर और आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की भी दो फ्लड टैंक बनाने के लिए कहा जिनसे कि 80 विलेज कवर हो सकेंगे और तीन-चार हजार किसानों को लाभ मिल सकेगा। काटन पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं, उनके लिए आपको कुछ न कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। क्राप इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन खोलने के लिए मैं आपसे मांग करती हूँ। मुझे बोलने के लिए आपने समय दिया इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल पेंस्ट का था, लेकिन माननीया बहन ने और भी बहुत से मुद्दों को उठा दिया है। फ्लड कंट्रोल और परचेज आदि के मामले उठाए हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि आप चाहेंगे कि इन चीजों का तफसील से जवाब दिया जाए।

जहाँ तक पेंस्ट का सवाल है, मैं पहले ही बहुत चिन्तित हूँ क्योंकि जब तक किसान और राज्य सरकारों की सारी एजेंसियां मिलकर और केन्द्रीय सरकार इसका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयारियां नहीं करेंगे, जैसा मैंने पहले ही कहा है और भी ज्यादा नुकसान हो सकता है। अभी वह कीड़ा जमीन में घुस गया। कपास की लकड़ी में चिपटा हुआ है और अभी वह बीज के अन्दर घुस गया। यदि उसको जलाने और पुरे तरीके से नष्ट करने का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया, चाहे दवाइयों से, तो बहुत नुकसान हो सकता है। किसानों को भी इसके बारे में समझाना पड़ेगा। किसान ईंधन की कमी होने की वजह से इसकी लकड़ी को इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं। पंजाब में आपको पता ही है कि वहाँ ईंधन की बहुत कमी है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर जंगल नहीं हैं, इसलिए बेशुमार इसकी लकड़ी इकट्ठी कर ली जाती है। वहाँ कीड़े पैदा हो जाते हैं और खेतों के अन्दर पहुँचने शुरू हो जाते हैं। हो सकता है कि दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी पहुँच जायें। इसलिए हम खुद चाहते हैं कि पंजाब और हरियाणा में जहाँ यह कीड़ा पहले ही काफी नुकसान कर चुका है, अगली फसल को खराब न करे। दूसरी जगह न लगे और दूसरी जगह न फैलने पाए। इसके लिए

हमने पंजाब के आफिसर्स को एडवाइज किया है कि आप बीज तबदील करने की स्कीम बनाएं। बी 3 डिजीज रहित अच्छा बाहर से लायें। जिसमें पेंस्ट न हों। वह अच्छा बीज किसान को दें, उसको पहले दवाओं से तैयार करें। हो सकता है कि अगली फसल के लिए ऐसी स्कीम बनायें कि नया बी 3 किसानों को दें और जो इफैक्टिव बीज है, उसके बदले में किसान को दूसरा बीज दें। लिए हुए बीज से तेल निकाला जा सकता है और दूसरे कामों में आ सकता है। इसके लिए भारत सरकार सब्सिडी देने के लिए तैयार की गई है। इसी तरह से प्लान्ट प्रोटेक्शन के लिए पैसे की कमी नहीं रखेंगे, यदि कोई इन्तजाम करना चाहे। लेकिन यदि आप चाहें कि पंजाब सरकार के बदले कृषि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, काम करे, तो वह यह काम करने से रही।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश बहुत खुशकिस्मत है, वहाँ कोई कीड़ा नहीं लगा है। वहाँ से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है। दो राज्य—महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र प्रदेश—में क्राप इन्शोरेंस स्कीम में काँटन को भी कवर किया हुआ है। जैसा मैंने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि 325 लाख रुपया इन्शोरेंस स्कीम के तहत आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर प्राप्त हुआ है। इसका मतलब यह है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में यह स्कीम लागू है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** कुछ ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** कुछ ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में सही, लेकिन कुल सवा तीन लाख रुपया ही प्राप्त हुआ है। इसका मतलब है कि किसान दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहे हैं। वरना सवा तीन लाख रुपया कोई भायने नहीं रखता है। मैंने बताया है कि महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर कितने ही ब्लॉक्स के अन्दर यह चालू है। वहाँ से भी ज्यादा रुपया प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है, सिर्फ 5 लाख 75 हजार रुपया प्राप्त हुआ है। महाराष्ट्र भी काँटन प्रोड्यूसिंग प्रान्त है। कुल नौ ब्लॉक में से पौने छ लाख रुपया प्राप्त हुआ है, इसका मतलब है कि किसान इसका फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। इसकी दो वजह हो सकती हैं कि—एक, राज्य सरकार इन्टरेस्ट नहीं ले रही

है। दो, हो सकता है कि किसान यह समझता है कि किसलिए प्रीमियम दिया जाए। हो सकता है, भगवान न करे कोई नुकसान हो। यह पैसा फिजूल में ही जाएगा और वह आराम से बैठा रहता है। जब नुकसान हो जाता है, तो शोर मच जाता है। इसमें कोई ज्यादा बताने की बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्या ने जो जानकारी चाही है, वह मैंने दे दी है।

**श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) :** अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कपास में डोडा कीट से जो क्षति हुई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से पंजाब में क्षति का विवरण दिया है। उससे प्रतीत होता है कि वास्तव में कपास के किसानों का बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। देश का जो किसान है, वह अपनी पूरी फसल का पूरे वर्ष का अनुमान लगाता है और यदि दूसरी फसल में घाटा हुआ, तो उसको जो कॅश क्रोप होती है, उसके माध्यम से उसकी पूर्ति करता है, जब वही फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, तो किसान के पास उसके सरवाइवल के लिए कुछ नहीं रहता है। वह आगामी फसल क्या बो सकेगा और कैसे अपने परिवार का निवर्हन कर सकेगा, वे सब प्रश्न उसके सामने उगस्थित हो जाते हैं।

इस संबंध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो फॅक्ट्स दिए हैं, उनके अनुसार पंजाब के अन्दर 1 लाख हैक्टेयर के अन्दर हवाई छिड़काव का लक्ष्य था लेकिन केवल 60 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में ही छिड़काव किया गया। यह अपने आप में एक कन्ट्रीव्यूटरी नेगलीजेंस है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लक्ष्य आपने रखा था, उसको पूरा न करने का क्या कारण है और यह पूरा क्यों नहीं हो सका है। इसका कारण आप ने बार-बार वर्षा होती रही, यह दिया है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि एरियल स्प्रे के लिए यह कोई उपयुक्त कारण नहीं है। यदि अधिकारी कुछ सावधानी बरतते, तो यह क्षति न होती। कपास में कम से कम चार से लेकर छः बार तक स्प्रे होना चाहिए और आर स्टैन्डर्ड के मुताबिक स्प्रे नहीं होता है, तो लाजमी तौर पर उसमें कीड़ा पैदा होगा और वह हुआ भी है। यह आपने स्वीकार किया है कि

आपने जो लक्ष्य रखा था, उस लक्ष्य के अनुसार आप छिड़काव नहीं कर सके और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और हमारे यहां के, केन्द्र के अधिकारी हैं। केन्द्र के जो अधिकारी हैं, उनका काम सर्विलेंस का है और सुपरवाइजरी उनका काम है और यदि वे उसको पूरा नहीं करते हैं, तो कन्ट्रीव्यूटरी नेगलीजेंस उनकी हुई है। इसके लिए क्षतिपूर्ति कौन करेगा और उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति करने के लिए आपने कोई स्कीम या योजना सोची है क्योंकि यह चीज पहली बार सामने आई है कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा फसल नष्ट हुई है। आपने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा फसल समाप्त हो चुकी है और अगर 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, तो कॅमिन् कोड के अनुसार आप किसानों को कॅम्पेंसेशन देंगे। किसान किस तरह से जीवन निर्वाह करे, इस बात को आपको सोचना चाहिए।

आपने केवल पंजाब और हरियाणा के बारे में मॅशन किया है कि पंजाब में यह लक्ष्य था और इतना नुकसान हुआ और हरियाणा में इतना लक्ष्य था और इतना नुकसान हुआ है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में भी कपास की फसल पैदा होती है लेकिन उसके बारे में आपने कोई हवाला नहीं दिया। राजस्थान में भी कपास के बोने वाले किसानों की बहुत बड़ी क्षति हुई है और गंगानगर जिले में कुछ पैदा नहीं हो सका है। आपने इसी सदन में जवाब दिया है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर कपास की पैदावार और दूसरे प्रान्तों के मुकाबले में किसी तरह से कम नहीं है। आपके स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो लोक सभा में इस बारे में जवाब दिया है, उसको बताना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है :

Statement showing State-wise production figures during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83

इसमें पंजाब के अन्दर आपने लिखा है कि 1982-83 में 11 लाख 50 हजार बेल्स पैदा हुए; हरियाणा में 6 लाख 50 हजार वेल्स कोटन के पैदा हुए और राजस्थान में 5 लाख 50 हजार वेल्स पैदा हुए। इस तरीके से आप देखें कि



राजस्थान के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में यह फसल उगाई जाती है और खास तौर पर जो सिंचित कमांड एरिया है, राजस्थान केनाल से जहां पानी मिलता है और जहां पानी से सिंचाई के साधन मौजूद हैं, वहां पर यह फसल बहुत अधिक मात्रा में उगाई जाती है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि केवल दो प्रान्तों का ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे भारत-वर्ष में जिन-जिन प्रान्तों में कपास की फसल उगाई जाती है, वहां पर किसानों की फसल का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसका भी विवरण देना चाहिए था और उन लोगों की भी मदद करनी चाहिए।

इसके लिए बहुत पहले 1976 में आपने नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर बिठाय़ा था। उस कमीशन ने अपनी यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि जहां पर भी आप फर्टिलाइजर यूज करेंगे, वहां अगर फर्टिलाइजर अधिक मात्रा में यूज होगा तो उसमें कीटाणु अधिक पैदा होने की संभावना होगी। यह कमीशन ने आपको पहले ही बताया था जिसके बारे में आपके मन्त्रालय को सोचना चाहिए था।

I am reading from part X of the Report :

"The new cropping patterns and the luxuriant growth of plants, induced by the use of fertilisers and irrigation have created tremendous pest and disease problems. The control of pests enables a crop to yield its maximum within the limitations of its environment. The absence of such a control, the degree of damage inflicted on the crop determines the quantum of its yield, which may vary from poor harvest to none at all. Because chemicals have proved most effective against pests, they have received by far the greatest attention."

इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि पुअर हारवेस्ट हो, यह भी हो सकता है बिल्कुल ही पैदा न हो जिस तरह से पंजाब और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में बिल्कुल ही कपास पैदा नहीं हुई है। आप तो कहते हैं कि 50 परसेंट हुई, लेकिन वहां के किसान से पूछिए, वह आपको बताएगा कि

जीरो परसेंट हुई है। फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में है कि इससे अधिक तरह की बीमारियां पैदा होंगी। एक कीट टोडा पैदा हो जाता है जो कि पूरी फसल को ही खा जाता है।

इसके अलावा माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर की कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स अगर नहीं करती तो हम क्या करें। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आपके पास इस बारे में पूरी शक्ति है, आप अपनी शक्ति का इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं करते? आपको सारी पावर्स हैं। आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को जो यहां से हिदायत देंगे वे उनका पालन करेंगी। आप किसान का हित देखते हैं, आप किसानों के संरक्षक हैं। आप किसानों के अधिकारों और हितों के लिए हिदायतें दीजिए। अगर वे उनका पालन नहीं करती हैं तो यहां पर जालियामेंट है, हम सब लोग यहां पर हैं। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी की अनुमति से हम यहां पर सवालात कर सकते हैं, आपकी नीति पर हम विचार कर सकते हैं। इसलिए आपको जो पावर्स दी गई हैं उनका आप इस्तेमाल कीजिए। एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन ने पहले ही कहा है कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पावर है। आपको मोरल, लीगल और ड्यूटीफुल तरीके से भी अधिकार आता है। इसलिए कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट आपके पास यदि रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजती है तो आपको उससे रिपोर्ट मांगने का अधिकार है। अगर कहीं किसानों की बोनाफाईड क्षति होती है तो उस क्षति की पूर्ति किया जाना जरूरी है। उसके लिए आप उनको अपने कांफिडेंस में लेकर परामर्श दे सकते हैं, विचार कर सकते हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, नेशनल कमीशन की इस संबंध में जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें उसने सुझाव दिया है। मैं इस बारे में पैरा 49.1.5 उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ—

Chemicals are able to save a crop from pest attack only when applied in time.

केवल स्प्रे तभी कामयाब हो सकता है जब समय पर किया जाए। इसलिए कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है—

"The chance of damage caused by possible epidemics can be definitely minimised. The network of the surveillance organisation should be as widespread as possible and cover important crop areas of the country with appropriate liaison between the States and the Centre. The training of personnel and methods to be followed should receive careful consideration."

इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी, कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी यह आशा की गई है कि आपका मंत्रालय स्टेट्स को आदेश और निर्देश देगा और एक लायजॉन रखेगा। अगर किसानों के प्रति उनका कोई उपेक्षापूर्ण व्यवहार है तो उसके बारे में आप सुधार करवायेंगे।

मुझे आशा है कि किसानों को जो वहां क्षति हुई है, उसके लिए उनको मुआवजा मिल सकेगा, उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति हो सकेगी। इसका तरीका निकालना आपके हाथ में है।

**राज वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** माननीय स्पीकर साहब, एग्रीकल्चर तो सबजेक्ट है। जैसा कि आनरेबल मेम्बर ने भी बताया, मेरे मंत्रालय का तो काम मंत्रणा करना, सुझाव देना, कोऑरडिनेशन करना, स्टेट्स की मदद करना, मोनेटोरिंग करना है। यह सारे काम एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के अन्दर आते हैं।

आनरेबल मेम्बर ने पूछा है कि राजस्थान का कुछ नहीं बताया? अगर वे पूछना चाहते हैं तो वहां का भी बता देता हूं। जहां नुकसान हुआ है, वहां का मैंने बता दिया था। राजस्थान में दस हजार हेक्टेअर में स्प्रे करने का टारगेट था।

14.00 hrs.

और राजस्थान ने ये रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं भेजी है कि कितना उन्होंने टारगेट एचीव किया है। अगले साल के लिए 10 हजार हेक्टेअर में स्प्रे करने का टारगेट रखा गया है। तां यह टारगेट हमेशा फिक्स होता है, इस बारे में सलाह की जाती है।

इस बारे में पूरी स्कीम है। एरियल स्प्रे के लिए साढ़े 37 रुपए फी हेक्टेअर सबसिडी दी जाती है इसमें 50-50 परसेंट शेयर सेंटर और स्टेट का है। ग्राउन्ड स्प्रे के लिए 15 रुपए फी हेक्टेअर सबसिडी दी जाती है। इसमें भी 50-50 परसेंट शेयर स्टेट और सेंटर गवर्नमेंट का होता है। इसी तरह से इन्विमेंट्स के लिए 25 फीसदी, कास्ट इन्विमेंट्स के लिए फार्मर्स को सबसिडी दी जाती है। इसके अलावा और चीजें भी हैं। सौंठ के बारे में, डेमांस्ट्रेशन के बारे में ये सारी चीजें की जा रही हैं। मैं इस बात को फिर कहूंगा कि इसका फायदा उठाना ज्यादा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर निर्भर है। मालूम नहीं माननीय सदस्य ने किस आधार पर यह कह दिया कि कांट्रीब्यूटरी नेगलीजेंस भारत सरकार का है। अगर वहां कोई टारगेट पूरा नहीं हुआ है तो भारत सरकार जाकर किसी के खेत में जबरदस्ती तो स्प्रे करवा नहीं सकती। किस प्रकार कांट्रीब्यूटरी नेगलीजेंस समझ रहे हैं। जब स्कीम है, टारगेट कायम किया हुआ है, सबसिडी देते हैं और अगर टारगेट पूरा नहीं हुआ तो क्यों नहीं हुआ, यह भी पूछा जाता है। ये सारी बातें होती हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं बता देना चाहता हूं कि इस बार जहां नुकसान हुआ है वह बारिश ज्यादा होने की वजह से हुआ है। पत्तों और पौधों का फैलाव इतना हो गया और इसमें 5 बार स्प्रे करना पड़ता है, लेकिन स्प्रे के बीच-बीच में बारिश इतनी हुई कि दवा धुलती रही।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आठ बार स्प्रे करना होता है।

**राज वीरेन्द्र सिंह :** आप ठीक कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि आप खुद काटन ग्रीअर हैं, आपको सारा तजुर्बा है। सारा काम ठीक से करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन कुदरत के साथ लड़ाई इतनी मुश्किल होती है कि इन्सान काम-याब नहीं हो पाता। इसी तरीके से पंजाब और हरियाणा के अन्दर हुआ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जानता हूं इसलिए इल्तजा

करता हूँ कि उनको देखें।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जरूर देखेंगे।

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh)** : I think, the statement is very very unsatisfactory. I also charge that the Ministry is guilty of concealment. This is the second statement that the Minister has made. In the first statement he said that the damage caused was to the extent of 15 to 25 per cent. Sir, since you had the direct information, therefore, you said that that was a totally wrong picture and you directed the Minister to send a team on the spot to find out the real situation. Now he says in the second statement that in Punjab they suffered more than 50% loss. What do you mean by 'more'? According to my information in certain areas the loss is to the extent of 70 per cent and in certain others total damage has been caused.

**MR. SPEAKER** : That is right. I can give you the exact figures. In one district the damage was 75 to 80 per cent in about 90 per cent of the area.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** : They are guilty of concealment because they are totally unsympathetic towards the farmers. I hope, Rao Sahib will not get angry. I am not making any personal charge on him. But the Ministry's total approach is unsympathetic towards the farmers. I am sorry to say that he is making a statement like a helpless Minister. He says : "What can I do ; it is for the State Governments ?" If you cannot do anything, then what for you are here as Agriculture Minister ? In that case, you just wind up the Agriculture Ministry. Even the work of coordination is not being done properly. There is no proper policy, no guidelines to the States. He has expressed a pious wish that they have advised the State Governments to take certain measures, bring pesticides, bring certain plants which have enough resistance to face this American Ball worm and now it is for the State Governments to act on it. Does he know that by the end of this century our need will be of 105 lakh bales. Today we are producing about 80 lakh bales. If the situation remains the same that if this kind of worm

attacks the crop, financially the farmers will stand nowhere, then how are they going to produce more cotton in this country which we will need ? This is a national demand and need that by the end of century the country needs 15 to 16 per cent more production. But if this situation remains, then my fear is, cotton production instead of increasing may decrease. If the State Governments are not fully conscious of their national duty and national demand, is it not the duty of the Central Government to sit with them, have a proper planning, work out a proper scheme and accordingly they should act ? The Minister says that they have no compensation plan and if the State Governments do something, they do not know : it is their duty that they are doing. You have said, Sir, that when there is a hailstorm, certain State Governments give Rs. 300 per acre as help to the farmers so that they can do their cultivation in future. The Central Government should have sided with them and said that this policy should be a national policy. If the State Governments are willing to do that, the Central Government's share will be that much. Why not this policy is being finalised at the Centre ? Why not the Minister take initiative ? The Central Government must act as a leader and not as an adviser. When 70 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and the entire base of our national economy is on agriculture, then this kind of approach that it is for the State Governments to do it and that the Centre will not come in the picture when the States take some initiative, is not a correct approach.

My information is that this year this misery of the cotton growing farmers of Punjab and Haryana was because there was a peculiar kind of American ball worm attack. The pesticides did not have enough resistance. Even the spraying that was done, did not have enough chemical strength to face this attack. Are you doing any arrangement for the future ? Are you going to give them stronger spraying inputs so that in future they can get rid of this disease ? You are giving the information that this worm is everywhere—attached to the wall, main tree, parks and soil. If that is the position, what are you doing ? You are saying : "Let Punjab and Haryana Governments import or make arrange-

ments." If they are able to make arrangements, then what for you are here ?

Another charge that I am making is that this is also a very wrong picture which has been given. It is not that against 1,62,000 hectares spraying has been done. Punjab has fixed a target of 2,50,000 hectares for spraying. As against that they have done spraying only in respect of 62,000 hectares. This comes to only 25 per cent of the entire target which was fixed for Punjab.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** You are confusing hectares with acres. It is 250000 acres.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** What I am saying is, your target has been achieved only to the extent of 25 per cent. Please take note of that important point. In Haryana as against 80,000 spraying has been done only in respect of 53,000. That comes to about 60 per cent. Who is responsible for this ? Is this Government not responsible for this ? And who is going to suffer ? It is the farmers who are going to suffer because of the laxity on the part of the Haryana Government and Punjab Government.

Another thing is that the detection of the disease was so much delayed that by the time the major steps were taken, the crop was badly damaged. Not only that. The diagnosis was also faulty. Mr. Minister, will you please tell us what diagnosis has been done, whether you have asked any research institute or organisation or whether you have sought the help of any other organisation that at the proper time the diagnosis should be done and proper spraying facilities should be provided ? This has not been done and I do not think that the Government has any desire at the moment to take certain steps in this direction.

Another thing is, he said that those State Governments which want to compensate are free to do that. It means the Central Government has no responsibility and about those States which do not want to compensate, it will not be the concern of the Government of India.

Another thing, which is a very sorrowful

affair, is that the Minister says in this House several times that demands have been made stating that 'we are still the victims of natural calamity.' Natural calamity unfortunately does the biggest harm to the agriculturists, to the farmers. Is it not the responsibility of the Government, really speaking, to step in at a proper time to help them ? I am asking : Will the Government not give this assurance that whatever the area, wherever the damage is done, the Government will immediately provide cheaper credit facilities, not at the normal rates, but at cheaper rates, to the farmers and the Government will soon go to those areas as they go to the cyclone-affected areas, set up their camps, control rooms, and help the farmers in building their houses, in providing certain financial help ? Whatever area is affected, whether by pesticides or by bollworms or by hailstorm or by anything at that time the Government should go to those areas and try to help the farmers, identify their needs, identify immediately the possible steps which have to be taken so that the farmers can be helped.

He says the crop insurance scheme is a failure. After 35 years of our Independence, and this demand has been made from the very beginning, it is a sad affair that in States like Maharashtra only 9 blocks have been taken up and Rs. 3.5 lakhs have come from the crop insurance. This is the information. If I add both, it is less than Rs. 10 lakhs that has come from the whole country. This is the information, if I am right. It means it is not popular with the farmers, the farmers are not coming forward. What has the Government done ? We know in this country many things are not popular with the farmers. The use of fertilizers was not popular with the farmers ; they were not going to the bank and taking credit from the banks was not popular with the farmers ; the life insurance was not popular with the common people in this country.

But did the Government not do this ? They used their entire machinery. They made them understand the benefit of those schemes and the farmers started adopting these. I want to know why this kind of approach has not been adopted by the Government of India ? They should in a big way launch a national campaign, ask

their State Governments, their Block Officers, their District Officers, even the whole organisation to go to the farmers. But they must assure them that while their crops will be ensured, they will be really benefited and necessary steps will be taken. What is the fear? The farmer learns everything from his own experience. When there is so much bureaucratisation, so much harassment, the farmer feels more hesitant when he goes in for a new scheme. I therefore, demand that the Government must formulate national policy of the crop insurance. The Government must formulate a policy—wherever so much damage is done—33% at least, Government will make special schemes to help the farmers so that the future crops of the country may not be further damaged and the farmers should be in a position really to sow his crop and also take necessary steps for future cultivation.

If you see the statement of the Minister, the total statement lacks full information. His team went to these two States—Panjab and Haryana. He has said that the team went, advised and came back and reported to the Minister. I would like to know—have they advised you to take certain effective steps? This new disease which has come, which has done damage in Panjab and Haryana, God forbid, may not spread to other cotton producing areas of the country. To-day, the damage is less if you see the total production of the country. To-morrow it can be enormous if the disease spreads to the other States of the country. What steps are being taken to prevent it? You have to see that this disease does not travel to other areas.

Shri Ram Singh Yadav has quoted from the Report. He says even the use of fertilizers has got certain elements which is responsible for this kind of disease. If this is the finding, what steps are being taken so that the fertilizers are free from this kind of element so that they may not contribute to the disease?

Another thing which I am demanding is that the Government of India must change its attitude towards the farmers to say that they cannot compensate 100% for the damage done to the crops. Nobody in this country is demanding that you should com-

pensate 100%. But to-day this is a very basic fundamental right of any citizen in this country—if the damage is done on such a large scale, then he must have the right from the State for his livelihood—at least substantial help so that he may not be totally uprooted. Every citizen is free to live on his own living. But there are countries which are giving unemployment allowance. Who does not know that there are so many countries like America giving unemployment allowance of Rs. 2800/- per month. Italy, France and U.K. give from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 1800/- per month. We have not been able to do so in our country.

I am pointing out to the fact that it is to-day the responsibility of the State that they should look to the miseries and they should take steps to remove the miseries of the citizens and farmer is one which really needs the most because it has been the most neglected sector of our country. When I am talking of the cotton growing farmers this applies to all the farmers—either they grow wheat or paddy or sugar cane or anything. Therefore, the Minister will kindly decide for a proper national policy and should take initiative that these are the schemes with which the Central Government has come out and the State Governments must apply them. He says, if the State Government is not functioning, what can I do?

Do you not remember, when your own State Governments were not procuring wheat even the Prime Minister had to go to Chandigarh? She told them that they must procure. You cannot be a helpless Minister. But he is telling that the State Governments are not doing this. I am only sending directions and they are not doing according to my directions. This is not the proper attitude.

Sentiments have been expressed here. It is not a question of prestige. Had you not pointed out, I am sure the team would not have gone. Had the team not gone I am sure in the record of the Lok Sabha the damage would have been only 15% and 25%. Once it comes from the mouth of the Minister, nobody can help the farmers. There is a tendency always in the Government officials—at the grass roots to minimise the loss of the farmers. The farmers have been

really weeping. Their biggest harassment is—whatever the damage is caused, the local machinery always minimises the loss so that they may not be entitled for certain concessions. This is the situation. When the Minister makes a Statement, I would like to know, will you take some action, at least against the officers who were guilty of supplying the wrong report to this House? I know the Minister will say, at that time we had only this information because the estimate was being made. And now the latest estimate has come, therefore, I have come with this second statement. You can always find ways and means to escape the things. But the question is, if this kind of shelter is given to the officials also then in the ultimate analysis it harms the interests of the farmers.

In conclusion my request to the Minister is that he must call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the States. I know that many Agriculture Ministers may not be able to take the decisions. If necessary, let the Prime Minister also sit with the Chief Ministers of the States and formulate a proper policy for helping the farmers of this country and in getting a proper price. He was saying that farmers have to spray for five times, even upto eight times. If they have done upto eight times, 50% or more crop by then is gone. The cost has gone much higher after having done spray eight times. After having lost more than 50% of their crop what will be their financial condition? Their financial burden will break them totally. Are you going to give at least in these areas more substantial subsidy or higher price, keeping in view that their cost has also gone—higher cost on account of eight times spraying and also their production has been damaged more than 50%. These are the things which I think Minister will take into consideration.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** राव साहब, मेरे ख्याल में इसके बाद और कोई है नहीं, श्री अमलदत्त यहां हैं नहीं।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** इकट्ठा कर लेंगे।

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) :** Since another Minister Shri Krishna is here, may I....

Please sit down.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** हलधर जी मेरे नाम धारी हैं, यह मुझसे ज्यादा तेज रह जाते हैं, मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ?

राव साहब, मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता था, आपने बहुत किया, मेरे कहने पर इन्क्वायरी करवाई, वरना मामला वहीं रह गया होता।

एक तो आपने कहा कि इत्तिला ऐसी आई, उसकी आप खिचवाई करवाना जिसने रिपोर्ट भेजी थी। अब पंजाब में सरकार तो है नहीं, गवर्नर का राज्य है, आप इसको देखें।

दूसरे, मैं अभी 17 तारीख को वहीं गया था, उस इलाके में देखकर आया हूँ किसानों की हालत। उन्होंने बिल्कुल हरी फसल उजाड़कर काट रखी है और उसमें गन्दुम बो रहे हैं। किसी-किसी का एक एकड़ में बीस किलो भी नहीं निकला है।

This is my personal knowledge. I have visited and seen them weeping. They have come to me. As a representative of the constituency, I also represent them. I represent not only as Speaker of the House but also representative of the people.

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपसे मुझे पूरी आशा और उम्मीद है कि आप उन पर डंडा घुमाएंगे और वे उनकी मदद करेंगे। अगर उनकी मदद नहीं की जाएगी, तो आगे काम बिल्कुल नहीं चलेगा। आठ दस बार स्प्रे किया गया है। सरकार ने तकावी लोन आगे दिए हैं, मालिकाना माफ किया है। लेकिन आदियाने, स्प्रेडिंग और कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में काम अभी नहीं हुआ है। अगर नहीं होगा, तो मामला पतला होगा। आप बुला कर करवाएं। कोई वजह नहीं है कि किसान के लिए काम न हो। फैक्टरी और गोडाउन बंद रह तो सब इनशोर्ड होते हैं, उनको मिल जाता है। किसान बेचारा कहां जाएगा? नैचरल कैलैमिटी किसी के बस की बात नहीं है। इसकी भी इनक्वारी कराएँ कि दवाई ठीक थी या नहीं।

अगर बच्चा दवाई नहीं लेता है, तो उसकी

सेहत के लिए उसको पकड़ कर दवाई दी जाती है। अगर कोई नहीं करता है, तो कम्पलसरी तौर पर करवा दीजिए।

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** One thing more, Sir. This Punjab really accounts for 50 per cent of the total production in North India. If Punjab is affected, you can imagine other parts of the country.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने स्टेटिस्टिक्स दिये हैं कि 2 लाख 91 हज़ाड़ एकड़ में 75 परसेंट से ऊपर नुकसान हो गया है। मैं फिरोजपुर की बात बता रहा हूँ। आप इसको देखें।

**श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** आप यह भी कह दीजिए कि जिन लोगों ने गलत रिपोर्ट दी है, उन्हें दंडित करना चाहिए।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने पहले भी कह दिया है कि जिसने गलत रिपोर्ट दी है, उसे खिचवा दीजिए। कैसे इतने कैंस हो सकते हैं कि इतना नुकसान हो जाए और कहें कि कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :** अगर मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं किया, तो उनको कौन देखेगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह बड़े तगड़े मंत्री है।

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Mr. Chandrajit Yadav pleaded for the cause of farmers and made several suggestions. But the way he was trying to pick out holes in the statement of the Government and the policies of the Government, it appears that he lost sight completely of what I have stated earlier and also he has lost sight of the Constitutional provisions that "agriculture" is a State subject. The Central Government cannot move into the area to take up the duties of the Agriculture Department of a State. He said that the Central Government should take initiative. This is exactly what the Central Government has been doing. I mentioned so many Centrally-sponsored schemes. They were framed at the initiative of the Central Government. Otherwise, they would not have been called the Centrally-

sponsored schemes. We are taking all initiatives. This is what is being done. The way he was arguing, I presumed, he was more a lawyer than a farmer.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** I am both.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** Well, I do not know. But this is not a case for argument as a lawyer. We all feel the same—about the difficulties of the farmers.

I have given information as far as it could be collected and was available to me. Now, he himself said this. He put words into my mouth—the earlier information was this and the later information is this. What else can be done ? We had to get information from the States. We don't have any Patwaris. The survey is done by the Patwaris at the village level. Then, it is collected by the Kanungo, circle, Tehsildar—all block-wise. Then, it is compiled and then the State Government furnishes.

I cannot make a rough assessment and be guilty of misleading the House for giving wrong figures. For that also, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav will be very well prepared.

But what I have said before and now is on the basis of information. (*Interruptions.*) I have never said that everywhere the damage is 50%. It is all very well understood. In my earlier statement, I said, in some places, it will be 100%, as you remarked. In some place, it is 25%. In other places, it is 50%. In some places, it is 50 to 75%. We have tried to get district-wise and block-wise figures also if you are interested. There is an area of 5,000 acres affected where the damage is up to 25%. Then, in 4,724 acres the damages vary from 26% to 50%. In another area of 5,77,957 acres, the damage reported is 51 to 75%. There is also an area where the damage from 76 to 100% has occurred and that is also quite substantial. It is 5,65,996 acres. I cannot vouch-safe the veracity of these figures. After all, when all these assessments are done hurriedly, you will understand nothing perfect can be obtained. And, therefore, to say that this is not being done, that is not being done in spite of the best efforts that the Government of India in my Ministry is, I think, rather

unjust.

Mr. Chandrajit Yadav also mentioned the point made by Mr. Ram Singh Yadav that there is some report that fertilisers aggravate diseases and pests. There is no scientific basis at all for this opinion. The fertilisers do not aggravate pests or diseases. It can be something else, may-be the excessive vegetative growth attracts moths, worms and insects. That might be due to that. The fertiliser always helps the crop growth if properly used. It increases the yield. It will be a very wrong impression if carried to the farmers. Our fertiliser's consumption also might be affected and that will not be in the national interest to spread beliefs like that which have got no basis whatsoever.

I have stated in detail that to help the farmers to eradicate pests, we have got the scheme. We want to look after this problem particularly where it has occurred. Subsidies are available. Credit is also made available. Farmer's interest is also sometimes remitted where there is acute damage to their crops. All these schemes are already in implementation under the Government of India. We have drought relief scheme, flood relief scheme, and other pests and diseases and damage occurring from that. But all this will depend upon the State Governments formulating some proposals. I said, we have advised them to formulate certain types of proposals. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav was not perhaps very attentive when I disclosed this. When I said, the danger is from this and from that, it was not that I was only trying to inform him as to how this pest can cause damage. I was trying to say that we are aware of all these things and they have got to be tackled. Credit will also be made available. Subsidies on seeds are also available. Better seeds will also be provided. Chemicals also will be provided. And, as suggested by the hon. Speaker, we shall also try to see whether there was another factor responsible for this damage wherein the chemicals used were not of the standard quality. It is because, we try to control the quality of the pesticides and fertilisers also. But there is no such report so far. But it is very obvious that because of the incessant and intermittent rain and the

weather conditions and the growth of plants has been so big, this pest occurred. We are trying to meet this menace and, I hope, effective steps will soon be taken.

The hon. Member, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, quoted some wrong figures. I want to put the record straight. He said that in Haryana, the area covered was very much less than the target and, in Punjab, it was very much less than the target. In Haryana, whereas the target was 30,000 hectares, the area covered is 41,000 hectares.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** This is mentioned in your own statement.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** They have exceeded the target. I want to know where from did you get your information. In Punjab, as I have already said, the target was 100,000 hectares but the achievement was 94,000 hectares. There was not much gap between the target and the achievement.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** In your statement, you have said 62,000 hectares in Punjab.

14.36 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**BRENTFORD ELECTRIC (INDIA)  
LIMITED  
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF  
UNDERTAKINGS) BILL\***

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We now go to the next item ; Bill to be introduced. Shri S.M. Krishna.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M.  
KRISHNA) :** Sir, on behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India)-Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such



undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipments which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the Brentford Electric (India) Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture and production of electrical equipments which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

**SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

14.37 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (i) Demand for a T.V. Relay Station at Amreli

**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI (Amreli) :** In this Science age the country has progressed in every walk of life. Today, T.V. plays an important role in human life. Through this media, we can watch things while sitting at our home. In our country, 70 per cent of the population lives in the villages. So, T.V. is the most popular, effective and useful media to keep rural population informed in the economic, social and cultural fields at distant places in the entire country. Still, our rural population is quite ignorant about the latest advancement of the modern age. The introduction of T.V. in the in-

terior rural population can help in increasing agricultural production. It can raise the standard of living of our rural masses. It is the wish of our Hon'ble Prime Minister that emphasis should be laid on uplifting the rural masses by way of giving them full knowledge and information through this media.

It is learnt that Rajkot is being made a T.V. station. As Rajkot is away from surrounding rural and backward areas of Amreli, it will not be of much use to the rural masses of this area. The Government is, therefore, earnestly requested to find out possibilities of opening a T.V. Relay station at Amreli through the proposed wide band microwave system in the interest and welfare of the rural masses.

##### (ii) Making adequate arrangements for purchase of Paddy in Bihar

**श्री इमर लाल बैठा (अररिया) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के पूर्णियां, सहर्षा एवं कई अन्य जिलों में धान के बाजार मूल्य में अप्रत्याशित गिरावट आ गई है। अभी बाजार में 107 रुपये से 112 रुपये तक प्रति क्विंटल में धान किसानों को बिक्री करना पड़ता है। किसानों को धान के बाद भी दूसरी फसल गेहूं की खेती में अभी खाद, पानी, कीटनाशक दवाइयों तथा अन्य वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था हेतु धन की आवश्यकता है, जिस हेतु धान की बिक्री करना उनके लिए आवश्यक हो गया है।

सरकार ने धान का खरीद मूल्य 145 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है। परन्तु, सरकार खरीद मूल्य की तुलना में बाजार में धान का मूल्य इतना गिरने पर भी सरकार की ओर से खरीदगी का कोई प्रवन्ध अभी तक नहीं किया जा सका है जिसके कारण किसानों को बड़ी आर्थिक क्षति उठानी पड़ती है।

धान की बिक्री करना उनके लिए मजबूरी है क्योंकि उन्हें अगली फसल के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करनी है। इस मजबूरी के चलते सरकारी आश्वा-

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

सन के बाबजूद उनको कोई लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। अतः कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया जाता है कि इन क्षेत्रों में घान की सरकारी खरीद की व्यवस्था शीघ्रातिशीघ्र कराई जाए।

(III) Demand for an early approval by Central Government to multipurpose Beesalpur Dam Scheme in Tonk Distt. (Rajasthan)

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा (टोंक) : टोंक जिला राजस्थान का बहुत अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। इसके पिछड़ेपन का एक कारण भौगोलिक स्थिति भी है। टोंक जिले में बनास नदी बह रही है जो 50 मील लम्बे क्षेत्र में बहती है। किन्तु यहां पर कोई बांध आदि न होने के कारण पेयजल तथा सिंचाई के पानी का भारी संकट है। राजस्थान सरकार ने बीसलपुर बांध की एक बहुउद्देश्यीय योजना बना कर केन्द्र सरकार के पास भेजी है। इसके द्वारा न केवल टोंक जिले की पेयजल एवं सिंचाई की कठिनाई दूर होगी अपितु, ब्यावर, नसीरावाद, अजमेर, केकड़ी आदि की भी पेयजल समस्या दूर होगी। आज देश को अन्न का जो आयात करना पड़ रहा है वह भी बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अन्नोत्पादन होने से दूर हो जायेगा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी। यह योजना केवल प्रदेश के ही हित में नहीं वरन् राष्ट्रहित में है। मैं आभारी होऊंगा यदि केन्द्र सरकार इस योजना को शीघ्र ही स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दे।

(iv) Implementation of principle of parity between prices of raw cotton and finished goods

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Sir, the Agriculture Minister on 18-11-1983 told the House while replying to a Calling Attention regarding raw cotton prices that the principle of parity for fixation of raw cotton prices vis-a-vis finished product has been accepted by the Government. Cotton is the only cash crop in many States in our country. There is a discontent among the cotton growers regarding the fixation of raw cotton prices by the APC and Government

of India. It is, therefore, requested that the principle of parity should be reflected while fixing the prices of raw cotton at least from the next season i.e. 1984.

(v) 'Son-Et-Lumiere' at Konark Temple for promotion of Tourism

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, at present, the Konark Temple is lighted from four corners. State Government have proposed to the Archaeological Survey of India for according permission to have Son-Et-Lumiere at Konark. Permission is being refused primarily on the ground that it was a temple. In a clarification to the Archaeological Survey of India, State Government have maintained that King Narasingh Dev had built this temple not only for the Sun God, but also as a memorial heralding his victory from North to South. Konark is not a living temple any more. In fact, installation of sound and light, will have a binding effect on the visitors to stay at Konark, which will increase its acceptability. It may be relevant to mention that sound and light, has been installed in Red Fort. Such a system has also been allowed in certain other places in the country. It would, therefore, be in the larger interest of conservation of the temple, in increasing its acceptability and in the promotion of tourism, if formal permission is accorded for installation of Son-Et-Lumiere.

It is time that a complete documentation of sculptures in Konark temple is taken up.

(vi) Upgradation of Khanpur Ahir Flag Railway Station to a full-fledged Railway Station

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Sir, there is a Khanpur Ahir Railway Flag Station between Rewari and Alwar railway stations on Delhi-Ahmedabad Metre gauge railway line. At present, only Up and Down Shuttle trains from Bandikin to Rewari and Rewari to Bandikin have stoppages at that station. Passengers from this Flag Station can have a train in the morning and after that, only one train in the evening and that too, after 6 PM.

Passenger traffic booked from and to this Railway Station is quite appreciable. This Flag Station caters to the need of travelling public of at least forty villages of that area. The Flag Station is not connected with any tar road. There is no bus transport service available from Khanpur Ahir to Rewari on Northern side, and from Khanpur Ahir to Harsahli on Southern side. The people of that area are incessantly demanding that Khanpur Ahir Flag Station should be upgraded as fullfledged railway station. I, in the interest of the general public of that area, urge upon the Railway Minister of the Union to upgrade Khanpur Ahir Flag Station to the category of fullfledged Railway Station.

(vii) Steps needed to Popularise the Kashmiri Handicrafts

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Carpets, shawls and handicrafts of different types manufactured by skilled artisans of Kashmir Valley have great market all over the world besides having traditional markets in the country. These handicrafts, besides providing livelihood to lakhs of people, artisans, etc., in Kashmir in manufacturing, management and marketing, fetch rich dividends in the foreign markets. Unfortunately, the Central Government has not taken adequate steps for promoting, popularizing and sustaining the trade of Kashmiri handicrafts in the outside world. As a matter of fact, last year when slum in carpet and handicrafts industries affected their sale in foreign country, the Central Government of India did not do enough for its survival and lessening the crisis in the industry, causing extensive loss and unemployment. Since Government is earning a lot of foreign exchange in this sector, it must help the Jammu and Kashmir Government on a gigantic scale in promotion, sale and marketing of the handicrafts by earmarking sufficient funds for this and other purposes. Besides, it should on its own organise exhibitions of Kashmiri handicrafts and carpets in the European and Asian countries, including USA and USSR. The State of Jammu and Kashmir with meagre resources can do little in this direction which is primarily the responsibility of the Central Government.

(viii) Need to Control the price of tea by selling it through NAFED and NCCF throughout the country

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा (वैशाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक समय था जब चाय अमीरों के चोंचले के रूप में मानी जाती थी, किन्तु आज वह झोंपड़ियों तक की अनिवार्य चाह बन चुकी है। कृत्रिम अभाव दिखाकर वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ा देने का एक नया तरीका चल पड़ा है। गत वर्ष चाय का उत्पादन 5640 लाख किलो ग्राम था। इस वर्ष अभी तक 5500 लाख किलो ग्राम ही चुका है। गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा उत्पादन में कमी बहुत आंशिक है किन्तु मूल्य वृद्धि 100 प्रतिशत से ऊपर हो चुकी है। खेद है कि सरकारी संस्थानों ने भी अवसर का लाभ उठा कर इस मूल्य वृद्धि में सहयोग करके इस मूल्य वृद्धि के औचित्य पर ठप्पा लगा दिया है। गत 1978-79 वर्षों में भी इसी प्रकार चाय का उत्पादन 5570 लाख किलोग्राम से 5437 लाख किलोग्राम हुआ था किन्तु उम समय नेफेड एवं एन० सी० सी० एफ० की संस्थाओं द्वारा समस्त देश में चाय एक निश्चित मूल्य पर बिक्री करके मूल्यों पर काबू पा लिया गया था। अतः आज भी मैं आपके माध्यम से यह सुझाव सरकार को देना चाहती हूँ और आग्रह करती हूँ कि सरकार अविलम्ब इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर इस मूल्य वृद्धि को रोके और आम व्यक्ति को राहत पहुंचाए।

(ix) Expansion of Durgapur Fertilizer Plant

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : The machinery and plant installed in Durgapur Fertiliser Plant have become more or less obsolete. Reasonably, these outlived machinery and plants cannot produce any good results.

At present the country is facing acute shortage of fertiliser which is no doubt affecting the food production of our country severely. The country is forced to import fertiliser to make up the shortfall. As a result, a lot of foreign exchange is being spent on this account.

If the expansion of Durgapur Fertiliser Plant is considered, the infrastructure is readily available, which will minimise the cost of expansion project. The captive power plant of Durgapur Fertiliser Plant is nearing completion and the steady supply of power has been assured by the State Government. Hence there will be no problem in getting power which is required for the expansion of this project.

The employees of the Durgapur Fertiliser Plant had put up their best efforts to attain record production. This is being maintained over a period of six months in the hope that the expansion of Durgapur Fertiliser Plant which was assured by the Minister would come up soon.

In the circumstances, I would urge upon the Government for the expansion of Durgapur Fertiliser Plant immediately to meet the urgent requirements of fertiliser for augmentation of agricultural production of the country. I would like to mention here that the proposal for expansion of this Plant would be very much beneficial and judicious, technically and financially. I request that the Minister for Chemicals and Fertilisers should take steps to expedite its expansion programme.

(x) Irregular service of ships of S.C.I.  
from Andaman-Nicobar Islands  
to Calcutta and Madras

श्री बाबूराव परांजपे (जबलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, अण्डमान द्वीप हवाई मार्ग से कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास से जुड़ा है तथा निकोबार एवं अन्य द्वीप अण्डमान से जुड़े हैं। सर्वसाधारण मनुष्य के लिए हवाई मार्ग बहुत खर्चीला है तथा इस कारण जल मार्ग का उपयोग अधिक मात्रा में अण्डमान से कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास आने-जाने के लिए किया जाता है।

शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया के स्वतः के जलयान कलकत्ता तथा अण्डमान के बीच आवागमन करते हैं तथा अण्डमान मद्रास मार्ग पर जलयान शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन के, परन्तु उसका प्रबन्ध किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के हाथों में अनेकों

वर्षों से है। जलमार्ग के प्रवासी का आम मत यह है कि उनके साथ उस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता है जिस प्रकार किसी कैदी के साथ। अण्डमान का इतिहास सेल्यूलर जेल में अंग्रेजों द्वारा रखे गये सैकड़ों क्रांतिकारियों के साथ जुड़ा रहने के कारण अण्डमान के निवासी जल-मार्ग की गुलामी का अधिक अहसास करते हैं। जलयानों के आवागमन की अनियमितता इतनी अधिक है कि कलकत्ता-मद्रास में अनेकों दिन प्रवासी डेरा डालते हैं तथा अनिश्चय का शिकार होते हैं। इनमें से अधिकांश शासकीय कर्मचारी रहते हैं तथा भारत के सभी प्रदेशों से आते हैं। जलयानों की अव्यवस्था तथा अनियमितता का एक और दुष्परिणाम होता है कि अण्डमान द्वीप समूह पर अनेको बार नमक, शक्कर, आलू, प्याज, माचिस आदि दैनिक आवश्यक वस्तुओं का अभाव हो जाता है। दिनांक 17 दिसम्बर, 1983 को मैं तथा मेरे साथ अन्य दो लोक सभा सदस्यों ने इसका अनुभव अण्डमान में किया। फिर अण्डमान से जुड़े अन्य द्वीपों पर रहने वालों की दुर्दशा का अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है।

अतएव गृह मंत्री जी से विशेष आग्रह है कि शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन ऑफ इण्डिया की व्यवस्था में आमूलग्र परिवर्तन लाने के आदेश प्रदान करें ताकि अनियमितता तथा अन्य परेशानियों से आम नागरिक को मुक्ति दिलायी जा सके।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें जवाब तक नहीं मिलता है।

Already you have assured this House that the answer on the part of the Minister should be given to the Members.

एक्शन की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, जवाब भी नहीं दिया जाता। इसको पढ़ने के बाद सिर्फ अपना नाम रेडियो और टी० बी० पर सुन सकते हैं। अगर इसका यही परपत्र है तो इस नियम-377 के अधीन मैटर रोज करने का मामला खत्म किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your constituency should know that you have raised this issue and so it should go on the radio.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप पालियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में इंस्ट्रूक्ट कर दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your constituency should know that you have raised it, and that is being done by the Government.... But I will communicate your views.

(xi) Delay in crushing of sugarcane by Iqbalpur Sugar Factory, Saharanpur and non-payment of arrears to sugarcane growers.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं जनपद सहारनपुर के इकबालपुर शुगर फैक्टरी, जो कई वर्षों से रूग्ण है, से संबंधित मामला सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले वर्ष भी यह फैक्टरी गन्ने की पेराई ठीक नहीं कर पाई थी। करोड़ों रुपये का रस नालों में बहाया गया था। मैंने इस फैक्टरी के अधिग्रहण का मामला सदन में उठाया था, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इस वर्ष भी यह संस्थान गन्ने की समय पर पेराई नहीं कर पायेगा। किसान कई-कई दिन गन्ने की तुलाई के लिए खड़ा रहता है। फिर भी तुलाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता है।

अतः इस फैक्टरी पर सरकार सख्ताई से काम ले, ताकि गन्ने की ठीक समय पर पेराई हो सके। इस फैक्टरी पर गत वर्ष का किसानों का करोड़ों रुपये बकाया भी तुरन्त दिलवाया जाय, ताकि किसानों को राहत मिल सके और फैक्टरी की विद्यमान रूग्णता दूर की जा सके।

(xii) Inadequate facilities to stone-querry labourers at Bhavnathpur.

श्री आर० पी० यादव (मधेपुरा) : बिहार में जिला मुख्यालय डालटनगंज से कोई 60-70 किलोमीटर दूर पवनाथपुर में बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड की चूना पत्थर की खदान है जिसकी

खुदाई चार ठेकेदारों के जिम्मे है। मजदूरों को काम पर जाने से पहले आवश्यक वस्तुएं जैसे जूता चश्मा जैसी जरूरी चीजें भी नहीं दी जाती हैं जिन के न होने से पत्थरों की खुदाई के क्रम में उसकी किरची आंखों में जा घुसती है और इसके बाद ग्रामीण डाक्टर बाबू के चक्कर में पड़ कर गरीब श्रमिक अपनी आंखों से हाथ धो बैठते हैं। इस प्रकार लगभग तीन दर्जन नेत्रहीन श्रमिक दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें अब तक न तो मुआबजे की राशि मिली है और न उनके परिवार के किसी सदस्य को नौकरी।

अतः मैं सरकार से जोरदार रूप से अनुशंसा करूंगा कि उपरोक्त जघन्य अपराध की अविलम्ब जांच की जाए और दोषी पाए गए लोगों के विरुद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाए ताकि स्वतंत्रता के 36 वर्ष बाद भी इस मुल्क में गरीब जनता को ऐसा अनुभव हो कि वे भी आजाद मुल्क के नागरिक हैं।

(xiii) Wrong depiction of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in a film produced by Granada T.V. of U.K. and demand to ban its screening in India.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : It is learnt that Granada Television of U.K. has recently produced a film on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

The film projects Netaji in a manner not consistent with the objective evaluation of the role he played in the history of the freedom of the country. On the contrary, it has depicted him in a distorted way. Following the much-protested Gandhi Film directed by Richard Attenborough, this Granada film on Netaji, provides another piece of evidence of reprehensible attitude being harboured towards Netaji. This is an affront against the nation itself.

According to the Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta, the film does not contain any inter-view from the close associates and colleagues of Netaji, but contains those which depict him in much distorted manner.

I demand that the Government of India

should lodge protest against this through appropriate channel and ban the screening of the film in India.

(xiv) **Implementation of Palekar Award.**

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :** Sir, as a result of implementation of the Palekar Award, the newspaper establishments have terminated the services of part-time journalists on various pretexts in order to avoid payment of dues accruing to them and thus avoided the implementation of the Award. In view of this, all India Patrakar Sansad, Delhi—a registered body have demanded suitable amendments in the Journalists and Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955 to safeguard the interests of part-time Journalists/Correspondents working on 'vocation' or on 'avocation' basis. Suitable amendments are to be brought about in Sec. 2, 4 and 5 of the Act and insertion of a new section 16A. The implementation of the Award should be enforced.

(xv) **Inadequate train facilities to commuters travelling from Agra/ Mathura to New Delhi**

**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Ferozabad) :** Sir, under Rule 371 I want to bring the following matter of public importance.

Sir, the passengers travelling daily from Agra or Mathura to New Delhi have been facing much inconvenience because if they want to leave Agra or Mathura in the morning and return the same evening, they do not have properly-timed trains. Four trains, namely, the Dehra Doon, the Bombay Dadar, the Southern and the G.T. Expresses leave Mathura between 2 A.M. and 3-15 A.M. Then, after a gap of about 5 hours, two trains—the Paschim/Deluxe Express from Mathura and the Qutub Express from Agra *via* Mathura are available for commuters. These commuters who hold season tickets are not allowed to travel on the Paschim/Deluxe Expresses. Hence, the only train for both Agra and Mathura commuters is the Qutub Express which almost always runs late with the result that

people reaching Nizamuddin late in the morning are left with very little time at their disposal for attending to their business at Delhi inasmuch as they have perforce to return by the 505 PM Qutub Express. Commuters are not allowed to travel to Mathura/Agra on the G.T. Express leaving New Delhi at 705 PM.

I would, therefore, request the Railway Minister to either run a morning train from Agra on the pattern of the Taj Express or change the time of departure of the Delhi bound Southern, Bombay Janata or Qutub Express Trains to between 6 A.M. and 7 A.M. from Mathura. Alternatively, or until this is done the commuters may be allowed to travel in the general compartments of the Paschim/Deluxe Expresses.

15.00 hrs.

(xvi) **Discrimination in giving special allowance to Central Government Employees of North Eastern Region**

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) :** The special conditions and peculiarities of North-Eastern region forced the Central Government Employees, Non-gazetted and gazetted as well, to agitate from time to time to realise special duty allowance to neutralise the acute hardships they were facing. The Central Government, in response to those representations and pleadings, appointed a Review Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Personnel and A.R. The Committee has submitted their review report some time back. Accordingly, the justification for granting a special allowance to the employees in the north-eastern region has been accepted by the Government in principle. But while taking a decision, the Government decided to grant special compensatory allowance only to Class I officers in the region.

The discrimination in giving the special allowance to Class I officers leaving the other categories out of the purview of grant of special allowance at 25% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400/- per mensem, is most unjust. I, therefore, demand that this Special Compensatory Allowance

should be extended to all categories of Central Government Employees who are equally subjected to the special conditions and other hardships peculiar to that region.

(xvii) Conversion of Patna-Gaya Railway Line into Double Line

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (आरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पूर्व रेलवे में दानापुर मंडल के अन्तर्गत पटना-गया (सिंगिल लाइन) की हालत अति दयनीय है। इस लाइन का निर्माण सौ से अधिक वर्षों पूर्व हुआ था। तब से आज तक इसकी अच्छी मरम्मत कभी नहीं हुई। सारे स्टेशन, प्लेटफार्म तथा अन्य आवश्यक कार्यों की भी मरम्मत नहीं हुई।

यही कारण है कि आये दिन इस लाइन में रेल दुर्घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं। अभी विगत 15 दिनों के अन्दर तीन दुर्घटनाएँ हुई। ये दुर्घटनाएँ पुरानी लाइन और उसके बेमरम्मत होने के कारण हो रही हैं। लगभग 95 किलोमीटर पटना से गया की दूरी में यात्री को सफर करने में पाँच घंटे लग जाते हैं। इनकी बोगियां टूटी-फूटी हैं। चलती गाड़ी से लोग गिर जाते हैं। बत्ती और पंखा तो है ही नहीं। पटना से गया लाइन का महत्व बहुत अधिक है। पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। गया देश भर के हिन्दुओं तथा बौद्ध धर्म का तीर्थ स्थल है, पर्यटकों का केन्द्र-बिन्दु है।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में तुरन्त परिणत करे।

(xviii) Irregular Supply of Foodgrains to Fair Price Shops by State Food Corporation Godowns of Patna

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : Many fair price shop dealers in Patna have failed to get regular supply of foodgrains from the State Food Corporation godowns, which has led to price rise and hardships for the consumers at the capital town.

It is said that two thousand quintals of wheat could not be supplied from the Kanar Bagh godowns due to non-availability of the stock. The fair price shop dealers

are forced to lift rice of substandard quality. Central Government should take urgently remedial measures.

15.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri B. Shankaranand on the 15th December, 1983 namely :

“This House approves the National Health Policy contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd November, 1982.”

Mr. Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, hon. Members who have participated in this debate on 'National Health Policy' have made some very valuable suggestions on various aspects including the implementation of certain schemes in certain fields. But while discussing the National Health Policy I could say, none of the members who participated opposed it. Some of the hon. Members who participated highlighted many aspects, right from population control programme, medicines, multinationals, infant mortality, primary health care and so on. They referred to certain shortcomings in the functioning of various institutions in the health field.

First of all I should say that there was one lone voice from the other side about making family planning compulsory. At the very outset I would say that we are opposed to any compulsion or any coercion as far as family planning is concerned. As I have told the House on many occasions, Family Planning will be entirely voluntary without any compulsion. It is a people's movement; not done through Governmental agencies only. So, I think, the House will

join me in my reaction to the lone voice from the other side regarding family planning being made compulsory the lone voice of Mr. Nathu Ram Mirdha.

Then some Members referred to the Bhor Committee, the Srivastava Committee, the Mudaliar Committee etc. and their suggestions and asked what the Health Ministry has been doing about the Health Policy. From the Bhor Committee's deliberations in 1946, we really got an idea of primary health care. During the course of these many years we have gained experience, we have gathered various ideas and thoughts and now finally we have come before the House in the shape of this 'National Health Policy'.

Sir, the National Health Policy was discussed in the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare on two occasions. It was drafted, re-drafted, sent to various organisations, medical councils, professionals, various Chief Ministers, Health Ministers of the various States and Union Territories, certain officials concerning the health field, experts in the field of health etc. The document has been circulated; their observations have been obtained; their opinions has also been taken into consideration, while formulating this National Health Policy.

The bedrock of our Health Policy is the primary health care and the people's active participation and involvement. This is the bedrock of the Health Policy. Through primary health centres we want to help people in the rural areas who were till now being neglected, in the sense that the traditional way of looking to the health of the people was through the window of drugs, doctors and dispensaries. That is how all these years even through the development process and planning process the medical care centres were centralised in urban areas at the neglect of the rural people. Sir, we are now laying more stress on the preventive and promotive aspect than on the curative aspect and with that purpose in view we have established primary health centres, village health committees are being formed, the health guides and 'dais' have been trained. The services and the supplies are being taken, if I may say so, to the door

step of the people in the rural areas.

Now, how I view the carrying of health care delivery system, through whom and how? As I said we are marching in the direction of preventive and promotive aspect of health. Complaints have been raised by hon. Members regarding unwillingness of the doctors to go to the villages. I would like to say that doctors face some problems in the rural areas and we have to create conditions for their stay but that does not mean that till then I should neglect the care of the rural people. That cannot be done. So, Sir, we are thinking of evolving a scheme of incentives to doctors to go to the rural areas. I have appointed a committee and the committee has given its recommendations which are under the consideration of the Government but it is true that this anomaly exist at the present moment. The doctors or the para medical personnel who get employment in urban centres get all the facilities of modern development like schools, colleges, entertainment, hotels, residential accommodation, and over and above that, the allowances. Various city allowances are given but the moment a doctor is posted in the rural area not only he loses all these things but also he does not get a house to stay. That is how rural people are suffering and we have to think how best an incentive is given to a person to serve the rural people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, complaints have been made against the non-functioning of primary health centres. Members have said that there are primary health centres without doctors, nurses, medicines, etc. But that is not always true. There may be certain primary health centres where these things are not there and if it is so then it has to be rectified and I agree with the Members that such primary health centres and such doctors, nurses who do not go to the primary health centres are a liability to the nation.

Sir, we can achieve 'health for all' only when we use the infra-structure that we have already built to the fullest extent. A large infra-structure has been built in the country for health care delivery system. If I can quickly give you the figures as to what we have achieved through this massive infra-



structure that we have built in the area of family planning, the country has to think very seriously. If we allow the population to grow at this rate then inspite of family planning activities the population of this country will be 950 million people. If we do not at all take any steps it will be 1,000 millions by the end of the century and by mere addition of 50 million people within the next 16 years the House can imagine what an amount we will need for the development of these additional 50 million people.

The schools will be required to be opened ; the employment opportunity that has to be given to these people ; the food, the clothing, the housing, all these things will have to be given.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East) : And the Constituencies will also get bigger.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** : There would not be any room for the Members of Parliaments to be housed also.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : We will overtake China's population by the year 2000 A.D.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** : We do not need to overtake any country in any way.

In the area of Family Planning, the number of acceptors of Family Planning methods which stood at 5.5 million in 1979-80 increased to 11.1 million in 1982-83, a two-fold increase in three years. I have already said that Family Planning is entirely on voluntary basis, but I have to give certain figures to convince the House that we have already been marching on the road in the right direction which the Policy Document envisages here. The laparoscopic method has become very popular. We have been training laparoscopic teams which are necessary to cover the eligible couple, especially the women. In certain States it has become so popular that people do want to have these methods, but we have to keep pace with the demand. The greatest obstacle in Family Planning is existence of illiteracy. I must appreciate Kerala has reached

the goals set for literacy envisaged in the Policy Document. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there may be poverty. Development may itself be a method for controlling population, but we cannot wait till the development takes place in this country. Human will must have to intervene to limit the family so that we limit the population of this country and maintain the standard of development for the welfare of the people.

Sir, in the area of control of communicable diseases, which promote the rural health, I can say that the National Leprosy Control programme was made 100%. The details I have given in this House and also in the other House about the eradication of this disease by establishing the Leprosy Eradication Commission and Leprosy Eradication Board, which is its implementing agency. I have given the details and I don't want to take the time of the House.

In the case of Tuberculosis, about 11 lakh new cases were detected during 1982-83. Under the National TB Control Programme, 100 district centres have been equipped since 1980 with new X-Ray equipment and cameras. The financial outlays have been stepped up from Rs. 2.18 crores to Rs. 4.8 crores in 1983-84.

The Malaria Control Programme has been substantially intensified. The incidence of Malaria has come down from 28 million.

(Interruptions)

**श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख)** : मलेरिया तो बढ़ रहा है। मन्त्रीजी को पता ही नहीं है, उन्होंने गांवों में जाकर देखा ही नहीं है, मलेरिया बढ़ता जा रहा है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Let him complete his reply.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** : The incidence of Malaria has come down from 28 million 98 thousand cases to 21 million 60 thousand cases in 1982-83 and the Falciparum cases from 5,86,000 cases in 1980 to 5,38,000 cases in 1982. The reported cases in 1983 are less than those for the same

period in 1982.

The National Programme for control of Blindness has been introduced as a 100% centrally-sponsored programme. The number of cataract operations performed has been stepped up from 6.6 lakhs in 1981-82 to 8 lakh in 1982-83. Ophthalmic facilities have been strengthened in 540 Primary Health Centres, 250 district hospitals and 30 medical colleges. The financial outlay for these programmes has been stepped up from Rs. 2.4 crores to Rs. 6.7 crores.

A time-bound Guinea Worm Eradication Programme has been launched in 78 districts, covering 10 million people. A unit for production of Japanese Encephalitis vaccine is being set up in Kasauli.

The 6th Plan outlay in the field indigenous systems of medicine and homoeopathy is Rs. 83 crores, as against the 5th Plan outlay of Rs. 25 crores. Anti-malaria and anti-epilepsy drugs in Ayurveda have been patented. 16 State Pharmacies have been developed for the manufacture of Indian medicine. The Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. has been established in Mohan in U.P., in joint collaboration with the U.P. Government.

A massive training programme for multi-purpose workers has been taken up. About 1.65 lakh such workers have already been trained. Our objective is to provide a trained Dai and a Health Guide for every village. So far, about 4.5 lakh Dais and 2.5 lakh Health Guides have been trained.

As I have already said, to make the young doctor motivated for social service, we have found that the present system of medical education is not so relevant to the needs of this country. With this view, we had appointed a Medical Education Review Committee; and the Review Committee has submitted its recommendations, and they are under the consideration of the Government. We had also asked for recommendations for Medical Manpower planning in this country, because there are medical colleges in certain States, i.e. more than required; and there are no medical colleges in certain States and Union Territories at all. So, there has been an anomaly both in the

establishment of medical colleges, and in making training facilities available both for doctors and the para-medical people. (*Interruptions*)

The problem in the health field and medical care is that we have been producing 13,000 doctors every year in allopathy; about 5,000 to 6,000 doctors in Ayurveda and another 4,000 to 5,000 in homoeopathy and unani. All told, about 20,000 medical practitioners are produced every year; and their assimilation in the service of the country is a problem. Unless the young doctor is motivated to go to rural areas, and unless we create conditions in the villages to retain and keep the doctor for their service, and unless we make the people themselves health-conscious, all these things cannot be solved.

The main problem is making the people health-conscious, making them aware of personal hygiene, environmental sanitation—all these things go a long way. Added to this, the provision of safe drinking water will definitely solve the problem of diarrhoeal diseases in this country.

**SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) :** For re-orienting education in medical colleges, specially with reference to rural needs, can you give us some idea generally, as to the general suggestions given by these committees?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** There are various suggestions, as a matter of fact, I will give you an example. The national programme that we have undertaken regarding the eradication of leprosy, blindness and control of T.B.—these things are not at all talked about so seriously in medical education. The doctor is not exposed to such a training. So, the modern doctor, the present-day doctor himself feels that a leper is untouchable. He does not want to touch him. He has no motivation to serve him. He himself does not have an idea that this is a skin disease, as infectious as any other skin disease, and it is less infectious than T.B. itself. But the society treats T.B. patients as more acceptable than a leper. These are the things which should find a place in the curriculum of medical

education, so that the student is given an opportunity to treat them as any other common disease and that is the primary requirement of the country. This is how I tell the common people, the rural people this is what we are doing.

I have already given certain things in my statement. How the health policy is made operational is the question posed. When we do not have the money that is required, when we do not have the agency and the machinery for operational purpose, how this is done? This can be done by two-pronged attacks. (1) Make the people aware of their right to be healthy and live healthy. Make the people health conscious and get their active participation in all the programmes of the health care in the country. Secondly, there should be a monitoring system as to whether this is functioning properly or not. The Prime Minister's 20-point programme will definitely go a long way, if it is implemented, to see that this is properly monitored. Points Nos. 13, 14 and 15 are the points directly related to the health planning of this country. The district level committees under the Chairmanship of the Collector, the State level committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and the committees under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister will go a long way in monitoring all these activities. We, in the Health Ministry, have a system of monitoring of all these activities. The major input for monitoring it at central level will be the computerised management information system which is being set up in the General Health Intelligence Bureau as a key indicator; they are alert for monitoring purpose under both health and family welfare programme and monthly data are collected and analysed before the third week of the following month. If these health activities are monitored, perhaps we may find a dream fulfilled.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara)** : What is the machinery of monitoring?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** : We have a cell. If you cannot understand what I had said, then I cannot help you to understand. This is what we have been doing for the

health care and the medical care of these people.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : With tallow you will find that the health is completely spoiled.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND** : Health is not mere absence of disease; it is a sense of wellbeing physically, mentally and spiritually. We have increased the capacity of treating the people who are mentally affected and tallow is one thing which has definitely affected many minds. I am willing to treat them. (*Interruptions*) Of course, many are coming. But I wish this is time that let them shed off from their mind this artificial obstruction which they want to create in the functioning of the health care and delivery system. We have been taking all steps. (*Interruptions*) Many have raised a question about tallow. I must have replied to all.

Prevention of food adulteration provisions are being effectively implemented; and we have written to all the State Governments to see that these people who try to spin money at the cost of the health of the people are dealt with severely; and we are second to none in looking to the health of the people in this regard.

With these words, I request this House to approve the National Health Policy contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd November, 1982.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Now I shall put the resolution to the vote of the House.

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI** : One question.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : He has replied to all the points. At 3.30 we have got to take up Private Members Business. You must know this. I cannot allow anybody. You do not understand anything.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Please don't record what they say.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House approves the National Health Policy contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd November, 1982.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How we take up Private Members' Business.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I want to mention one thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have no powers to hear you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I may be allowed to say one sentence and then you can continue up to 6 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want that subject to be taken up now, I know.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Let that go on record that I rise to move a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will call you at 6 O'clock.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Then, you call me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri Jalil Abbasi.

Up to 6 O'clock Private Members Bills will be discussed. Then the discussion on animal tallow is to be taken up. First we have to take the sense of the House whether we should take up that discussion or the Bills.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You wait till 6 O'clock.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I must say, that when this beef tallow matter

comes up, if it comes up in the evening, tomorrow all that will come in the newspapers will be only the statement of the Minister and what the Government has to say. In other words, what we are going to say, will not come on the Radio and Television. This is a wrong thing. They should have had it earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the agenda it is shown clearly that from 3.30 P.M. onwards up to 6 P.M. Private Members' Business will be taken up. Then only this discussion on beef tallow comes. Therefore, I cannot go against it. If I go against it Members will not appreciate. They will raise points of order. I am bound by these rules.

Now, Shri Jalil Abbasi.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-Eighth Report

SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariaganj) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th December, 1983”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th December, 1983”.

*The Motion was adopted.*

15.34 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Section 66)

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) : I beg to

move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN NATIONALS LIVING  
ABROAD (REPRESENTATION  
IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE  
LEGISLATURES) BILL\*

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide representation in State Legislatures and Parliament to Indian nationals living abroad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide representation in State Legislatures and Parliament to Indian nationals living abroad."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI B.V. DESAI : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Insertion of New Article 123A, etc.)

श्री रामबिलास पासवान(हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान

में और संशोधन करने हेतु विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Amendment of Articles 85 and 174)

श्री रामबिलास पासवान(हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में और संशोधन करने हेतु विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The Motion was adopted.*

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ ।

15.36 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

(Amendment of article 31B)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the

Motion for consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri M.M. Lawrence will be put to vote. Because of lack of quorum last time a division on this Motion was held over to the next Private Members' Bills' day i.e. today. This being a Constitution amendment bill, voting has to be done by division. So, let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Lobbies have been cleared. I shall now put the motion moved by Shri M.M. Lawrence to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided.*

15.41 hrs.

AYES

*Division No 3*

Biswas, Shri Ajoy  
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu  
 Datta, Shri Amal  
 Digamber Singh, Shri  
 Giri, Shri Sudhir  
 Jagpal Singh, Shri  
 Kadiyan, Shri P.K.  
 Lawrence, Shri M.M.  
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar  
 Mayathevar, Shri K.  
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal  
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta  
 Nagaratnam, Shri T.  
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand  
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb  
 \*Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patil, Shri J.S.

Rajan, Shri K.A.  
 Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri  
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban  
 Roy, Shri A.K.  
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Shejwalkar, Shri N.K.  
 Sinha, Shri Nirmal  
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar  
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil  
 Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar  
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
 Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri P.  
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad  
 Arunachalam, Shri M.  
 Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal  
 Baitha, Shri D.L.  
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri  
 Barve, Shri J.C.  
 Bhagat, Shri B.R.  
 Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.  
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram  
 Bboi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh  
 Birbal, Shri  
 Brar, Shrimati Gurbrinder Kaur  
 Buta Singh, Shri  
 Chandrashekarappa, Shri T.V.  
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh  
 Chavan, Shri S.B.

Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya  
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Dalbir Singh, Shri  
 Desai, Shri B.Y.  
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant  
 Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.  
 Ghufran Azam, Shri  
 Gogoi, Shri Tarun  
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji  
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram  
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander  
 Jena, Shri Chintamani  
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath  
 Ken, Shri Lala Ram  
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.  
 Kurien, Prof. P.J.  
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan  
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman  
 Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu  
 Mishra, Shri Uma Kant  
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan  
 Motilal Singh, Shri  
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna  
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya  
 Netam, Shri Arvind  
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare  
 Patel, Shri C.D.  
 Patil, Shri A.T.  
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athara  
 Patil, Shri Uttamrao  
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram  
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram

Pradhani, Shri K.  
 Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.  
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur  
 Quadri, Shri S.T.  
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.  
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.  
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala  
 Ravani, Shri Navin  
 Reddi, Shri G.S.  
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar  
 Roat, Shri Jai Narain  
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  
 Sahu, Shri Narayan  
 Sajjan Kumar, Shri  
 Sethi, Shri Arjun  
 Shanmugam, Shri P.  
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore  
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.  
 Sidnal, Shri S.B.  
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.  
 Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi  
 Soren, Shri Harihar  
 Sparrow, Shri R.S.  
 Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan  
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb  
 Thungon, Shri P.K.  
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan  
 Verma, Shrimati Usha  
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.  
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal  
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap  
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to

correction, the result\*\* of the division is :

AYES 28

NOES 88

*The motion was negatived.*

15.43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED  
CASTES) ORDERS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill. Time allotted is 2 hours.

Now, Mr. Kurien may move.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for asking me to move this Bill.

I move\* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to move this Bill. In fact, this Bill was introduced as early as in 1980 when I was elected for the first time to Parliament, and before proceeding on to the details of this Bill, I would like to say a few words as to why I moved this Bill. I have not moved

this Bill on any special religious consideration or communal consideration, but on the basis of my personal experience.

Sir, in my area there are certain Harijans who are converted from Hinduism to other religions, and I have personally seen that their plight is no better than their counterparts in Hindus, and it is sometimes even worse than their counterparts. Socially, economically and educationally these converts are at par with and in certain cases below that of their Hindu counterparts.

Sir, I have a personal experience and in fact it is this personal experience which prompted "me to move this Bill." While I was a student in the High School classes, along with me was a Harijan converted to Christianity. He studied along with me up to S.S.L.C. and all the students who studied upto S.S.L.C. in those days are now employed either in Government service or in private sector, but this classmate of mine, who had passed SSLC in 1958, is still doing agricultural labourer's work. He did not get a job either in the Government or in the public sector or private sector due to the simple reason that he got converted.

Had he been a caste Hindu or traditional Christian of Kerala, he would have managed to get a job. Had he been a Scheduled Caste by reservation, he would have got a job. Till to-day this class-mate of mine, just because his grand father converted, for no fault of his, he is not getting a job. This is not a single case. Such cases are hundreds and thousands in Kerala with me and whom I have direct and personal contact. I am saying this on the basis of my experience. Even as a student I always felt that it was an injustice. That is why as soon as I came to Parliament, I thought it just and proper to introduce a Bill of this kind. No other consideration has swayed me to introduce this Bill.

\*\*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Sarvashree Ashfaq Hussain, Palas Barman, Krishna Chandra Halder and Mangal Ram Premi.

NOES : Sarvashree Jagannath Kaushal, Harinatha Misra, Y.S. Mahajan, Shrimati Sushila Oraon, Sarva shree Saminuddin, Bhubneswar Bhuyan, R.R. Bhole and Bishnu Prasad.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.



Here I would like to make it very clear that my Bill does not deprive any member of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe or any other community of the benefits which they are enjoying at present or benefits which they will be enjoying in future. The intention of my Bill is only to correct an anomaly in the Presidential Order of 1950 by which certain section of the Scheduled Castes, who are socially, economically and educationally backward are deprived of the benefits which the Government is granting to others. I would also like to make it clear that apart from extending the benefits to some more people who really deserve it, my primary intention is to do away with that provision in the Presidential Order which discriminates against people on the basis of religion.

Sir, Our Constitution provides certain special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes. Article 46 of the Constitution reads :

“The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.”

This Article gives a direction to the States to formulate and implement policies and programmes for the upliftment of the underprivileged and disabled sections of the society.

Article 341 of the Constitution empowers the President to notify classes and races for enlisting in the list of the Scheduled Castes. Article 341 says :

“The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be.”

In pursuance of this Article, the President of India promulgated the Constitution Scheduled Caste Order of 1950 enlisting certain castes and tribes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of giving special protection to them. This Order in paragraph 3 states :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or Sikh religion, shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste.”

My Bill seeks to delete this paragraph.

The Scheduled Caste is defined in the Constitution. It is not that certain castes in this country are scheduled castes. Under the Presidential order, Scheduled Castes are enlisted. Actually, the basis for enlisting the Scheduled Castes was social, economic and educational backwardness and also untouchability. If you look at the history and background of the evolution of Article 341, you will find that untouchability and backwardness was the basic ground on which Scheduled Castes are enlisted. The President has, in the list, mentioned the names of the Scheduled Castes. But after enlisting the Scheduled Castes, a proviso is added that notwithstanding anything he said, therein a Scheduled Caste member who professes a religion other than Hinduism or Sikhism shall not be eligible or shall not be considered or shall not be deemed to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this benefit. This proviso itself is an admittance on the part of the President and on the law-makers that there are other socially, economically and educationally backward people who are Scheduled Castes but who are not deemed to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this law. I want to correct that anomaly and extend the benefits given to Scheduled Castes to these people also.

Let us examine the criteria laid down in the Constitution for determining the backwardness. Constitution has never said anywhere that criterion for determining backwardness should be religion. Instead, the Constitution emphasises social, educational and economic backwardness for this purpose and the notification by the President in 1950

in pursuance of article 341 was presumably on the basis of this criterion laid down by the Constitution. That is to say, when the President specifies castes, races or tribes or parts, the criterion laid down in the Constitution should be followed by the President and the criterion, as I told you, is only social, economic and educational backwardness. This means that only those communities, only those castes, those sections of the people who are socially, educationally and economically backward are qualified to be included in the list of back Scheduled Castes.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

In other words, all the castes, all sections of the people who are socially, economically and educationally backward should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. This is the criterion laid down in the Constitution. But what does the Presidential order do? The Presidential order keeps away a large number of people who are socially, economically and educationally backward on the ground that they have embraced the religion other than Hinduism. This is a basic error and is against the criterion laid down by the Constitution in determining backwardness. Hence, it is just and proper that the error should be rectified.

The Presidential order says that only those persons who profess Hindu or Sikh religion would be deemed to be member of the Scheduled Castes. This means, a Scheduled Caste person who adopts any other religion, ceases to get the benefit the moment he leaves the Hindu religion, even if he continues in the same social and educational conditions. By changing religion, what changes? It is nothing except, his opinion. Perhaps opinion about God and opinion about religion changes and nothing else. He remains in the same position with regard to his employment, education, social status and income. Yet, he is deprived of the benefits given by the State which he actually deserves as a member of the Scheduled Caste.

AN HON. MEMBER : He ceases to be an untouchable.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : We have by law stopped untouchability. There is no untouchability and we cannot practise it.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur) : Untouchability is against only Harijans, not against backward communities.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am not yielding. You can speak when your turn comes. I will answer you in the end.

Now, let us look at Chapter III of the Constitution. I would like to draw your attention to article 25(1).

I quote :

"25. (1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion."

This article provides freedom to a citizen to freely profess any religion of his choice. This freedom is subject to only public health and morality.

Again, let me refer you to article 15 (1) of the Constitution. I quote :

"15. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them."

This is a mandatory provision. According to this article, the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on ground of religion.

These two articles, article 25(1) and article 15(1) taken together are complementary to each other. These articles lay the secular foundation of our Constitution. The one is meaningless if the other is violated. Negation of one will be the negation of the other. These articles made a mandatory provision which enjoins upon the State not to discriminate against any citizen on the ground of religion, and so on and so forth.

Sir, secularism is the basic structure of our Constitution. The State is strictly prohibited from doing any act which constitutes the violation of secularism.

The Presidential Order, 1950, makes religion the criterion for conferring economic benefits and, therefore, it discriminates against a section of people on the basis of religion. Hence it is directly violative of article 15(1) of the Constitution and, consequently, it indirectly violates article 25 (1) also which gives freedom of religion.

It may be argued that reservation is not a fundamental right. Well, it is true that the reservation is not a fundamental right. Reservation has been provided in pursuance of certain special provisions in the Constitution. When the Constitution strictly prohibits any kind of discrimination against any citizen, then when these special provisions are also made, this kind of discrimination cannot be practised. Article 15(1) and article 25(1) of the Constitution make a mandatory provision that no citizen shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion.

16.00 hrs.

Therefore, the State when enacting laws or certain special provisions for the upliftment of certain sections of the people who are downtrodden or backward, then also this basic criterion of the Constitution should be strictly followed. In fact, the President's Order discriminates against people on the basis of religion and, therefore, it is violative of the Constitution.

In this context, it may be interesting to note that the tribals are not in any way discriminated against. The tribals, whether they belong to Hindu, Christian, Islam or any other religion, are given the same concessions as are given to the Scheduled Castes.

But when it comes to the question of Scheduled Castes, discrimination is practised. I do not know why.

Again, under Article 25 of the Constitution, in Explanation II, the definition of Hindu is given.

"In sub-clause (b) of Clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly."

I do not understand what consideration weighed with the Government in keeping away the Jainas and Buddhists from this provision. It is said in the Constitution that Jainas and Buddhists are also to be construed as Hindu but when Scheduled Caste List is drawn, Jainas and Buddhists are excluded from this. What is the logic behind this? I fail to understand.

Religion is purely an individual affair and it has nothing to do with social or economic backwardness. A person embraces a religion, according to the dictates of his conscience and unless he has the freedom to profess it, freedom of religion has no meaning. After allowing a person to adopt a religion according to the dictates of his conscience, if he is deprived of the benefits that he is already enjoying, then what is the meaning of the freedom of religion? I am not talking of forcible conversion or conversion due to certain inducement. I am against forcible or induced conversions. I am talking of genuine conversion. If anybody genuinely changes his religion according to the dictates of his conscience and because of that, if he is deprived of the benefits which he was already getting, then what is the meaning of freedom of religion? And when he returns to the original religion, if he gets again the same privileges, then freedom of religion has absolutely no meaning. That is all I have to say.

I would like to say something about the intention of the law-maker. I would quote two references from the Constituent Assembly just to prove that the intention of the law-maker was not to make religion a basis for enlisting the Scheduled Castes. In the debate of the Constituent Assembly of 27th August, 1947 Shri K.M. Munshi wanted an amendment. He moved an amendment. He wanted to drop the term "Scheduled Castes" and replace it by "the section of Hindu community referred to". I am talking about the amendment moved by

Shri K.M. Munshi. This amendment was not accepted by the Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during the meeting on 13-2-1948. That was deleted even though it was moved by Shri K.M. Munshi. If that amendment had been accepted, I would have agreed that the intention of the law-makers was that 'Scheduled Caste' is to be restricted to the Hindu religion only. But that amendment was not accepted ; it was dropped.

Again in the Draft Constitution prepared on 27-10-1947 by the Constitutional Adviser, Shri B.N. Rao...

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH (Hardwar) : What were the views of Dr. Ambedkar himself ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : You can raise it in your speech. I will reply at the end.

The Draft Constitution prepared on 27-10-1947 by the Constitutional Adviser, Shri B.N. Rao, contained two clauses which were taken from the Government of India Scheduled Castes Order 1936 ; this was in that Draft Constitution—it reads as follows :

"No Indian Christian shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Caste.

"(b) In West Bengal no person who professes Buddhism or a tribal religion shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Caste."

This was in the Draft Constitution which was discussed in the Constituent Assembly. But this was deleted and cropped on 13-2-1948 by the Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Ambedkar. The hon. Member's question is answered here. From this what I infer is that Dr. Ambedkar also did not mean that the definition of 'Scheduled Caste' should be restricted to only those who profess and practice Hindu religion.

Now let me pass on to the social aspect of the problem. Ours is actually a caste-ridden society. Caste prejudices, as you know, are very deep-rooted in our society, it is common knowledge that even when Scheduled

Caste member embraces a casteless religion like Islam or Christianity or Buddhism, he is placed in the same position in the caste hierarchy of the society ; it is common knowledge, that his position does not improve by conversion. Ask any hon. Member of that community. He will bear me out. When we attempt a legislation for amelioration of the condition of the downtrodden, we cannot forget this fact. If we forget it, then our perspective will get distorted and we will be allowing perpetuation of the same inequities which we really want to remove. Let me ask this question. Can any hon. Member in this House say that by conversion from a Harijan to any other religion, the economic or social or educational status of that person has increased ? The Kerala Members are here. Mr. Rajan is here. He knows what is the position in Kerala. The social condition, the economic condition and the educational status of all the converted people, the Harijans, are the same as before. If anything, their condition has become worse than before. To establish this point, I can quote some examples from Kerala itself. Christianity is a casteless religion, but in my State, and in fact in my constituency, there are Christian converts whose conditions have not changed. I am going to quote from the reports. What is the position of these Christian converts ? Even though Christianity is a casteless religion—the Commission appointed by the Government of Kerala with Shri Nettoor P. Damodaran as Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN : How long you will take ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I have only started.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time more would you like to have ?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Another 20 or 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may take 10 minutes more. ... You have already taken half-an-hour.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I will take another 15 minutes. I am pleading for the

down-trodden, and there are not many speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How do you say that ? There are so many people, I believe, to support you.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Oh ! Then I will finish quickly. That Commission under Shri Nettoor P. Damodaran has said—I quote :

“The degree of social segregation of the Scheduled Castes converted to Christianity is the same as before their conversions. This group may be included in the list of group of citizens the weaker section of which has social backwardness due to historical reasons.”

Again the Commission appointed by the Government of Kerala with Shri G. Kumara Pillai, Retd. High Court Judge as Chairman says—I quote from the report of the Commission :

“The primary reasons for social backwardness of these classes (Scheduled Caste convert Christians) is their conversion from Scheduled Castes. The social backwardness of the Scheduled Caste is so great that the new converts are not easily assimilated with the congregation which he has joined and others distinctively keep away from him until his standards rise. That will come only by gradual stages. The evidence is that the degree of segregation of the new converts from Scheduled Castes is almost as high as before his conversion.”

Here what he says is that due to conversion their backwardness has increased. Look at their plight.

Again I am quoting from a report given by late Sri Panampilly Govinda Menon who was a Chief Minister of Kerala and also a Minister in the Central Cabinet. In his report which he has sent to the Government of India, he say—I am quoting :

“There are in this State a large number of Christians who are converts from among the Scheduled Castes. Although they have become Christians, they continue to have many difficulties which the Members of the Scheduled Castes are labouring under. They continue to follow the same vocations which the Scheduled Castes are following. Economically they are in the same condition in which the Scheduled Castes are placed.”

Now I come to the report of the Backward Classes Commission appointed by the President of India. It submitted its report on 31.3.1955 reporting the factual prevalence of caste prejudices among the Sikhs, Christians and Muslims where Harijans and the Scheduled Castes have converted. I quote :

“In the extreme south they still recognise social and religious distinction between caste Christians and untouchable Christians.

Mark the word ‘untouchable’.

“Christian missionaries in Maharashtra and other places discovered that inter-caste marriages amongst Christians often times lead to unhappy results. The Christians of Goa still consult the caste and ‘gothra’ in the minutest details when arranging marriages amongst themselves.”

Again, Sir, in that report on page 15, it says :

“Even a change of religion often does not destroy his caste”.

I am quoting from the Backward Classes Commission.

According to this Report the converts to Islam and Christianity sometimes carry caste prejudices with them though their religion does not recognise any such distinction. In the case of Sikhs also, the Commission reported like this. I quote :

"Although in theory, the Sikhs do not subscribe to caste system, in actual practice, they cling to many older traditions and practices and where in the communities or groups who are treated as untouchables, among the Sikhs should be included in the list of Scheduled Castes."

This has been accepted by the Government of India.

Again, in Supreme Court judgment, in the case of one *C.M. Arumugan Vs. S. Rajagopal* in 1975 upheld like these :

I quote :

"If the convert desires and intends to continue as a member of the caste, the caste also continues to treat him as a member ; notwithstanding his conversion, he would continue to be a member of the caste".

This is from the judgment of the Supreme Court. All this I have pointed out is to show that even when a harijan or a member of the Scheduled Caste is converted into another religion, not only that his social, economic or educational status does not change but also the caste prejudices continue. The religion which he has embraced may not accept casteism. That is a theoretical thing. In practice, he finds the same caste problem. As I have explained, this is the plight of the converts converting to a casteless religion. I have quoted examples from Kerala also. In Kerala which has the highest literacy, the position is the same. Then you can imagine the position of converts in other States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have another three minutes and then conclude.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the plight of the converts is miserable. There is one more interesting point here. A convert who has re-converted to Hinduism becomes eligible to be a member of the Scheduled Caste and for all benefits. What does it mean? It means that due to conversion, his position does not change. If he reconverts, he

becomes eligible. Therefore, it is only a question of coming to terms with the reality—the stark reality. From the point of view of social integration which is so vital, social advancement is very essential. In the interest of the converts, it is imperative that we recognise this reality and provide the necessary help so that they also came up along with their brethren in the Scheduled Castes.

Sir, so long as para 3 of the Presidential Order remains this is not possible. Para 3 runs counter to the spirit of secularism of our Constitution. It discriminates against citizens on the grounds of religion and also it fails to recognise the social reality. Therefore, it deserves to be deleted. I request this House to pass this Bill which seeks to delete this para 3 which will go a long way in rectifying the distortion of our reservation policy and in providing justice to a larger number of people who are deprived of the benefits due to change in religion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968 be taken into consideration :

Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :  
Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 10 February, 1984." (1)

\*SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I will like to thank Mr. Kurien for giving us another opportunity for focussing attention to the problems of the weaker sections of our country through this Bill

which he has brought forth for discussion in this House. While speaking on this Bill, I will at first oppose the legal and statutory aspects of this Bill. But at the same time I fully support the thought and concern that has been hinted at in this Bill for the welfare and wellbeing of the weaker sections of our society. At the same time I am sorry to say that Mr. Kurien has failed to go into the depths of this problem. Caste system does exist in Hindu and Sikh religions. But Sir, in Christianity or in Islam or in Buddhism such caste system does not exist. Therefore, from here we have no right to impose casteism on the Christians or the Mohammedans or the Buddhists through any piece of legislation. Mainly on this ground I am opposing the legal or statutory aspects of this Bill.

The main problem has to be viewed from a different angle. Those who are the weaker sections of our society definitely need support and there is need of their upliftment and advancement in the economic, social and educational field. There cannot be two opinions in this House about this thing. But how that goal is to be achieved, this is the prime question. Mr. Kurien was right when he said that a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste does not achieve a rise in social status when he changes his religion and becomes a Buddhist. There is neither a change in his economic condition nor in educational status. Therefore when his social, economic and educational status remains the same, he cannot escape from these just by getting himself converted into another religion. Mr. Kurien mentioned about a harijan friend of his who was converted to Christianity but remains without a job ; I extend my heartfelt sympathy to him. At the same time I also want to cite an instance when I was studying in school. Many of my friends there belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came from affluent and well to do families. But in spite of belonging to rich families, they got all the benefits in education and in the matter of getting good jobs etc., due to the provision of reservations. But many of their colleagues who were much weaker and poorer both socially and economically were deprived of those benefits and opportunities. Hence the main stress has to be given to the social angle.

Sir, today even after 30 years of the promulgation of our Constitution, over 60% of our people live below the poverty line. I want to say in clear terms that there are the people living below the poverty line, who must be recognised as the real backward classes economically, socially and educationally. Those who live below the poverty line are naturally weaker in the economic field, in the social field and in the educational field. Therefore it is necessary to bring forth a comprehensive Bill for the upliftment of all these people collectively who live below the poverty line. That should be the line of approach. What is our experience so far ? In spite of such reservations and provisions of other benefits in the Constitution for the adivasis and SC/ST, have all our friends in these categories been benefitted ? Have they been able to extricate themselves from these social and economic disparities in the long 30 years since our Constitution came into force ? The answer is a big 'No'. Therefore, the basic problems of these people cannot be solved merely by making some such provisions in the Constitution. This does not mean that I am opposing the provisions for reservation that exist in our Constitution for their benefit nor am I advocating the withdrawal of the existing benefits and concessions for the SC/ST people immediately. It is not so. What I am suggesting is that we should collectively think about the upliftment of all those people who live below the poverty line. This only points to one thing and that is, there is no escape from the problems till we can form a classless society in our country. We will not be able to uplift the 70% of our people who live below the poverty line till a classless society is formed. Unless we go deep into the roots of this problem, we will not be able to find a solution. After 32 years of our Constitution we find that the number of the rich have gone up. Land has come to be concentrated in a few more hands, and the majority of the people have become poorer. At the present juncture it is not possible to find a solution to the whole problem. Therefore without prolonging my speech unnecessarily, I will only say that under the existing class based society, spread of casteism, economic social and educational disparities are inevitable.

We should also strive to form a classless

society if we want to free these downtrodden people from social, economic and educational disparities and inequalities. It is futile to think of a casteless society unless there is a classless society. This is just not possible. Therefore, I cannot support the legal and statutory aspects of this Constitutional amendment Bill brought forth by Shri Kurien. We should of course think about the welfare of the weaker sections of our society. We should all put our head together and try to find ways of relieving these 70% of the people who live below the poverty line from economic and social disparity. We must all strive to demolish the present structure of our class-divided society and to form a new classless society. I will mention about one more thing Sir. Why does these religious conversions take place at all! Some people exploit the social disparity and economic backwardness of these poor people and induce them to do so. There are some religious fanatics who indulge in this. There are also some foreign elements who lure these poor people into conversions through their money power, taking advantage of their poverty. They are forced to change their religion. This process has to be checkmated through social agitations.

Today in our country, land is the root problem. Because over 80% of our people depend on land for their livelihood, our main aim should be to see how land can be given to maximum possible number of poor and landless people. For that, the question of radical land reform must be kept at the forefront. Then we must move forward towards the establishment of a classless society. Thereby we will be able to solve the root problem and we will be able to benefit the 70% of our people who live below the poverty line.

Therefore while I am opposing this Bill in one respect, at the same time I am inviting all the people of our country to come forward to change the present structure of our society and to form a new society. Let us all work shoulder to shoulder to achieve that objective.

SHRI G.S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill introduced by Prof. P.J. Kurien. By supporting let not my Scheduled Caste friends understand that with this Bill providing the educational concessions to the Scheduled

Caste Christians, the quantum of benefit which now accrues to the Scheduled Castes will be reduced in that proportion. I assure that addition of these Scheduled Caste Christians will only add to the quantum that they are already getting in proportion to the number of people and the quantum of finance will have to be increased by the Government of India in that proportion.

In this regard we have made several representations to the Prime Minister, to the President. The Prime Minister says since we have not been able to get the statistics of the people who have been converted into Christianity we are not able to add that much of finance to the Budget so as to help these people for ameliorating their conditions.

There is also the question of discrimination not only against the Christian, but also against the Buddhists and Muslims. Why in a country like ours where we boast that ours is the most secular country in the world, such a blot should exist? This is a blot on the Constitution. We should feel ashamed that we practice these discriminations against our own brothers. Scheduled Caste Members of Parliament here are aware of the fact that their own brothers and sisters are still in the Hindu as well as Christian relations. Both of them are brothers, are sons of the same mother. One has been converted and another still remains as Hindu. The one who has been converted to Christianity is denied all the benefits and the one who remains Hindu gets all the benefits. Mother of the two sons, how anxious should she feel that merely because one is converted to Christianity, he is deprived of all the benefits whereas the Hindu son gets all the benefit. Is this the policy that we are going to encourage? In this the policy that we adopt in this country—in a country which we claim is the most secular country in the world? In the name of secularism can this be allowed to pass? It is already more than 30 years that this discrimination is being practised against the Christian, Muslim and Buddhist faiths. Now, more open thing is that today Mr. Paul who is a Christian does not get any benefit. Today is 22nd. If tomorrow on 23rd Mr. Paul becomes Gopal, he gets all the benefits. Now does he by one change become rich enough or does he become poor enough? This discrimination is practised only on the



basis of religion. Religion should not be a factor for discrimination at all. We have eschewed this discrimination in our Constitution. But in practice, we practise this discrimination throughout India. This discrimination should be stopped once and for all.

It is questioned how Christians, Muslims or Buddhists who have changed their religion, whose new religion is casteless, are entitled to these benefits. Another question is that they are no longer untouchables. When one becomes a Christian, Buddhist or Muslim, he does not have any untouchability.

This is a wrong statement. If any one happens to go to a village—don't mind those Christians who are urbanized, who live in towns and who do not practise or feel the need to practise any kind of discrimination in towns—you will come across both Hindus and Christians. You will find no difference between Christians and Hindus. All are in the same level of poverty. You cannot make any distinction between a Christian and a Hindu in a village. So, this practice of discrimination is forced upon, and is practised only by the Government. It is baseless, meaningless and is a blot on the Constitution.

The Presidential Order gives a list of people who are entitled to these concessions. Before the resident exercised his power, he consulted people. He did not ask any question on the point of religion. He only asked who were those who were backward and down-trodden, and who required this benefit of concessions. That is the only question that was put to the Governors. The Governors submitted a list in which all the Christians who were in the same position as their Hindu brethren, were omitted. The lists were prepared accordingly. Based on these lists, these concessions are given under the Constitution. How long can the Christian community bear this kind of an insult to them? Merely because they have changed their religion, are they going to be subjected to this kind of discrimination; or, is the Government going to drive them to such a situation wherein they will become more backward, more depressed and more helpless, under the Constitution of our country—which should come to the rescue of these Christians? Otherwise, they will become more and more backward as time moves on.

So, this Presidential Order of 1950 which contains this discrimination should be removed, and paragraph 3 should be omitted.

While Sikhism is a casteless religion, why is it that they are given concessions? I don't mind. I am happy, that the Scheduled Castes among Sikhs are given concessions. Whoever is equally down-trodden and backward should be given the same privileges. What is happening now in the country? All Christians who are well-educated—somehow or the other they are not able to find any employment, because they are Christians. You force them to change their religion and become Hindus. Once they become Hindus, you give them concessions. Is it not forcible conversion? Does it not mean that Government is giving assistance to those Christians who become re-converted Hindus? You accuse the missionaries of doing forcible conversion. Is not Government itself forcing all Christians to re-convert i.e. back to Hinduism by means of inducement and temptations?

You have no voice to accuse those missionaries. But they allow freedom of religion. When the Freedom of Religions Bill was introduced, the Christians and Buddhists opposed it tooth and nail. Freedom of religion means that a person should be able to change his religion according to the dictates of his conscience.

This question ought to be considered, because it is a social disability which is going on for centuries together, or some of our own friends, higher ups, in the past, had imposed this untouchability on our own society. We have to pay for it and we are paying for it by means of a reservation. But in reservation also, there should not be any discrimination between one religion and the other. Therefore, the main objective of the Bill introduced by Prof. Kurien is that this para should be omitted.

Moreover, the Backward Classes Commission have reported in the report that the untouchability still hangs on the Christian community. It is there in black and white. Anybody can see it. It is there in the report. Shri Govindan Nair, the ex-Chief Minister of Kerala had recommended strongly that these Christians of SC origin should be given the same benefits. They had recommended it to the Central Govern-

ment. The Andhra Pradesh Government in our Harijans Conference also recommended that there should not be any discrimination or distinction between the Christians and the Hindus in any manner because they suffered the same disability. Even in Churches, when the SCs go, there is a distinction. Why? Because social disability among the Hindus is still there. Even though he changes his religion, they cannot consider a Christian downward equal to them. Even in Tiruchirapalli there is a distinction between a Christian cemetery and a Hindu cemetery. Therefore, for these reasons, I strongly recommend to the Government to remove para 3 from the Bill introduced by Prof. Kurien.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :** सभापति महोदय, मैंने माननीय सदस्य, प्रो० कुरियन, के भाषण को सुना है। उनका भाषण अपने में ही कान्ट्राडिक्टरी था। एक तरफ वह कहते हैं कि जो अनटचेबल हिन्दू रिलिजन की जातिवाद और छुआछूत जैसी कुरीतियों की वजह से किसी दूसरे धर्म में चले जाएं, उन्हें बड़ी सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, जो हिन्दू रिलिजन के अनटचेबल को मिलती है। इसका कारण वह यह बताते हैं कि जिन धर्मों में वे लोग जाते हैं, उनमें भी जातिवाद है।

मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां का एक अछूत इस्लाम धर्म में चला गया। जब वह हिन्दू था, तो उसका नाम रामसिंह था। बाद में उसका नाम करीमुद्दीन या कुछ और रखा गया। मैं इस्लाम धर्म की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। एक रोज मैंने उससे पूछा कि हिन्दू रिलिजन में जो स्टेटस था, क्या इस्लाम धर्म में जाने से आपका स्टेटस ऊंचा हो गया है। उसका जवाब था कि अगर हमने जूते ही खाने हैं, तो अपने हिन्दू धर्म में रहकर खाएंगे। अगर दूसरे धर्मों में भी कास्टिज्म है, तो हिन्दू धर्म को छोड़कर दूसरे धर्म में जाने की क्या जरूरत पड़ी है, और अगर किसी ने अपना रिलिजन चेंज किया है, तो उसे उन सुविधाओं को मांगने का कोई राइट नहीं है जो हिन्दू अनटचेबल को मिलती है।

मैं हिन्दू धर्म की कोई प्रशंसा नहीं करना

चाहता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दू धर्म की कुरीतियों के खिलाफ लड़ना है, तो अलग-अलग धर्मों के लोगों को इस विधेयक के द्वारा कुछ सुविधाएं दिलवाकर इस देश के अनटचेबल और डाउन-ट्राइडन को बांटने का काम नहीं करना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य आगे आए और हम सब मिलकर, प्रगतिशील लोग और अनटचेबल सब इकट्ठे होकर, हिन्दू धर्म की कमजोरियों के खिलाफ झंडा उठाएं और उनको दूर करें। हम सब जानते हैं कि मीनाक्षीपुरम् में क्या हुआ। जहां तक सिख रिलिजन का सवाल है, जो अछूत सिख बन गए थे, या बन रहे हैं, उस धर्म में भी उनके साथ वही व्यवहार होता है, जो हिन्दू धर्म में अछूतों के साथ होता है।

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** He has misunderstood. I did not talk about forcible conversion or induced conversions. I talked about the genuine conversions, out of the dictates of one's conscience. I talked about such conversions only. I am opposed to forcible conversions. And also, I did not say that there are conversions are because of defects in Hinduism. I did not say that. I have an open mind.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You have made your point.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** क्रिश्चियन का जो क्रिश्चियनिटी रेलिजन है, उसमें ब्रिटिश पीरियड से लेकर इस बीच में जो भी अनटचेबिलिटी कन्वर्ट हुए, उनके साथ क्रिश्चियन रेलिजन में भी वही व्यवहार होता है जो कि हिन्दू रेलिजन में अनटचेबिलिटी के साथ किया जाता है। अपना रेलिजन कन्वर्ट करने के बाद भी जो अनटचेबिलिटी हैं वे वहां पर इन्टरकास्ट मैरिज नहीं कर सकते हैं, चाहे वह इस्लाम धर्म हो, चाहे सिख धर्म हो या ईसाई धर्म हो। बाबा-साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने जहां एक तरफ अनटचेबिलिटी के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में इतने आर्टिकल्स रखे कि उनको क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए, वहां उन्होंने उसी कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह प्राविजन भी रखा कि जो भी लोग सोशली और एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड हैं उनको भी कुछ सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ आप अगर

कास्ट और रेलिजन के कन्वर्जन के हिसाब से चलेंगे तो उससे जो सर्वहारा वर्ग है उसको और भी कम-जोर करेगे। इसी आधार पर मैं इसका विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

जहाँ तक कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल्स का सम्बन्ध है, जिनका आपने भी हवाला दिया है, मैं भी आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली में चर्चा चल रही थी तब डा० अम्बेडकर का तर्क क्या था। अगर आप दूसरे धर्म में कन्वर्ट होने के बाद उन्हीं सुविधाओं को लेंगे तो कन्वर्जन से लाभ क्या हुआ? डा० अम्बेडकर ने, इन सुविधाओं को दिलाने के बाद, बौद्ध रेलिजन एडाप्ट कर लिया, वे बुधिस्ट बन गए परन्तु बुधिस्ट होने के बाद उन्होंने एक मूवमेंट चलाया कि हमें वही सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे साथ वही व्यवहार हो रहा है जो कि हिन्दू होने के समय हो रहा था। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका फायदा क्या है। बुधिस्टों ने कहा है कि उन्हें पोलिटिकल और इकोनोमिक रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए। फिर आप क्यों रेलिजन कन्वर्ट करने की बात करते हैं। हिन्दू रेलिजन ने किसी भी अन्य रेलिजन में कन्वर्ट करने से उन अगटचे-बिल्स के दुःख दर्द कम होने वाले नहीं है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि इसको आप वापिस लें। हालांकि मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक क्लासलेस सोसायटी बनाने की बात है, मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जिस दिन इस देश में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था समाप्त हो जाएगी, उसी दिन एक क्रांति पैदा होगी। आज चाहे सत्ताधारी दल हो या कोई अन्य राजनीतिक दल हो, सभी को रिजर्वेशन का घुन लग चुका है। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि जिस दिन इस देश में पोलिटिकल और इकोनोमिक आरक्षण समाप्त हो जाएगा, एक क्रांति पैदा होगी। ये प्रोलिटेरियट लोग, सर्वहारा वर्ग अपने हकों के लिए और बराबरी के लिए आगे बढ़ेगा। आज इस स्टेज पर मैं रिजर्वेशन का विरोध नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आरक्षण से इस देश का जो कमजोर

वर्ग है, उसमें डिस्पूनिटी पैदा हो गई है। यद्यपि सौ से अधिक एम० पी० इस प्रकार से चुनकर यहाँ पर आते हैं लेकिन आरक्षण का नतीजा यह है कि आजादी के बाद 36 सालों में सर्वहारा वर्ग का एक भी मूवमेंट नहीं चलाया जा सका। यहाँ पर सौ से अधिक एम० पी० अपने स्वार्थों में बंटकर रह जाते हैं और आज तक वे कोई भी सर्वहारा वर्ग की लड़ाई इस संसद में या संसद के बाहर नहीं लड़ पाए हैं।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति का अध्यादेश जो 1950 का है, वह अपनी जगह उचित है। यदि आप इसको खत्म करायेंगे तो मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स लोगों को सुविधायें मिल रही हैं, वे खत्म हो जायेंगी। उनको नहीं मिल पायेंगी। और ऊँची जाति के लोग इसका फायदा उठायेंगे। गरीब लोगों को, ट्राइबल्स को, अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को ये सुविधायें आप नहीं दिला पायेंगे।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री कुरियन जी ने कांस्टीट्यूशन (शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट) आर्डर (अमेंडमेंट) बिल पेश किया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। संविधान के निर्माता, डा० अम्बेडकर, के समय में बहुत गहराई से मनन करके इसका प्रावधान किया गया था।

हमारे माननीय मित्र ने संविधान के आर्टिकल 15 और 25 का हवाला दिया है। जिसके अन्दर समान अधिकार दिए गए हैं। इस देश के हर नागरिक को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हैं। उस व्यक्ति को पढ़ने, तरक्की करने, नौकरी पाने आदि के बराबर अधिकार दिए गए हैं। फिर संविधान के निर्माताओं ने बराबर के अधिकार देने के बाद भी यह सोचा कि कुछ ऐसे वर्ग भी हैं, जैसे अनु-

सूचित जाति और जनजाति, जिनका ऊंचे धराने के लोग तिरस्कार करते हैं। उनके लिए प्रायश्चित्त करें और प्रायश्चित्त करके संविधान की धारा 15 और 25 के खिलाफ रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था की है। संविधान में दस साल का प्रावधान किया गया और यह कहा गया कि इन दस सालों में हम अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार कर देंगे। परन्तु हम सुधार नहीं कर सके हैं। दस वर्ष के बाद फिर दस वर्ष और फिर दस वर्ष के बाद दस वर्ष का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस प्रकार हम अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लिए रिजर्वेशन बढ़ा रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी हम अनुसूचित जाति के और जनजाति के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। सामाजिक प्रगति की ओर देखा जाए तो आज भी देश के अन्दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन लोगों को कुएं से पीने का पानी नहीं लेने दिया जाता है। हिंदू लोग उनको पानी नहीं पीने देते हैं। स्थिति यह नहीं है अपने देश के अन्दर सवर्ण ही शेड्यूल्ड कास्टों में शादी कर देते हैं, लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट सवर्णों में शादी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

**श्री रामलाल राही :** बराबर की बात हुई।

**श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** यह बराबर की बात नहीं हुई। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमने स्मॉल स्केल मार्जिनल फार्मर्स की स्कीम, आई० आर० डी० की स्कीम, एन० आर० ई० पी० की स्कीम के तहत शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है। उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

आज इनकी स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि जब चुनाव होते हैं, पंचायत समिति के चुनाव होते हैं, या जिला परिषद के चुनाव होते हैं, तो उन चुनावों में सरपंच के लिए खड़े होने की स्थिति में वे नहीं हैं। वे पंचायत समिति के प्रधान नहीं बन सकते। हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर देखा जाए, तो कितने प्रधान पंचायत समितियों के इन लोगों

में से हैं। प्रमुख, जिला परिषद वे नहीं हो सकते। अगर वे इन जगहों के लिए फाइट करना चाहें, तो नहीं कर सकते। इस प्रकार की कमजोर स्थिति आज भी इनकी है। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, तो अभी तक वे तरक्की नहीं कर सके हैं और इनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए जो प्रोविजन बनाए गए हैं, वे ठीक हैं।

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि अनुसूचित जातियों के जो लोग हैं, वे कन्वर्ट होकर इस्लाम धर्म को अंगीकार क्यों करते हैं? क्यों ये क्रिश्चियन हो जाते हैं और क्यों ये बौद्ध हो जाते हैं। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि उनको वहां भी वही लाभ मिलना चाहिए, मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि वह लाभ उनको वहां पर नहीं मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि इस्लाम यह मानता है कि हम सब बराबर हैं। वह कहता है कि इस्लाम के अन्दर जो भी हैं, वे सब बराबर हैं और उनके यहां न कोई छूत है और न कोई अछूत है। इसी प्रकार से क्रिश्चियन धर्म भी इस प्रकार की चीज मानता है। वहां पर भी सबका बराबरी का दर्जा है। अभी हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति है कि उनको वहां पर कोई पोजीशन नहीं मिलती, कोई प्रेस्टिज वहां पर नहीं मिलता और वहां भी उनकी तरक्की नहीं होती है। यह उनके सोचने की बात है और वे इसको सोचें कि जब ऐसी बात है तो फिर लोग कन्वर्ट क्यों होते हैं। हमारे यहां उनके लिए सब सुविधाएं हैं, हम उनकी तरक्की करना चाहते हैं, उनकी सामाजिक प्रगति करना चाहते हैं, राजनीतिक प्रगति करना चाहते हैं और हम पूरी तरह से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे तरक्की करें, तब भी वे क्यों कन्वर्ट होते हैं। दूसरे धर्मों में क्या आकर्षण है और हमारे धर्म में ऐसी कौन सी चीज है, जोकि दूसरे धर्मों में है। क्या हमारा धर्म यह नहीं कहता कि सत्य की ओर आकर्षित हो और क्या हमारा धर्म एक प्रकार का मानवीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाकर इनकी प्रगति का विकास नहीं करना चाहता। हमारे धर्म के अन्दर सत्य की ओर जाने की बात है, ब्रह्मचर्य, अपरिग्रह और सभी धर्मों के मूल सिद्धान्त हमारे धर्म के अन्दर हैं।

महात्मा गांधी ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप

से यह कहा था जबकि उनका लड़का हिन्दू से मुसलमान हो गया था। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि अगर मुसलमान हो, तो पक्का मुसलमान हो परन्तु वह पक्का मुसलमान नहीं हुआ और फिर वापस आकर उसको हिन्दू धर्म अपनाना पड़ा। अगर कोई हिन्दू मुसलमान होना चाहता है, तो पक्का मुसलमान हो, ईसाई होना चाहता है तो पक्का ईसाई हो और ऐसा हो जो धर्म पर अडिग रहे। ऐसे हिन्दू को हम पक्का मुसलमान कह सकते हैं, ऐसे हिन्दू को हम पक्का ईसाई कह सकते हैं और ऐसे हिन्दू को हम पक्का मानव कह सकते हैं। इस दृष्टिकोण से हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो इन लोगों के लिए सुविधाएं हैं, वे सुविधाएं हमें इन्हें देनी पड़ेंगी और उनका विकास करना पड़ेगा और इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र जो यह विधेयक लाए हैं, उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :** सभापति महोदय, प्रो० कूरियन जो संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक लाए हैं और इसमें जो मूल रूप से मांगें रखी गई हैं, मैं उनका विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि हरिजन, आदिवासी और जो निम्न स्तर के लोग हैं, समाज में जो दुर्बल वर्गों के लोग हैं, उनका सर्वांगीण विकास होने के लिए संविधान की प्रस्तावना में ही दिया हुआ है। समानता, एकता, न्याय और बंधुता, ये चार बातें संविधान की प्रस्तावना में आई हैं और सरकार को इसके तहत समाज के इन दुर्बल लोगों को ऊपर उठाना है और सबको सहायता देनी चाहिए और उसके लिए कोई धर्म परिवर्तन करने के बाद उसको छात्रवृत्ति दी जाए या अन्य सुविधाएं दी जाएं या अन्य प्रकार से आर्थिक सहायता देकर उनको आगे बढ़ाया जाए, यह न्यायोचित नहीं लगता है क्योंकि एक आदमी जो भारत में किसी भी जाति का सदस्य है, वह भारत का नागरिक है और उसकी जिस धर्म में आस्था है या

जिस पंथ के अन्तर्गत संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुसार उसको जो सुविधाएं मिली हुई हैं, उसके तहत वे सुविधाएं उसको मिलनी चाहिए।

17.00 hrs.

अगर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को यह दिखाई पड़ता है कि वह धर्म परिवर्तन कर लेगा और किसी दूसरे धर्म में चला जाएगा तो उसका स्तर ऊंचा होगा, या जो उसकी वर्तमान स्थिति है उससे उसकी स्थिति ऊपर उठेगी तो उसे कैसे हरिजन और आदिवासियों को मिलने वाली सुविधाएं मिल सकती हैं। अगर ऐसे धर्म परिवर्तन करने वाले हरिजनों को, आदिवासियों को या कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को हरिजन, आदिवासी, या कमजोर वर्ग का कहा जाए तो उससे तो अर्थ का अनर्थ हो जाएगा।

सारे देश में आज भी 42 करोड़ लोग निरक्षर हैं जो अभी भी अंगूठा लगाते हैं। वह लोग किसी खास धर्म में होने की वजह से ऐसे हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। यह तो सारे देश के लिए कलंक का विषय है। ऐसे वर्गों का जीवन-स्तर तो सरकार ही उठा सकती है। यह समस्या कंवर्शन से हल नहीं हो सकती है। कंवर्शन का विषय तो सारे देश के लिए एक बहुत ही विवाद का विषय बन गया था। फरवरी, 1981 में गृह राज्य मंत्री, श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना ने राज्य सभा में बतलाया था कि फरवरी से लेकर सितम्बर तक दो हजार हरिजन लोग धर्म परिवर्तन करके मुसलमान धर्म को स्वीकार कर चुके हैं। इतने लोगों ने धर्म परिवर्तन किया था। इसका मतलब यह नहीं हो सकता कि लोग धर्म परिवर्तन करते रहें और उनको सुविधाएं भी मिलती रहें।

आज बिहार का छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र हरिजन, आदिवासियों और गिरिजनों से भरा हुआ है। वहां 45 फीसदी आबादी इन लोगों की है। 10 हजार पांच सौ गांव समस्यामूलक हैं। आज 35 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी उन गांवों के लिए पेयजल की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। उन गांवों के लोगों को तीन-तीन, चार-चार किलोमीटर दूर से पानी

लाना पड़ता है और गंदा पानी पीना पड़ता है। इन क्षेत्रों में ईसाई मिशनरी बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं। हमारे रांची, हजारीबाग और गिरिडीह में सब जगह ईसाई मिशनरीज काम कर रहे हैं। इटली से, अमेरिका से और दूसरी बहुत सी जगहों से वहाँ ईसाई मिशनरीज आये हुए हैं। उन्होंने स्कूल और अस्पताल खोले हुए हैं। हर दो-दो किलोमीटर पर वहाँ के लोगों को अस्पताल और अन्य नाना प्रकार की सुविधाएँ दे रखी हैं। जो आदिवासी सुदूर क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, जहाँ पर कि उन पर शिक्षा और संस्कृति का प्रभाव है, उन्हें नाना प्रकार के दूसरे प्रलोभन दिए जाते हैं कि आपका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा उठेगा, नौकरी मिलेगी। वे सारे प्रलोभन के काम इन ईसाई मिशनरियों के द्वारा होते हैं।

लेकिन वस्तु-स्थिति यह है कि जितना भी हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए आवंटन होता है वह उन तक नहीं पहुँच पाता। चालाक लोग, ईसाई मिशनरीज, धर्म परिवर्तन करने वाले लोग बीच में सारा धन ले जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा कानूनी प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जितना पैसे का आवंटन हो वह उन तक पहुँचे। उन तक आवंटन न पहुँचने से बिहार में, मध्यप्रदेश के बस्तर क्षेत्र में, असम में, मिजोरम और नागालैण्ड में बहुत से लोग अपनी स्थिति से तंग आकर धर्म परिवर्तन कर गये हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में आज भी हरिजन और आदिवासियों की स्थिति वैसी है जैसी कि पहले थी। अगर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिलने वाला पैसा उनको चला जाए तो यह धर्म परिवर्तन की समस्या ही उत्पन्न न हो। इस पैसे को बीच में चालाक लोग, वेस्टेड इन्स्टिट्यूट वाले लोग हड़प कर जाते हैं। अगर इस तरह से चलता रहा तो सौ वर्षों में भी हरिजन और आदिवासी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। ऐसे चालाक लोग हरिजन और आदिवासियों के नाम से पहाड़ों पर जी रहे हैं। हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए जो राशि आवंटित की जाती है, अगर वह राशि निश्चित रूप से उन तक पहुँचाई जाए तो उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक हालत सुधरे और वे इस देश के सामान्य जन के साथ, आधुनिक विकास में कदम से कदम मिला-

कर आगे बढ़ सकें। अगर हरिजन और आदिवासियों के साथ अन्याय होता रहा तो यह धर्म परिवर्तन का सिलसिला बहुत ज़ोरों से आगे बढ़ेगा।

जिस समय देश आजाद हुआ था उस समय ईसाइयों की संख्या 83 लाख थी और आज कोई 3-4 करोड़ है। इसी तरह से और धर्मों को मानने वालों की संख्या भी 10-20 गुनी हो गई है। यह सब कन्वर्शन से ही हो रहा है और गवर्नमेंट से मिलने वाली शिक्षा की, पानी-बिजली की और अन्य तरह की आर्थिक उन्नति की सारी मदों का पैसा अधिक खर्च हो रहा है। इसकी न्यायिक जांच की जाए या आयोग बैठाया जाए तो पता लगेगा कि सारा पैसा डायबर्स हो रहा है। इसको रोकना होगा। कुरियन साहब ने अच्छा किया कि इस तरह से लोगों का ध्यान दिलाया है कि गरीब लोगों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए। देश में गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जाने वाले 70 फीसदी लोग हैं। ये गरीब आज खरीद-फरोख्त की चीज बन कर रह गए हैं। आज देश में 42 करोड़ लोग सिर्फ ठेपा मार रहे हैं। जहाँ चुनाव होता है वहाँ असामाजिक तत्व बोगस मतदान कराते हैं। इन लोगों को खरीद लिया जाता है। तो यह आजादी का फल है कि लोग अभी तक यह नहीं समझ रहे हैं कि वे भी लोकतंत्र में हिस्सेदार हैं।

Democracy is a government in which every one has one share.

37 वर्षों की आजादी में ढाई वर्ष छोड़कर देश आपके हाथ में रहा है। आपने क्या किया। हरिजन आदिवासियों के साथ क्या न्याय किया है आपने? पुलिस का जुल्म उन पर होता है और 10-20 हरिजनों की सामूहिक हत्याएँ हो जाती हैं। आपकी सरकार ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है जिन्होंने हत्या की है। मीनाक्षीपुरम, परमाकुड़ी, बेला, रामाथपुरम आदि जगहों पर 2000 लोगों ने धर्म परिवर्तन किया है। इसी तरह से अनेक जगहों पर, राजस्थान, बिहार, आदि जगहों पर भी धर्म परिवर्तन हुआ है। चाहे इस्लाम धर्म में हुआ हो या ईसाई धर्म में हुआ हो

या बौद्ध धर्म में हुआ है। वैसे बौद्ध धर्म मानने वालों की संख्या तो घटती जा रही है। एक-दो धर्मों में संख्या बढ़ रही है। धर्म परिवर्तन के बाद उनका फिर कोई मौलिक अधिकार नहीं बच जाता है कि हरिजनों के नाम पर मिलने वाली सुविधाओं का वे अपहरण करें या उसको हजम करें। सरकार को इस ओर कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और जांच-पड़ताल करनी चाहिए कि इस तरह से उनका हिस्सा न छीना जा सके। साथ ही साथ हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए धर्म परिवर्तन क्यों करना पड़ता है, क्योंकि 37 वर्षों के बाद भी उनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति ज्यों का त्यों है। जंगलों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों के लिए न पानी है, न अच्छा घर है, न शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है, न गांव तक पहुंचने के लिए सड़क बनाई गई है, न बिजली पहुंची है। इस परिस्थिति में वह धर्म परिवर्तन करने के लिए विवश होता है। आज रांची की माड़ा और अन्य कई योजनाएं सिर्फ कागजों पर चल रही हैं। नौकरशाही सब कुछ हजम करना चाहती है। इनके साथ पब्लिक व कुछ नेता लोग वहां अपना हिस्सा ले लेते हैं। इस तरह से 80 प्रतिशत पैसा इंजीनियर, बी० डी० ओ०, आदि आपस में बांट लेते हैं और बाकी 20 प्रतिशत पैसा हरिजनों को मिल पाता है। इसकी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिए और जो अधिकारी पकड़े जाएं उनको नेशनल सिक्क्यूरिटी एक्ट के तहत सजा मिलनी चाहिए और एक उदाहरण पेश करके भय का वातावरण बनाया जाना चाहिए। इसके बिना आगे के 50 वर्षों तक भी इनकी दशा सुधरने वाली नहीं है। इसके अलावा भाई-चारे की भावना को हृदयंगम करके उनको समान समझना होगा तभी ये सामाजिक बुराइयां खत्म हो सकती हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, कास्टीट्यूशन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स आर्डर अमेंडमेंट बिल—1980 का मैं विरोध करता हूं। जो लोग पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे हैं और जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, उनको समाज ह्यू दृष्टि से देखता है। और सोशली और रिली-

जीयसली बैकवर्ड हैं उनको फायदा करने के लिए कास्टीट्यूशन में प्रावधान किया गया है। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया गया है कि इनको दूसरी जातियों में जैसे मुस्लिम, क्रिश्चियन या बुद्धिज्म, जहां पर जात-पात का भेदभाव नहीं है, इनको कन्वर्ट किया जा सकता है। हिन्दुओं में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में ऐसे लोगों का कन्वर्सन और बाद में सहूलियतें देने का क्या प्रश्न पैदा होता है? इस बिल के द्वारा जो मांग की गई है, वह बिल्कुल ही गलत है। इसका कारण यह था कि हिन्दू धर्म में इस प्रकार के लोगों को आर्थिक सहूलियत नहीं मिलती थी; वे लोग हर क्षेत्र में दबे हुए थे। धार्मिक तौर पर उनको बराबर नहीं माना जाता था। इसलिए इन लोगों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए हमारे कास्टीट्यूशन में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया गया है। यहां कहा गया है कि भेदभाव नहीं बरतना चाहिए। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दीजिए जिससे उसमें जाति का नाम ही न हो, केवल इकौनामिक कंडीशन के ऊपर बैकवर्डनेस होनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है तो जितने मंडल तथा दूसरे आयोग हैं, सब समाप्त हो जाते हैं। इसके बाद एक ही चीज रह जायेगी कि जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से गिरे हुए हैं, वे एक ही जाति के हो जायेंगे। जाति और सम्प्रदाय की व्यवस्था समाप्त होकर ऐसी व्यवस्था बनेगी जिससे हम मजबूत होंगे और एकता के सूत्र में बंधेंगे। मंडल आयोग में ऐसी बड़ी-बड़ी और मजबूत जातियों को ले रहे हैं जो आर्थिक तौर पर समृद्ध हैं। ब्राह्मणों में भी ऐसे गरीब लोग हैं जो भिक्षा-वृत्ति करते हैं और जिनके पास खाने के लिए कुछ नहीं है। ऐसे गरीब राज-पूत भी हैं जो मजदूरी करके जीवन-निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। आपका एक ही दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिए। जो आर्थिक तौर से पिछड़े हुए हैं, उसको उन श्रेणी में लाइए जिससे जाति, धर्म और सम्प्रदाय की व्यवस्था समाप्त हो सके। तब न क्रिश्चियन, मुसलमान और सिख का सवाल पैदा होगा रोटी का प्रश्न ही मुख्य रूप से रह जायेगा। जब तक आप जाति और धर्म के नाम पर झगड़ा करते रहेंगे तब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायेगी। इस व्यवस्था को जमाना है तो निश्चित रूप से इन

विचारों पर सोचना पड़ेगा तभी यह व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से बैठ पायेगी।

संविधान की धारा 46 में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो दबे हुए हैं, उनको आर्थिक रूप से कैसे ऊपर उठाया जाए, क्या-क्या काम किए जाएं ताकि वे सोशली, इकोनोमिकली और एजुकेशनली ऊपर उठ सकें। यह सब उन लोगों के लिए है जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट के हैं, ट्राइबज के हैं, वीकर श्रेक्शंज के हैं। हमारे वर्मा साहब बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बात कह गए हैं। कह गए हैं कि तीस साल में कोई काम ही इनके लिए नहीं हुआ है या कोई भी काम इन तीस सालों में नहीं हुआ है। जितने कल कारखाने लगे हैं, रोजी रोटी के साधन लोगों को मिले हैं, लोग आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो मजबूत हुए हैं, वे सब काम कहां से हो गए हैं? क्या वी० जे० पी० ने कर दिए हैं? उसका तो कहीं नामोनिशान ही नहीं था। आपकी तो कोई आर्थिक पालिसी ही नहीं है। सिवाय उलटी-सीधी बात करने के, उनकी और कोई भंशा ही नहीं थी। जो काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं वही इस प्रकार की बातें करते हैं। काम का मतलब है गरीब लोगों को, मजदूरों को, किसानों को, पिछड़े हुए लोगों को, शीड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइबज को आगे बढ़ाया जाए और वह काम हम कर रहे हैं। उसके लिए हमने योजनाएं बनाई हैं। कांग्रेस ने ही तो ये योजनाएं बनाई हैं। आपने कहां और क्या योजना बनाई है? जितने काम हुए हैं कांग्रेस ने किए हैं। जिस तरह से कांग्रेस ने देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम इन 30-35 सालों में किया है इसकी दुनिया के इतिहास में कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। सोवियत यूनियन ने भी 30-35 सालों में इतना काम नहीं किया होगा जितना हमने कर दिखाया है। मैं जानता हूं कमियां हैं लेकिन उनको दूर करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि बैकवर्ड लोगों को, गरीबों को गरीबी की सतह से ऊपर ला सके, उनको आर्थिक रूप से सम्पन्न बना सके। हमें आगे बढ़ना है। लेकिन इन कमियों को ही आप देखते रहें और यह न देखें कि इस असे में क्या-क्या काम हुआ है तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि आपने अपनी आंखों पर काला चश्मा लगा रखा

है और आपको काला ही काला देखने की आवत हो गई है :

अब आप देखें कि कनवर्शन कहां हो रहे हैं, कहां से इनके समाचार आ रहे हैं? इसको भी रोका जाना चाहिये। बाहर से मिशनरीज आते हैं, बाहर अरब कंट्रीज से पैसा आता है जिसके बल पर पैसे के लालच में फंसा कर कनवर्ट कर लिया जाता है। यह एक अभिशाप है फिर चाहे कोई क्रिस्चियनी में कनवर्ट हो या मुस्लिम धर्म में हो। इस तरह की चीज नहीं होनी चाहिये।

कनवर्ट अगर राजी खुशी कोई होता है तो उस पर आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती है। अपने मन से मुस्लिम धर्म को अपनाना चाहता है तो कौन उसको मना करता है। लेकिन पांच हजार लोग एक साथ कनवर्ट हो जाएं, इसके पीछे कोई साजिश नजर आती है, कोई खास कारण नजर आता है। इस प्रकार की कनवर्शन सोसाइटी के माथे पर काला घब्बा है। वर्मा जी ने ठीक कहा है कि हम जो फायदा गरीब लोगों को देना चाहते हैं उसको दूसरे रास्ते से ये मिशनरीज ले जाती हैं। ईस्टर्न क्षेत्र में ज्यादातर ट्राइबल लोग रहते हैं, वह ट्राइबल एरिया है। उनको सब प्रकार की सहायता देने के प्रावधान हैं लेकिन उनको मिलते नहीं है, हमारी पार्टियों के लोग हों या अन्य पार्टियों के लोग हों, उनको उन सुविधाओं को दिला नहीं पाते हैं। इसका फायदा मिशनरीज के द्वारा उन ट्राइबलज को मिलता है। यह उचित नहीं है। सरकार के द्वारा वह फायदा उनको मिलना चाहिए, राजनीतिक दलों के द्वारा मिलना चाहिये। ऐसा होगा तब जाकर उनका विश्वास जमेगा कि हमारे देश के लोग, हमारे जन प्रतिनिधि हमारे क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले राजनीतिक दल हमारे लिए यह सब कर रहे हैं, हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बना रहे हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की तथा सहायताएं सरकार द्वारा मिलनी चाहिये तब कनवर्जन रुकेगा। मद्रास स्टेट में जिस प्रकार के कनवर्जन हो रहे हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट चुप बैठी हुई है इसके भयंकर दुष्परिणाम होंगे। अतः जहां पर भी ऐसी अव्यवस्थाएँ हैं वह गलत



है और भारत सरकार को उनको रोकना चाहिये।

माननीय कुरियन ने कहा कि अलग-अलग जातियों के लोग एक धर्म से दूसरे धर्म में कन्वर्जन करते हैं तो उनको सहूलियत दी जाय अन्यथा संविधान के संबंधित अनुच्छेद या डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन होता है। मैं उनको बताता हूँ हमने आर्टिकल 341 में इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया है कि जो लोग सोशली, ऐजूकेशनली, रिलीजियली बैकवर्ड हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है उनको इस प्रकार का रिजर्वेशन या आर्थिक सहायता दी जाएगी। इसलिये डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। और ऐसी व्यवस्थाएँ किसी धर्म में नहीं हैं। इसलिये जो लोग गरीबी की हालत में हैं उनको आर्थिक तौर पर मजबूत बनाने के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है। ज्यों ज्यों हमारी व्यवस्थाएँ मजबूत बनेगी उनका आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा। आज बहुत से ऐसे लोग अच्छी जगहों पर आ गये हैं, हमारी भारत सरकार ने उनके लिये जो भी योजनाएँ बनायी हैं चाहे ट्रेड, इंडस्ट्री, काटेज इंडस्ट्री में हो या और अन्य प्रकार की जो भी सुविधाएँ दी जा रही हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है। हो सकता है कि कहीं कोई अधिकारी बेईमान हो, मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ। मैं तो खुद कहता हूँ कि ऐसे अधिकारी के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, अन्यथा हमारी योजनाएँ सफल नहीं होंगी और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो गरीबों को ऊपर उठाना चाहती हैं वह काम पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। इसलिये जो अधिकारी दूसरे का हिस्सा हड़प जाता है, चाहे बैंक का हो या ब्लाक का, गरीबों की सबसिडी या सहायता में जो भी गड़बड़ करता है उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये।

इन्होंने आर्टिकल 25 के बारे में कहा है, हर एक आदमी अपना-अपना धर्म प्रोफेस करने के लिये आजाद है। कौन मना करता है? हमारे यहाँ तो पूरी आजादी है और सरकार किसी प्रकार का कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करेगी। फिर कन्वर्जन का कहां सवाल पैदा होता है? इसलिये जिन भावनाओं का इन्होंने जिक्र किया है वह ठीक नहीं है

और इससे गड़बड़ी पैदा हो सकती है समाज के अन्दर। इसलिये ऐसी भावनाओं को दूर रखना चाहिये। जो इन्होंने कहा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्दर से पैराग्राफ (3) डिलीट कर दिया जाय, यह तो खास तौर से रखा गया है और इसलिये रखा गया है कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं प्रेसीडेंट के आर्डिनेंस, आदेश द्वारा प्रसारित किया जायगा कि यह लोग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में आते हैं। उनको ऊपर उठाने की सारी व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं। अगर इसी को डिलीट कर दिया जाय तो सारी मंशा खत्म हो जायगी। इसलिये यह बात गलत है, और मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है हम सब धर्मों का आदर करते हैं, राज्य की तरफ से पूरी छूट है अपने धर्म को मानने की, अतः इस बिल को लाने की कोई आवश्यकता प्रकट नहीं होती है और वह अपने इस बिल को वापस ले लेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Sir, I must thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Private Members Bill, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment), 1980 which is initiated by Shri P.J. Kurien.

I congratulate and also welcome this Bill for the amendments which are to be considered carefully by the Government.

As far as these amendments are concerned, I would refer to Clause 2 (1) of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

"2. (1) In the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 paragraph 3 shall be omitted."

Paragraph 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 reads as follows :

"Notwithstanding anything contained

in paragraph 2, no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste."

Paragraph 2 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 states :

"2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the castes, races or tribes or parts of, or groups within, castes or tribes specified in Parts I to XVII of the Schedule to this Order shall, in relation to the States to which those parts respectively relate, be deemed to be Scheduled Castes so far as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in those parts of that Schedule".

But most of the Christians in Tamilnadu were converted from Scheduled Caste, unable to tolerate the atrocities committed on them, not only during the British regime but later also. Though they are converted Christians, they have been living in the same colony along with the Harijans. The Harijan Christians (SC) have not only been deprived of the rights of Scheduled Caste preference, but they have not been allowed to live along with higher caste people in the village. In Tamilnadu, there is an isolated colony in each and every village for Harijans. The Harijans have been isolated and made to live in a separate place that is called *chery* or Harijan colony. The Scheduled Caste Christians are living in the same *chery* or colony.

Why our Constitution provides preference to the Scheduled Castes is that they are not only weaker economically and educationally but also socially.

Our Constitution clearly says, "group within" as regards members thereof resident in the localities specified in relation to them in those parts of the Schedule.

The Scheduled Caste Christians are also living with the Harijans in the same locality. All of them have been treated in the same manner as Harijans not only in Tamil Nadu but in the entire country.

For example, in the year 1957 there was

a terrible communal clash in Tamil Nadu at Mudukalathur in Ramnad District. In those days the Congress ruled in Tamil Nadu. There were riots between Harijans and Thevars. Among the Harijans there was one Mr. Immanuel who was a converted Christian from Harijan, aged 40, and who was representing the Harijans ; he was brutally murdered. The said Immanuel was, as I said, a Scheduled Caste Christian and even a Scheduled Caste Christian has been treated as socially backward in the colony in entire Tamil Nadu. So, the Government must take up this matter very seriously. The Scheduled Caste Christians must be given all preferences as other Scheduled Castes. I would draw the attention of the House through you, Sir, to this fact that while giving preferences to this particular section of the people, there must be uniformity and there should not be any discrimination.

Sir, particularly in Tamil Nadu, the Scheduled Caste converted Christians have been treated as backward class and given preference in all fields as backward classes. This was introduced when our beloved DMK leader Dr. Kalainger Karunanidhi was in power in Tamil Nadu. The converted Adi Dravida Harijan Christians are included in the backward classes list. But the Central Government treats the same Scheduled Caste Christians as forward community.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That concession still continues to be there.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Yes, Sir. Our leader was seriously thinking further in this matter and he wanted to pass a legislation to give preference to Scheduled Caste Christians as other Scheduled Castes (Harijans). But unfortunately for the Scheduled Caste converted Christians in Tamil Nadu, the Congress Government at the Centre in the year 1976 vindictively dissolved our DMK Government. Otherwise, our leader would have included all the Scheduled Caste Christians in the Scheduled Castes list thus enabling them to get all preferences as Scheduled Castes.

This Bills seeks to delete the third paragraph proviso in Constitution Orders 19, 32, 64, 68 and 81. I request the Central Government to go through in detail and delete the

entire proviso so that it helps the converted Scheduled Caste people.

Last time during the debate on non-implementation of the Mandal Commission's Report, I had urged on the Government in the House that the Mandal Commission's Report must be implemented without any hesitation. If the Mandal Commission's Report is implemented, at least the Scheduled Caste Christians would enjoy the preference along with backward class people. I urge on the Government that the Mandal Commission's Report may be accepted and implemented without any delay.

Apart from all these pleadings, I would like to tell Prof. Kurien who has initiated this Bill that the Christians are divided into different categories. Most of the Members who spoke in this House have said that there is no caste in Christianity. There are different categories prevailing in Christianity—the Roman Catholic and the Protestant and particularly in Tamil Nadu, the Church of South India, C.S.I.

That is C.S.I. In the Roman Catholics also there are two sects—one is Lutheran and the other is Bendicost. Even among the Bendicosts, there are the Ceylon Bendicosts and Maranatha Bendicosts. The Scheduled Caste people converted themselves and embraced any one of these Christians. In Tamilnadu, Mr. Deputy-Speaker knows very well...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When they are converted into Christianity, they continue to have the caste appellation—whichever caste they held in the Hindu religion. For instance, the Nadar converted into Christian is called Nadar Christian....

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Yes, Nadar Christian and Mudaliar Christian.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Therefore, the caste system continues there also.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Yes, it continues there also. In Tamilnadu—Mr Deputy-Speaker knows very well—and particularly, in Madras, I draw the attention of this House that there are several English-medium Christian institutions—convent schools like Don Bosco Convent, Church Park Convent,

BINS Convent, Petes Convent, Good Shepherd Convent, etc. In these convent schools, the poor Hindu Harijans are not being given admission. The State Government and the Central Government cannot question them because these institutions have been running in the name of Christian religion and our Constitution gives all the protection in the Fundamental Rights that the minority religion should not be suppressed but encouraged. Therefore, these Christian institutions have not been following the Government policy of admitting the Scheduled Caste students. These institutions may say that some of the Harijan students were admitted in their convents. But if we take up the records, those who are coming from big Harijan officers like IAS and IPS, their wards may be admitted and the wonder is there are two Christian colleges in Madras. One is the Loyola College and the other is the Christian College. The Loyola College is run by the Roman Catholics and the Christian College is run by the Protestants. In Loyola College the Protestant Christians have not been admitted. Similarly, in the Christian College the Roman Catholic students have not been admitted....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : No ban on them.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : No ban on them. But the Roman Catholic students were not admitted in the Christian College....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : They do not go there.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Prof. Ranga knows very well. I am not equal to his experience. Even my age is not equal to his experience. He knows very well.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Our Prof. Ranga was only a Professor in the Pachaipapa's College and he was Professor to our Anna.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Yes, he was Professor of our beloved leader, Anna.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not gone to any Christian College.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : That is why

I emphasize. Even among the Christians, the Roman Catholic Students were not admitted into the Christian College and the Protestant students were not given admission in the Loyola College. Likewise, in the Christian converts, there is the discrimination and this discrimination should be avoided.

Most of the Members who spoke in this House, pleaded that even economically and educationally, those who are from the Scheduled Castes should not be given preference. But I urge through you that even if an IAS officer comes from the Scheduled Castes, though he is an IAS officer or an IPS officer, to whatever high post he has been elevated, they are still considered to be Scheduled Castes and are still considered as untouchables—not only in Tamilnadu but also in the entire India. That is why Dr. Ambedkar and others cleverly inserted Art 70 in the Fundamental Rights that 'untouchability' is abolished.

But, the preference is given in Chapters 16 and 17. That can be repealed. According to the jubilant mood of the Parliamentarians in due course, it can be repealed and the preference can be taken away.

Lastly, Sir, most of the Members spoke that all the people from the Scheduled Castes are still not only socially but also educationally and economically backward. Our Babu Jagjivan Ram, for the past forty years, was a Minister. During the Janata period, when he was Defence Minister, once he opened a statue of Dr. Sampurnanand. The highest caste people considered the opening of the statue by the Defence Minister. And all the higher caste people combined together and they thought over this matter that the untouchable man should not open the statue. He opened the statue but they still imposed on the statue that it was a *theettu* in Tamil and, subsequently, all the orthodox people took water from the Ganges river and poured it on that statue and cleaned it. They thought that the sin already committed has been washed away after this.

Suppose a person commits an offence under the Untouchability Offences Act 1955, he will be prosecuted under that Act. He opened the statue. And deliberately all the or-

thodox people joined together and took water from the Ganges river and washed the statue. Why the Government took no action against those orthodox people when the offence fell under the Untouchability Offences Act. Sir, it is a shame to say that in this House. Therefore, whether it be a Congress or any other Government that comes to power, as long as this community is prevalent in this country, the untouchability can not be taken away. Being a Member of Parliament with more than 100 Members from the Scheduled Castes we are not united together and we are still depending on so many parties. When we come to the House we feel what a type of untouchability is imposed against us. Lastly, I want to say that we have been given the identity cards. One day I was travelling with my identity card in a train. The T.T.R. asked me where was the identity card of mine. For the first time I showed him that identity card bearing my name Shri T. Nagaratnam and the letters S.C. put in the bracket. The TTR wanted to clarify that from me ; he wanted to know what was the indication of the letters 'S.C.' to which I replied 'Supreme Court'. Is it the way of putting at the end after my name T. Nagaratnam—S.C. in bracket ? Do all the Members in this House put in after their name the words like 'Chari, Brahma, Iyengar and Shastri ? But, the Government imposes against all the harijan M.Ps to put in the words S.C. after their names. After my name Shri T. Nagaratnam and Shri C.T. Dhandapani, the words S.C. in bracket appear in the identity cards. At least these may be got removed from our identity cards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You mean it was so in the past.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : If you want I can show my identity card to you. Please see. It is very ridiculous to see that with 'T. Nagaratnam (Sriperumbudur) with S.C. in the bracket.'

PROF. N.G. RANGA : The words S.C. can be removed from there.

श्री रामलाल राही : पालियामेंट का जितना लिट्टेचर छपा है, जिसमें हम लोगों के नाम लिखे हैं, उनमें सभी में लिखा है अनुसूचित जाति, जन जाति या अंग्रेजी में एस० सी०, एस० टी० ।

**SHRI T. NAGARATNAM :** Therefore, I request that it should be deleted from the identity cards. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, knows that unidentified dog can be taken away by the municipal authorities and if a token is tied on the neck of the dog then only the dog can be identified as to who is the owner of the dog. Similarly, on the identification cards after the name of the member the alphabets S.C. have been added. These should be deleted. Sir, this Bill has been welcomed by almost....

**SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) :** Sir, I want to submit that it is not a violation of the fundamental right enshrined in the Constitution by differentiating like this and insult the members. I think it is also not compatible with the rules of the House. We want that the Chair should assure the House that it will be immediately removed.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** I have already suggested that our Secretariat should look into this and remove it.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think this has not been brought to the notice of the House by any other member earlier. It is for the first time that Mr. Nagratnam has brought it to the notice of the House. It is a good thing that he has brought it to the notice of the Government and, I am sure, the Government will take action on it.

**SHRI NAGARATNAM :** Sir, this Bill has been welcomed by most of the members. Most of these converted Christians have been converted from Scheduled Castes—Adi Dravida Christians, Mudaliar Christians, Naidu Christians, etc. They are living with harijans and, therefore, they should not be deprived of the rights which are given to Scheduled Castes. So, this amendment should be considered carefully and accepted by the Government. I conclude.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Hon. Members we started discussion on this Bill at 3.40 p.m. Two hours had been allotted. It is now 5.50 p.m. Already two hours are over. I would like to know the sense of the House about extending the time. There are still many Members who want to speak.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :**  
The time should be extended by one hour.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** All right. Now, Mr. Panika...

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रोबर्टसगंज) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) आदेश (संशोधन) विधेयक, जो सदन में प्रो० पी० जे० कुरियन द्वारा प्रस्तुत है, उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

यह बात सही है कि हमारे लायक दोस्त श्री कुरियन ने बिल प्रस्तुत करते समय बहुत ही अच्छे ढंग से अपनी बातों को रखा है लेकिन जो तर्क उन्होंने दिये हैं, वे उल्टे उनके विरुद्ध पड़ गये। उन्होंने संविधान की आर्टीकल 46, 25 और 15 आदि का हवाला दिया। आप यह देखें कि इनके जो बुनियादी अर्थ हैं, तो शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो विशेष व्यवस्थाएं हैं, वे स्वयं समाप्त हो जाती हैं अगर इनकी बातों को मान लिया जाए। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इसकी जगह पर शासन द्वारा पिछले कई वर्षों से जो शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स (एमेंडमेंट) बिल प्रस्तावित है और एक बार तो इस सदन में प्रस्तुत भी किया गया था लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से उसे वापस ले लिया गया था, उस बिल को अगर ये लाए होते तो मैं उसका कट्टर समर्थक होता।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 35 वर्ष हमारी आजादी को हो गये हैं लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी शोड्यूल्ड जातियां हैं, जो कि एक स्टेट में शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं लेकिन दूसरी स्टेट में जनरल हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। हमारी एक 'पनिका' जाति है। उत्तर प्रदेश में वह शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट है लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के आठ जिलों में वह शोड्यूल्ड ट्राइब है और बाकी जिलों में वह जनरल है और बिहार और उड़ीसा में तो वह जनरल ही है। इसकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है और आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से वह बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है। इस तरह से शोड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और

शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की जातियों का कोई राशनेल नहीं है। यही नहीं बल्कि कुछ जातियों के नाम अशुद्ध हैं। जो ट्राइब्स हैं, उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट दिखाया हुआ है और इस तरह से बहुत सी गड़-बड़ियाँ हैं और इनको ठीक करने के लिए माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने प्रयास भी किया है और कई बार राज्यों को कहा भी है लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारें इनसे सहयोग नहीं कर रही हैं और वे बहुत समय से नाम नहीं भेज रही हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इनकी लिस्ट राज्य सरकारों से मंगवाँ और अगले बजट सेशन में दस तरह के बिल को प्रस्तुत करके हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के विकास के रास्ते को प्रशस्त करें।

यही नहीं, 1976 में एक एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन बिल पास हुआ था और उसका बड़ा ही अच्छा मोटिव था और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उससे काफी राज्यों में हमारी संख्या बढ़ गई लेकिन कुछ राज्यों ने उस बिल के पास होने के बावजूद भी उनको मान्यता नहीं दी। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ गया था और वहाँ पर मैंने डी० एम० से कहा कि हमको सर्टीफिकेट देना चाहिए क्योंकि एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन बिल पास हो गया है। पूरे प्रदेश में वे शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं, इसलिए सर्टीफिकेट मिलना चाहिए। इसी संदर्भ में मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन बिल लागू न होने के कारण एसेम्बली का एक चुनाव अवैध घोषित कर दिया गया। एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ने जो गौड़ जाति का था, उसने पचाँ भरा लेकिन डी० एम० ने उस पचाँ को खारिज कर दिया और यह कहा कि इस जिले में यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट नहीं है। हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह मामला गया और फिर सारा चुनाव ही अवैध घोषित कर दिया था। तो मेरा कहना है कि जब एक प्रदेश में ऐसा हो गया, तो कोई कारण नहीं कि और राज्यों में यह न हो। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह आशवासन चाहता हूँ कि यह जो एरिया रेस्ट्रिक्शन बिल है, इस पर कार्य किया जाएगा।

अभी वर्मा साहब और दूसरे साथी बोल रहे

थे कि शासन की तरफ से जो सुविधा दी जाती है, वे निश्चित रूप से दूरदराज इलाकों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को दूरदराज इलाकों में नहीं पहुँच रही हैं। इसलिए सदन का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि ये सुविधाएँ उन्हें दिलाएँ। इसमें पार्टी और पोलिटिक्स का कोई सवाल नहीं है। हम सब चाहते हैं कि उनको ऊपर उठाया जाए और हमारे देश की प्रधानमंत्री ने उनके उत्थान के लिए काफी पिया है और हमारी सरकार बहुत कुछ कर रही है लेकिन अभी तक जो सोशल बैकवर्डनेस है, वह नहीं गई है और अभी भी अनटचेबिलिटी अपनाई जाती है। कई लोग कह रहे हैं कि जो अनटचेबिलिटी है, उसको संविधान ने दूर कर दिया है, लेकिन अनटचेबिलिटी के नये-नये स्रोत निकलते आ रहे हैं।

पहले तो यह जाति की बात थी, अब यह बात उस जाति से निकलकर अन्य जातियों में भी व्यवहार में आ गई है। आज हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य है कि हम इस भावना को दूर करें। जब तक यह भावना दूर नहीं होगी तब तक इस बिल से भी काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

हमारे देश में सिखों में तो जातिवाद है, लेकिन क्रिश्चियंस और मुसलमानों में जातिवाद नहीं है। आखिरकार हमारे देश में जो इतने लोग मुसलमान बने वह हिन्दुओं के कठोरपन के कारण और मध्यकाल के हमारे शासकों के व्यवहार के कारण ही बने। लेकिन मुसलमानों में जातिवाद का कोई भाव नहीं है। अगर हम निश्चित तौर से अपने यहाँ से जातिवाद की व्यवस्था समाप्त कर दें तो जो हमारा उद्देश्य है कि हम शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की सहायता करें, जो इस देश में पददलित रहे हैं, उनका विकास हो, उसको हम पूरा कर सकते हैं।

महात्मा गांधी और आचार्य विनोबा जी ने सर्व धर्म समन्वय की बात कही थी। अगर हम यह बिल पास करते हैं तो जो महात्मा गांधी और विनोबा जी ने बात कही थी कि हम लोगों में कोई जाति और धर्म का भेद नहीं हो, वह बात पूरी नहीं

होती है। हमारे विनोदा जी तो सारे धर्मों की बात जानते थे। उन धर्मों की मुख्य-मुख्य बातों का उन्हें विस्तार से ज्ञान था। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जो देश में राष्ट्रीय भावना है, उसको देखते हुए यह बिल पास करने की जरूरत नहीं है। अतः मैं अपने सहयोगी से अपील करूँगा कि वे यह बिल वापस ले लें।

इस अवसर पर मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी से भी आग्रह करूँगा कि वे ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनायें जिससे कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कोई समस्या ही न रहे। आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि इन जातियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन के बाद भी कोटा पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए हमने 18 परसेंट और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए साढ़े सात परसेंट का रिजर्व्ड कोटा रखा हुआ है। हमारी क्लास वन की नौकरियों में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स का चार परसेंट और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स का एक परसेंट भी कोटा पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। यही अवस्था द्वितीय, तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी की पोस्टों में भी है। हमारे कांस्टीच्युशन में यह व्यवस्था है कि हम निश्चित समय तक इन जातियों को समान स्तर पर लाभ की व्यवस्था करेंगे। आपके ऐसा न करने से आज इन जातियों के लोग दूसरी जातियों के कोष का भाजन बन रहे हैं। आपने इन जातियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन का तीन बार समय बढ़ाया है। और कितनी बार आप समय बढ़ाते रहेंगे। इसलिए मेरी आपसे मांग है कि आप शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के उत्थान के लिए एक टाईम-ब्रूण्ड प्रोग्राम बनाइये और उसको समान स्तर पर लाइये। इससे ही देश में एकता का भावना जागेगी।

आज जो देश में जातीय दंगे हो रहे हैं वह इसी कारण से हो रहे हैं कि दूसरी जाति के लोगों के दिमाग में यह है कि सारा लाभ इन शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को ही दिया जा रहा है। जबकि वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की जो मंशा थी हम उसके अनुरूप भी इन लोगों को लाभ नहीं दे पा रहे हैं।

हम अपने संविधान के अनुसार सबको समता का अधिकार दिए हुए हैं लेकिन सबको समता का अधिकार तब तक प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि सभी का आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से समान स्तर नहीं होता। इसलिए हमें उन्हें समान स्तर प्रदान करना होगा। केवल समान अवसर का अधिकार दे देने से समान अवसर प्राप्त नहीं हो जाते।

आपको शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इन जातियों को समान अवसर प्रदान करने होंगे। आप ट्राइबल एरियाज में पब्लिक स्कूल खोलें, हरिजनों के लिए पब्लिक स्कूल खोलें। अपने शिक्षालयों में हम उन्हें समान अवसर प्रदान करें। अगर बुनियादी तौर से समानता न हो, एजुकेशन में समानता न हो, तो कैसे समान स्तर आ सकता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सभी के लिए एक समान शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए तभी सभी का एक समान विकास हो सकता है। जब तक बुनियादी सुविधा इन जातियों को नहीं मिलेगी तब तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में समान स्तर लाने की बात व्यर्थ ही होगी।

अन्त में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो समाज में भावना जाग रही है, उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने के लिए आप कोई रास्ता अपनाएं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए पुनः अपने लायक मित्र से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस बिल को वापस ले लें।

17.55 hrs.

### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Articles 60 and 159)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR  
(Hamirpur) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I introduce the Bill.

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Amendment of Articles 94 and 179)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I introduce the Bill.

17.58 hrs.

OILFIELDS (REGULATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT  
BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up Legislative Business. Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Oilfields (Regulation and Develop-

ment) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.”

Royalty is payable on the crude oil produced and the rate of royalty on the crude oil produced in the country is fixed under the Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. Under this Act, the Central Government shall not—

(a) fix the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral oil so as to exceed 20% of the sale price of the mineral oil at the oil field, or the oil well-head as the case may be,

Or

(b) enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral oil more than once during any period of 4 years.

The last revision in the rate of royalty was effected from 1st April, 1981 when the rate of royalty on the crude was enhanced from Rs. 42 per metric tonne to Rs. 61 per metric tonne. The rate as per the present provisions of the Act cannot be revised before 1st April, 1985.

The Governments of Assam and Gujarat have been representing for the revision in the rate of royalty. As the power of the Central Government to enhance the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral oil is subject to the condition that it cannot be revised more than once during any period of 4 years, it is proposed to modify the relevant provisions of the Act so as to facilitate the Central Government to enhance by revision the rate of royalty after an interval of three years.

It is also proposed to avail of the opportunity to amend Section 10 of the Act relating to the laying of rules in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

The Oil Fields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1983, seeks to achieve the above objectives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :



"That the Bill further to amend the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

Now Shri M.M. Lawrence.

18.00 hrs.

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) :** I oppose the amendment, because the Government wants to acquire sweeping powers under this amendment. In general, Government have rule-making powers, but in the case of oilfields, there is a special situation. The workers engaged in extraction of mineral oils are always treated separately, because of the rigours of their task. Hence, there must be circumspection while framing rules. I cite one instance which will show the necessity of such circumspection. The Government nationalized the Assam Oil Company operating at Digboi. It separated the refinery and marketing portions, and handed them over to Indian Oil Corporation. The drilling part has been handed over to the Oil India Ltd., a company which is based in Duliagan. But both these companies function from the same land leased to the Assam Oil Company. Therefore, both these companies come under the Mines Act, while the Factories Act also applies in respect of Indian Oil Corporation.

The Assam Oil Company was in the habit of engaging a large number of contract workers for the purpose of running its day-to-day business in perennial nature of jobs. The mine workers union is the only registered union of contract labourers in both these concerns. According to the earlier practice, contractors used to serve both in drilling as well as in refinery and marketing sections.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** This does not come under the mines.

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** Let me complete my speech. I want to highlight some points.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** You are welcome.

**SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :** The same

practice is being continued every day. But the Indian Oil Corporations Management is refusing to negotiate with this Mineral Workers Unions. Similarly, Oil India Ltd. is also not settling their demands so far as the permanent employees are concerned ; they are being deprived of the wages very recently settled in the Indian Oil Corporation. We have no picture as to what emoluments the Oil India Ltd. is paying to its workers and whether it is at par with the O.N.G.C. workers who are similarly engaged in extraction of oil. The question of this contract labour was taken up with the Joint Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) but this could not be settled because of the recalcitrant attitude of the Indian Oil Corporation and its workers have to resort to strike.

I, therefore, take this opportunity to urge the government to settle the demands of the contract labour as well as the erstwhile employees of Assam Oil Company so that no discriminatory treatment is meted out to them.

The service conditions of the workers of erstwhile Assam Oil Company should also be brought at par with the workers of Indian Oil Corporation so that the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' can be upheld. The contract labourers who are engaged in perennial or similar nature of job under the principal employer should also be given the benefits as provided for under Section 25(2)(V)(a) of Contract Labours (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971. With these words, I conclude my speech.

**श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :** उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल में रायल्टी की अवधि चार की जगह तीन बरस करने के लिए कहा है, यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रायल्टी का निर्णय आप किस आधार पर करते हैं। आपको याद होगा कि नागालैण्ड में खोज करने की बात कही गई थी। वहाँ राज्य सरकार ने स्वामित्व का प्रश्न उठाया था। वह भी रायल्टी से जुड़ा हुआ है। जब आप तीन वर्ष की बात करते हैं तो उस तरह रायल्टी बढ़ जाएगी और कहीं कम भी हो सकती है, ऐसा आपने कहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस रायल्टी का जो निर्णय किया जाता है,

इसकी पद्धति में तबदीली होनी चाहिए जिससे राज्यों को भी जायज हिस्सा मिल सके। छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का टारगेट था 6541.72 करोड़, वह सरपास होकर 6770 करोड़ हो गया। आपने जो लक्ष्य तय किया है उसकी पूर्ति में नये बेसिन में खोज हुई है। आफशोर के कुछ इलाके हैं जहां पर पेट्रोल की खोज हुई है। नार्थ ईस्ट में, लक्ष द्वीप में, अंडमान आदि में खनिज तेल की खोज के सक्रिय प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए। एक करोड़ टन हम आज बाहर से मंगाते हैं। अगर हमने यहीं अपने देश में सक्रिय प्रयास किए तो उससे स्थिति सुधरेगी। रायल्टी तो आप बढ़ाएं लेकिन साथ-साथ देखें कि प्रोडक्शन कैसे हमारे देश में बढ़ सकती है। अगर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ती है और पेट्रोल, खनिज तेल आदि अधिक मात्रा में हमारे देश में उपलब्ध होगा और हमें विदेशों पर कम निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा तब निश्चित रूप से उद्योगों और कृषि को भी इससे बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलेगा, देश समृद्ध होगा, सम्पन्न होगा।

**श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी (मेहसाना) :** बहुत विलम्ब से यह बिल यहां लाया गया है। और यह अधूरा बिल है। चार साल के बाद रायल्टी जो बढ़ाई जाती थी या उस पर विचार किया जाता था, अब तीन साल के बाद किया जाएगा, तब उसमें फेरबदल किया जाएगा। लेकिन आप देखें कि 1976 के बाद 1980 में इसकी अवधि पूरी होती थी तो 1980 में रायल्टी की दर बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए थी जब चार साल पूरे होते थे लेकिन इस दर को अप्रैल 1981 में जाकर बढ़ाया गया। तीन चार मास बाद यह दर बढ़ाई गई। बीस परसेंट के हिसाब से आपको रायल्टी राज्यों को देनी पड़ती है अगर आपने समय पर इसको बढ़ाया होता तो सितम्बर 1981 में क्रूड का भाव 305 के बजाय 1982 के हिसाब से आपको देना होता। इससे राज्यों को ज्यादा मिलता। दुनिया के देश इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि खनिज सम्पत्ति राज्य सरकारों की सम्पत्ति है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने भी 1962 में इस बात को स्वीकार किया था। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि रायल्टी की बात जब आएगी तब राज्यों से सम्पर्क किया

जाएगा। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। अवधि समाप्त होने पर भी इसकी दर को रिवाइज नहीं किया जाता है। भाव ठहराने की पद्धति आपकी खुद की पद्धति है। इस सम्बन्ध में आपने कोई नियम नहीं बनाए हैं। 1962 के बाद 1966 में चार साल के बाद आपको इसको बढ़ाना था लेकिन आपने 1968 में जाकर इसको बढ़ाया, यानी दो साल की आपने इसमें देरी की। इसके बाद 1972 में जो एवार्ड दिया गया उसमें सात साल की अवधि रखी गई थी। उसके बाद जब बहुत हल्ला हुआ तो चार साल के बाद 1976 में जाकर आपने इसको बढ़ाया। यह जो देरी की जाती है यह ठीक नहीं है। सदन के अन्दर और बाहर सभी सदस्यों ने, राज्य सरकारों ने, प्रजा-तंत्रीय संगठनों ने बार-बार सरकार का इस ओर ध्यान खींचा है और हर बार हमको आश्वासन यह दिया गया है कि यह मामला विचाराधीन है। इन आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी आज इस सत्र के आखिरी दिन छः बजे आप इसको यहां ला रहे हैं। फिर भी मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। आपने तीन साल के बाद इसमें फेरबदल करने की बात कही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह हर साल क्यों नहीं होना चाहिये। हर चीज के जब भाव हर साल बढ़ाए जाते हैं और दूसरी चीजों के भाव दिन पर दिन बढ़ते हैं जैसे रेलवे फ्रेट, पोस्टेज दिन-पर-दिन बढ़ते हैं तो इसकी दर हर साल क्यों नहीं बढ़नी चाहिये, क्यों यह रिवाइज नहीं होनी चाहिये। काटन के लिए आप हर साल रिवाइज्ड स्पोर्ट्स प्राइस की घोषणा करते हैं। रायल्टी के बारे में तीन साल की अवधि आप क्यों रख रहे हैं। राज्य अलग नहीं है। वे भी भारत का हिस्सा हैं। हमारी धरती के अंग हैं। आपको ज्यादा लाभ होता है तो आप उनको क्यों ज्यादा नहीं देना चाहते हैं। तीन साल के बाद क्यों देना चाहते हैं, हर साल इसमें फेरबदल क्यों नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

रायल्टी तय करने का जो तरीका है अलग-अलग समय पर अलग-अलग प्रकार से इसको तय किया जाता है। इसको भी नियमित किया जाना चाहिये। क्रूड से पेट्रोल, कैरोसीन, नेफ्ता आदि सब निकालने के बाद जो कचरा बचता है जिसको

अर्ध० एफ० ओ० कहते हैं, इसका भाव दो हजार प्रति टन पर राज्यों के बिजली बोर्डों और दूसरे उद्योगों को दिया जाता है। जबकि रायल्टी के संदर्भ में इसका भाव 305 रुपये तय किया गया था, बाद में सितम्बर में इसको बढ़ाकर 1182 किया गया। लेने का एक तरीका और देने का दूसरा तरीका, यह ठीक नहीं है। जैन मन्दिरों में देव को घी चढ़ाने के लिए बोली बोली जाती है।

जैन मन्दिरों में लोग 2 टन, 5 टन, 10 टन घी बोलते हैं, सुनकर आश्चर्य होता है। बाजार भाव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय का 100 रु० है तो बोली में 2, ढाई रु० टन का घी माना जाता है। पेट्रोल, तेल, नैपथा निकालकर जो कचड़ा बचता है उसका 2,000 रु० लिया जाता है। गैस जो निकलती है 1965 में हमारे जाने-माने अर्थशास्त्री श्री वी० के० आर० बी० राव ने हिसाब लगाकर बताया था कि 76 रु० प्रति टन इसका भाव होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज गैस जो तेल के साथ मिलती है उसका भाव 2,500 रु० मांगा जा रहा है। तो बेचने का भाव अलग और रायल्टी का भाव अलग। ऐसा क्यों? मैं मांग करता हूँ कि बिल में भी सुधार किया जाय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव दिया जाय। देने और लेने के बारे में जो अलग-अलग तरीके काम में लाये जाते हैं इसको नियमित किया जाय और अबधि निश्चित की जाय कि रायल्टी की दर भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भाव को देखते हुए तय की जाय करेगी।

कुएँ में क्रूड निकालने की अवधि निश्चित होती है। 15-20 साल में कुएँ में से क्रूड खत्म हो जाता है। अब तक 50 प्रतिशत तेल तो हमारे कुओं में से निकल चुका है। इसलिये अब तक निकाले गये क्रूड का भी पैसा रायल्टी का न देकर राज्यों के प्रति अन्याय किया जा रहा है। इसमें सुधार किया जाय और रिट्रास्पैक्टिव डेट से दिया जाय। 4 प्रतिशत जो सेल्स टैक्स मिलता था वह भी हमसे खींच लिया गया, जो मरामर गलत है। राज्यों के आज के साधन वैसे भी कम हैं, और जो हैं भी उनको कम किया जा रहा है। इस अन्याय को समाप्त किया जाय और हमारी रायल्टी की दर में

सुधार किया जाय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार भाव के साथ जोड़ा जाय। सितम्बर, 1981 में रेट बढ़ाया गया, वह अप्रैल 1981 से दिया जाय।

ओ० एन० जी० सी० को 1980-81 के मुकाबले में 1981-82 में 8 गुना मुनाफा हुआ है। उस मुनाफे का हिस्सा उन राज्यों को भी मिलना चाहिये जिससे कि आपको तेल मिलता है। उन राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति तब ठीक होगी मैं आशा करता हूँ कि रायल्टी की दरों में सुधार किया जायगा और राज्यों के प्रति न्याय किया जायगा।

जो मैंने सुझाव दिए हैं इनको एक नए संशोधन विधेयक के रूप में अगले सत्र में आप लाएं, यह मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रायल्टी के बारे में 4 साल के समय को घटा कर जो 3 साल रखा गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि रायल्टी का जो शेयर है स्टेटस को ही मिलना चाहिये, और 3 साल जो रखे हैं तो इस पिरियड के अन्दर ही रायल्टी तय करके जो भी शेयर स्टेटस का बनता है वह मिल जाना चाहिये।

जैसलमेर के अन्दर तेल की खुदाई के लिये...

श्री पी० शिव शंकर: अभी तो आपके पास तेल निकलना नहीं है और रायल्टी की बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: खुदाई का काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। गोठारू के अन्दर तेल का जो कुआँ खोदा गया उसमें एक साल लगा। यह रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है। जब पाकिस्तान के सुई और मारी स्थानों में गैस और पेट्रोल बड़ी तादाद में निकल रहा है तो इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि मशीनें 2, 3, 4 बढ़ाई जाएँ और कार्य तीव्र गति से किया जाये। जहाँ रोड्ज नहीं हैं, वहाँ हैलीकाप्टर द्वारा मशीनें भेजकर कार्य किया जाना चाहिए ताकि रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का विकास हो सके।

जब पाकिस्तान में इस तरह के डैजर्ट की खोज करके तेल, गैस और पेट्रोल निकल रहा है तो हमारे भी इसकी बहुत ज्यादा संभावना है। इसलिये पूरी ताकत और शक्ति लगाकर तेल निकालने की व्यवस्था की जाये। जब दूसरे कंट्रीज में डैजर्ट्स में इस प्रकार की सफलता हुई है तो यहां भी सफलता प्राप्त करने की बहुत संभावना है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am at a loss as to what exactly should I reply to the debate on this Bill but I thank the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. The amendment is a very simple amendment sought to be brought in 1948 Act reducing the period from four years to three years so that the royalty that is claimed by the States should be settled a little earlier. So it is for that purpose. So far as the other amendment in Section 10 is concerned, that is having regard to the Subordinate Legislation Committee recommendation that all the rules, etc. must be placed on the Table of the House. So, I thank the hon. Members. I have nothing more to say.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

That the Bill further to amend the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 be taken into consideration.

*The Motion was adopted.*

The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause—2 Amendment of Section 6A*

**SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY :** I beg to move :

Page 1,—

*for Clause 2 substitute*

'2. In section 6A of the Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Act), in clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (4), for the words "during any period of four years" the words "a year," shall be substituted.' (1)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall now put amendment No. 1 to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** There are no amendments to Clause 3. The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now the question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR :** I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item.

We will now take up Discussion under Rule 193. Of course, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will take more time. Other hon. Members will not take more than ten minutes. We must finish this discussion, including the reply of the Minister, today. All those members present now shall continue to remain here.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : It is confinement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dinner has been arranged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Do not announce it ; go straight to the dining room.

18.26 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA  
SABHA *Contd.*

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "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 21st December, 1983 agreed without any amendment to the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th December, 1983."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1983 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st December, 1983."

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES  
AMENDMENT BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1983, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

18.27 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT  
RE : IMPORT OF ANIMAL TALLOW

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I rise to initiate the discussion on the statement made by Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh, Minister of Commerce, on the 15th November. He is not here.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A.  
SANGMA) : I am here.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Who is going to answer the points raised by us in this debate ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : The Minister will reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Fine. I must also take objection...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can hear your voice from his room.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The room is no substitute for the Chamber.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** My objection is to the discussion being held so late, in view of the fact that the public will not be properly informed of our viewpoint. Of course, their point of view will come from the All India Radio at 8 O'clock in the morning, before the elections in the north India take place. They have tried to manipulate this discussion in such a way that the opposition point of view does not come. We have no alternative. We have... (Interruptions)

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आज पेपर में प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त करने के लिए यह दिसकशन कर रहे हैं ?

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : जनता को असलियत का पता लगना चाहिए ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Dr. Swamy, you know I was very helpful to you. I helped the quicker passage of the earlier Bill.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Please direct the All India Radio to cover our speech in full.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I cannot give a directive to the All India Radio.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Adulteration is a big business today in our country. Foodstuff is adulterated, milk is adulterated, edible oils, spice everything is adulterated. In fact, the adulteration fever has got so far today that even the information supplied in Parliament is adulterated, as I will show in a few minutes. But, of all adulteration, nothing has hurt the sentiments of the Indian people more than this particular tallow adulteration. The key thing is that the tallow adulteration affects all religious groups, because it depends upon the animal origin of the tallow. In fact, the first statement made against this tallow adulteration was by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, the Akali leader, on the 21st June, when he said that the beef tallow adulteration is equal to the sin if killing a cow. All religious groups are involved here; it is not only the Hindu community which is

exercised. But the Hindu community is 85 per cent of the Indian population and beef tallow has, naturally, exercised them very much. So, the people must really be told the truth.

Having gone through the whole gamut of adulteration, I would like to say that there is no such thing today which is a real good vegetarian.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** Why this broad spectrum of adulteration ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I will explain it just now. The whole gamut is so horrendous that today it is true to say that there is no such thing as *sudh* vegetarian, because there is this kind of animal tallow in adulteration, without our knowledge, taking place. Now I will give you an example. Recently, I was in Ahmedabad and I learnt something, which I find has also come in the form of a question in Parliament, and that is the use of animal rennet in things like pudding powder, in milk, in the making of dessert, even in ice cream and, most important of all, in the cheese, which is a very favourite dish, I would say, of the vegetarian. There is this question No. 355, answered on the 16th December 1983 in the Rajya Sabha. What does it say ? The question asked was :

“Whether it is a fact that rennet is extracted from the intestine of calf 16 days' old and how it is manufactured in India and abroad ?”

The Minister gives the reply :

The Minister is Rao Birendra Singh, who is not here. But I assume collective responsibility will hold and they will all be answerable. What is the answer ? He says that animal rennet is—they take a young calf usually 16 or 30 days old, cut it off, take out the forestomach and convert it into powder and it is imported in this country. By their own admission, the answer says, “Animal rennet is not manufactured in India and is being imported from abroad on Open General Licence.” This is their

own answer. And then they say, "Rennet is principally used for the manufacture of various types of cheese. In addition, it is also used for manufacture of pudding powder, for making dessert in milk and so on. This is the answer to Starred Question No. 355 on 16th December 1983. In the midst of this controversy where the Government is daily blaring in North India that 'we have banned all the tallow imports,' people are worried about this. About all extract of cow which is being used and animal rennet, the Minister answers clearly, 'Yes, we are using it'. How cruel it is to kill a 30-day old calf? And I was surprised to learn that even in Amul cheese in Gujarat, the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Dayanand Saraswati and so on, they use the cow rennet for making cheese. (*Interruptions*). We all know how catalytic it is. Whether it is gelatine, or cow rennet or otherwise, these are all cow products. Gelatine is used in ice-cream, gelatine is used in jelly, but that is also cow product. So, when we are talking of adulteration, it is not only tallow—the Government is trying to focus attention only on tallow because that is what they have caught at—but there are various other aspects of adulteration without the public knowing, which the Government is answerable for, and Government's own answer is there on record.

The present controversy has missed one issue and that is, I am sorry to say, the decline in national character that is exhibited by this. Some people from the Jain community recently met me and they say that one of the things that hurts them most is Sudh Jain—the Jain community is known for its steadfast commitment to vegetarianism and one blacksheep from their own community has done it, and it is one Jain only who has done it. If Bhatinda the owner, Mr. Mittal—his name is Dwaraka Das—has used beef tallow in vanaspati. So, the question is, here are Hindus with religious commitment who are doing this themselves with their eyes open, and this in fact, in my opinion, reflects a certain decline in national character which we should be worried about. I would like to know where I should point my finger; the accusing finger, where does it go? In a way I should not be pointing accusing fingers. In fact, I would say in this House, Mr. Pandey from

Basti was the one who raised the question first in a Short Notice Question, and Mr. V.P. Singh used that occasion to damn the Janata Party and said, it is the Janata Party which did it. Is it the Janata Party which did it? I would like to examine the exact fact, and when I am through Sir, you will know that the Minister in fact tried to mislead the country by doing propaganda against the Janata Government. Of course, I am not one who is going to say that we are angels or anything. In fact, I was surprised to see that somebody brought me a photograph of the Bhatinda Chemical and Vanaspati factory and the foundation-stone was laid by a man called Mr. Hitabhilashi, who is the President of the BJP in Punjab and this photograph is going to be published in two days' time in a magazine called *Probe* and you can see it. One can say, of course he was at that time a Janata Minister of Industries, but the vanaspati component of the Bhatinda Chemical and Vanaspati Factory is unauthorised. So, I am very much surprised how a Minister could go and inaugurate or lay a foundation-stone for a factory which is unauthorised from the beginning. Any way, as I say I would not be an angel in this and so we have not been caught napping also.

Yesterday, Shri Satish Agarwal brought the question of beef sticks being served by Air India. Why should it be? South Arabs, do they serve sausages? No, they do not and no international traffic is lost by that. Israel Air Line do not serve Pig or non-cocher as they call it. Why is it necessary for Air India to serve beef? There, I checked and I found during Janata rule they used to serve beef on the flights. According to cabin crew some Minister who later sat on dharna also used to find it quite delicious. (*Interruptions*). The cabin crew did not tell me the name of the Minister, otherwise I would have told you. Obviously, he used to go on flights frequently. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :**  
I do not think, I will have to reply.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I am doing this on my own. But this is just to put you on guard and then missiles are coming. (*Interruptions*) People want to know the truth. It is not so much who did it?

What is the truth ? Has it been stopped or not ? So, the Government's case if I am to go by what they said is as follows :

In April, 1978 Open General Licence No. 3/78 was issued giving general permission for import of raw materials and components by actual users if the items to be imported did not appear in the list of banned, restricted and canalised items incorporated in appendices 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 of the Import policy 1978-79. Animal tallow other than mutton tallow did not appear in these lists. Therefore, import could be made under OGL actual users.

This is the reply of the Government. In other words, Government's case is the following :

Because of Janata policy of 3rd April, 1978 beef tallow came to be imported under OGL. Prior to that only mutton tallow was being imported and it was canalised through the Government S.T.C. But that in June, 1981 the Government brought all tallow under the S.T.C. and, therefore whatever beef tallow came (this is the propaganda they are doing) was between 1978 and 1981. How much beef tallow came, Government is quiet and says as follows :

Somebody wanted to know this—Unstarred Question 1711 Lok Sabha answered on 2nd December, 1983. The question was—whether beef tallow was imported and how much ? The answer given by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was—statistics for import of beef tallow are not maintained separately.

This is false. It is not correct. In fact I will tell him how it is being maintained in his own Ministry. Anyway, the argument is that they do not know how much, but all that was imported between 1978 and 1981 and after that they brought out this new regulation, after which all the tallow was through S.T.C. and therefore, there was no question of beef tallow coming in. Of course, they say by way of abundant caution—from 1st of October, 1983 all tallow is banned. So, there is no question of its coming.

I now demolish the Government's case

step by step—first on statistics. It is entirely false to say that Government does not maintain separate statistics of beef tallow. In fact under the United Nations standard—International Trade Classification, which we adopted under the name of Revised International Trade Classification, the code number assigned to tallow was 411.3. This was asked in the question. The question asked was—whether beef tallow is being imported under such and such code number ? The Minister does not give an answer. The sub-category under this code is 411.3209 which is specifically for beef tallow. By elimination, it is clear it is beef tallow or bovine animal. Look at in dictionary. It means cows and buffalos. So, this is tallow. There is a separate classification and the data are available in a number of places. Government is not revealing it.

The Government is not revealing it. But if you look at the monthly bulletin of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence (Statistics) whose headquarters is in Calcutta and his publications are available in Parliament or if you look at the magazines like *Commerce*, it has given the amount of beef tallow that has been imported in the country. And I am surprised to see that the amount of beef tallow imported since, 1981, after the regulations came into effect, was almost three times as much as before. In fact, it was a total of almost 4 lakh tallow of which 2 lakh tallow was imported by private parties despite the regulations that they cannot import. So, therefore, to say "We in our times did not do this ; it did not happen" is false.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) :** Two lakh what-tonnes ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Thank you. 2 lakh tonnes. In my hurry to beat the time—deadline—sometimes I miss that word.

I am not suggesting that tallow was not imported during Janata regime. Beef tallow was imported during Janata regime. How much, compared to these people—I will give this detail. The then Minister of Commerce, Shri Mohan Dharja, issued a Press statement on 28th October, 1983 in which he



said : The proper solution to the problem is not a blanket ban on import of mutton and beef tallow. You may agree or you may disagree. There is nothing wrong in importing tallow if it is needed for certain industrial purposes. The question is, during the Janata rule whether we had, in fact, allowed a *carte blanche* to private parties to import tallow for consumption purposes. That was the question. Tallow was imported. Tallow was used for grease ; tallow was used for soap etc. Whether the Shudh Vanaspati or other consumer organisation was allowed under OGL ? The Minister is making propaganda all over the country saying that during the Janata rule, this was allowed. Well, it was not correct. I will read out from the very document which he quoted. For this, I must congratulate Dandavate—not Mr. Dandavate but Mrs. Dandavate who has done research and discovered. In fact, in Appendix-IV, there is a list called Absolute Banned List. There is an item called "96". I will read out very carefully. "Any consumer goods" it means vanaspati is also included—"Any consumer goods howsoever described, of industrial, agricultural or animal origin, not appearing individually in Appendices 5 and 8—which means, OGL and canalised etc—or specifically allowed for import under OGL shall be in the absolute banned list." Therefore, during the Janata rule, it was absolutely banned to import tallow for consumption purposes. It is as clear as day-light. If you like, I will place it on the Table of the House but it is available in the Library. It is entirely wrong to say that we allowed it. Certainly, we did allow for industrial purposes. But I will say, can it be that it was imported during the Janata rule for industrial purposes and then diverted for adulteration ? Is it possible ? The answer is 'no'. Why ? It is because the economics of it would not allow it. The market price of tallow during Janata rule, c.i.f. was around Rs. 10 to 11 per kg. Whereas the price of vanaspati was Rs. 9 per kg. and edible oil was Rs. 7 per kg. It was the golden period of India. The prices were so low. Everybody knows that. Why should somebody bring tallow for Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 per kg. and mix it in vanaspati which was Rs. 9 per kg. and edible oil which was Rs. 7 per kg ? The economics did not allow it at all. So, in our times, we can say with absolute ;

clarity that it was not possible during Janata rule to adulterate unless some crooked Congress-I traders wanted to do—who never understood the economics. I do not know how it can be. But it cannot be possible during the Janata rule to adulterate with tallow in vanaspati or edible oil because the price of tallow was higher than the price of these items.

So, in fact, I would say, looking to the whole facts, it was only during the Janata period there was no beef tallow adulteration. Before that and after that, there has been adulteration because the economics of it is such that adulteration is profitable. It was only during the Janata rule, during the 2-1/2 years golden period which is coming back soon that there was no adulteration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are repeating that gold very often.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Gold is very costly.

AN HON. MEMBER : He wants the House to laugh at.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You do not have the case. So, you have laugh at it. You have no answer to this.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Is that the reason that you sold out gold ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Again, he is misinformed. Let him look at the Economic Survey. There were 220 tonnes of gold when we came in power and, when we went out of power, there were 260 tonnes of gold. It was the gold that we recovered from the smugglers that we auctioned. I hope, he will not feel bad when we auctioned the smugglers' gold.

I would now go to the monthly Government publication of the Directorate of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in Calcutta. What does it say ? The beef tallow imported, not general tallow, was 1233 metric tonnes in 1979-80. I have got figures for earlier period also. But I would start with 1979-80 because that is a favourite year which is quoted. In 1980-81, 3468 metric tonnes were imported. I am quoting from

the Starred Question 355 coupled with the Bulletin of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. In 1981-82, it had gone upto 12,000 tonnes. After April, 1981, up till August, 1983, the total import of all tallow was 3.83 lakh tonnes of which 2 lakh tonnes was privately imported—that is beef tallow.

I would also like to tell you one thing that I have investigated. I called upon the Australian Embassy and the U.S. Embassy here. My friends would admit that I could contact the US Embassy. . .

AN HON. MEMBER : C.I.A.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is a serious thing. If he does it in writing, I will sue him for 350 million dollars.

Now, the hon. Minister is not giving statistics as to how much tallow we are importing. The biggest producers of tallow are the United States and Australia. I asked them, "Do you export tallow to India?". They said, "Yes." I asked, "Do you export mutton tallow only, as the Minister claims saying that the S.T.C. imports only mutton tallow?" They said, "No. We hardly have mutton tallow. 99.9 per cent of the tallow is beef tallow. The S.T.C. officers come and say that they have a problem in India; the people in India do not like it and why don't we certify what we are supplying is mutton tallow?"

So, the beef tallow has come into this country in the name of mutton tallow. I ask the Minister and I challenge him, "Do you have an ISI specification of tallow?". You do not have. How then do you know that the tallow imported is mutton tallow?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We do have specifications.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You will get a chance to answer. Who is certifying that the tallow that lands at the port is mutton tallow? It is all beef tallow. I would say that 99.9 per cent is beef tallow. But for the purpose of classification, they have made it mutton tallow.

I am not saying this only. *The Economist*

three weeks ago had an article on beef tallow saying that the Indians are hypocrites; they make a fuss about it and that the S.T.C. officers go to foreign markets and say, "Please classify it as mutton tallow. The mutton tallow is more expensive than the beef tallow."

So, in other words, the STC Officers are showing that they pay such a high price for tallow but, in fact, they purchase beef tallow which means that somebody has earned some profit, somebody has shared the profit. This is what is happening. Therefore, when he says "Oh, Oh," now Mr. Minister, do you think that I am pleading your case or I am shooting missiles at you? You were quite happy in the beginning when I was here. But that is my guerilla tactics, I first fire here, then fire there. I am a great admirer of Chairman Mao!

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But you will ultimately realise that you are misfiring.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Oh ! Adulterated gunpowder !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any information he furnishes is a misinformation. That is what he says !

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I thought you are my friend.

Therefore, whenever you say 'mutton tallow', it is of 99% beef tallow and somebody has been earning lots and lots of money abroad in buying mutton tallow at higher price and actually purchasing beef tallow and a conspiracy has gone on. I am making an estimate, I would say a crude estimate.

The total in the last three years means Rs. 12 crores have been siphoned off in this way. Who has got these Rs. 12 crores? The Hon. Minister has already made a real and sincere enquiry. There is no use papering over it. He will never know. This is the key thing. And in fact he can check with Australia and with the United States. I know that for a fact there, mutton tallow is hard to get. Beef has more tallow. For example, if you boil Shri Somanath Chatter-

jee, you will get more tallow than if you boil Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** If you boil me, you will never get tallow !

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** It is here that the mischief of Shudh Vanaspati comes. How is it that after 5th June, 1981 Shudh Jain Vanaspati people, were able to import tallow ? This is the question because all tallow was canalised as per order 5th June, 1981. How did they do it ? What was the loophole ? Which officers conspired in providing them with loophole ? I have learnt that the Shudh Jain people obtained this licence as a REP licence against diamond exports. Who are the diamond exporters ? Why were they exporting diamonds ? Why did they import tallow ?

My colleague in the Rajya Sabha from Janata Party Shri R.R. Morarka wrote a letter to the Minister of Finance. How did this tallow thing come ? In Bombay, the Customs people caught hold of the consignment of the Shudh Vanaspati people. They said "You import this. This is illegal". What happened is that they were fined Rs. 1.09 crores and they were allowed to take the consignment with them. This is amazing. It is a banned thing. Beef tallow is not to be allowed. Customs catches them. Then some telephone must have come. I do not know at what level it came, whether Mr. Janardhana Poojary sent or Secretary sent it or Joint Secretary sent it or Mr. Pranab Mukherjee or Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, who is otherwise a very good Minister, he is very cooperative, he helps us a lot, but may be he was under pressure. After all, we do not know how the party functions. I do not know. I do not make any allegation. But some telephone call came.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** From local M.P. !

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Not from any local M.P.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** On such occasions, his phone does not work !

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Quite right ! How did they allow them to take the consignment ? I said Rs. 1.09 crores fine. They paid the fine. After that, they went and

sold it to an adulterator. How much profit have they earned ? Rs. 11 crores profit they have earned on that consignment ! Paid a fine of Rs. 1.09 crores and earned Rs. 11 crores profit and Mr. R.R. Morarka wrote a letter to Shri Pranab Mukherjee "Kindly explain why your Customs when they had impounded that consignment, why was it released ? Why was it not re-exported ? After paying a fine, do you know that they earned ten times the amount that they paid in fine ?

Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's reply is that the whole matter is *sub judice* because they have gone in appeal. Is this a reply, I want to know. This is the mystery.

Now, Sir, I will tell you one more interesting thing. Mr. P.A. Sangma is replying to an Unstarred Question No. 4169 dated the 16th December, 1983. The Question had been filed by three very good people, namely, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Shrimati Kishori Sinha and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. The question is :

"whether it is a fact that M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Limited had recently imported 12,000 tonnes of soyabean oil under the name of industrial soya-bean oil ;"

The answer is :

"Import of soyabean oil, whether edible or non-edible, is canalised through State Trading Corporation..."

This is the answer that no private party can import.

"Recently M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd. imported about 4,446 M. Tonnes of goods at Calcutta Port described (by them) as 'Industrial Degummed Soyabean Oil (non-edible)'."

"The matter presently is before the Tribunal in an appeal filed for review of the Order of Collector of Customs, Calcutta."

How did they get this ? They seem to be very well connected. And this happened not very far away.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** (Nizamabad) : Usually Dr. Subramaniam Swamy makes an extempore speech, but today he is reading out his speech. I want to know who has written this ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : You are too important for me to make an extempore speech.

Since it is an unadulterated speech, he is feeling uneasy about it.

(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Dr. Swamy, your time is up.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** : I am almost at the end. The electric clock will fail and I will not have any problem.

This is not the only thing. Look at Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd.'s power. They opened a letter of credit with a nationalised bank with the specific purpose of paying the exporter in a foreign country in foreign exchange for explicitly the import of beef tallow, and that was only recently, after 5th June, 1981. How can they get the letter of credit ? This question was asked by one Congress-I Member, Shri Gulsher Ahmed ; this is Unstarred Question No. 3943 answered on 16th December, 1983. The Question is addressed to the Finance Minister :

"Whether Punjab National Bank issued a guarantee in favour of New Bank of India in the case of Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd. on the basis of which beef tallow, etc. was imported by the said company and whether such a guarantee was issued in an abnormal and unusual manner ;"

This is a question from their own Partyman. The answer is very interesting, fantastic. Mr. Janardhana Poojary is not here. The answer is :

"In accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the Nationalised Banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the information relating to or the affairs of a constituent cannot be divulged..."

Why not ? There is a letter of credit involving foreign exchange for explicitly import of beef tallow. Why should it not be told to us ? We are supposed to be the custodians of the purse of the country, and that is a nationalised bank, not a private bank.

The Minister says that they do so many checks. We want to know, for beef tallow adulteration, what are your checking instruments, what are your checking facilities. At Rajendra Place, I was told, they cannot check more than one sample a day. The system is very poor. How do you check when 45 per cent of the vanaspati is sold loose ? Incidentally, the Government has recently issued an order ; the Vanaspati Directorate, Ministry of Civil Supplies, has ordered that production of packaged vanaspati, less than five kgm. weight, by any vanaspati factory should not exceed 90 per cent. That means, ten per cent must be loose. Why ? We do not understand this. This again is inviting adulteration.

I do not have much to say. But I will say this. In 1969 the then Minister of Agriculture, Mr. D.R. Chavan, not Mr. Y.B. Chavan,

19.00 hrs.

He said and I quote. This is from March 28, 1969 Lok Sabha Debates. It is on soaps. He says :

"I might mention for the information of the hon. Members that a tonne of laundry soap contains 0.37 tonne of tallow and a tonne of toilet soap contains 0.52 tonne of tallow. This is the equation. Therefore, the Director-General knows what the allocations have been made. By applying this formula he will know whether in proportion to the allocation of tallow the production of soap is there or not."

I used the same arithmetic—how much tallow is required by soap, how much by the laundry soap and how much for candles and how much for lipstick, etc. and using this ratio I calculated the requirement of tallow. What is the requirement of tallow—for genuine industrial purpose ?

...(Interruptions) Yes, grease also, everything included. Then I also looked at the amount of tallow imported and I subtracted. If the tallow was not being used for anything but the legitimate industrial purposes, then the amount of tallow—because I know soap production, so using the ratio I know how much tallow has gone in. I know the grease production...(Interruptions) Then how much tallow is being imported? And I then found during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983, 50,000 tonnes of tallow was imported. The amount of tallow that has gone in for soap production etc. was subtracted and then I find a surplus of 50,000 tonnes. Where has this 50,000 tonnes gone? Has it not gone to Vanaspati industry? Then where did it go? I want to know. Where did this 50,000 tonnes disappear? It must have gone for adulteration and they do not have sensitive instruments to find it out. They caught some people here and there. In Ranchi and Punjab some people were caught. But, strictly speaking, I would say that except those established people for whom we may do our thorough job, generally speaking 45% of the vanaspati is sold loose. 50,000 tonnes of tallow, beef tallow has gone in for adulteration.

Concluding I will say—what is to be done? This Government stands completely condemned with the facts. Why I brought this up? It is actually a bi-partisan thing. But the Minister has gone round in UP saying that the Janata Party should apologise. To whom and for what? Janata Party rule is the only rule during which there was no adulteration of Vanaspati. Why? Because the economics prevented it. That is the economics of it. You answer the economic argument. The economic argument is there. You cannot sell and use Rs. 10 to 11 per kg tallow in your cheap edible oil and Rs. 9 a kg Vanaspati. It is a simple thing. 50,000 tonnes remains. They are all estimates. So I would say 50,000 tonnes is missing. There is no explanation. He should tell us that this much we have imported. He says mutton tallow. That is also beef tallow. I will challenge him to prove it...

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** One information. He said that he knows the ratio. He knows the

quantities. He knows everything but he is not willing to divulge it on the floor of the House...

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I divulged it.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Only the ratio but the total quantities you have not divulged.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He has said it is 50,000 tonnes.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The total amount of tallow imported—I got it from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. That is from your Ministry. Then for soap production—1 million tonnes...

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** How much is the soap production?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I am not a genius... I am not such a genius that I can reel out the figures. Any time he can come and I will sit with him and show...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You tell him that you require notice.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South): It is the duty of the Minister to disprove. Why don't you say that?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I am trying to help him. He is a good man. I am not saying that he has personally profited and all that. But he has gone round the country, especially in the northern India, saying that the Janata Party should apologise.

It is he who should apologise; it is his Government which should apologise; it is they who have been adulterating and there was no adulteration during the Janata Rule.

So, I must say in conclusion...

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Just a moment for a clarification. He is a very important Member and so what he says

has much weight. If 10 lakhs tonnes are required for soap, .3 lakh tonne is the ratio ; that is, 3 lakhs tonnes for soap were imported. There was no ban on it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is on the basis of the accumulated production in the country. Anyway these statistics you have been giving all the time. In this context, if you would like to refer this to the judicial enquiry—in fact, this is my demand and let the Government refer the whole matter to an open judicial enquiry—I shall prove this and I shall lead the evidence before it to show that there has been a culpable conspiracy, at what level I do not know, to import beef tallow. (*Interruptions*). Second is—according to the National Sample Survey, according to census, the rate of decline in cow population in India is at the rate of five per cent per year. If they want to ban all the animal tallow, then they must also ban the cow slaughter *in toto*.

According to his own statistics, even in 1961, about 37,000 tonnes of domestic tallow was produced. We do not know where it has gone. From his answer we do not know that. He has not kept track of it. They must work on the substitute. I do not know that because I am not a technical man to know of it. You should work on that.

My next point is that Government must assist the consumer movement to fight against this menace of adulteration. They must come out sincerely in the interest of the country. If they are not able to do these things that I have asked for, in fairness, in honour and in justice to the people of India, they should quit and allow somebody else to come in their place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K.C. Pandey.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : I challenge the Government they dare not institute a judicial inquiry. If inquiry is held that will pin down the whole thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made this demand. The Minister will reply to that. Now, Shri K.C. Pandey.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे (खलीलाबाद) : मान्य-वर, मैंने अपने योग्य साथी का भाषण सुना और उनके भाषण में जो 5 मूल प्रश्न थे वह इस प्रकार हैं—अब मिलावट की जा रही है। चीज में भी मिलावट है, जुडिशियल इनक्वायरी की भी मांग कर गये और जनता पार्टी क्षमा न मांगे देश की जनता से यह प्रार्थना कर गये। आज सदन में वे नेता नहीं हैं जो वोट क्लब पर धरना देने का आह्वान कर रहे थे।...

श्री जगपालसिंह (हरिद्वार) : दिल से बोलना, जबान से नहीं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : वोट क्लब पर धरना देने से पहले माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कभी नहीं सोचा, उन्होंने अपने पुराने किए हुए कारनामों को सोचा ही नहीं कि अमरीका में जा करके विदेश मंत्री के रूप में क्या खाया और पत्रकारों को उन्होंने क्या जवाब दिया।

एक हमारे देश में भोलेभाले नेता हैं जिनका नाम है चौधरी चरण सिंह, उनको लोग पकड़ लेते हैं विरोध दल के और कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री की वह बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी कुर्सी खाली है, चौधरी साहब आप हमारा सहयोग कीजिये, मैं ही उस पार्टी को बल दे करके आपको प्रधान मंत्री की कुर्सी पर जरूर बैठा दूंगा। उस भोले भाले नेता श्री चरण सिंह को गुमराह किया और उस बुद्धे को भी ले जा कर वोट क्लब पर 24 घंटे का अनशन करवा दिया।

यह मसला बड़ा ही गम्भीर है। स्वामी जी ने आंकड़ों से रेकार्ड भर दिया, वह बड़े योग्य हैं। 25 अगस्त को जब इस प्रश्न पर यहाँ बहस हुई, तब भी वाजपेयी जी यहाँ नहीं थे और आज बहस हो रही है, तब भी वाजपेयी जी यहाँ नहीं हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : उस दिन बोले नहीं थे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : वाजपेयी जी रहते हैं केवल गंगाजल की पवित्रता को अपवित्र करने के

लिए और गंगाजल की शीशी को लेकर देश भर में घूमने में। मेरी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता श्री वाजपेयी जी से प्रार्थना है कि भगवान के नाम पर वह गंगाजल की पवित्रता को बरकरार रखें।

हमारे योग्य साथी ने कहा कि चर्बी का आयात कब से शुरू हुआ? उन्होंने आंकड़े भी दिये। राज्य-सभा के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 18 दिनांक 18 नवम्बर, 1983, जो कि पशुओं की चर्बी के आयात के सिलसिले में पूछा गया था, का मैं हवाला देता हूँ, जिसमें यह पूछा गया कि यह आयात कब से शुरू हुआ? विस्तृत जवाब हमारे योग्य मंत्री जी तो देंगे ही, लेकिन जो कुछ मेरे पास उनका उत्तर इसमें है, वह मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ—

“3 अप्रैल, 1978 को, खुला सामान्य लाइसेंस सं० 3178 जारी किया गया जिसमें वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं (औद्योगिक) द्वारा कच्चे माल तथा संघटकों का आयात किये जाने की अनुमति दी गई बशर्ते कि आयात की जाने वाली मर्दे आयात नीति, 1978-79 के 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 तथा 9 परिशिष्टों में दर्शाई गई निषिद्ध, प्रतिबंधित एवं सारणी-बद्ध मर्दों की सूचियों में शामिल न हो। (भेड़ की चर्बी के अतिरिक्त) पशु चर्बी इन सूचियों में से किसी में भी शामिल नहीं थी। अतः उनका आयात वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं (औद्योगिक) द्वारा खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत किया जा सका।”

उस समय वाणिज्य मंत्री कौन थे, यह एक अहम प्रश्न है। जब सदन में 25 अगस्त को चर्चा हो रही है तो हमारे भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री पूना से भाषण कर रहे हैं। श्री मोहन धारिया 29 अक्तूबर, 83 को कह रहे हैं कि जो चर्बी आयात की गई है उसमें कोई गलती नहीं है।

माननीय भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता, अनशनकारी नेता, देश को गुमराह करने वाले नेता से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह जाकर श्री मोहन धारिया

के सामने प्रदर्शन करें, उनसे क्षमा मांगें।

आज चर्चा का विषय यह है कि मोहन धारिया ग्राहब, जो वाणिज्य मंत्री बने, उन पर किस की कृपा थी? यह बात प्रो० दंडवते यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

मान्यवर,

**\*\*श्री मोहन धारिया मंत्री बन गये, वरना देश-धर्म के नाते वाली वह सरकार, और गड हमारी माता है, कहने वाली सरकार,**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't mention the name of any person. I will go through the record.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो गलत कहें, उसे निकाल दीजिये, लेकिन बात सुन लीजिये।

इस धर्म के नाम की सरकार, गऊ को माता कहने वाली सरकार ने श्री मोहन धारिया को, जिन्हें श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने अपने मंत्रि-मंडल से बर्खास्त किया था, उनको मंत्री बना दिया। शाह कमीशन बैठाया गया, हमारी नेता खुद इन्दिरा जी को किस तरह से परेशान किया गया,

(व्यवधान)

माता जी क्षमा मांगता हूँ, चुप करें।

देश की जनता जानती है कि उनको कितना परेशान किया गया। जब मोरारजी भाई के लाइले सुपुत्र ने चर्बी मंगानी शुरू कर दी, तो मोरारजी भाई की नींद नहीं खुली। 1977-78 में 63,543 टन और 1978-79 में 33,314 टन चर्बी मंगाई गई। यह चर्बी कहां गई, इसका प्रयोग कहां किया गया, इन लोगों के पास इसके कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं। उसे डालडा की कंपनी को दिया गया। मगर ये लोग देश को गुमराह करते रहे।

जब जनता पार्टी के शासन का पर्दाफास हो गया, तो श्री वाजपेयी की नींद खुल गई। वह उत्तर प्रदेश के बुजुर्ग नेता, चौधरी चरण सिंह, को साथ ले कर देश भर में घूमने लगे। लेकिन चौधरी चरण सिंह जान गए हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री उनको नहीं बनाया जाएगा, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री बनने की तैयारी खुद वाजपेयी जी कर चुके हैं। मेरे दामन पर कीचड़ उछालने से पहले ये लोग अपने नापाक दामन को देख लें। यह बड़ा गंभीर और अहम प्रश्न है। इस बारे में देश की जनता को गुमराह करना बड़ा गुनाह होगा।

क्या यह सच नहीं है कि हंसराज गुप्ता, जो दिल्ली के भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता हैं, जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति और अजन्ता ट्यूब कंपनी के डायरेक्टर हैं। श्री वाजपेयी उन से पूछ लेते कि अनशन करें या नहीं। उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया और सदन में भी नहीं आए हैं। उनकी जगह पर गोयल साहब तैयारी कर बैठे हैं। देश की वीर और बहादुर जनता को बहुत दिनों तक गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता है।

1977 में नसबन्दी के प्रश्न पर लोगों को गुमराह कर के एक्सिडेंटल पार्टी और एक्सिडेंटल सरकार सत्ता में आ गई थी फिर उसी सत्ता की भ्रूख से प्रेरित होकर श्री वाजपेयी ने चौधरी चरण सिंह से कह दिया कि चुनाव बिल्कुल करीब है, सबजेक्ट भी बढ़िया मिल गया है, के०सी० पांडे ने उठा दिया है, उसको लेकर देशव्यापी आन्दोलन कर दें कि इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार हमको चर्बी खिला रही है। देश की जनता एक बार धोखा खा चुकी है, इस लिए अब वह सावधान है। दूध की जली बिल्ली मट्ठे को भी फूंक-फूंक कर पीती है। अब देश की जनता को गुमराह नहीं किया जा सकता। अब इन लोगों का पर्दाफास हो चुका है।

भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग कहते हैं कि ऐ डालडा-निर्माताओ, एक हो जाओ। किस बात के लिए? हमको चन्दा दो। किस बात के लिए? इस बात के लिए कि इन्दिरा गांधी की सरकार—

वीर सरकार, जनतंत्र की सरकार, जनमत की सरकार—तुम्हारा डालडा की फँकटरियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रही है, हमको देश भर में आन्दोलन चलाने के लिए घन दीजिए, अगर हम आन्दोलन चलाएंगे, तो तुम्हारी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाएगा।

मैं चुनौती के साथ मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूँ कि वह डालडा के फँकटरी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को बुलाकर पूछें और जांच करवाएं। यदि बेरी बात गलत साबित हो जाए, तो मैं इस सदन से त्यागपत्र देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता लोग देश की जनता को गुमराह कर रहे हैं और डालडा-निर्माताओं को कहते हैं कि हमको चन्दा दो, आन्दोलन चलाना है। लेकिन डालडा के नाम पर ये लोग डालडा बन रहे हैं।

लेकिन कुछ लोगों को मालूम नहीं है, देश को मालूम है और दुनिया को मालूम है कि हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरागांधी जन भावनाओं का आवर करती हैं, जो जनता की भावना होती है उसके अनुरूप हमारी नेता चलती हैं और उसे करके दिखाती हैं। वे सिर्फ कहने वाली ही नहीं, करके दिखाने वाली नेता हैं। प्रिबीपर्स के बारे में आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में भी आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से विरोधी दल के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपनी दिलो-दिमाग को साफ कर डालें। अगर आवश्यकता पड़ी, किसी डालडा निर्माता ने मिलावट करने की कोशिश की तो वह चाहे जितना बड़ा आदमी क्यों न हो, उसको हमारी सरकार बर्दाश्त करने वाली नहीं है।

पूरे देश में विरोधी दलों के दो-तीन मुख्य मंत्री हैं। मैं इस बात को साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि डालडे में मिलावट को किसने पकड़ा? मैंने, मेरी सरकार ने और हमारे मुख्य मंत्रियों ने। ये लोग तो मिलावट करने वालों से मिले हुए हैं फिर ये पकड़ेंगे कैसे? हमारे मुख्य मंत्रियों ने भारत सरकार को बताया और मैंने स्वयं इस सदन में इस



सवाल को उठाया। हमारे दरबारारिंसह ने भटिण्डा केमिकल्स, मनोज केमिकल्स और अमृतसर की एक फर्म के बारे में भारत सरकार को सूचित किया और पूछा कि इन पर कौन सा ऐक्शन लिया जाए। इसी तरह से रांची का भी केस है। वहां से भी हमारे दल की प्रदेशीय सरकार ने भारत सरकार को बताया। अब विरोधी दलों का षडयन्त्र चल रहा है। यह डिस्कशन हमेशा सत्र के अन्तिम दिन आता है। हमारी पार्टी ने इन दलों को सारे देश में भ्रष्ट बजाने का मौका दे दिया है। कल से ही ये लोग भ्रष्ट बजायेंगे। कल से ही ये लोग मद्रास, हैदराबाद जायेंगे और कह देंगे कि हम को भ्रष्ट बजाने दो कि डालडे में चर्बी मिल गई। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ विरोधी दल के नेता देश को गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह देश गुमराह होने वाला नहीं है। एक बार 1977 में यह देश गुमराह हो चुका है और देश ने आप लोगों के कारनामे भी देख लिए हैं। अब आगे देश गुमराह होने वाला नहीं है। मैं कहूंगा कि भगवान के नाम पर ये लोग गंगा जल की पवित्रता को अपवित्र न करें। देश की एकता और अखण्डता बनाए रखने के लिए सभी को एक साथ मिलकर चलना चाहिए। यह एक ऐसा मंच है जहां पर विरोधी दल के लोग और सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग अपनी भावनाओं को सामने रख सकते हैं लेकिन ऐसा न करके डालडा निर्माताओं से राष्ट्रीयकरण के खतरे के नाम पर ये लोग उनसे चन्दा वसूल करें तो यह महापाप है, अधम पाप है।

हमारी सरकार को जब पता लगा कि डालडा में कुछ गड़बड़ है तो हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने तुरन्त बुलाया... (व्यवधान) जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में जो कुछ हुआ था, उसका पता जब हमारी नेता को चला कि चर्बी की मिलावट की जा रही है और जब प्रश्न इस सदन में 25 अगस्त को मैंने उठाया, अल्प सूचना प्रश्न, तो 24 अगस्त को ही चर्बी के आयात पर हमेशा के लिए पाबन्दी लगा दी गई।

आज आयातित चर्बी का दरवाजा खुल रहा

है, जिन्होंने चर्बी का आयात किया है। जनता पार्टी की सरकार, श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी की सरकार और श्री मोरारजी भाई की सरकार ने देश की धर्मावलम्बी गरीब जनता का धर्म नष्ट करने की कोशिश की है। उस पर हमारी सरकार ने हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। यह कहा है कि अगर कभी इस देश में चर्बी मंगाई गई तो एस.टी.सी. के माध्यम से मंगाई जा सकती है। ओ.जी.एल. के माध्यम से नहीं आ सकती है। जिन लोगों ने घपला किया है, उसके जांच के लिए हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने सख्त से सख्त आदेश दिए हैं।

डा० सुबह्णय्य स्वामी : देश के अन्दर भी चर्बी बन रही है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : प्रो० साहब आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस देश को जनता गुमराह होने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पांच सवाल करना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरे सवालालात का साफ-साफ जवाब दें, जिससे कि जो लोग जनता को गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, वह जनता गुमराह न हो सके।

माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें कि 1977-78 में पशुओं की चर्बी की आयात नीति में क्या परिवर्तन किए गए? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि निषिद्ध, प्रतिबन्धित और सारणीबद्ध सूची में भेड़ की चर्बी तो शामिल की गई, परन्तु अन्य पशुओं की चर्बी को इस सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है? और शेष बचे हुए पशुओं की चर्बी को ओ.जी.एल. में कर लिया गया और इसी का लाभ उठाकर देश में जनता शासन ने चर्बी की नदी बहाई।

माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि 27 अप्रैल, 1979 को केन्द्रीय सरकार सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम 1962 को संशोधित किया गया? जिसमें गौ-पशुओं भेड़ बकरियों की वसा, बिना पिघली हुई पर से सीमा शुल्क हटा

लिया गया ? उस समय वित्त मंत्री कौन थे ?

सी.बी.आई. द्वारा चर्बी के आयात से संबंधित कितने मामलों की जांच की जा रही है ? क्या यह सच है कि जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति दिल्ली, मोदी ब्रदर्स, रांची, भटिण्डा कैमिकल्स एण्ड वनस्पति मिल्स लिमिटेड, भटिण्डा, मनोज केन्टेनर्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड भटिण्डा एवं अन्य कितने मामलों की जांच सी.बी.आई. कर रही है ? इसकी प्रगति क्या है ?

मैसर्स जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति ने चर्बी का आयात किस लाइसेंस पर किया और वह लाइसेंस कब जारी किया गया था ? क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड ने चर्बी का आयात भी किया और जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति से भी खरीदा ? क्या हंसराज गुप्ता जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति और अजन्ता ट्यूब के डायरेक्टर हैं ?

भटिण्डा कैमिकल्स एंड वनस्पति मिल्स (लि०) भटिण्डा एवं मनोज केन्टेनर्स एंड कैमिकल्स (लि०) भटिण्डा को चर्बी किससे मिली ? क्या उक्त कंपनी के पास चर्बी का आयात लाइसेंस था ? यदि नहीं था किसने बेचा और कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई ?

मुझे उम्मीद है, माननीय मंत्री जी इन सब का जवाब देंगे ।

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटा सा इन्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट हूँ । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैपसूल की गोली का कवर, जिसको जिनेटिन बोला जाता है । वह हड्डी के पाउडर और सीनिजीस से बनता है । जिसको हम इतने सालों से खाते आ रहे हैं । इसमें पवित्रता और अपवित्रता का सवाल नहीं उठता है ।

... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a statement of the Commerce Minister of 15th November, 1983, whereby

he announced what he called an extraordinary step—I am quoting his words—of prohibiting the importation of certain type of animal tallow in deference to the sentiments of the people, not on any other consideration.

It is a matter of irony and concern that in the last quarter of the 20th century, some sections of the people of our country and also of this Hon'ble House are exercised whether import of some kind of animal fat should be permitted or not, not only on the basis of any objective consideration but also on subjective feelings like religious sentiments.

We are citizen of what is supposed to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic. But the very controversy that has been raised which has necessitated discussion even at this late hour on the last day of this current session of this House shows how unreal our commitment to secularism in this country and how unreal our Preamble has become. It cannot be disputed the religious bigotry of obscurantism, casteism, communalism have continued to have their painful effect in our country including in our politics; and now commerce has also become the victim of religious obscurantism, casteism and communalism in this country. It is nothing but hypocrisy to contend that our country's interest is being or will be prejudiced if certain type of animal fats are allowed to be imported or not for the purpose of industrial production in this country; whether we are able to supply indigenously those materials or not ; and that the Minister comes here and calls it an extraordinary step without explaining why this extraordinary step is being taken.

Some question was raised. Mr. Pandey, I do not know where he has gone. Mr. Pandey was taking great credit for raising a short notice question. We know how short notice questions are raised. The Minister permits it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is an arrangement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Generally it is an arranged question. That

short notice question was raised to be answered on the 25th and the great credit was being taken by Mr. Pandey ; and on 24th the policy was changed ; until the policy was changed, then the import was permitted. Now, just to justify it on the basis of certain arrests, certain investigation had started trying to take an advantage of passing on the responsibility to the Janata Government ; whatever they had done or had not done, I am not, at the moment, at it here. A question comes in the House, a short notice question. An answer is being given ; and the whole thrust of the answer was that the Janata Party was responsible, but, admitting at the same time that importation was there. Otherwise, no question of making the Janata Party responsible and no question of banning it on 24th of August and calling it an extraordinary step.

Now, what should have been an issue of adulteration simplicitor and prevention of misuse of an imported industrial raw material and punishment of the guilty persons, has now been utilized for political purposes, now giving some sort of a religious colour to it. Now, both the Janata Party or the BJP are trying to secure points over the Congress I and *vice-versa*. That is why we found that the Commerce Minister was very careful not to give a real, full disclosure as to how importation of tallow was permitted.

But he says, "What can I do ? Janata Government allowed it. As soon as it came to my notice"—after nearly three or four years of this Government's functioning, it came to his notice and it did not come to his notice for four years !—"as soon as it has come to my notice I have stopped it, in deference to the religious sentiments of the people." That is how you govern this country which is professedly a secular country.

The Government is pampering religious obscurantism, the material benefactors of the ruling Party have been temporarily jettisoned. Everybody knows, and it is openly published in so many important journals, magazines, and newspapers that persons who are connected with that company have been very close to the ruling Party. They have been close to the Janata Party when they were the ruling Party and

obviously they have switched over to the present ruling Party because these industrialists cannot survive without the ruling Party patronage and blessings for no doubt, *quid pro quo*. But at the same time what have we found with more concern—how communalism is injected into this matter, into Indian politics, how election campaign is conducted based on communal voting. The Congress General Secretary—Congress (I), he may take exception if I omit the word 'I'—is on record that the Congress culture represents the Hindu culture. For what purpose are such statements coming out ?

Now, the BJP communalism in Jammu is being replaced by Congress (I) communalism and the ruling party is very happy that it has replaced the BJP which used to get elected on the basis of Hindu votes, very happy now BJP is vanishing. "We have filled up the vacuum." That is how it is being utilised, how communalism is pampered in this country how electioneering is based more and more on the basis of communalism and this is a cause of pampering to majority communalism. It is a very dangerous thing, because they realise that North India has to save the party, if at all. Therefore, those who are in a majority in Northern India, from Jammu and Kashmir to Bihar, know they cannot put a foot in West Bengal. They are trying to rouse religious sentiments, that Hinduism is in danger, that the Janata Party put Hinduism in great trouble, and now 'we have come as rescuers'. And that is why Dhirendra Brahmachari could be dispensed with, for giving Yoga exercises. And now, who comes in place of him ? Shankaracharya ! On the TV screens ! To bale out the ruling party. No, no. If you have done something without knowing it, it is not a sin. If you have committed a sin, go to Varanasi, have a dip once, you will reach *Moksha*. Everything is exonerated. Whatever has been done, either by Janata, or by the Commerce Ministry, or the Indira Gandhi Ministry, all sins are washed away. You become a pure Hindu. This is the type of theory that is being propounded on the national hook up on the TV. Is this the way for the Government to function

The question is primarily, also because

the issue has come—whether beef tallow was allowed to be brought into this country. This is very very important. Admittedly mutton tallow came, and for good reasons it came and it is a very serious thing that it is not coming now lawfully. There are people who are bringing in now, to the serious detriment of small scale and cottage industries, and the soap manufacturing industry in the country. I have written to the hon. Minister. But he is busy electioneering and he cannot answer these important letters. What will happen to the small scale and cottage industry, the soap manufacturers? In West Bengal alone there are 50,000 people engaged in small scale soap manufacture. Who will look after them? I have written to him as the Chairman of the West Bengal Small Scale Industries Corporation. The people are coming to us. It was canalised as an S.T.C. item. It used to come to us, to the Small Industries Corporation. We used to give it to the registered and approved small scale units. Now suddenly it is stopped. Wherefrom will they get the raw material? Substitutes are not readily available. I have requested the hon. Minister that if you will not allow mutton tallow to be imported for soap manufacture, then at least, allow import of palm oil. But on palm oil the duty is more than what it is on tallow and the cost becomes prohibitive. If the industry cannot bear this additional expense, it will close down. In one State alone 50,000 people are in the danger of losing their jobs. But that is not the consideration. The Minister of the Government of India says: that 'extra-ordinary step was taken in deference to the sentiments of the people' and not in deference to the interest of the industry or trade or the human beings, who are surviving on this industry. This is the way this country is being run. I have not got very much time. But I am referring to an article in a very very responsible economic and political journal. This is an article published by Shri Sri Ram Khanna under the heading 'Animal tallow in India's foreign trade'. I am sure, by this time the Minister's attention has been drawn to it. It refers to the Union Deputy Minister for Food and Civil Supplies answer to an Unstarred Question No. 2537 dated 8th August, 1983 where he said:

"I may mention that import of tallow of animal origin, including beef tallow, is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. Import of mutton tallow has been canalised through STC since 1969-70 and continues to be canalised uptill now. For other types of tallow (which would mean beef tallow) the import policy did not make any provision upto 5th June, 1981"

On 5th June, 1981 STC was also given the power to import alone the entire quantity of tallow which was to be imported in this country—beef, mutton, whatever it is. This is a statement on the floor of this House by the Government of India's Minister. Now, today we hear that no beef tallow was allowed to be imported. But the Minister for Food was saying that it was permitted.

You will excuse me if I read one or two sentences from this article because this is a very exhaustive article dealing with the issue. A factual and objective study has been done of the question here. They have divided the period from pre-69 to August, 1983. In pre-69 period they have said:

"Bovine tallow imports rose from 19531 tonnes during 1966-67 to a peak of 1.27 lakh tonnes during 1967-68 and thereafter fell to 73439 tonnes in 1968-69. While in 1965-66 bovine tallow consisted of 89.2 per cent mutton tallow and 10.8 per cent other fats including beef tallow, by 1968-69 the composition had been reversed with 79.7 per cent other fats including beef tallow and 20.3 per cent mutton tallow."

This was the position upto 1969. They have given the details. I cannot go into that because of lack of time. From April, 69 to March 78 they have considered another period. It says:

"Other fats including beef tallow were being imported regularly during this period."

They have given the particulars. Therefore, upto March 78 from 69—it was not an

introduction of the Janata Party—not that I am holding brief for the Janata Party as such.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What else are you doing ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does not matter. It is not a sin.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am trying to expose the ruling party because they are trying to explain away their deficiencies by passing on the responsibility without having the moral courage of admitting the truth. "From April 1978 to May 1981 the liberalisation of the import policy failed to push up the imports of bovine tallow into India." After Janata Party's policy. "On the contrary, the import of beef tallow declined" during Janata regime "from 45,634 tonnes in 1977-78 to 31,169 tonnes in 1978-79 despite a price fall of about 10 per cent and steeply fell to only 1,233 tonnes in 1979-80". Then it says : "In early 1980 there was change in the Government". When this Government came, "From June 1981 to August 1983 during this period imports of all types of animal tallow were canalised through" the STC" and the hon. Deputy Minister of Food rightly admitted on the Floor of the House that it is so. The entire quantum of tallow since 5th of June, 1981 was being canalised through STC. Therefore, the position is this. Something revolutionary was not done by the Janata Party. What they tried to do, as I understand, was that they mentioned certain items which are canalised, certain items which are banned and certain other items which are to be dealt with in a particular manner and those which were not either banned or canalised, etc. could be imported under OGL provided they were to be used by the actual users themselves and for no other purpose. If somebody has imported tallow, let it be of bovine quality or mutton quality or beef quality, that does not matter. If it has not been utilised in his factory, then he was committing a breach of the import-export laws. You could catch hold of him and if there was an adulteration, you can catch hold of him with all the laws available in this country. What have you done ? Since 1980 till 1983 how many prosecutions have you launched ? In how

many cases licences have been cancelled till 25th of August, 1983 ? For 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 I would like to know from the hon. Minister what information he has got about the prosecutions ? If you have, please tell us, we would like to know. Then, there is no prosecution for adulteration, no checking of adulteration. We are against it. We say whoever is guilty in any manner of adulterating any consumer article, any food article, should be most severely dealt with. Deal with them with all the powers you have. You tell us about your all sorts of detention laws although we are in principle against it, we have been opposing it. You tell us about so many laws but why don't you utilise them ? Only now probably you have to try to show. Well, sometimes you may afford to dry up a source of funds, giants may be kept silence, obviously on the face of it, because you have to think of your vote bank. If you can catch hold of it, encash it. Until then we never knew of this and it is going on for years and years. What we want to point out is, on the basis of religious sentiments and feelings, you do not try to decide whether a particular industrial raw material should be brought within this country or not. Nobody is disputing that mutton tallow is an essential ingredient so long as alternatives and substitutes are not easily and readily available at moderate or at reasonable price. Mutton tallow is being utilised in this country and that has kept even the price of the soap within reasonable limits. Now it is bound to go up. It will have very serious repercussions on the soap industry. The consumers will suffer. There are great risks of this industry closing down.

You do not think of it ; you only think of the religious sentiments, and that is why we are against it. We want to mention one aspect which is important. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy referred to that, while he interrupted Shri Pandey. There is domestically produced tallow in this country. What do you do with this ? I would like to know what is the control over it. Is there any estimate of the domestically produced tallow ? I would like to know what is the estimate of the quantum of availability of domestically produced tallow in this country. How would you control it ? There are unscrupulous traders, unscrupulous man-

ufacturers. I find from the journals—I do not know, some of these articles say—that at the manufacturing stage it is not possible to mix them, it is presumed that at the manufacturing stage it is not possible to mix them up, it is possible only at the stage of the traders. How would you control it, I would like to know.

What is the quantum of domestically produced tallow available? Can you stop the use of the domestically produced tallow? What would be the price of this? The soap industry requires much more. Obviously, the price of this would be inflated and some unscrupulous traders will make money out of this. You cannot completely dry this source. With great hilarity and great exuberance they have acclaimed the statement of the hon. Minister, which says:

“The net effect of the various measures taken is that the import of animal tallow has been completely banned for any use whatsoever.”

PROF. N.G. RANGA : How long are we going to sit ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members must know that we have allotted time.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : I am entitled to know how much time are we going to sit ? ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is within his time limit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This tallow is required by small-scale industries and cottage industries. According to this article :

“The Government action in banning imports of tallow is unwise as this will lead to consumer hardships since price of both edible oils and soaps are bound to rise as a direct consequence of this action. Imports of tallow for actual users of soap, grease etc. must be continued till a substitute raw material for actual

user industries is made available. There must be strict enforcement of actual user condition.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have already said that we are giving time according to the strength of the party. For instance, we have allotted four hours for this and they are entitled for 20 minutes. Shri Somnath Chatterjee has taken 3 minutes more. The ruling party has been allotted 1-1/2 hours. This will be distributed among them. The time of every party is fixed according to its strength in the House. We are following it. Only Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has taken more time, because he is the mover. I want to make this position very clear.

आचार्य भगवान बेब (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी का बल्व फ्यूज हो और फिर भी वह बटन दवाता चला जाए और चाहे कि रोशनी हो जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस व्यक्ति को या तो लोग पागल कहेंगे या मूर्ख। हमारे विरोधी दल के व्यक्ति हमेशा कोई न कोई बेमतलब की बात खड़ी करके न सिर्फ जनता को गुमराह करते हैं परन्तु इस सदन का महत्वपूर्ण समय भी बर्बाद करते हैं। अभी हमारे सोमनाथ चटर्जी साहब ने एक बात कही। हमारे माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी ने जो 24 अगस्त और 1 अक्तूबर को असाधारण कदम उठाया।

उसको उन्होंने धर्मनिरपेक्षता के आधार पर पाखंड की संज्ञा दी। यह इतनी अज्ञानता की बात इन्होंने कहीं; इस देश में हर सम्प्रदाय को बड़ी इज्जत से देखा जाता है, हर व्यक्ति को स्वतन्त्रता है अपना धर्म मानने की, मस्जिद के सामने बैँड बाजा बजता है तो उनकी भावनाओं का ध्यान रखा जाता है। गाय हमारी माँ है, वह घास खाकर हमें दूध देती है। गाय इस देश की कृषि के लिये, अर्थ के लिये, धर्म के लिये हर दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राणी है और इसी लिये इस देश में, जिसको कृषि प्रधान देश कहा जाता है, उसकी जनता ने उसको माँ का स्वरूप दिया है। यह क्या जानें कि गाय क्या चीज है। इनको गाय देखनी हो, यहाँ विरोधी दल के लोग बैठे हैं गाय की पूँछ पकड़कर

जैसे बैतरणी पार करते हैं वैसे ही यहां सदन में आये। आन्दोलन किया, गौ हत्याबन्दी के नारे लगाये और वह क्या खाते हैं, माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी ने इसकी पुष्टि कर दी। उन्होंने अनशन किया माननीय वाजपेयी और माननीय चरणसिंह ने वोट क्लब पर। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या मांस खाने वाले व्यक्ति को चर्बी के बारे में बात करने का हक है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think Dr. Swamy can raise it, he is a vegetarian.

आचार्य भगवान देव : जो व्यक्ति मांस खाता है, हड्डियां चूसता है और हड्डियों के अन्दर जो तत्व होता है वह खाता है और वही व्यक्ति यहां ढोंग करता है वोट क्लब पर बैठकर अनशन करता है और देश को गुमराह करने की बात करता है तो क्या यह पाखंड नहीं है ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : प्रधान मंत्री मांस खाती हैं कि नहीं ? यह क्या\*\* कर रहे हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी से मिलकर सबसे बड़ी मिलावट जनता.पार्टी के टाइम में हुई\*\* क्या इसको मिलावट नहीं कहेंगे ?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : यह भाषा क्या इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उपाध्यक्ष जी ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप इनको कहिये कि तहजीब से बोलें। अनपार्लियामेंटरी न बोलें।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record. If he uses unparliamentary words, I will go through the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the record and see if there is anything unparliamentary.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't want any reply from me. If he uses any unparliamentary words, I will go through the record. I have told you what I will do. We cannot ask him whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary. We will have to go through the record. We cannot immediately do it. There is some procedure for doing everything.

आचार्य भगवान देव :\*\* इन्होंने जो पाखंड किया है...

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह मैम्बरों को\*\* कह रहे हैं ?...

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : इनके नेताओं ने वोट क्लब पर जो उपवास किया मुझे लगता है कि जो उल्टे-मुल्टे कर्म किये थे उसकी शुद्धि करने के लिए, प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए वह अनशन किया था। नहीं तो मांस खाने वाले को चर्बी का विरोध करने का कोई हक नहीं है।...

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From this side when anybody speaks, you should not interrupt, and when you speak they should not interrupt.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you don't agree with him, if you want to protest against that, you reply to that in your speech. That is why this discussion.

(Interruptions)

20.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not that whatever he says you must accept. When you speak, you oppose all the points...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : He alleged against a certain Member of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are the next speaker. You can speak and oppose all the points made by him.

श्री भीखू राम जैन : श्री स्वामी जब बोल रहे थे तो इन्होंने क्यों नहीं इस बात की चर्चा की। उन्होंने कहा कि एक मंत्री रोज हवाई जहाज में जाते थे और गाय का मांस खाते थे, उस समय आपने जिक्र नहीं किया, अब आप बोल रहे हैं ?

आचार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह\*\*\* यह कहते हैं मिलावट का कार्यक्रम, यह तो सबसे बड़ा धोखा है। जनता पार्टी के शासन में जो अलग-अलग सिद्धान्तों की पार्टियाँ मिलीं, यह सबसे बड़ा पाखंड था, यह मेरी मान्यता है, जिसको इन्होंने स्वर्ण युग कहा है। स्वामी जो भूल गए हैं, उस समय प्याज का भाव 5 रुपए प्रति किलो था। क्या वह स्वर्ण युग था? वह पेट्रोल पी गए तब कोई ध्यान नहीं आया? सोना इन्होंने बेच खाया। श्री जेठमलानी स्मगलरों की वकालत करते हैं। यह कौसी पार्टी है, क्या इनका सिद्धान्त है ?

स्वामी जी ने लोंगोवाल की बात कही कि उन्होंने गाय के बारे में यह बात कही है। यहाँ स्वामी जी श्री लोंगोवाल की वकालत करते हैं, पंजाब में इन्सानों का कत्ल हो रहा है, क्यों नहीं लोंगोवाल जी की जबान खुलती? उनकी गाय की बात करने की हिम्मत कैसे होती है? जब वहाँ व्यक्ति मर जाते हैं, सिखों को गोली मारी जाती है स्वर्ण मंदिर के बाहर, उस समय आपकी और लोंगोवाल की जबान नहीं खुलती? आज

आप उनकी वकालत करते हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं वहाँ गया था, वहाँ कुछ भी नहीं मिला।

आप इस सदन को भी गुमराह करते हैं। इस तरह की बातें विरोधी दल के लोग करके इस देश को गुमराह करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं पर जनता ने इनको पहचान लिया है। अब इनमें दम नहीं है।

हमारे श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी चले गए जिन्होंने धर्म-निरपेक्षता की बात पर गाय की बात कहते हुए यह पाखंड की बात कही। तो यह पाखंड है। श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी और उनके साथियों को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का खा-पीकर रशिया और चीन के सपूते देखते हो, यह सबसे बड़ा पाखंड और देश-द्रोह है इस तरह की गाय के सम्बन्ध में बातें करना।

हमारी प्रधान मंत्री 3 नवम्बर को महर्षि दयानन्द की निर्वाण शताब्दी पर अजमेर में गयीं। मैं भी वहाँ उपस्थित था। उन्होंने कहा कि चर्बी के ऊपर देश को गुमराह करने का जो कुप्रयास चल रहा है, उससे जनता को सावधान रहना चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि जो भी कानून तोड़ेगा, उसके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाया जाएगा। यही बात हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री ने भी कही है। इन्होंने जो असाधारण कदम इस देश की जनता की भावनाओं को देखते हुए उठाया है, इसके खिलाफ इधर विरोध भी करते हैं और अनशन भी करते हैं और उधर डालडा घी वालों से मिलते हैं और चुनाव के लिए पैसा लेते हैं। ये चोर को कहते हैं चोरी कर और साधु को कहते हैं कि सावधान हो जाओ।

विश्व हिन्दू परिषद् ने 31-10-83 को वाणिज्य मंत्री को एक पत्र लिखा है। जो पेपर में आया है, उसमें उन्होंने मंत्री जी को बधाई दी है इस कदम के लिए। काजी कुछ कह रहा है और यह मौलाना यहाँ अनशन कर रहे हैं, वाजपेयी वोट क्लब पर बैठकर। क्या नीति है इनकी? वे कहते कुछ हैं



और करते कुछ हैं।

ये पठानकोट में अकालियों की वकालत करते हैं और वे यहां आकर विरोध करते हैं क्योंकि इन्हें दिल्ली और पंजाब के वोट लेने हैं। वहां की जनता की वे बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं, लेकिन अब जनता गुमराह होने वाली नहीं है।

गौ-हत्या बन्द करने की बात श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी कहते हैं, मैं एक बात बता दूँ कि मैं परम गौ-भक्त हूँ। गौ-हत्या बन्द करने की बात कहने वाले श्री वाजपेयी और सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी, मोरार जी भाई को मैं चलेन्ज करता हूँ, अगर इनके घर पर गाय हो तो लेकिन आचार्य भगवान देव ने गाय रखी हुई है और वह भी काली गाय। वाजपेयी जी और चरण सिंह ने देखा नहीं होगा। आज हम उस गाय का शुद्ध दूध पीते हैं। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आर्य समाज जैसी संस्था को दिल्ली में आदर्श गौ-शाला के लिए जमीन दी है।

मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गौ-हत्या की बात करने वालों, ढाई साल के अपने शासन में गौ-हत्या बन्द क्यों नहीं की, इसके लिए कोई कानून क्यों नहीं बनाया। पूर्ण बहुमत होते हुए भी इन लोगों ने कुछ नहीं किया। जब सत्ता चली गई, तो इन सबका तीसरा नेत्र खुल गया है। जैसाकि पांडेजी ने कहा है, इसके पीछे क्या राज है कि मोरारजी भाई या धारिया ने अपने टाइम में कुछ नहीं किया। अब सत्ता से हटने के बाद जनता को गुमराह करने के लिए अलग-अलग बातें करके अपना राजनैतिक उल्लू सीधा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अब जनता सावधान है। वह जानती है कि इनको पांच साल के लिए सत्ता दी थी, लेकिन ढाई साल में ही बोरी-बिस्तर गोल करके घर चले गए, क्योंकि इनके अलग-अलग सिद्धान्त थे, अलग-अलग पालिसियां थीं। कहां कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और कहां जनसंघ वाले, कहां चौधरी चरण सिंह और कहां बाबू जगजीवन राम? क्या इनमें कोई मेल है? परन्तु फिर भी ये मिल गए। आज जो चर्बी की मिलावट की चिन्ता कर रहे हैं, सबसे बड़ी मिलावट उन्होंने की, उन सब पार्टियों ने मिलकर पाप किया।

आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने एक नया पाखंड चलाया है, जिसकी ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। छः दिन पहले मैं हैदराबाद में था। वहां के लोगों ने कहा कि यहां एक बहुत बड़े टैंकर में से बोटलें भरकर एक-एक बोटल गंगाजल कहकर 11 रुपए से 151 रुपए तक में बेची गई। मैंने पूछा कि क्या वह टैंकर हरिद्वार की हर की पौड़ी से भरकर लाया गया था। मुझे बताया गया कि एक लीटे में भरकर लाए थे और उसे टैंकर में डाल दिया। मैं वाणिज्य मन्त्री और स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी वाले जो पानी देकर एक पाखंड चला रहे हैं और अपने राजनैतिक स्वार्थ-साधन के लिए देश को गुमराह कर रहे हैं इस मिलावट के बारे में भारत सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है। क्या यह जनता के साथ धोखा नहीं है? क्या यह पाखंड नहीं है? जब कोई किसी पेय में मिलावट करता है, यहां पर विरोधी पक्ष के लोग बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं और उसके खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाने की मांग करते हैं। परन्तु यह जो पानी को गंगा-जल कहकर 151 रुपए की बोटल बेची जा रही है, भारत सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है? मैं इतने बड़े पाखंड और मिलावट के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय का जवाब चाहता हूँ। जनता यह समझ चुकी है कि जो नलों का पानी गंगा-जल कहकर बेचा जा रहा है, यह उनको डुबोएगा, उनकी हस्ती को मिटाएगा। यह पाखंड इस देश में नहीं चल सकता।

जहां तक यज्ञ का सम्बन्ध है, हरिजनों और गरीबों को यज्ञ नहीं करने दिया गया। 1 तारीख को यज्ञ का पाखंड खड़ा करके कहा गया कि हम धार्मिक दृष्टि से कर रहे हैं। उसका स्वागत भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लीडरों, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा और श्री खुराना, जो मांस खाते हैं, ने किया। उनको यज्ञ करने और यज्ञ की बात करने का क्या हक है? उन्हें चर्बी की बात करने का क्या हक है? ये राजनैतिक व्यक्ति स्वागत करने के लिए गए और अब वे कहते हैं कि हमारा इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। ये लोग पाखंड करके फंड इकट्ठे कर रहे हैं। इनके

खिलाफ सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिए, चाहे गृह मंत्री उठाए या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री उठाएं, अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो यह पाखंड बढ़ता जाएगा, देश के स्वास्थ्य, विचारों और दिलो-दिमाग पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा और इसका रीएक्शन होगा।

मुझे खुशी है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई को इस यज्ञ में राजनीति नजर आई और उन्होंने कलश का अभिषेक करने से मना कर दिया। कहीं बवंडर खड़ा न हो जाए, इसलिए चन्द लोग इधर-उधर पहुंच गए। पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से यह जो पाखंड चलाया जा रहा है, उसपर ब्रेक लगाने के लिए भारत सरकार को यथोचित कदम उठाना चाहिए। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1973-74, 1974-75 और 1975-76 में इसका कितना आयात हुआ और उसके बाद जनता पार्टी के शासन में कितना आयात हुआ। इसके साथ-साथ क्या यह सही नहीं है कि 1977-78 में जनता पार्टी के शासन में साढ़े 62 हजार टन चर्बी का आयात उन्होंने किया ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कम्पनियां वनस्पति घी बनाती हैं उनमें से कितनी कम्पनियों की अभी तक आपने जांच की है और वहां मिलावट का प्रमाण मिला है वहां उन कम्पनियों के खिलाफ आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ, भटिण्डा, अमृतसर में कितने मामले दर्ज हुए और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई ? मुझे आशा है कि इन सवालों के जवाब आप देंगे तो जनता पार्टी की कलाई धुल जाएगी।

वनस्पति मैन्युफैक्चरर्स की जो एसोसिएशन है उसने वनस्पति को सचार्ड के बारे में एक बुलेटिन सभी मेम्बर्स के पास भेजी है जिसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया है, 50 वर्ष का इतिहास देते हुए, कि वनस्पति में किसी प्रकार की मिलावट नहीं है। क्या उनकी यह बात सही है ?

मुझे आशा है कि विरोधी दल के लोग पोलिटिकल दृष्टि से जो पाखण्ड चला रहे हैं, बटन

दबाकर रोगनी लाना चाहते हैं यद्यपि उनके बल्ब फ्यूज हो चुके हैं और उनको जनता ने साइड में बिठा दिया है, वे अपने इस पाखण्ड को बन्द करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री जी ने जो असाधारण कदम उठाया है उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ और माननीय प्रधानमन्त्री जो इस सम्बन्ध में चिन्तित हैं उनके प्रति भी अपनी श्रद्धा व्यक्त करता हूँ।

20.12 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair.]

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the adulteration of vanaspati with animal tallow has really been a shocking and disgraceful affair. There can be no two questions about it. It is something which has deeply outraged the sentiments of millions and millions of people in this country. That is a fact. I have been travelling widely in the villages and the people are absolutely aghast, rightly or wrongly, and, I think, rightly, they feel that this has outraged their deeper sentiments.

I must admit that I was astounded when an hon. Member from the Opposition said something with regard to the sentiments of the people and tried to dismiss these sentiments as if they were of no importance. I ask you: Can the sentiments by which people live and by which they die be brushed aside in the name of secularism? Does secularism mean that a Hindu cannot be proud to be a Hindu and a Muslim cannot be proud to be a Muslim, or have we given up our religious traditions in order to prove our secularism? There is no such definition of secularism given anywhere in the Constitution or anywhere by any responsible person.

Sir, I am in a very awkward position because you are now occupying the Chair. I have the highest regard for you and for your family. I knew your distinguished father many years ago. I am really astonished and shocked to know if this is the ideology of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), that the sentiments of the people have no importance whatsoever. It is

really an extra-ordinary affair. Again—I do not want to take names—there was a member of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and, some years ago, when I came into this House, I saw that he had his head shaved. I asked him, “Why have you got your head shaved?” He said, “My mother has passed away.” Is that not sentiment? I do not wish to name the person. I would ask that member: Would he have given adulterated vanaspati to his mother on the ground that her sentiments were of no value?

It is an extra-ordinary situation that in free India—anyone in this House should say that religious sentiments are to be disregarded or outraged in this fashion. I am very sorry to hear these words spoken. I feel that this House is the representative of the emotions, of the sentiments and of the views of the majority of the people in this country. I think we would be doing a grave injustice to the people of India if we do not very clearly state that this adulteration has been a matter of very great distress and of genuine hurt to the feelings of the people.

I am not going into the politics of the matter. I am saying that the genuine feelings of the people have been hurt. That is why, in the last Session, I was the first to raise this question. I never got up on any day to ask any question in zero hour. The first time in my 16 years of parliamentary life that I ever got up in zero hour, was in the last Session when I demanded a debate on this. And in this Session Shri K.C. Pande asked a question and various other points were raised. I do not want at this stage to go into the background as to why the cow is considered to be sacred. This is a long story. But, for millions of years, this is a land of Sri Rama, and Sri Krishna, Lord Mahavira and Lord Buddha; Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Dayananda, the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba, people for whom the cow was the symbol par excellence of the reverence for nature. The cow was a symbol of the maternal aspects of nature because our very existence at one time was dependent upon it and its products. Therefore, over the centuries the cow has occupied a certain special position, certain sanctity, in the collective psyche of this country. No

representative Body or representative institution can afford to dismiss or disregard or pour scorn upon this sort of feeling. I am very deeply hurt. One may want to say that I am politically hurt or something else. But to say that this kind of genuine feeling for the cow is a superstition and that these sentiments have no value, is not correct.

I personally feel that after we raised this matter, the Government has done well to ban the import of tallow. I strongly support it.

I have made enquiries. It is not possible to differentiate between mutton tallow, pork tallow and beef tallow. I have made careful enquiries. All animal tallow is mixed tallow which comes here. Therefore, to say that you should not ban mutton tallow because you can allow it in, is very meaningless, all animal tallow has to be banned. I am glad that the Government has done this.

I do not belong to any Party at the present moment. I cannot imagine that any responsible Party, whether it is the Congress Party or Janata Party or any other or any responsible leader or organisation, would connive at this sort of criminal activity.

My own view is that this adulteration is a criminal activity which is undertaken by anti-social elements who are in league with various officials at various levels and it is they who have done this.

I was Minister for ten years from 1967 to 1977. Somebody can say that it was being imported for which all are collectively responsible. I also share that responsibility. I piloted the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act through Parliament and I remember we set up a Select Committee with Babu Trilok Singhji as the Chairman of the Select Committee. We travelled all over India taking evidence. Nobody ever brought this to our notice. I have never even dreamed that this is possible. As I said, even the Puranas, with their highly imaginative descriptions of Kali Yuga, never even thought of the possibility that in Vanaspati consumed by millions, this sort of criminal activity would be undertaken. People are undergoing great economic distress because

of this.

So, I for one would not like to apportion blame. I would simply make a plea. I know, as an Independent Member, you are giving me special indulgence to speak on this. I do not want to take the time of the Hon. Members.

I would like the Hon. Minister to assure the House on three specific matters.

The first matter is that the total ban on animal tallow imports must remain. This is because all sorts of vested interests are going to work, whether it is the soap industry, whether it is nationals or the multi-nationals for internationals, I am not concerned. But all sorts of interests will be at work to try and get the Government repeal this policy on various grounds. We want a clear-cut assurance from the Hon. Minister that under no circumstances will the import of animal tallow be allowed.

I have full sympathy—you mentioned it in your speech—with regard to the small industries. We should provide them with alternative sources, whether it is palm oil, whether it is some other alternative, whatever it is, I am not an expert in that, whatever it is, we should give if necessary special facilities to them in the next Budget. Nobody would like anybody, any citizen of India, to be thrown out of work. But I am sure that if you go and ask even those small businessmen, and if they realise that the tallow they have imported is being misused in this manner, they will be the first people to say that they do not want to have any hand in this undertaking. Therefore, this import ban—I have congratulated you already—must remain. Please assure the House and the nation that you will not succumb to any pressure that the ban should be taken off.

Secondly, those responsible for these criminal activities—I am talking now not of the bona fide imports which were legal although they were unfortunate, but of this, adulteration activity—must be caught, regardless of who they are, which party they belong to, whether they are Customs officials, whether they are businessmen, whether they are politicians. A crime has been

committed, and it is a double crime, it is a crime under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and it is also a crime against the sentiments of crores of people in this country. Those people must be brought to book.

The second assurance we want from the hon. Minister is that he will not allow any interest, whether of one party or the other—I could not care less—, any interest to stand in the way of severest punishment for those criminals who have been responsible for this action. I would like the hon. Minister to mention this.

Thirdly, somebody mentioned this—I think, it was you, Sir, who mentioned it—that there is a possibility of beef tallow being produced in the country also, although it is a small percentage of what was being imported. But we have to be careful, particularly after this terrible incident has come to light.

Without going into this controversy with regard to the total ban, may I submit for your information and through you, Sir, to the hon. Minister that even in those States where cow-slaughter is banned, surreptitious cow-slaughter is going on, and hundreds of thousands of cows are being slaughtered as a result of a criminal conspiracy between the officials concerned, the police officers concerned and the unscrupulous traders. I was in Shaharanpur a month and a half ago and I was given documents to show the manner in which these cows are slaughtered. I have passed them on to your successor, the Chief Minister of U.P. I would urge that not only should the ban be strictly enforced, but the possibility of unauthorised slaughter of cows in this country, particularly in those States where the slaughter is banned, must be prevented because then that can also find its way indirectly into the food that people eat.

I have done, Sir. I will not take very much time except to say this. There are some matters which really should not be discussed on party lines. Clearcut criminal activities must be condemned by all sections of the House, including the party to which you belong, Sir. And if we do not do that,

if we do not unequivocally condemn this and if we do not give the assurances that I have asked for, then we will not be able to fulfil our duty as the highest forum of this great country.

Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Karan Singh, only one observation because I happened to be here now. The speech you criticised, you are entitled to, but it condemned adulteration; it did not support adulteration.

Now, Mr. Uma Kant Misra.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I never said that you supported adulteration. I said that you dismissed the sentiments.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I was really shocked when you made that statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly go through my speech.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sentiments of all sections of the people, both majority and minority alike ? Let us have a debate, Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH : You missed my speech. You were outside.

(व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : जिनको आपने देखा नहीं है, उनके प्रति श्रद्धा रखते हों। लेनिन और मार्क्स को आपने देखा नहीं है और उनके प्रति आप श्रद्धा रखते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री उभाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : सभापति महोदय, चर्चा के प्रश्न पर बहुत विस्तार के साथ चर्चा हुई है। पहले भी किसी न किसी प्रकार से हुई है ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के रूप में और प्रश्नोत्तर के रूप में और चर्चा के आयात और उसके दुरुपयोग के सम्बन्ध में हमारे वाणिज्य मन्त्री ने बहुत करारा जवाब सदन में और सदन के बाहर दिया है और

बहुत तर्कसंगत उत्तर इन्होंने दिया है।

श्रीमन, इसके आंकड़ों में जाने की मुझे आवश्यकता नहीं प्रतीत होती कि कब गाय की चर्बी के आयात का लाइसेंस दिया गया, कब इसको ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस कर दिया गया, कितना पहले यह आयात किया गया और कितना बाद में किया गया। ये सारी बातें इधर से भी बतायी गयीं और उधर से भी बतायी गयीं। इसके बारे में आंकड़ों की बात मैं नहीं करूंगा।

मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। एक तो मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का है कि इस देश के बड़े राजनीतिक नेता राजनीतिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं, मानसिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं। इसके बारे में माननीय कर्णसिंह जी ने जंसा कहा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा अपराध है, यह एक मिलावट का ही अपराध नहीं है, व्यवसाय का ही अपराध नहीं है, यह भारत की करोड़ों जनता के साथ अपराध किया गया है। जब यह अपराध सरकार के सामने आया तो सरकार ने इसके खिलाफ कदम उठाया, अपराध करने वालों को दंडित करने के लिए कदम उठाया, चर्बी के आयात के खिलाफ प्रतिबन्ध लगाया। गाय की चर्बी का जो आयात किया जा रहा था, गाय की चर्बी का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा था, गाय की चर्बी को शाकाहारी खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलाने का जो अपराध हो रहा था उसके खिलाफ कदम उठाया। लेकिन इस देश के वरिष्ठ नेताओं श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और चौधरी चरणसिंह ने इसको लेकर यहां धरना दिया और राजनारायणसिंह ने काशी में भूख हड़ताल कर दी। वे वहां अनशन पर बैठ गए। उन्होंने इसका राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए इस प्रश्न का दुरुपयोग किया। यह एक निन्दनीय बात है, गलत बात है। यह एक गैर-राजनीतिक सामान्य विषय था, करोड़ों जनता का विषय था। इस विषय का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने में वे विफल हो गए, निष्फल हो गए। भारतीय जनता समझ गई है कि इसको राजनीतिक स्वरूप राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए दिया जा रहा है, इस विषय को मेगिनफाई किया जा रहा है। इसको जनता अच्छी तरह से समझ गई है। अब जनता डालडा

खाने लगी है। उसने फिर से इसका उपयोग करना शुरू कर दिया है।

हमारे ये नेता कोशिश कर रहे थे कि जनता यह जाने कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनकी सरकार हिन्दुओं को गाय की चर्बी खिला रही है और मुसलमानों को सुअर की चर्बी खिला रही है, और इस तरह से हिन्दु और मुसलमान श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से नाराज हो जाएंगे और वे उनको वोट नहीं देंगे और उनके वोट हमको मिलेंगे। यह निन्दनीय प्रयास था। इसकी हम घोर निन्दा करते हैं।

इस गाय की चर्बी के विषय में हमारे पांडे जी ने आज विस्तार से बताया और उन्होंने ही सबसे पहले यहां इसके बारे में सवाल उठाया था जिसका उत्तर माननीय मन्त्री जी ने दिया था। इस पर ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी आया था, उसका उत्तर भी मन्त्री जी ने दिया था।

यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस देश में कुछ धन-पिशाच लोगों का नैतिक और चारित्रिक पतन हो गया है। ऐसे पतित लोगों ने ही गाय की चर्बी और पशुओं की चर्बी कुछ शाकाहारी खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलाई और चर्बी मिलाकर उन पदार्थों को बेचा। जहां तक विज्ञान की प्रक्रिया का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इस बात को कतई मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि डालडा बनाने वाले किसी कारखाने में चर्बी मिलाकर डालडा बनाया गया हो। यह हो सकता है कि बने-बनाये डालडा में चर्बी मिलाकर बेचा गया हो या चर्बी को डालडा कहकर बेचा गया हो। मगर डालडा बनाने के कारखाने में जो डालडा बनाने की प्रक्रिया है, उसका जो प्रोसीजर है, उसमें यह संभव नहीं है। डालडा बनाने के एक कारखाने में पांच सौ आदमी काम करते हैं। यह संभव ही नहीं है कि गाय की चर्बी मिलाकर डालडा बनाया जाए और कोई जाने ही नहीं। बहरहाल डालडा में गाय की चर्बी मिलाकर उसे बेचा गया हो, यह हो सकता है।

(अवधान)

राही जी मेरा मतलब समझ ही नहीं रहे हैं।

मेरा मतलब यह है कि डालडा बनाने की जो प्रक्रिया होती है उसमें यह रा-मेटेरियल नहीं है। डालडा और चर्बी मिलाए जा सकते हैं या चर्बी को डालडे के रूप में बेचा जा सकता है। इस तरह से हुआ होगा।

इसको अपराध माना जाना चाहिए, इस बात से मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। जिस तरह से डकैती, हत्या या राहजनी को अपराध माना जाता है उसी तरह से इस चर्बी की मिलावट को भी अपराध माना जाना चाहिए। अगर इसके लिए कानून में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता हो वह भी किया जाए। इस तरह के अपराध के लिए आजीवन कारावास और फांसी जैसी सजाओं का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

कुछ लोगों ने इससे राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन सफल नहीं हो सके। शुरू में तो एक सनसनी फैल गई कि क्या हो रहा है, डालडे में गाय की चर्बी मिलाई जा रही है। लेकिन सरकार ने 15 दिन के अंदर पता लगा लिया कि कहां ऐसा हो रहा है, भटिंडा में या रांची में, उन सबको पकड़ा गया और जेल में बंद कर दिया गया। उनके खिलाफ मुकदमा चला। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए जनता को विश्वास हो गया है कि बाजार में मिलने वाले डालडे में चर्बी नहीं है और सब लोग उसको खाने लगे हैं। कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं ने इस मामले के राजनीतिक दोहन की कोशिश की लेकिन उसमें वे सफल नहीं हो सके। आम जनता समझ गई कि यह जैसे नसबंदी का मामला था वैसे ही यह मामला है और यह टांग-टांग फिस हो गयी।

यह प्रश्न आम जनता से जुड़ा हुआ है, यह भी बिल्कुल ठीक है। यह लोगों की भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। ग्रामीण जनता से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। 80 प्रतिशत जनता गांव में रहती है, उससे जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। जैसाकि अभी हमारे प्रगतिशील संसद सदस्यों ने कहा कि आर्थिक रूप से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। उनका देखने का दृष्टिकोण आर्थिक है, वे हमेशा आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से ही देखते हैं। इसमें

उनका दोष नहीं है। मैं भी इसको आर्थिक रूप से जुड़ा मानता हूँ क्योंकि गाय के आर्थिक लाभ भी बहुत हैं। लेकिन इस बात ने जनता की भावनाओं को बहुत कष्ट पहुंचाया और कुछ लोगों ने इसको लेकर जनता को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की। डालडा रोजमर्रा के उपयोग की चीज है, खाने की चीज है, सभी अवसरों पर उपयोग की चीज है, भोजन की चीज है, देश में अफवाह फैलाकर कि गाय की चर्बी की मिलावट की जा रही है, इन्होंने लोगों की भावनाओं को बहुत ठेस पहुंचाई है। इसलिए ऐसे लोग भी अपराधी हैं। लेकिन इनकी कोशिश टांग-टांग फिस होकर रह गई। जब हमारी प्रधानमन्त्री ने कहा कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है और पूरी स्थिति स्पष्ट की तो जनता संतुष्ट हो गई।

अंत में मैं एक बात को फिर से दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इसको गंभीर अपराध माना जाना चाहिए। इसलिए किसी भी वर्ग या धर्म के लोग हों, कितने ही शक्तिशाली हों वे करोड़ों लोगों की भावना को ठेस पहुंचाते हैं। उनको गंभीर से गंभीर दंड मिलना चाहिए। आजीवन कारावास और फांसी जैसी सजा का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। वाणिज्य मन्त्रीजी ने दृढ़ता के साथ पूरी स्थिति को जनता के सामने साफ किया है और जो लोग राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की कोशिश कर रहे थे उनकी आशाओं पर पानी फेर दिया है। इसी प्रकार वे आगे भी करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है।

**श्री जयपालसिंह करयप (आंवला) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकारी पक्ष की ओर से अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को इस तरह से टाला जा रहा है जैसे कि किसी ने 1978 में रेलवे का टिकट खरीद लिया और वह 1983 में यात्रा करते हुए पकड़ा गया। इसमें उस यात्री का दोष नहीं है बल्कि जनता पार्टी का है। उन्होंने 1978 में रेल का टिकट कैसे दे दिया था? सरकार की ओर से उत्तर आया कि जनता पार्टी जिम्मेदार है। चौधरी साहब और जनता पार्टी के जमाने में आयात शुरू हुआ, इससे पहले नहीं हुआ। देश के लोग आपसे स्पष्ट स्थिति

जानने को उत्सुक हैं। यह प्रश्न करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ है। लिहाजा, यह आवश्यक है कि इस पर एक खुली जांच होनी चाहिए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों का आयोग बनाकर इसकी जांच हो कि कौन दोषी है और कौन नहीं है? अगर यह जांच नहीं होती है तो तरह-तरह की गलतफहमियां पैदा होंगी। इसलिए, जनता में जो असमंजस की स्थिति है, वह साफ होनी चाहिए ताकि यह लोगों के राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का मुद्दा न रहे और सारी असलियत सामने आ सके। दुनिया के बाजार में मटन टैलो का भाव 900 डालर और वीफ टैलो का 400 डालर टन के हिसाब से है। जिन असामाजिक तत्वों ने वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन में वनस्पति तैलों का प्रयोग न करके अपने तिजोरियों को भरने के लिए इसको बाहर से आयात किया है, वह स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने इसका प्रयोग क्यों किया? हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि यह टैलो दोनों भावों में से किस भाव पर खरीदा गया? इसकी जानकारी लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए।

**श्री विद्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह :** आपके टाईम के स्पष्ट आंकड़े दूंगा।

**श्री जयपाल सिंह करयप :** आप ज्युडिशियल इन्क्वायरी क्यों नहीं करवा देते। इससे पूरे देश को पता लग जायेगा। (ध्यवधान) कालिग अटेंशन में ब्यान आया कि चर्बी नहीं मिलायी जा सकती। लेकिन, चर्बी मिलाई गई, पकड़ी गई और जांच से पाई गई। उस ब्यान में इतना बड़ा फर्क कैसे हुआ? उससे पहले चर्बी आयात नहीं होती थी। जब से जनता पार्टी ने उदार नीति अपनाई उसके बाद आनी शुरू हो गई। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं। 1965 से चर्बी आनी शुरू हुई। लेकिन किस तादाद में आती रही?

1966-67 में 19531 टन, 1967-68 में 1.20 लाख टन, 1968-69 में 73439 टन मंगाया गया। पहले जो आता था उसकी परसेंटेज को आप देखें। मटन टैलो 89.2 परसेंट और वीफ टैलो 10.8 परसेंट। लेकिन 1968-69 में स्थिति

उल्टी हो गई। 79.7 परसेंट वीफ टैलो आने लगा और 20.3 परसेंट मटन टैलो। इसका कारण यह था कि मटन टैलो के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में मूल्य काफी बढ़ गए थे। अप्रैल 1969 में मटन टैलो का आयात घटा, 82 टन ही केवल रह गया जबकि पहले यह 14896 टन था और वीफ टैलो बढ़कर 58543 टन से 1.06 टन हो गया। 1969 के पहले तीन साल में कुल चर्बी का जो आयात हुआ उसमें 9.5 परसेंट वीफ टैलो था। यह जो कुल चर्बी बाहर से मंगाई गई, वीफ टैलो, उसकी पोजिशन थी। 44 करोड़ 85 लाख और 6 करोड़ की 1969 में गाय की चर्बी का आयात हुआ। ये सारे आंकड़े एस० टी० सी० के पास हैं। लेकिन बार-बार आपकी तरफ से धम पैदा किया जा रहा है और स्थिति साफ नहीं हो पा रही है। आप कहते हैं कि 1977-78 में उदार नीति अपनाई गई, हमारी वजह से आयात ज्यादा हुआ। लेकिन आप स्थिति को देखें। 1977-78 में 44,364 टन, 1978-79 में 15,159 टन, और 1979-80 में केवल 1233 टन का ही आयात हुआ। उसके बाद अपने आयात के आंकड़े आपके पास उपलब्ध हैं और आपको पता है कि कितने करोड़ की चर्बी आई।

अभी जो हमका आयात हुआ है उसमें से कुछ चर्बी आपके पास स्टॉक में है। इस स्टॉक को क्या आपने जब्त किया है, डेस्ट्रॉय किया है या डेस्ट्रॉय करने के आदेश दिए हैं या फिर इसको वापस दुनिया के बाजार में भेजने के आदेश दिए हैं, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ। इस चर्बी का दुरुपयोग हो सकता है, इस वास्ते यह मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ। इसके लिए भी आपको कोई कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए ताकि लोगों को पता लग सके कि अब वनस्पति तेल जो बनेगा उसमें इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। वनस्पति तेलों की कहानी भी अलग है। जब वह बनता है तो एक हजार डिग्री की गर्मी देकर उसको बनाया जाता है। इसकी वजह से इसको पचाने की पेट में शक्ति नहीं रहती है। इसलिए यह कहा गया कि उसमें विटामिन ए और डी मिलाया जाए ताकि फैंट मिल सके और फैंट का मतलब इतना होता चला गया

कि असली फैंट मिलाना शुरू कर दिया गया, गाय और सूअर की चर्बी मिलाना शुरू कर दिया गया।

सरसों का तेल, मूंगफली का तेल जो होता है उसमें पाबन्दी है कि इसको उनमें नहीं मिलाया जा सकता है, वनस्पति में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन व्यापारी वर्ग ने अपना आल्स्टर-नेटिव तलाश कर लिया। गाय और सूअर की चर्बी को लाकर सारे देश के ईमान और धर्म के के साथ खेलने की उसने कोशिश की।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप पूरे आंकड़े दें। कब से देश में चर्बी का आयात शुरू हुआ, कितनी चर्बी हर साल यहां आई है 1960 से लेकर अब तक, जनता युग के क्या आंकड़े हैं और आपके युग के क्या आंकड़े हैं और उस चर्बी में कितनी चर्बी गाय की और कितनी सूअर की आई और साथ ही साथ उस सबका अलग-अलग मूल्य कितना रहा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सबकी आप जांच करवाएं। इसकी भी कराए कि जो चर्बी बाहर से यहां आती थी उसका कितना परसेंट यहां के कैमिकल्ज में या ग्रीन में या साबुन में इस्तेमाल होता है और कितनी परसेंट चर्बी का इस्तेमाल खाद्य तेलों में और वीजी-टेबल आयलज में हुआ है। यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी लोग इसके लिए दोषी हैं चाहे वे कोई भी हों, उनको बड़ी से बड़ी सजा देनी चाहिये, फांसी तक भी सजा देनी चाहिये। उन्होंने लोगों के धर्म के साथ खिलवाड़ करने की कोशिश की है।

आपने जो तथ्य पेश किए हैं उनसे स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है। स्थिति को स्पष्ट करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी आपको ज्युडिशल जांच सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज के द्वारा करानी चाहिये।

इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : आज सदन में एक बड़े ही गंभीर मसले पर विचार हो रहा है। मैं शुरू में कह देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बहुत आंकड़ों के पचड़े में न पड़कर तथ्यों पर आना चाहूंगा। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि किसके समय में



ज्यादा आयात इसका हुआ और किसके समय में कम हुआ हालांकि आंकड़े सिद्ध करते हैं कि 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 में जबकि कांग्रेस का रजिमी था तब चर्बी का आयात कम हुआ और जब जनता का रजिमी आया तो वीफ टैलो का आयात ज्यादा हुआ। मूल प्रश्न यह है कि इसका दुरुपयोग होना कैसे शुरू हुआ। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तब उसने इसको सामान्य लाइसेन्स के अन्तर्गत नहीं रखा था। जैसे ही आपकी सरकार आई, जनता सरकार आई, उसने इस नीति को बदल दिया। जब हम थे तब यह व्यवस्था थी कि तीन प्रकार से टैलो का वितरण हो सकता है। एक तो स्माल स्केल सैंक्टर में जो यूनिट थे सोप आदि बनाने के और एस० एस० आई० के द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त थे उनको इसका एलाटमेंट होता था। दूसरे आर्गेनाइज्ड सैंक्टर में डी० जी० टी० डी० के माध्यम से उसका वितरण होता था। तीसरे पब्लिक सैंक्टर के अन्तर्गत या उनसे सम्बन्धित इण्डस्ट्रीज को इसका वितरण होता था। यह वितरण की व्यवस्था हमारे जमाने में थी। यह जो रेस्ट्रिक्टिव आइटम थी, जनता पार्टी के आते ही इन्होंने प्राइवेट सैंक्टर के लिए इसके दरवाजे खोल दिए। श्री मोहन धारिया ने इस नीति को बदला। उस समय भी जनता सरकार की वलैक्टिव रिसर्पोसिबिलिटी थी। वह जिम्मेदार है इसके लिए। उन्होंने प्राइवेट ट्रेडजं को अलाउ कर दिया। यहां तक कि बड़ी सख्ती से जो पहले लाइसेन्स लोगों को दिए जाते थे उसको भी इन्होंने खोल दिया, इसकी खुली छूट दे दी। प्रश्न यह है कि इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कौन है? इसी सदन में माननीय के० सी० पांडेजी ने प्रथम बार जब सदन का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा तब इनको सूझा कि इसका लाभ उठाया जा सकता है। आपको याद होगा कि ये वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने गाय की पूछ पकड़ कर वैतरणी पार करने की 1967 में कोशिश की थी। भारतीय जनमानस को भ्रमित करके कुछ राज्यों में इन्होंने संविद की सरकारें बनाने का प्रयास किया था। 1977 में मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग को लेकर बड़ा हल्ला हुआ—जो एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम था—तो इन्होंने कहना शुरू किया कि कांग्रेस

अनीश्वरवादी है नक्सलवादी है—(इंटरप्रांज) प्रो० मधुदंडवते भी उसमें शामिल थे जो फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग को अच्छा समझते थे। फ़ैमिली प्लानिंग के मामलों को लेकर आपने जनमानस को भ्रमित करके देश को पचास साल पीछे धकेलने की कोशिश की है। जब हमारे श्री के० सी० पांडे ने यह प्रश्न उठाया तो इनको लगा कि एक और आइटम आ गया है जिससे हम आगे आने वाले चुनाव में फायदा उठाएंगे। चौ० चरणसिंह जातीयता का प्रतीक हैं। जब भारतवर्ष का इतिहास लिखा जाएगा तो वह माफ नहीं करेगा इनको, उसमें लिखा जाएगा कि भारतवर्ष की राजनीति में जातीयता का पुट लाने वाले चौ० चरणसिंह हैं और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी साम्प्रदायिकता का पुट लाने वाले हैं। क्या सारा देश और सारी दुनिया इनको नहीं जानती कि इन्होंने जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता का अपवित्र संगठन करके बॉट क्लब पर अनशन किया? यह क्या था, यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। अभी हमारे श्री स्वामी, जो इनके भी परम सहयोगी हैं, इनका चोली-दामन का साथ रहा है, सदन में धड़ल्ले से कह रहे थे कि वह गोमांस खाने वाले हैं। अगर हम कहें तो असत्य हो सकता है, इससे हमारे जैसे आदमी का सिर झुक जाता है। ये लोग बड़ी बुद्धिमानी से यह नहीं कहते हैं कि कौन रिसर्पोसिबल है गाय की चर्बी के लिए। ये कहते हैं कि मिलावट की बात अब हमारी सरकार ने की।

हम लोग जो गाय की पूछ पकड़कर वैतरणी को पार करने वाले हैं, क्या ऐसा कर सकते हैं? सरकार को कतई उम्मीद नहीं थी। जैसे ही हम यहां आए 5 जनवरी, 1981 को फिर से ये जो आइटम थीं, इनको हमने पूर्ववर्ती कर दिया। क्या हमारी सरकार सोई हुई है?

आप देखें कि जब भंडा और अमृतसर में टैलो आया तो हमारी सरकार ने एकशन लिया। वह किसकी सरकार थी? वह श्री दरबारासिंह की सरकार थी। इनके जमाने में कई प्रदेशों में ऐसा हुआ, क्या इन्होंने कोई सैम्पल लिया?

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उस समय प्राइवेट लोगों के लिए

स्वीकार किया है, कि मोहन धारिया ने मंगाया है। उन्होंने कितने सैम्पल लिये? लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने पग उठाया है। हमारी सरकार इस तरह की बातें पकड़कर जो जुल्मी हैं, उनको कठोर दंड देगी। जैसे शुद्ध जैन वनस्पति की बात आई, उनको भीसा में डाल दिया गया। लेकिन आपने कुछ नहीं किया। यह जनता पार्टी की भी जिम्मेदारी थी।

श्री मोहन धारिया मोरारजी भाई के सुपुत्र मे सम्बन्धित थे, उनको चन्दा लेना था, इसलिए सैम्पलिंग नहीं किया। इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में लाना होगा। श्री मुन्नह्मण्यम स्वामी तक दे रहे थे, यह कोई तर्क है?

इन्होंने तर्क दिया कि चूंक तेल महंगा था, टैलो सस्ता था, इसलिए यह हो ही नहीं सकता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मरकारी डाटा मौजूद है। मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उम समय टैलो सस्ता था और तेल न्हंगा था? यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रमीयर जूस जो कि मोबाइल टैलो था उसको चौधरी चरणसिंह जी ने कस्टम से कैसे छोड़ दिया? उसके लिए कौन दौपी है? क्या हम दौपी हैं? इन्होंने बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को सहयोग दिया जो कि इस धन्धे को करते हैं और ये आरोप हमारी इन्दिरा जी पर लगाते हैं।

यह जानकर बड़ा कष्ट होता है कि वह उस सरकार पर आरोप लगाते हैं जिसकी बुनियाद ही लोक-तन्त्र, धर्म-निरपेक्ष, गुट-निरपेक्ष व आत्मनिर्भरता पर है और जिसका गठन नापाक है, जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता का उसको कुछ नहीं कहते। यह इतिहास बताता है। गांधीजी के मर्डर से लेकर अब तक का सारा पता है कि आप क्या करते रहे हैं इस देश में। इस बात को सारा देश जानता है। आपने सारे देश को बहुत गुमराह किया है और मेरा निवेदन है कि भगवान की खातिर इस तरह जन-मानस को गुमराह न करें। अब तक जो देश में राजनीति करते आ रहे हैं, वह समाप्त होनी चाहिए।

अभी वार्ड-इलैक्शन में इन्होंने लाभ लेने की कोशिश की। आप देखें कि एकात्मता यज्ञ क्या है? यह धोखा है। जैसे आचार्य भगवान देव जी बोल रहे थे कि एक टैंकर पानी में एक शीशी गंगाजल डाला तो वह सारा गंगाजल हो गया।

यह क्या हो रहा है? इस तरह धन इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। देश की जनता इन लोगों को कभी माफ नहीं करेगी। डा० स्वामी ने कहा है कि देश का चरित्र गिर गया है और मिलावट हो रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी भी एक खिचड़ी थी, मिलावट थी—कहीं की ईट कहीं का रोड़ा, भानमती ने कुनवा जोड़ा। उसमें अलग-अलग विचारों वाले लोग इकट्ठे हो गए थे।

देश में 98 वनस्पति मिलें हैं। उनमें से कितनी मिलों में मिलावट हुई है? इन लोगों ने गलत प्रचार करके देश की गरीब जनता को गुमराह किया है।... गरीब लोग पहले वनस्पति का उपयोग करते थे, लेकिन इन लोगों ने ध्रामक प्रचार के द्वारा उन्हें कठिनाई में डाल दिया है। सिर्फ दो जगह मिलावट हो गई: एक जगह तेल में मिलाया गया और एक जगह डालडा में मिलाया गया। इस मामले को राजनीतिक रंग दे दिया गया है। आज जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम लोग निर्माण के कामों में लगते, देश की अखंडता और सुरक्षा की बात सोचते, गरीबी को मिटाने और समानता लाने के उपाय खोजते। लेकिन यह व्यर्थ का विवाद खड़ा करके राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की गई है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : इनके सेनापति मैदान छोड़कर भाग गए हैं।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री मोहन धारिया इस गम्भीर अपराध के दोष से बच नहीं सकते। मुझे खुशी है कि डा० कर्णसिंह ने इस सारे मामले को रचनात्मक ढंग से पेश किया है। मुझे आशा है कि उन्होंने वाणिज्य मन्त्री से जो अपेक्षा की है, मन्त्री महोदय उसको पूरा करेंगे और इतिहास में यह लिखा जाएगा कि इस तरह की सैटीमेटल बातों पर जनता विश्वास नहीं करती है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there are two aspects of this debate. One is about adulteration of *vanaspati* with tallow and the other is the import of tallow. The import of tallow and its ramifications and what the Janata Party had done during their time, all that will be explained by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. I will concentrate myself only on adulteration of tallow to which some of the members have referred.

At the outset, I would like to say that I am prepared to be open to conviction and to be pointed out excepting by shouting and saying that there is adulteration, and pointed out by facts and figures that here are the cases where there is adulteration ; I am prepared for looking into that. But to ask for a general enquiry is not good. Enquiring into what ? *Vanaspati* is an edible cooking medium for the country especially in North India, not only for the middle class people but also for the poor class as well.

The greatest crime has been done against the poor community of this country by a false propaganda—I would not say by all opposition parties—by some political parties, who do not believe in action, but only believe in preaching what Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has very clearly said about these leaders. Mr. BJP and friends went for *dharna* at India Gate. On what basis ? I said, friends of the BJP, for example, Mr. Goel, whose commander-in-chief has fled away from the field already. (*Interruptions*) But we are the commanders for this matter. Therefore, I would say that it is an article which is used by a large number of people in this country ; I would not go into rhetorics and sentiments ; I would go into facts.

21.00 hrs.

What are the provisions to find out adulteration ? I would not say that my Government ever denies that ; there might be reason in some and here might not be reason in many things. There is no part in this world where there are not found some anti-social elements who try to make a quick buck by short cuts and resorting to unfair means.

For that every Government democratic or otherwise have got their own means, the machinery for checking it. What else can we do ? In the case of Vanaspati I would say that there are 92 factories in this country. These 92 factories are governed—their production is governed—by two orders, one of 1947 the Vegetable Oil Product Control Order and the other Standard of Quality Order of 1975. Under that order we have prescribed, what they should use. I will not read the long list of eleven to twelve kinds of oils which they can use. But it means otherwise that they cannot use tallow which is a crime. We strictly controlled this. We have got a Directorate under us. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has asked, "What are you doing ? How is the inspection being done ?" I have a most sophisticated laboratory, the latest machines in the world, in Delhi by which I can decipher what is mixed in the production of Vanaspati. I can find out how much is being produced, and how much oil in it is there. Normally, I can do five samples, I can do ten samples and I can increase the staff and do 15 samples.

So, I would like to say from 1st January up to October—November we have made on all the Vanaspati factories 814 inspections. What do we do in inspection ? We drew samples from the Vanaspati produced and also the oil kept in the premises for the production of Vanaspati. During these months we have drawn 4,312 samples.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Are they random samples ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes. Because we send our inspectors to the factory at random. We have drawn 4,312 samples, we have analysed all of them. It gives us the results. That means four samples for every factory every month are drawn. What more do you expect from us to do ? That means an average one sample I am drawing every week and without notice. And specially when the scare has been created we have intensified it all the more. Therefore, I would like to safely say that the analysis of these samples has clearly proved that in the factories at the production level there had been no adulteration of Vanaspati. I am open to the suggestions of hon. Members,

what else do they want me to do in this case? We have the Directorate. We make the inspections. We draw samples. We analyse them. We have the order with us.

I have issued another order which will now be published in the Gazette in about a week's time. I have now specified that every Vanaspati producer must point out on the container what that Vanaspati contains. What are the oils in it, whether it is cotton seed oil, soyabean oil, and so on, whatever oils they use, so that the consumer should know that it does not contain tallow. Due to the latest scare I have done this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : That is a very important point which you say. But you should ask them to put the chemistry of the test. Because that is not clear in testing. There is a feeling that they do the minimal test; they cannot test the tallow.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There are two things. I hope the hon. Member knows, when I am saying, about the tallow, I am not saying about the tallow, the mutton tallow, the beef tallow, pig tallow or tallow. I am saying any tallow is prohibited in the production of Vanaspati, and that test I can make. I can point out that out of these tallows, what you have all stated, that is about tallow. My sophisticated laboratory can clearly point out even that. I have prescribed that there must be five per cent of sesame oil because that gives Budoin test.

Even that I can find out in the laboratory. Therefore, this misconception should be removed from the minds of the hon. Members that there is no provision for that. What else can be done by a Government that in 11 months the raids, inspections and samples drawn are almost one sample every week? All the 92 factories do not know when it will come. But it will come at least four times a month. And I will continue to do so; I assure you on that. Therefore, on this authority I can say that there has been no adulteration with tallow of the vanaspati. The hon. Members then can shoot me a question—then how did this scare come about?...

SHRI A.K. ROY : Whatever you are stating is not correct. Whatever experts

have briefed you, kindly further enquire whether there can be any differentiation between a tallow and a hydrogenated oil. The process of hydrogenation is nothing but turning oil into tallow. Both are the esters of the stearic acid.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have followed your point. In this field either I am as lay man as the hon. Member is or I am as expert as the hon. Member is. I have myself verified and found out...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You bring out a booklet.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is right. I do not go only by the advice of experts. The hon. Members know me. Every detail of it I have tried to find out myself. At one stage, I was told many things. I tried to find out every detail of that. I say into it. Hydrogenation, as the hon. Member is saying, is there. I am only saying that in the process of mixing there is the other technical point. The melting point of vanaspati we have made now is 41 degree centigrade. But that of any tallow it is much above that. It is between 47 to 54 degree centigrade. Vanaspati is a homogeneous product. The moment the two are mixed, there will be two different things, and it can be easily detected. Even after great refinement if it is mixed with the vanaspati, it may just mix at that moment—About it I have told you that we are taking all safeguards and, therefore, there is no adulteration. Even if it is there, whatever may be the refinement, very shortly the smell of it comes back. Therefore, I would say that there is no mixing of the tallow. But how did the scare come about? It is like the logic unless there is smoke, there will be no fire. But that logic is not applicable here. It is like this. When you saw a thread you said, it is a snake. This is what the hon. Members of the BJP did. What happens is that after the production in the factory we lift the sample from that there. Then the product goes in the hands of the traders. Like any other commodity, it also goes in the hands of the traders. Now, at the traders' level if there is any adulteration, for

that, as Dr. Karan Singh has said, there is the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. And that Act is being administered by the State Governments. At the traders' level they raid and find out. We always write to the State Governments, please do check at the traders' level. The Punjab Government and many other Governments did that. Out of 405 samples that the Punjab Government drew, in five samples they found mixture of tallow. I want to emphasise this fact in the House that this check is not done by the Central Government but by the State Government—both Congress and non-Congress Governments. I have got the reports from 23 Governments including West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka which are not Congress Governments.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : You have not mentioned about my Government.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : They have not because you are wise enough not to send the reports in spite of reminders.

What can I do ?

They are very efficient governments, therefore, in spite of my reminder they did not care for it. But out of these, 23 governments have sent the reports. They have said that they have checked up, rather West Bengal Government checked up not at the traders' level but at the manufacturers' level. Even in the factories they have taken the samples and they have analysed and reported that there is no adulteration. Andhra Pradesh Government has reported no adulteration. Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Delhi, Pondicherry, Gujarat, Manipur, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, 23 Governments have said that, but Punjab Government did report that out of 405 samples, in five samples they found adulteration—2 at Amritsar in the vegetable oil of an old brand, 'peepel' brand production of which was stopped in 1975 or round about that, and in three samples at Bhatinda who had got an unlicensed equipment with them. So, this is the basis for the entire talk.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Who laid the foundation stone ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You have already said that a Minister of the Janata Government laid the foundation stone of that unlicensed factory. I heard it from you, I got that from you. That shows that those very Party's Ministers who were then there ; are now making *hulla-gulla* about that. Only on the basis of two samples at Amritsar and three samples at Bhatinda they have created the entire scare in the country. Therefore, adulteration does not exist in production, it exists in the minds of some hon. Members of BJP and Lok Dal who went on a dharna at India Gate, might be doing something else at New York and Paris but here they did that which Mr. Subramaniam said because he is a close friend, he knows all these things. I draw my knowledge and information for me only on that limited ground. Therefore, I say that entire North made this scare but I hasten to add that I agree with Dr. Karan Singh that simple, innocent Indian people, were shocked by the news of adulteration. But now they are aghast to learn that this adulteration was a false scare spread by a couple of parties and their leaders, Opposition parties and their leaders, their eye on possibly the mid-term election.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : But they sold the adulterated Ganga water.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That already has been told by someone of my friends. I must say Krishna Chandra Pandey for once made a very good speech. He said that the greatest adulteration, worst for the people, was the adulteration of the parties in 1977 which came to power and after that the worst one was the adulteration of the tanker water with a few drops and selling at Rs. 11, Rs. 21, Rs. 51 and Rs. 151. What a shame that at the cost of people they are spreading these things ! I am prepared, let the hon. Members give a *prima facie* case of adulteration, being in the Government and with the machinery with which I am working, I am doing it with honesty and sincerity. I am a Hindu, I am secular, I do not eat cow. But my thesis, my reason for not eating cow is this. When an American asked me do I worship cow, I said, no, I want to protect it. But they were very much ahead in their mood wanting to catch me. I said, yes, I worship cow.

They said, Oh, very bad. I said, when a son is born to the cow and a son is born to the farmer, in the rainy season in India which is an agricultural country, the son of the cow is before the plough and the son of the farmer is behind the plough. This is my reason for worshipping the cow, for protecting the cow and I believe that my religion is based on scientific principles as well. Other things have been crept in only by the Pandas and some so-called people who are not really religious.

Therefore, what I ask is this, how do the hon. Members feel that the workers, who are working in the factories, whether Hindus or Muslims, are less religious than Shri Shastri or Shri Charan Singh? They would not tolerate it; they can never be cheated and without their knowledge tallow cannot be allowed to come into the factories. If they notice it, they will burn the factories; they would not permit this kind of adulteration. This is the greatest safeguard against adulteration in the vanaspati factories. Therefore, to spread a rumour like this is a crime against people. Today the prices have gone up. Hon. Members raised a discussion on it in this House and the other House. Yes; it is true; but you are responsible for this... (laughter) Do not laugh; it is a few friends, who are doing it. Those friends who did it... (Interruptions) I agree with you that it should not be done. But, unfortunately, some of the actions of ours outside the House also have their repercussions and reverberations. These members propagated against it and that led to the prices going up. I feel sorry for it. We are trying our best to curb the price rise. Though it does not pertain to this debate, I would say that we have been successful in doing that, compared to what was the position during the time of those who shout most.

I would give another example. You have said there has been a great fall back. It is true. I do not hide the fact that in some parts of the country, eastern UP, Bihar and other parts, for the time being, it went down. I am now giving the figures for two oil years. From November 1981 to October 1982 the production was 9 lakh tonnes and despatches 8,92,000 tonnes. This year, when all this mis-understanding has been brought

in by rumour-mongering, compared to 8,92,000 tonnes of last year, the despatch this year is 8,98,000 tonnes. So, there has been no decrease in production or despatch of vanaspati from the factories. It is true that, at the moment this rumour was spread, as Dr. Singh has said, people were shocked. Now people are relieved to learn that these were charges levelled by people with political motives, which has deprived people of a cheap medium of cooking. Therefore, it has picked up again. In this oil year, the production figure of 92 factories is more than that of last year. I am placing this before the House as a proof, to give a proper reply to that charge. They thought that mid-term election is coming and they will say

आलू से न अर्बी से, चुनाव होगा चर्बी से।

Now people have understood this... (Interruptions)

So, the point I am mentioning is, whichever way you look at it, from whatever angle, either from the production angle, or from the angle of actual making, whether technical or non-technical, or inspection, sample taken or analysis, from any point of view, you will find that there has been no adulteration, except at the traders' level, and that also in two cases of vanaspati and three cases of oil. We have taken all precautions and we can say that all State Governments have been alerted and I must compliment the State Governments, 23 of them, who have sent their reports. They are both Congress and non-Congress Governments. They are exercising control, both at the production level, where we also are alert, and at the traders' level, where they have to take action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Therefore, there is no *prima facie* case for adulteration and there has been no adulteration.

Therefore, for Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to ask for an inquiry, roving enquiry, to ask why don't you open more laboratories for testing the entire production, well, if we do it, it will create more scare in this country, more scarcity in this country, more difficulties in the country, in our view. We have discussed with the vanaspati manufacturers

many a time. We have told them that every tin must contain information as to what vanaspati is made of. We have also told them that 10 per cent of the production has to be in small packs. Some of the Members opposed it, whereas a large number of Members are asking me, 'Why don't you make the percentage of the small packets more?' So, instead of 5 kilos packet, we are now trying to make it in one kilo or half kilo packets in polyethene packets. What happens is, we can make small packages, but the price goes up due to the package. So, we are talking to the manufacturers to keep the price to the minimum and increase the percentage of small packets from 10 per cent to more. We will do that. Therefore, you will see that there has been no adulteration from whatever angle. I want to tell the hon. Members that it was just in some possibly, careless moment or in some moment of ecstasy some Members thought that 'let us pick up this issue, mid-term poll is coming.' But it is required of them—I agree with Dr. Karan Singh that such things which affect the life of the people should not be made a party issue, and therefore, I want the hon. Members to come round, dispel the misunderstanding and say, 'we are by mistake taken into this propaganda and whispering campaign.' There are some parties...

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** You also stop blaming the Janata Party.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** About that I will say one thing. That is the adulteration part of import on which you hear from the hon. Minister. On the import part kindly hear the hon. Minister whether it is true that during the Janata Party time this tallow, barring mutton tallow, was brought on the OGL : is it true that during the Janata Party regime a large number of licences, about 400 and odd, were given for the import of tallow ; is it true that during that time the great Charan Singh who went on dharna at the India Gate, made the custom duty free on the import of tallow ; is it true that Mr. Vajpayee who went on dharna, during his government, made *Premier Jus* which is the refined form of edible tallow free from the custom duty. All these nice things you will hear from Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh. I have no autho-

riety on that. Therefore, I am saying for the country at large and for the hon. Members : Please keep in mind that such issues which are non-issues, if taken wrongly, do not harm the Government, but they will recoil on those who spread, with their half pants and with their bush shirts, news all over the country, sell adulterated *Ganga jal* or the tanker of oil and want to put the entire blame on us. I would say, Mr Deputy-Speaker, I have done. Once more I say, we will keep our vigil all the time. I cannot say that there are no anti-social elements and unscrupulous elements in society. There are. Being the Food Minister, I hear complaints from you about the fair price shops. I do take action. If I put what I am doing every day in the press, then you will put questions on that and harass me. Therefore, I am not doing it. But I can assure you, every complaint of yours on the fair price shops, on wheat, on rice—if some of the Members promise not to harass me, on my own enquiry I am prepared to tell them, but not here because it is my duty to see that. There are some elements in the society. Hon. Members said that in South Avenue there are shops. There are persons who do that. But what I say is, one swallow does not make a summer. A few unscrupulous elements in any society whether in India or Afghanistan or even in USA where CIA operates or in USSR where others operate, even there, there are examples because there are human beings, but that should not make the general rule. Generally I would say there is no adulteration in the country. Anyhow I am prepared to hear the hon. Members if they give me any *prima facie* case of adulteration. There is no adulteration in vanaspati at least. Now, the people have realised it as to how they were led into that. Once you played the political trick in 1977, that political trick is that of family planning and hence, my friends, on family planning I say : May Abu Ben Adam's tribe increase. You may have a foot-ball team in your house. I don't mind. But when you complain, 'I am not getting vanaspati, I am not getting other things', then I have to say, 'Please have family planning'. Therefore, please don't defraud people or give them the wrong impression which is not correct about vanaspati. It is a cheap medium of cooking. Please permit them to use it. Thank you

very much for hearing me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, there are about six or seven Members on both sides. It is already 9.30. I had already announced that Minister will reply at 9.30.

If there is any speech, it would be a repetition. Very important thing is that the Minister should reply. One Minister has replied on adulteration. The other Minister will cover all other points.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy took 35 minutes. He has raised all the points not only in this world but in the other world also.

The House will be adjourned at 10.30 or 11.00 P.M. Minister will take his own time. I would request the Members not to insist on their speech. I will give them a chance in the next session.

(Interruptions)

I am also a politician. You want your name to be recorded that you have participated. Let us be rational. I will ask the Minister now to reply.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For how long will you sit in the House ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : BJP has been mentioned many a time. That party should be given enough time to explain their position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have placed certain proposals before you. If you are prepared to sit, then when the Minister speaks, you must be present.

To the ruling party, I would appeal not to speak. From the opposition side how many want to speak ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Three.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, the three Members who have stood up will speak. I call Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मिलावट और आयात की चर्चाओं के अलावा यहां पर कई चर्चाएं हुईं, जिन पर मैं समझता हूँ, मेरा बोलना जरूरी है। गाय की चर्चा के प्रश्न पर मैं अपना और अपने दल का नजरिया साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। इस देश के अंदर भावना ही सबसे बड़ी है, जिसके कारण आज हम आजाद हैं। यह केवल भावना ही है जिसकी वजह से हमने भारत माता का नाम दिया है। भावना के कारण ही भारत माता के नाम पर हंसते-हंसते फांसी के तख्तों पर चढ़ गए। अगर यह भावना समाप्त हो जाएगी तो आदमी अपने आप एक पशु बनकर रह जाएगा। इसी प्रकार गाय के साथ भावना जुड़ी हुई है। दुख यह है कि वह एक सम्प्रदाय और एक मजहब से जुड़कर रह गई है। गाय, किसी एक मजहब की सम्पत्ति नहीं बल्कि सारे देश की संपत्ति है। यह सारे देश की संपत्ति और सारे देश की माँ है। इस बात को हमें स्वीकार करना चाहिए था। आजाद साहब का भाषण अगर आम सभा में सुना होता तो शायद मुझे आपत्ति नहीं होती। एक जिम्मेदार मन्त्री होने के नाते उन्होंने अपने भाषण में एकात्मता यज्ञ को जोड़ दिया। बाकी प्रश्नों को बाद में कहूंगा।

मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ, और मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एकात्मता यज्ञ जिसके अन्दर गंगा के पानी को देश के कोने-कोने से जोड़ा गया, और जिस समय दिल्ली में गंगा जल आया था तो राष्ट्रपति और प्रधानमन्त्री को भी आमन्त्रित किया गया था उन्होंने क्यों जाना उचित नहीं समझा वह जानें, लेकिन इस एकात्मता यज्ञ ने यह साबित किया कि केवल गंगा ही नहीं बल्कि देश की जितनी नदियां हैं जिनका पानी पीया जाता है और खेतों की सिंचाई होती है, हर नदी गंगा है और लोगों को यह अनुभव कराया कि हम चाहे पूर्व के रहने वाले हों, पश्चिम के हों, दक्षिण के हों या उत्तर के रहने वाले हों, हम सब एक हैं, भारतवासी हैं। दुख है कि इसको राजनीतिक आधार दिया गया।

सिविल सप्लाइज मिनिस्टर ने जो कहा कि इसे राजनीतिक खिलवाड़ बनाया गया, इसके बारे में



भेरा निवेदन है कि जिस समय भटिंडा का केस, रांची का केस सामने आया जिसमें वनस्पति के अन्दर गाय और सूअर की चर्बी मिलाई गई है, यह सवाल केवल मिलावट का था। और उस समय तक, आप लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के रेकार्ड देख लीजिए, इसमें राजनीति नहीं आयी थी। केवल एक सवाल था कि वनस्पति में गाय और सूअर की चर्बी मिल रही है और पीपल ब्रांड को जोड़ा गया जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति के साथ और कहा गया है कि उसने इल्लीगल इम्पोर्ट किया है गाय की चर्बी का। उस समय बहस केवल यह थी कि जिन्होंने इल्लीगल रूप से गाय की चर्बी का आयात किया था जिन्होंने मिलावट की उन्हें सजा देनी चाहिए। केवल इतना प्रश्न था। मुझे दुख है कि वाणिज्य मन्त्री ने सबसे पहले लोक सभा के अन्दर जनता पार्टी को और उस समय के वाणिज्य मन्त्री, श्री मोहन धारिया को कटघरे में खड़ा करने की कोशिश की। तब इस पर राजनीतिक रंग आया।

माननीय भागवत झा जी, आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है, अभी भी कर रहे हैं कि भटिंडा में जो वनस्पति मिला और जिसको लाइसेंस नहीं है, उसके यहां पकड़ा गया है। आपने खुद कहा अमृतसर में कुछ पकड़ा गया...

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** मैंने यह कहा कि दो कैंसेज वनस्पति में मिलावट के अमृतसर में और 3 सैम्पल भटिंडे में तेल के मिले और इन्हीं 5 सैम्पल के आधार पर हल्ला कर रहे हैं कि अडल्ट-रेशन हुआ।

**श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** सरकार के कहने पर हुआ है, इल्लीगल ढंग से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गाय की चर्बी का देश के अन्दर आयात हुआ। ऐकचुअल यूजर्स के पास न रहकर यह दूसरे लोगों के पास गया और फिर अमृतसर, भटिंडा और रांची यहां पर यह चीज पकड़ी गई। क्या इसका प्रचार करने की आवश्यकता थी? कोई भी नाजायज फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहता है।

मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ 7 अगस्त 1983 के श्री मोहन सैनी के आर्टिकल की तरफ

जो 'स्टेट्समैन' में निकला है। जब इस प्रकार के समाचार सारे देश के भिन्न-भिन्न समाचार-पत्रों में आ रहे हैं...

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** समाचार बना रहे हैं तो छपेंगे क्यों नहीं?

**श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** इस आर्टिकल में लिखा है :

This is, the *Statesman* 7th August, 1983 from Mohan Sahay :

"Sale of beef tallow as vanaspati. Ranchi has been centre of such trading and supply to various places in Bihar and parts of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh bordering Bihar....The tallow was packed in standard vanaspati tins...The Supply Department officials are alleged to have leaked information..."

There is another news item in *Hindustan Times*, dated 13th September captioned Beef tallow use in Rajasthan.

यह आर्टिकल माननीय वाजपेयी, माननीय चरणसिंह या प्रो० मधु दंडवते का नहीं है। समाचार-पत्रों में जब निकला उसके आधार पर सारे देश में यह मामला चला कि गाय और सूअर की चर्बी मिलाई जा रही है। तब यह प्रश्न उठा। इससे कोई नाजायज फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहता है।

बड़ी बात की गई है, कहना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि देश का जब इतिहास बन रहा था उम समय भी देश के अन्दर जयचन्द और मानसिंह पैदा हुए हैं। और आज जब लोकतन्त्र को हम मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं, लोकतन्त्र का इतिहास बन रहा है, उस समय विरोध पक्ष आपस में बंट जाए ऐसे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इसलिए आज भी जयचन्द और मानसिंह की कमी नहीं है, और यह आज हमने यहां पर देखा है।

वाणिज्य मन्त्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने

ही यदि आरम्भ में ही जनता पार्टी को डाक में रखने की कोशिश न की होती तो इस प्रश्न का राजनीतिक आधार नहीं बनता। लेकिन मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, देश की जनता के सेंटि-मेंट्स की आपने सराहना की और यह स्वीकार किया कि उन सेंटिमेंट्स को ध्यान में रखकर हमने टोटल बैन कर दिया है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इसी सेंटिमेंट के आधार पर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पनीर देश के अन्दर बन रहा है और उसमें गाय के बछड़े का अर्क जो शामिल किया जा रहा है और वह केवल इम्पोर्ट के आधार पर देश में आ रहा है, क्या मंत्रीजी जनता की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखकर इस अर्क को जिसको इंडस्ट्री में रेंट कहते हैं, इसका इम्पोर्ट आप बन्द करेंगे? सरकार ने राज्य सभा में प्र० सं० 355, दिनांक 16 दिसम्बर, 1983 को जवाब में स्वीकार किया है :

“(a) and (b). In normal practice, rennet is obtained from the abomasum (fourth stomach) of - to 4 week old calf.

Animal rennet is not manufactured in India and is being imported from abroad under Open General Licence ; this item is not separately classified for the purpose of collecting statistics relating to imports. Hence the figures of the value of imports separately are not available.

(c) and (d). Rennet is principally used for the manufacture of various types of cheese. The Central Committee for Food Standards constituted under the provision of Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1954 have indicated that animal rennet is not intentionally retained in cheese...”

और हमारी सूचना है कि कितनी ही सावधानी रखी जाय इसके बाद भी लगभग साढ़े 7 परसेन्ट रेंट उस चीज के बनने के बाद भी रह जाता है। हमारे देश में लेबोरेटरीज ने आल्टरनेटिव सौर्स बूढ़ लिया है अतः रेंट मंगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उसके आधार पर पनीर तैयार हो सकता है। अतः क्या आप जनभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस रेंट का आयात भी बन्द करेंगे?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा दूसरा प्रश्न आया था कि देश के अन्दर लगभग 31,350 टन चर्बी खुद देश के स्लाटर हाउसेज में पैदा होती है, गाय की, सूअर की और अन्य प्रकार की। इस चर्बी का ऐंटीमोशल ऐलीमेंट, बदमाश लोग, भाव में नाजा-यज फायदा उठाने के लिए मिलावट के लिए प्रयोग न कर सकें, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? अतारांकित प्र० सं० 3227, दिनांक 12-12-83 को आपने यह भी स्वीकार किया है...

इस प्रश्न को यहां छोड़ते हुए मैं अब दो, तीस्र प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि यह टैलो आज ब्रे नहीं,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please give a list. We will ban what all are to be banned.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He does not give the list. He will give you OGL on that !

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : यह 69 से पहले से देश के अन्दर आ रहा है। जैसा मेरे पहले सहयोगी ने बताया था, मैं आपका ध्यान “इकानामिक एंड पोलिटिकल वीकली” के 3 दिसम्बर के अंक के पेज 2073 में लास्ट पैराग्राफ की तरफ कीर्तना चाहता हूँ—

“Economic and Political Weekly” of 3rd December.

p. 2073 last paragraph.

“Even as early as 1969, the Government admitted such mixed imports when the Union Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals, Mines and Metals admitted that beef tallow was being imported into India. Explaining the ingredients of imported tallow to Parliament he stated :

“The point is whether tallow, in the first place, contains cow

tallow or pig tallow. It comes, as a matter of fact, in a mixture form when it is imported from foreign countries, particularly under PL 480. It is very difficult to say whether a particular tallow contains cow fat or a particular tallow contains pig fat tallow in it".

This is the answer.

इससे अपने आप साबित है कि 1969 से ही देश के अन्दर टैलो आ रहा है, मिक्सड टैलो, जिसमें एनीमल टैलो, गाय, सुअर सबकी चर्बी है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि कौन से समय में यह आरम्भ हुआ? आपने 5-6-81 को इसको कैंने-लाइज किया। वह सन् 83 तक दो साल तक भी अमल में न आकर किस प्रकार से इतनी भारी मात्रा में यह वीफ टैलो देश में आ गया?

लोक-सभा में अनस्टाईड वक्वैश्चन मैंने और मेरे कई साथियों ने रखे हैं कि कितना वीफ टैलो, मटन टैलो, पिग टैलो आया है? हरेक का उत्तर यह आया है कि हम अलग-अलग आंकड़े नहीं रखते।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 25-8-83 का एक पत्र—

From the Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Mr. G.S. Sahni, addressed to Shri Narayana Swamy, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

क्या यह सत्य है कि आपकी जानकारी में यह बता दिया गया था कि देश के अन्दर 23 पार्टिज फर्म्स ऐसी हैं जिन्होंने बड़ी संख्या में इस देश में इस टैलो का इम्पोर्ट किया है? मैं उसकी मात्रा केवल 1983 की बता रहा हूँ जो कि अभी तक 63,228 टन वीफ टैलो देश में आयात हुआ है, जिसका पूरा विवरण है।

मैं अधिक न कहकर "दी वीक" 3 दिसम्बर, 1983 के पेज 14 पर दिए गए सारी कंपनियों के नाम बताता हूँ—

"The Week" of 3rd December, 83.  
p. 14.

1. Jain Sudh Vanaspati, Akash Deep Building, 101-Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1.
2. General Food Private Ltd., Indore.
3. Jayant Oil Mills Private Ltd., 13-Sitalwadi, Bombay-10.
4. Mangala Brothers, Bajaj Bhavan, Nariman Point, Bombay-21.
5. Siddhartha Appratta Private Ltd., Calcutta.
6. Garuda International, Calcutta.
7. Allano Imports Private Ltd., Allano Building, M. Azad Road, Bombay-4.
8. Kamani Oil Industries, 367-N. Nathan Street, Bombay-9.
9. Arvind Exports Private Ltd., 125-Kazi Sayed Street, Bombay-3.
10. Matro Enterprises, Shah House, Shiv Sagar East, Bombay-13.
11. East Coast Exports and Imports Ltd., Calcutta.
12. Hamilton Private Ltd., Tulsipipe Line Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay-13.
13. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd.
14. D.R. Das and Co., Calcutta.
15. Matro Exports Private Ltd., Bombay.
16. Overseas Trading Corporation, Bombay."

जब 1983 में इतने लोगों के द्वारा इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में वीफ टैलो, इम्पोर्ट हुआ, तो हाउस को यह बात बताने में मंत्री महोदय को क्या झिझक थी ? उन्होंने इसको क्यों छिपाया ? किस पार्टी ने कितना इम्पोर्ट किया, कस्टमज के पास इसका रिकार्ड रहता है। यह कलकत्ता, कोचीन, बम्बई और मद्रास में आया। हर पोर्ट में इसका रिकार्ड है। 5-6-81 के बाद—दो साल के बाद—ये लोग इतनी बड़ी क्वांटिटी में वीफ टैलो देश में लाए।

क्या यह सच है कि जिन पार्टीज के नाम मैंने अभी बताए हैं, उन सारे इम्पोर्टर्ज ने 1980-81 में लाइसेन्स के लिए एप्लाई किया था और उनको लाइसेन्स मिले थे ? क्या यह सही है कि 1980-81 में लाइसेन्स लेने के बाद इन पार्टीज के लाइसेन्स रिवैलिडेट किए गए ? क्या यह सही है कि इन पार्टीज के लाइसेन्स रिवैलिडेट करने के अलावा ओ० जी० एल० का एनडासमेंट किया गया ? यह क्यों हुआ ? अगर सरकार ने 1981 से अपनी नीति बदलनी थी, तो 1981 के बाद एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, तीन बार लाइसेन्स रिवैलिडेट कैसे हुए ? मेरा चार्ज है कि जिन अधिकारियों ने उनको रिवैलिडेट किया और ओ० जी० एल० के लिए एनडास किया, वे अधिकारी अपने आपमें इतना बड़ा रिस्क नहीं ले सकते थे, जब तक दिल्ली से किसी का इशारा नहीं हुआ होगा। उसके बाद ही 1980-81 में लाइसेन्स रिवैलिडेट किए गए। उनका साल 1983 में आ रहा है। उन लोगों के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

यह बात सत्य है—इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता—कि 1978 में नीति के परिवर्तन के कारण ऐसी गलतफहमी पैदा हुई। ओ० जी० एल० का मतलब है एकचुअल यूजर। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या लाइसेन्स-होल्डर एकचुअल यूजर थे, जो वीफ टैलो उन्होंने इम्पोर्ट किया, वह उसे किस काम में लाते थे ? वनस्पति कारखानों को वह किस काम के लिए दिया गया ? उन्होंने जिस प्रकार का डिसपोजल बताया है, उसकी एक लिस्ट है। मैं समझता हूँ कि डिसवर्समेंट की एक फर्जी लिस्ट बना दी गई है। अगर आप मुझे इजा-

जत दें, तो मैं इस लिस्ट को पढ़कर सुना दूँ।

लिबर्टी आयल मिल लिमिटेड के नीचे लिखा है मैसजं लाइट सोप फॅक्टरी : 20.070 टन। इसी तरह अलग-अलग नामों के आगे लिखा है 18 टन, 59 टन, 9 टन, 9 टन, 9 टन, 4 टन, 950 ग्राम, 1 टन, 0.925 टन, 0.925 टन आदि। इस लिस्ट में ये नाम दिए गए हैं।

प्रो० मधु बंडवले : क्या इसमें कांग्रेस (आई)का नाम है ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : आजकल का प्रोसीजर है कि रजिस्टर्ड इम्पोर्टर सर्टिफिकेट लेकर एकचुअल यूजर से इम्पोर्ट कर लेते हैं। उस आधार पर उस माल का डिसपोजल हुआ ? क्या आपने उसको वेरिफाई किया ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्त में मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें राजनीति का कोई सवाल नहीं था। आप बताइए, जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति का मामला हाउस में आया, उसको आपने एन० एस० ए० में बन्द किया, बहुत बढ़िया काम किया, आपकी तारीफ भी हुई, श्री के० सी० पांडे ने इस मामले को उठाया था, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान)

आचार्य भगवान देव : जो खा पीकर आए हैं उनको भारतीय कहलाने का कोई हक नहीं है। (व्यवधान) मैंने यह बिल्कुल सही कहा है, आप खंडन कीजिए कि नहीं किया है तो मैं साबित करूंगा। (व्यवधान) आप श्री जेठमलानी को सर्टिफिकेट क्यों दे रहे हैं ?... (व्यवधान)

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : मैं किसी को कोई सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह व्यक्तिगत बातें लाना अच्छा नहीं होता। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति के विनोद जैन को अशोक सेन ने छुड़वाया। इस तरह की गन्दी भाषा सदन में नहीं आनी चाहिए, यह शोभा नहीं देता है। आप साबित करने के लिए मोशन ले आइए लेकिन इस

तरह की बातें करना शोभा नहीं देता है। (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आपको यह बातें सुननी पड़ेंगी।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : It is below my dignity to talk to you.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन 22 पार्टीज के बारे में क्या हुआ ? क्या उनको अवेयन्स में डाल दिया गया ? क्या बाकी लोगों को, आप जो इम्पोर्टेड आयल दिया करते हैं, वह देना बन्द कर दिया ? केवल एक पार्टी को सरकार ने पकड़ा, सी० बी० आई० में केस भी दर्ज हो गया, एन० एस० ए० में उसको अरेस्ट कर लिया गया—यह हमने सुना लेकिन बाकी लोगों के बारे में क्या हुआ ? और कितने लोगों को एन० एस० ए० में अरेस्ट किया गया ? यह बात तो सिविल सप्लाइज मिनिस्टर कह चुके हैं कि एडल्ट्रेशन किसी भी वनस्पति निर्माता के यहां नहीं पाया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस एक के अलावा जो अन्य 22 आयातक (इम्पोर्टर) थे उनके खिलाफ कौन से केसेज दर्ज किये गये ? क्या उन सभी को सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द किया गया ? केवल एक ही केस में आपने क्यों सी० बी० आई० को चालान पेश किया ? क्या यह केवल आपने लोगों के मुंह बन्द करने के लिए किया ? देश में जो एक आवाज उठ रही थी उसको रोकने के लिए आपने एक का चालान कर दिया ? बाकी 22 के सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ ? क्या उनको अवेयन्स में डाल दिया गया या सरकार की ओर से जो इम्पोर्टेड आयल दिया जाता है, वह उनको देना बन्द कर दिया गया—इस बारे में मैं मन्त्री जी से जानकारी चाहूंगा।

अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम कभी भी इस आधार पर पालिटिक्स नहीं लाना चाहते थे और न लाए ही। हमको तो मजबूर किया बोलने के लिए कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने, जनता सरकार को कठघरे में रख करके, इसीलिए हमको यह बोलना पड़ा।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस टैलो के मामले में बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं और इसमें पालिटिक्स की बात कही जाती है। अभी डिस्कशन के दौरान जन भावनाओं, धार्मिक भावनाओं का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। सही बात है, जन भावनाओं और धार्मिक भावनाओं की इज्जत सभी लोग करते हैं लेकिन जन भावनाओं और धार्मिक भावनाओं का अगर राजनीतिक मामलों में शोषण हो और उसका इस्तेमाल साम्प्रदायिकता को उभारने के उद्देश्य से किया जाए तो निश्चित तौर पर यह एक एनराज की बात होती है।

राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक मोर्चे में हमारे डा० स्वामी जी नहीं हैं लेकिन उन्होंने भी जिस तरह से यहां पर चीजों को पेश किया है उसमें गौहत्या का सवाल भी आ गया। इसलिए इन्होंने राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक मोर्चे के ब्यालों का साथ दिया है। हम सभी लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि इस तरह के सवालों को लाकर देश में, जो एकता रही है, उसको भंग करने की कोशिश की जाती रही है, साम्प्रदायिक तनावों को बढ़ाया जाता रहा है। (व्यवधान) इस मामले में राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक मोर्चे के साथ-साथ शासक दल के लोगों ने भी अपने नाम लिखाए हैं। वे भी इसी ढंग से इस मामले को डील कर रहे हैं और अपने सारे कार्य-कलाप इसी ढंग से चला रहे हैं।

कहा जाता है कि क्यों इस तरह की बातें की जाती है। हमारे देश के अन्दर आजादी के इतने दिनों के बाद भी आज साम्प्रदायिकता की बात हो रही है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अभी तक हम लोग इसको समाप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं। इस चर्चा के सवाल को लेकर इसके अन्दर जो विस्फोटक तत्व साम्प्रदायिकता के घुसे हुए हैं, जिस की बगैर परबाह किए, जिस तरह की बातें शासक दल की ओर से और कुछ विरोधी पार्टियों की ओर से की जाती रही हैं, जिसके नाम की चर्चा मैंने शुरू में कर दी है, यह निश्चित तौर पर बहुत ही खतरनाक है। अभी हमारे कांग्रेस-आई के सदस्य ने कहा कि आखिर हमारा क्या इन्टरेस्ट है ?

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : बिल्कुल ।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : इन्टरेस्ट इनका है । कांग्रेस इस बात को महसूस करने लगी है कि इनका जन आधार टूट रहा है । क्योंकि 1980 के चुनाव के बाद जो स्थिति है, मुहल्लिक राज्य के चुनावों ने इस बात को साबित कर दिया है । खुद कांग्रेस पार्टी के लीडर्स इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि राज्यों में उनका असर घट रहा है । तो देश में साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं का इस्तेमाल करके आगे आने वाले चुनावों में अपनी जीत की गारन्टी करना चाहते हैं । जिस प्रकार उन्होंने काश्मीर में किया और उमी तरह से उनके बयानात आ रहे हैं, उससे भी इस बात की पुष्टि हो जाती है । इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतनी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर जो विस्फोटक परिस्थिति पैदा होने वाली है, उसकी तरफ हम लोगों को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

जहां तक मिलावट की बात है, मिलावट के इन्फू को निश्चित तौर पर लिया जाना चाहिए और सख्ती से लिया जाना चाहिए । अगर कानून में परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत हो, सजा बढ़ाने की जरूरत हो, तो कानून में संशोधन करना चाहिए । मिलावट के खिलाफ हमारे पास कानून मौजूद हैं, लेकिन कानून में सजा बहुत कम है । आम तौर पर मिजावट करने वाले लोगों पर उफका असर घट रहा है और बड़े पैमाने पर मिजावट का घन्घा चल रहा है । इसलिए इसको और ज्यादा कठोर बनाया जाना चाहिए । ऐसे लोग जो मिलावट के दोषी रहे हैं, उन लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ।

इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ ।

22.00 hrs.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, adulteration is bad and we should all condemn it. The point is whether we should drag that condemnation to the extent that it should mix up with our religious sentiments, The point is there.

Some time back a very senior Congress member like Professor Ranga and also another senior member Dr. Karan Singh expressed certain sentiments. We communists respect the sentiments of the people but what we do not want is the advertisement of those sentiments. We like to respect the sentiments but at the same time we like to respect the sentiments of others also and not only of one community.

Indian society is not a Hindu society especially in the sense we use the term Hindu and not in the sense in which Marx used the term Hindu. Marx in his writings used the term Hindu and Hindustan but that Hindu in our view is different. Indian society is not a Hindu society in the conventional term.

Sir, they say they are not mixing politics any they are only dealing with the mixing of tallow with ghee but I say they are all mixing experts. (Interruptions) They say they are not doing party politics. I agree. You see the Janata, BJP and Congress they are all unanimous that they are not doing party politics. Sir, they are doing only one politics, that is, communal politics. They all unitedly have one politics, that is, communal politics. That is the most dangerous politics. Earlier we used to know that BJP is a communal party ; Then Janata Party told us that Congress has also become a communal party. Then they are saying Janata also is Congress party. The whole House is becoming Congress. What is the way out of it ? I would like to ask one thing, Sir, would there have been a debate on this type of tallow had it not been beef tallow ? Would we debate in this way if the issue would have been mutton tallow ? Why the difference between mutton tallow and beef tallow ? Why not pig tallow ? Do we consider taking beef a crime in secular India ? If we do not consider it so then why we should be touchy about the question of beef tallow ? Is it not communal politics ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One third of the population in our country is taking beef.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : I would like to ask

a fundamental question from Professor Ranga. We would like to learn like students at the feet of the senior members. Is it not a fact that we get a reference in the old religious books that guests were served with meat of cow? Is it not a fact?

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Sir, that is interpolation.

(Interruptions)

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** या तो वे सबूत पेश करें, अन्यथा कार्यवाही से निकाल दें, मुझे आपत्ति है।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will go through the record.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Cuttack North East) :** I declare that I take beef. Why do you want to take it out of the record?

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** मुझे इसमें आपत्ति है कि आपने जो कहा है कि इतना अनुपात गौ-मांस खाता है। उसपर मुझे आपत्ति है। ... (व्यवधान) ... उसको भी कार्यवाही से निकाल देना चाहिए। इतना अनुपात गौ-मांस खाता है। इस तरह की बात करना, किसी की भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाना है। ये दोनों बातें सदन की कार्यवाही से निकाल देनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... या तो वे सबूत पेश करें, नहीं तो वे वापिस लें। ... (व्यवधान) ... इस तरह हमारी भावनाओं के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... मनमानी नहीं कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will go through the record. Please sit down.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, I rise on a point of order. One hon. Member was referring to...  
(Interruptions)

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** इस तरह की\*\* नहीं सुन सकते हैं।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Please sit down. He is on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are debating a very delicate issue. We have our differences of opinion. The hon. Member was referring to a particular thing, that is, our Shastras and all that. Now, hon. Shri Bhagwan Das ji is threatening as if this thing cannot be referred to in the House. As hon. Deputy-Speaker, I want that you protect the right of the Member to say anything he likes, which is not defamatory.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Every Member has got protection. He has got freedom of speech. He can express his views boldly in the House.

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** वह सबूत पेश करें। ये गलतबयानी कर रहे हैं। अगर इनके पास सबूत नहीं है तो इन्हें इस बात को कहने का हक नहीं है।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Within Parliamentary norms, he can express his views.

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** वे महाभारत से कोटेशन पेश करें।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You don't understand it. If anything that he says is unparliamentary or derogatory or offensive, we will take note of it. We will take care of it. But he has got every right to express his views.

If he expresses anything which is unparliamentary or derogatory, we are all here. Why am I here sitting in the Chair? He can express his view unless it is unparliamentary.

**आचार्य भगवान देव :** अगर महाभारत से कोई श्लोक कोट करें तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot say that he should speak only in the way you like. He knows the rules.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Very respectfully, I put before this House. Bhagwan Dev is a God and also a Dev. You should not behave in this way. Gods are Liberals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His name itself is Bhagwan. You must be careful.

आचार्य भगवान देव : ये मूल उद्देश्य से हटकर बात कर रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is getting very late. Please conclude.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I say : Let Prof. Ranga stand up and say, it is not there. I will accept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, in our Indian tradition, cow is considered as a Mother. What about other creatures ? We consider *Varahavatar* ; we consider *Matsyavatar*. Even trees are worshipped. Even trees are sacred. We put life into everything. That means, we should not take anything ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Come to the subject.

SHRI A.K. ROY : We should not drag things to this impossible extent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, please conclude. It is getting very late. The Minister has to reply.

SHRI A.K. ROY : My fundamental point is this. This House belongs to the Indian people, not Hindu people. We should not make that impression. It is not a Hindu culture. We are limiting, restricting, our classical, old culture. We should not do that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now you are concluding, I think.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I am concluding with one quotation. Their reaction reminds me of one great debate in England. After Darwin's theory this is what happened in England. I am quoting a few lines. You kindly hear me. Prof. Huxley was a great devotee of Darwin. Now, when I am talking of cow, people are jumping at me ! Just see what happened :

"Bishop Wilberforce assailed Huxley, the great champion of Darwinian views in this fashion :

Facing Huxley with a smiling insolence, he begged to know "Was it through his grandfather or grandmother that he claimed his descent or from a monkey ?"

Sir, what was the answer ? The answer was that he was not ashamed to have a monkey for his ancestor ; but he would be ashamed to be connected with a man, who used great gifts to obscure the truth. This is what they are doing collectively.

Sir, I am concluding with a word of Chemistry, because I like to teach Chemistry to many Ministers and MPs. This Chemistry of tallow will eliminate many mysteries. Now, what is tallow ? Is there any difference between the animal tallow, mutton tallow, pig tallow or beef tallow ? What is the Chemistry ? I will tell you, Sir. Tallows are nothing but the Esters of stearic acid. This is Stearic acid plus glycerine, which makes an Ester, that is called tallow. And what is hydrogenation ? In hydrogenation we take unsaturated acid as oil. For example in ground-nut oil there is Olic acid. We hydrogenate it and make it stearic acid. This means conversion of oil into tallow. That is why tallow cannot be used as raw material for hydrogenation, for Vanaspati. You make vanaspati after that and you silently and conveniently mix up the tallow. That you can do. That is the point. Let them enquire into it if they want to know it. What is more is that even from England and other countries like Australia and America you import all that. Whatever other Hon. Members have said, I don't want to say. Sir, in other countries they keep distinction between edible tallow and inedible tallow. These are two types of tallow,



And there is nothing wrong in taking the edible tallow. Rather it is better than your Vanaspati, because the Vanaspati catalyst is used which is not always separated. But what is objectionable here is the process of mixing tallow with Vanaspati. For example Dr. Subramaniam Swamy tried to confuse the House. He should not have done so. I did not expect it from him. He tried to give the impression that we should be honest to ourselves. He tried to give the impression that in Janata time even tallow could not be mixed with Vanaspati because Vanaspati was cheaper than tallow and that it would not be an economic thing to do. He said economic limitation was there at that time. This was exactly not so even in Janata time. The price of beef tallow was less than that of mutton tallow and they were only half the price of the Vanaspati. Was it not a fact? Definitely it was cheaper. That is why the small-scale industries are facing closure because it is a fact even now. I ask the Minister whether any estimation has been made in this regard? I hope he has definitely taken note of the article that has been published in the Economic and Political Weekly. I would like to clarify some of the points which prof. Somnath Chatterjee raised. What he meant was that there would be a shortage of one lakh fifty thousand tonnes of oil, which is a cheaper source of substitute of oil for the soap industry. Therefore, he said, he should make some provision to help the small-scale industry. After all, to check adulteration and profiteering, he should take all steps very sternly, but he should at the same time take care that the small-scale industry does not become a casualty in that.

**श्री संफुब्दीन सोज (बारामूला) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजाद साहब ने जो स्पीच दी है, उस स्पीच ने मुझे मजबूर किया कि मैं हिन्दुस्तानी में जरा साफ-सुथरी बात कहूँ। इसलिए मैं इस मसले पर दो-चार मिनट लूंगा।

जब आजाद साहब सदन में बोल रहे थे तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वे बुनियादी तौर पर इस मसले की तरह में नहीं गए हैं सिर्फ हमको मुतमयिन करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वे मिनिस्टर साहब हैं इसलिए हम उनकी बात पर यकीन कर लें। उन्होंने बताया है कि हमने 400 सेम्पल लिए हैं।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आपको हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के दिलों और दिमाग से यह शक दूर करना होगा कि यह जिम्मेदारी अपोजिशन की नहीं बल्कि आपकी है। इन्होंने अपनी जान छुड़ाने के लिए अपने दूसरे साथी की तरफ इशारा किया और यह कह दिया कि एडल्ट्रेशन किमी सूरत में नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बुनियादी तौर पर मिलावट का मसला है, इम्पोर्ट का नहीं। यह मजहबी मसला नहीं है और न ही इसको इस तरह का मसला बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं मुसलमान हूँ लेकिन वीफ बिल्कुल नहीं खाता जबकि मजहब में यह जायज है। मुझे यह बिल्कुल पसन्द नहीं है हालांकि मैं मुसलमान हूँ। आपने इस मसले को कुलयतन बन्द कर दिया तो आपका दबाव तेलों पर आ जाएगा। जम्मू में 23 रुपए और श्रीनगर में 25 रुपए प्रति किलोग्राम मामूली सरसों का तेल विक रहा है। अम्मू-काश्मीर में इसको मजहबी मसला बनाने की कोशिश की गई। हमारी सरकार इसमें कामयाब हो गई। वहां भी कुछ लोग फन्डामेंटालिस्ट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दू कम्युनलिज्म और शायेनिज्म को जब मौका मिलेगा तो मज्जमत करूंगा। लेकिन, जब बोलने का मौका आएगा तो मुस्लिम कम्युनलिज्म को भी उसी हुरारत और जोश से मज्जमत करूंगा। छोटे-छोटे अखबारात जो वहां गली, कूचे और बाजारों में जाते हैं और फामाद फैलाते हैं। वे अखवार आपके यहां नहीं आते। उनके जरिए इस मसले को उग्ररा गया। यह कहा गया कि हिन्दू लोग वीफ टेलो के खिलाफ हैं और मुसलमानों के लिए वीफ जायज है।

असल में यह सूअर का टेलो है। इस प्रकार मुसलमानों को भड़काने की कोशिश की गई। हमारी सरकार ने उनका मुंह बंद कर दिया। यह कहा कि यह मरकजी सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और इस मामले से बाखबर है और सरकार कार्यवाही कर रही है। इस तरह उनकी जुवानें बंद कर दीं। हमने कश्मीर वादी जमायते-इस्लामी को शिकस्ते-फाश दे दी और पुरी कुवत के साथ चर्बी के मसले को रोका। कुछ लोग मरकजी सरकार के खिलाफ कहने के लिए मस्जिदों में भी गए। वहां

जो मौलवी हैं, उन्होंने भी आवाज उठाई मगर हमारी सरकार का वहां कंट्रोल है, इसलिए इस मसले को उबरने नहीं दिया गया।

Mr. Azad spoke with a kind of arrogance. He is a servant of the people. He is not here to silence us. And he told me : "You take seat ; it is not understandable to you." I understand it better than him. My suggestion is : You do it as they do it in Europe. Everything is analyzed there properly. They give the chemistry of a thing. If anybody wants to take beef and even some Hindus take it in this country. I am a Muslim, but I don't want to take beef. So, the problem is one of adulteration.

मिलावट से ही हमारे मुल्क में फसाद हुआ है। मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि इम्पोर्ट बंद करेंगे तो तेलों पर दबाव आ जाएगा। जो लोग पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे हैं, उन पर ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा।

I challenge : it will go up to Rs. 50/- a kilogram. I am telling you that it is sold at Rs. 25/- a kilogram, because some people say that Vanaspati contains pig tallow.

आपने तेल की कीमतें उसी प्रकार से बढ़ानी हैं तो यह पचास रुपए हो जाएगा। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यह इक्वतावादी मसला है इसको मजहबी सियासत का मसला नहीं बनाना चाहिए और पार्टी को बुनियाद से ऊपर उठाना चाहिए। अभी गोयल साहब ने भी कहा कि जो लोग इस देश में वीफ टैलो को ना-पसंद करते हैं, उनके जजवात की कद्र करनी चाहिए।

लेकिन यह कहना कि हर किस्म के टैलो का इम्पोर्ट बन्द कर देंगे यह इस लिहाज से नाइन्साफी होगा। क्योंकि इस मुल्क को महान होना है, तमाम दुनिया में एक मेकयुलर देश के रूप में ऊपर उठाना है। इसलिए जो लोग खाना चाहते हैं वीफ टैलो, उनको दीजिए। जो पिग टैलो खाना चाहते हैं वे भी खाएं, लेकिन मिलावट का मसला बहुत गंभीर है। इसको बिल्कुल रोका जाना चाहिए।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आजाद साहब ने कहा कि इतने सैंपल चैक करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह हिन्दुओं का जजवाती मसला है।

गाय को माता के रूप में माना जाता है। उनके इस जजबे की कदर करनी चाहिए। इसलिए वे अपोजीशन को कह सकते हैं कि वे इसको राजनीति का मामला न बनाएं लेकिन जनता के मन से शक शुबा दूर होना चाहिए। वह शक इस तरह से दूर नहीं होगा कि आपने इम्पोर्ट बंद कर दिया है। और कई तरीकों से स्मगल हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि इसकी पूरी तहकीकात होनी चाहिए ताकि पूरी कहानी लोगों के सामने आ जाए और सारे लोगों के मन से शक दूर हो सके।

شیخ صیغ الدین سوزا بار سولہ اباد پکین سوزے سے آراء صاحب سے برا بیچے رہی ہے۔ اس بیچنے کے لیے کمپورٹ کر کے میں ہندوستانی میں ذرا صاحب سہری بات کہوں اس لیے میں اس مسئلے پر روبرو ہمارے منٹ ہوں۔

جب آزاد صاحب سدن میں بول رہے تھے تو مجھے اس کا کوئی بناوی طور پر اس مسئلے کی میں نہیں سمجھتی کہ جس طرف ہم کو ملنے لگا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ وہ سوزا صاحب میں اس لیے ہم کی بات پر یقین کر لیں، ہوں سے بنایا ہے کہ ہم سے ہم سہیل ہے۔

سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ اب کوئی ہندوستان کی فتنائے دونوں اور دماغ سے یہ سک دور کرنا ہو گا کہ یہ ذرا تاریخی پوزیشن کی نہیں بلکہ آپ کی ہے۔ انھوں نے ایک ممان لفظ کے لیے ایسے دوسرے سے اسحاقی لفظ اتار رکھا اور یہ کہہ دیا کہ بڑا پوزیشن کسی صورت میں نہیں ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جاری طور پر ملاوٹ کا مسئلہ ہے۔ سوزا صاحب نے یہ سہیل مسئلہ نہیں ہے اور یہ اس کو اس طرح کا مسئلہ بنایا جا چاہیے جس میں مسلمان بول نہیں بیٹھا بلکہ نہیں کھانا۔ جب کہ مذہب میں یہ جائز ہے مجھے یہ بالکل پسند نہیں۔ چاہے حالانکہ میں مسلمان ہوں۔ آپ نے اس مسئلے کو کہتے ہوئے کہہ دیا کہ یہ آج کل کے مسلمانوں پر آج کل کے مسلمانوں میں ۲۲ روپے اور شری نگر میں ۵ روپے پر کی کو کو گرام سمولی مسلمانوں کا تیل تک رہا ہے۔ بھوکے شیر میں اس کو مذہبی مسئلہ بنانے کی کوشش کی تھی ہماری سرکار اس میں کامیاب ہو گئی۔ وہاں بھی کچھ لوگ فنڈ اینٹیلٹ میں ہیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں ہندو کیونلزم اور شاؤنیزم کو جب موقع ملے گا تو مذمت کروں گا۔ لیکن جب بولنے کا موقع آئے گا تو مسلم کیونلزم کو بھی اس وقت اور جو سن سے مذمت کو کروں گا۔ مجھ سے مجھے مساعرات جو وہاں لگی ہو چکی اور بازاریوں میں جاتے ہیں اور فساد پھیلاتے ہیں۔ وہ اخبار آپ کے سپاں نہیں آئے۔ ان کے ذریعے اس مسئلے کو اٹھا لگتا ہے۔ یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ہندو لوگ بیف گیلو کے خلاف ہیں اور مسلمانوں کی بیف مانگتے ہیں۔ اصل میں یہ سوزا صاحب ہے۔ اس پر کہ مسلمانوں کو بیف کھانے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ جمادی مسلمانوں کے کامنڈ ہندو کر دیا۔ یہ کہا کہ یہ مرکزی سرکار کی ذمہ داری ہے اور مسئلے سے باخبر ہے۔ اور سرکار اور مسلمانوں کی یہی ہے۔ ہمیں اس طرح ان زبانیں بند کر دیں۔ ہم نے کثیر وادی میں جماعت اسلامی کو شکست فاش دے دی اور پوری قوم کے ساتھ جبری کے لئے کوئی کامیاب کوشش نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اور یہ کہ اس کے خلاف کہنے کے لیے سبکدوشی میں بھی تھے۔ وہاں جو بول رہی ہیں انھوں نے ہمیں آواز اٹھانی مگر ہماری سرکار کا وہاں کنٹرول ہے۔ اس لیے اس مسئلے کو ابھر نہیں دیا گیا۔

Mr. Azad spoke with a kind of Arrogance. He is a servant of the people. He is not here to silence us. And he told me : "You take seat ; it is not understandable to you." I understand it better than him. My suggestion is : You do it as they do it in Europe. Everything is analysed there properly. They give the chemistry of a thing, if anybody wants to take beef and even some Hindus take it in this country. I am a Muslim, but I don't want to take beef. So, the problem is one of adulteration.

ملاوٹ سے ہی جہاز سے ملک میں فساد ہوا ہے۔ میں سے پہلے۔  
مجھے کہا تھا کہ اسپورٹ بند کریں گے تو تیلوں پر درآمد آجائے گا۔ جو  
لوگ پارٹی لائین سے نیچے ہیں ان پر زیادہ اثر پڑے گا۔

I challenge ; It will go up to Rs. 50/- a kilogram. I am telling you that it is sold at Rs. 25/- a kilogram, because some people say that Vanaspati contains pig tallow.

آپ نے تیل کی قسمیں اس پر کار سے بڑھانی ہیں تو یہ بچا کر پیچھے  
جو جائے گا۔

میری بھی برادر تھا ہے کہ یہ اقتصادی مسئلہ ہے اس کو مذہبی سیاست  
کا مسئلہ نہیں بنانا چاہئے اور پارٹی کی بنیاد سے اوپر اٹھانا چاہئے۔ ابھی  
گوگل صاحب نے بھی کہا کہ جو لوگ اس دیش میں ریف ٹیلوں کو ناپسند  
کرتے ہیں ان کے عزائم کی تندرستی چاہئے۔

لیکن یہ کہنا کہ ہر قسم کے شیوکا اسپورٹ بند کر دیں گے۔ یہ اس لحاظ  
سے نا انصافی ہوگی کہ چونکہ اس ملک کو مہان ہونا ہے۔ تمام دنیا میں ایک  
سیکولر دیش کے روپ میں اور برائے نا ہے، اس لیے جو لوگ کھانا چاہتے  
ہیں وہ بھی کھائیں لیکن ملاوٹ کا مسئلہ بہت گہرے ہے۔ اس کو اہلکاروں  
کا جانا چاہئے۔

آزاد میں میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آزاد صاحب نے کہا کہ اتنے سہیل ہو گیا  
کہہ رہے ہیں۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ہندوؤں کا جذباتی مسئلہ ہے گاٹے  
کو مانا کے روپ میں مانا جاتا ہے۔ ان کے اس جذبے کی قدر کرن چاہئے  
اس لیے وہ اپوزیشن کو کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ وہ اسکو راجہ تھی کا مسئلہ نہیں  
لیکن جتنا کہ اس سے شک شدہ دور ہونا چاہئے۔ وہ شک اس طرح سے  
دور نہیں ہو گا کہ آپ نے اسپورٹ بند کر دیا ہے۔ اور کئی طریقوں سے  
اسکیلی جو جائے گا۔ اس لیے میری گزارش ہے کہ اس کی پوری تحقیقات  
ہونی چاہئے۔ تاکہ پوری کبھی لوگوں کے سامنے آجائے اور سامنے لوگوں  
کے من سے شک دور ہو سکے۔

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUP-  
PLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP  
SINGH) : I am grateful to the hon. Mem-  
bers who have supported this stand of the  
government to ban the import of animal

tallow. I am also grateful to those members who have criticised the ban of tallow on economic ground. At least, while they criticised the government, the government has over reacted. They do admit it and emphasise that the government has done it. I am also grateful to some of my friends on the benches opposite who have produced their crisp to tallow pride argument. I suppose they deserve a trophy. The frying pan is the symbol for the next coming election. To fuel this fire which has been roused not by putting the fat on fire but they have secured also a second point of kindling the fire even without fat ; and in fuelling this fire, they have gone to the length, some of our friends, to burn the same on their own fat by going on fast and hunger strikes. Now even human fat is on fire. But in this process of fuelling politics with fat, one of our friends, the hon. member had referred to Hanuman and the origin of mankind and taking it back to a monkey. But we also have a mythology whether it is Huxley or Hanuman. In this whole process, the mythology has at least got the best. The classic Hanuman, I don't think, after seeing, I need to refer to the name, who. Shri Raj Narain.

डा० कर्णासिंह (ऊधमपुर) : हनुमानजी का अप-  
मान न कीजिए ।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :  
I admit the modification.

MR. SPEAKER : Even you have gone  
against your own words that you are not  
going to mention anybody's name.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-  
BORTY : The Minister himself has said  
that their Hanuman is following Mrs.  
Gandhi. That is on record. So, he is quasi  
Hanuman and you are real Hanuman.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH  
I will come back to it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You can

say about it outside. But in the House, it is not becoming of a Minister of the stature of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :**  
At least to that I stand guilty of a breach of privilege.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Reference to Mr. Raj Narain be expunged from the record.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :**  
We need not go into serious debate on this matter, because the original script of the mythology does not apply to this Hanuman because he has been in the habit of clubbing his own Ram.

So, so far as this is concerned and about your Hanuman, when Chaudhary Sahib sat on a hunger strike he was not without company. He had also acquired a new Hanuman. Atalji will vouch for it, you can ask him about the new Hanuman.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Please come to tallow.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :**  
I am coming to tallow. Because, human tallow is being burnt. I cannot fault them, who have burnt this human tallow, though they may have inadvertently acquired it as some hon. Members said. Even Atalji could have acquired it abroad, inadvertently. But I cannot fault him because it has been used for the purposes of the actual user. And in this case the purpose of the actual user is politics. So, it has been properly used in that fashion. Much has been said about politicisation and politics.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** After all, Dr. Karan Singh has used it, but he put it on a different footing.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :**  
The question is, every time this is mentioned, it is said politicisation. What is wrong in politics ? Politics is no taboo to all of us. He, it is not ; to none of us here. And politicising is not an abhorrent thing. To involve people in every aspect of the debate is democratic functioning of the party picture. What has happened ? In answering

a pointed question made by an hon. Member, can I refuse an answer in the House, when he asked who was the Commerce Minister ? My only fault is that I stated the policy and who the Minister was. And *suo motu* it was not found out we did not go on making speeches. We did not go on hunger strikes ; we did not go on conducting rallies, we did not go to tahsil and block levels. Only simply I answered the question. I cannot hold back the information because I will be guilty of breach of privilege.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** You did the worst possible things when you were in the opposition.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :**  
I say that much has been said on this repeatedly. It has been repeated because information has been passed and immediately a full plan was made out for sitting in this Central Hall on fast. Is that the forum for raising issues ? Is that the platform or pulpit to meet and make one's statement ? And, from block level to the holy Ganges, from the Capital to the tahsil level there was an organised propaganda on this issue. And what was it meant for ? When I said, it was 'politicised' mentioning Mohan Dharia was politicised. When Mohan Dharia himself said this, it is a fact. Then this was not a political issue. The whole thing is, the then Commerce Minister said it and when I said, it was then politicisation ! And he is on record to have said it. He said, in an interview with the *Indian Express*, Bombay edition, dated 20th October, 1983. He has gone on record and said that about 25,000 tonnes of beef tallow was imported by 5,000 actual users in 1977-78. He further goes to say and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy points this out, "What is wrong in importing the same if it is needed for genuine industrial purposes ?" Now this is not politicisation. This has become a fact. Their star witness their own Commerce Minister has turned approver ! Now the verdict is inescapably against them. It was to escape this verdict somehow that some people went on a political tangent.

In spite of all faults, what has been admitted by their own Commerce Minister of the Janata Party cannot now be erased. Preventing hypocrites to have a field day in public

life is not politicising. It is a part of our public duty. Pretenders provoke their own exposure.

It was this pretence of giving a halo to lapses of policies, with the hallowness that they have in their actions they wanted to make up with the halo of pretence. Then reactions came and there was intensification of arguments and cross-arguments. That is called politicising.

As far as the Government is concerned, we do not want to pass the buck or make the opposition as a scapegoat. We want to stand on actions taken and on this the Government has acted swiftly, firmly and with finality. I am thankful to Dr. Karan Singh that he has given a very balanced and constructive approach to this issue.

A point was made that sentiments of the people should not be the reason and that there should be sound economic and industrial reasons to ban or allow the imports of this. Sentiments do have a place. If Mr. Roy would not have a place for any sentiments, then even the affection of the mother to the child will have no place. If there is a thing for which people feel very strongly, then any democratic Government cannot ignore it. So, in this matter I do not agree with the hon. Members who say that the sentiments of the people and religious sentiments cannot be taken into account. We have totally banned import of all animal tallow.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Why ?

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sentiment is in taking and not in importing. Some one drinks, some one does not think. When you bring alcohol, are you not touching the sentiment of his ? It is the sentiment of the people who do not drink.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** It is a measure of abundant caution.

About enforcement, Mr. Goel mentioned about 22 firms and asked whether any action has been taken or not, whether they have been put in abeyance or not, whether the imported material has been stopped or not.

Not only 22 firms but 193 firms have been put under abeyance uptil now. We have not spared any. We have gone into documents and they have been put into abeyance. Unless we are satisfied that they are making legal and proper use we are not going to remove the abeyance order.

(Interruptions)

I could have disclosed all the 193 names but because we are investigating into it, I will request the hon. Member not to press further into it. But it is very comprehensive.

About imported stocks, some re-exports have taken place. And action for proper disposal has been initiated in other cases. You know that Bhatinda man is still behind the bars under NSA along with his colleagues. So, the most ruthless action has been taken. And I assure you that we will not compromise on this issue at all.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** How many have been bailed out ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I cannot pass comments on the actions of the courts. These are the cold facts but somehow cold facts do not catch fire and I cannot provide facts which will catch fire. If they can soothe the fire, I will be very happy.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL (Kota) :** What about the re-validation and enforcement ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I will come to that. I will tell you when I come to the topic of import on licences. Even Vishwa Hindu Parishad, as Acharya Bhagwan Dev asked about it, have sent a letter. That is a Hindu forum....(Interruptions).

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Who sent that letter ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** This is written by Shri Harmohan Lal, Secretary General of Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** What

did he say ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** He says this action of the Government has provided a great relief to the cow-worshipping Hindu society.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sometimes Shankaracharya, sometimes Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** No, I am not saying because I don't quote them as authority but many people, even on the Opposite Benches, swear by it, that is why I am quoting it, only for them, not for myself. *(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It is like a devil quoting Scripture.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** But while the Hindu mind, one who is claimed to be Hindu champion, may be at rest some people do not want to be with them. Some people in the agony of others, see their investment into their political future and, therefore, they always try to augment this agony. In the facts they see their fate and that is what they want to make out of this whole issue.

In this issue a point was made and even Morarji also has made this point, that beef tallow was being imported since long. Now I want to ask, well, Dr. Karan Singh candidly said he was also in the Government, when Morarji makes a point out of it he is supposed to have lot of moral courage. Was he struck with moral paralysis to speak up ?...*(Interruptions)*

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** He did not know.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** He seems to know now. He does not have the courage but when he became Prime Minister with all the power at his command, why did he not stop it ?...*(Interruptions)*.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** May I interrupt you ? I asked Mr. Morarji Desai. He said well, things that we came to know, for instance, export of monkeys

which we used to do, we stopped, even frogs we stopped. He said, I did not know about this. If I had known about it, I would have stopped it ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** Well, about the export of monkeys he has many in his company, he could have exported for the benefit of the country. Stopping it has been damaging to the country.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS  
AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** And, Sir, snakes he could not contain.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** So, in spite of the most extensive witch-hunt that was started under the Janata regime, with Morarji there, with all intelligence people going round and putting the Shah Commission there, digging up their home, I want to ask if that was the intent, why this lethal secret was kept in the heart and not brought out in the Shah Commission or in any of his statements. It would have done enough, destroyed Mrs. Gandhi, destroyed Congress. *(Interruptions)*.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Next time, next time.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** All this partial drama of Shah Commission would not have been needed. One was sufficient. Now they want a probe. They proved all this in the Shah Commission. After this I will come to that point.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, let him come to tallow.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** Yes, I am coming to tallow. So far as tallow is concerned, Prof. Dandavate, with all respect, now it is being banned. Future debate is closed. With every passing day it is becoming a debate of history. As to who did what and when, of apportioning blame, that we will do to our heart's content. But by digging the past, I suppose some of our friends are digging their grave, because what is hidden in the Janata grave is absolutely chilling. It is a game like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, one in the grave and the other one going round in hunger strike.

What is in this grave...

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Who pushed them into the grave... (Interruptions)

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** They were already in the grave. In 1980 the people gave them a decent burial. If they had left it, it would have been the end of it. Now it has to be dug up. What I will do is, I will try to help them where I can help them, by ridding them of their malignant hypocrisy. I would not have taken this issue, but propaganda was going on, hunger strikes, rallies and speeches being made at every place. That is the provocation. That is precisely why we have to go into such details.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Why are you getting provoked ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** All right ; let me operate on them ; the first incision should be made for their health. Without going much into the details, I may say that with the advent of the Janata Party, a sea-change came in the policy-making on import and distribution of animal tallow.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** Because of the Alexander Report.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** The Alexander Report did not give the items. He did not say : 'Do not use your commonsense. In that report, it was nowhere written : do not use your commonsense, do not respect the sentiments of the people. No such thing was said there.

A basic change was made in the policy. Firstly, instead of the governmental agency for the import and distribution, the private trader was brought on the scene for the direct import of animal tallow during the Janata regime. The second basic change was, instead of the uni-channel import, the channel became multi-channel, not only multichannel but myriad channel, with thousands and thousands of private parties overnight getting the right to import directly animal tallow. The third change was the actual user condition. In any mofussil town anybody could register

and say "I am making soap, I am entitled to have tallow" ? Then, in 1978-79 the Rep. licence was made transferable. Any floating Rep. licence for any item could be bought by an export house and on that they could import anything on OGL. That explains many things, how on a licence for diamond, beef tallow comes. It was the direct result of the general liberalisation of the policy, and not taking care of what should or should not be permitted.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** But the import figure shows decline

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I will come to the figures, each of them and expose the yarn you have built up. The fact is that hordes and hordes of private traders were introduced into the direct import of beef tallow, which caused the mischief. It defeated the entire governmental policy of restricted import and distribution. So, this was done in the three steps of the policy. In 1978-79, for the first time, Rep. licences were made freely transferable. As I have mentioned, the export houses were given the right to buy Rep. licences and import anything on OGL. And there is the much debated Import Trade Control Order of 3rd April which I have mentioned—that was politicisation—and I suppose a threat was given that a privilege motion would be brought against me. Well, that is a privilege, but I do not lose my privilege of telling the truth. And in that it is very clear that the Import Trade Control Order No. 9/78, OGL No. 3/78 of 3rd April 1978 runs like this :

"In pursuance of the Import Control Order, 1955, the Central Government hereby gives general permission to import into India from any country of the world except the Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia and the Tibet region of China, raw materials and components by the actual users (industrial) subject to following conditions :—

The items imported are not covered by any lists of banned, restricted, canalised items incorporated in Appendices III, V, VI, VII and VIII and also do not figure in Appendix IX of the Import policy for 1978-79."

According to this Order, if the raw material or a component to be imported did not appear in the lists of banned, restricted or canalised items in Appendices III, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX, it would be on OGL and while mutton tallow was in the canalised list, so that only remained, all other animal tallows came on the OGL. That is how the tallow came on OGL by the operation of the Order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But not as a consumer good.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will come to that. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, would you imagine what jungle has been created by this ? After dumping the garbage, are you asking us to chase away the flies ?

घू करते कहते हैं कि मक्खी हाँको ।

What can we do ? This is the administrative imagination to run a country on such a sensitive item!

About the industrial raw material, you have also perhaps fallen in the trap of Raj Narain Ji's argument quoting the consumer list and saying that in that beef tallow is not there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It cannot be imported by a vanaspati man because it is in the absolute banned list.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I told you how the exporters could do it on a REP licence bought from the market and get an OGL item of beef tallow and then import it. That is how it is done.

Now, one argument has been put forward and paras have been quoted. Shri Raj Narainji quoted it and I thought you perhaps have given some reference to the consumer item. It has been mentioned that it is not given in the OGL list of the consumer items. That is for consumer, but what I have quoted is for raw material and there is a fundamental difference between a consumer item and raw material. Raw material is the initial stage and the consumer item is the last stage, as I do not think only

Shri Raj Narainji could produce this. For him beef tallow could appear to be a consumer item.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : If the vanaspati people imported it, it is a consumer item.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have no brief for the vanaspati people. We are going to take all the strongest action if anybody has made any illegal import. There is no compromise on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We wish you Godspeed !

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now, I just want to ask : What was the reason to introduce a private trader into this ? The previous machinery has not broken down ; the Government import and supply during the Congress regime has not broken down ; no industry was closed—soap, grease or any unit of textiles which also uses tallow. What was the need to introduce the private trade ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We wanted to decongest the Commerce Ministry all those touts hanging around. We wanted to clear them.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I see. And have a market of their own, hand over the trade policy to these traders ? Instead of having trade policy, traders taking over the whole policy ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Traders policy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This softness to the traders can be understood because of political origins. Well, it can be understood, it cannot be endorsed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We changed the policy then. Why have we changed the policy ?

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is more to it. What is more shocking is that apart from liberalising, exemption on



custom duty was given to the import of beef tallow.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. That is important.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Give documents.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This is Gazette of India Extraordinary. This is extraordinary. It is dated 27th April, 1979.

MR. SPEAKER : For extraordinary work, it should be extraordinary.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Indirect Tax Division, New Delhi, 27th April, 1979 in which custom duty exemption has been given to fats of bovine cattle.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Who was the Minister ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Chaudhari Charan Singh was there, who went on fast.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This you should lay again on the Table of the House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The documents are here. I can lay everything. (*Interruptions*). Here it is, I will pass it on. (*Interruptions*). Fats of bovine cattle, I do not have to explain. But what is not explainable including Premier Jus. I myself do not know what is Premier Jus.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Premier Jyoti ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Jus.

MR. SPEAKER : What is that ? Edible or....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now according to Custom Co-

operative Council Nomenclature page 92 Vol. I, it is described as Premier Jus (Olio Stock) as the best grade of edible tallow.

I want to ask, the eatable form was not needed for soap, it was not needed for grease, it was not needed for textiles, it was not needed for any industrial purpose. Why was this exemption of custom given ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It was needed for Raj Narain.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It was needed to fatten party men. Was it needed for graft ? Was it needed for corruption ? I am saying these words. Prof. Dandavate would not like this. He would say that Minister should not say this. I am saying—precisely these charges have been made on the floor of the House and outside the House also. So, I want to ... .

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Hold an enquiry under the Commission of Enquiry Act.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Let the people judge and decide on enquiry.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : On this Chaudhari sahib goes on fast and Atalji sat beside him like a Hanuman and they should have said that day... .

डा० कर्णसिंह : हनुमानजी के पीछे क्यों पड़ गए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हनुमानजी के पीछे पड़ना, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है । यह गलत बात है ।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रतापसिंह : चलो छोड़ दिया ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Our sentiments are hurt.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You have the sentiments to be hurt !

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : At least we have proved one point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You can say 'langur' if you like.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is beside the point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : What they should have done on that day, they should have sent for a holy cow, put their hand on its forehead and should have said—'mother cow, we could not levy tax on the tallow because it was sacred, but this devi may have gone on fast. But we did make provisions and encouraged import for our brother.' I think this would have been more a logical statement on the day of their fast.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : To which holy cow are you referring to ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : To which they referred. But they should not forget holy cow is not such a domestic animal. It has got two horns and those horns are—O.G.L. and duty exemption. It will chase their political ambitions to this hoary death.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are the horns of dilemma.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Should I stop it ?

This hypocrisy has been practised. If the names were to be given—another name I do not know whether the hypocrisy will have the name of Atalji or Chaudhary Saheb. But at least even hypocrisy has got some semblance of shame. It is time that this shame should yield shame to them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do you use such terms like hypocrisy against Shri Charan Singh ? You can criticise him politically. If I talk like that about the Prime Minister, would you like it ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I say it only because hypocrisy cannot make history.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are a Minister, you know !

We are ready to hear everything but...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We never talked like that. We have been hearing in and out. (*Interruptions*) Don't talk like that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Or if you do not want, I can sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no question. We never obstruct. All we say is, we differ with Shri Charan Singh. But as one of the eldest statesmen, I will never use that language if I have to condemn him. But I will condemn him politically.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : If they say that the Commerce Minister is talking lies, if they say that he is talking untruth, misleading the country and misleading Parliament, can't I come to Parliament and say what is the correct thing ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You say he used the word "misleading". But the type of language you used is unbecoming of a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am actually firm in what I have said. I have no regrets of what I have said. (*Interruptions*) They want to climb the political pole which has become too greasy by the tallow they smeared over it. By any amount of monkeying they cannot go up on it. They will slide down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It only shows your level.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am happy with my level. This is the level, Mr. Dandavate. Here are the policy books, they can come and lay hands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not concerned with what is said in the maidan. I am only worried about what is said in the august House and that too on the last day of the session.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : All that I have said is contained

in this book. Let those who had formed the government come and lay their hands in it and say this does not have the seal and signature of them. No amount of hunger strike can now erase this seal from here. No amount of political dusterung can take away the testimony from the public eye. It is here, the testimony or proof of what they have done for, the posterity to come. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is not what they have said in the House. Sir, there is a distinction between the language that is used in the House and that used in the maiden. (Interruptions.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आपस में क्या कह रहे हैं ? चर्चा को अच्छे ढंग से चलाइए ।

(व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You must control him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो अच्छा लगे, वह बोलिए ।

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : What I was trying to convey is...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have to point out to you. So many hon. Members spoke including Acharya Bhagwan Dev, we never objected. Dr. Karan Singh also spoke, we never objected. But there is a limit. A man like Shri Charan Singh is attacked, condemned but not politically—character assassination.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am not saying about the character. (Interruptions.) I have not said anything about his personal character. It is a question of public demeanor. The debate is not only on tallow but it is all pretence and practice. What is in the policy book cannot be denied in the pulpit. It is a debate—a legality has been given.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Don't become clown of this House.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : What I wanted to convey is,

once legality has been given...

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : You go on giving your arguments.

23.00 hrs.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : What I want to convey is that once legality has been given by a Government and a political authority, what has been enshrined into the statutes, what has been encouraged by Customs exemptions, pretence should not be taken to the people and, if some pretence is in the public, then it has to be pointed out in the public. Nobody should be over-sensitive over that matter.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Don't become a clown.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No question of a clown. The clowning is being done all the time by them and, if we tell it, we are told about clowning. No question of clowning here. These are the facts here, a proof of clowning, a policy clowning, that has been done.

Much has been said also about political connections, etc. A question was asked by Mr. K.C. Pandey about Mr. Hansraj Gupta. A mention was made that way. Mr. Hansraj Gupta is a director of the company, the Ajanta Tubes. The Ajanta Tubes adjunct with the Jain Shudh Vanaspati have four directors, namely, Mr. J.R. Jain, Mr. S.R. Jain, Mr. Swaraj Kumar and Mr. D.L. Manchanda. That is the nexus between the Ajanta Tubes and the Jain Shudh Vanaspati.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Is the Ajanta Tubes manufacturing vanaspati ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I am telling the political coordinates of Mr. Hansraj Gupta.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : So what ? He can be a director of the Ajanta Tubes; nothing to do with the Jain Shudh Vanaspati.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Those people who are in the

Ajanta Tubes, four of them have to do with the Jain Shudh Vanaspati.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** You have appointed Mr. J.R. Jain as a director of the nationalised bank. What does it mean ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** He acquired the status in the Ajanta Tubes. He became a director on 19-10-77 during the Janata regime and, on 25-7-78, he became a director in the Jain Tube Company, another one. Of course, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has already said about Mr. Abhilashi who was the Excise and Taxation Minister and, on 18th November, 1977, the foundation stone, the slab, on the Bhatinda factory bears his name.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** Should I name the highest man in this country who is connected with the Bhatinda factory ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** A mention was made by the hon. Member, not from this side but from that side. I am picking a point that has come from those Benches.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** We know Mr. Subramaniam Swamy. We know who he is.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** He is a Member of Parliament.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** We only know that Mr. Hitabhilashi was the President of Jan Sangh in Punjab.

**SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :** Should I name the highest man in the country who is connected with the Bhatinda factory ? I do not want to go so low.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** This fertile field of an open policy combined with the greed of private trade had one day to give a crop of import of beef tallow and, how it came about, I will come to that now.

There is one thing. It did take us some

time to catch up with what was done. Even Dr. Karan Singh mentioned that some crimes are not imaginable at all. None of us could imagine such lapses because law is made for crimes which are imaginable, not for unimaginable crimes. How could we imagine that in a Government where Atal Ji also was there some such provision would have been made ? By 5th June, 1981, beef tallow was taken off the OGL list. Its OGL status was finished and all animal tallow became a canalised item. It was taken off the OGL list.

So, thus the greasy age terminated on 5th June, 1981 which was started in April, 1978.

Now comes the question whether the Controller of Imports and Exports went into action. We seized documents, tried to get it from Custom as was suggested and what emerged out of it, we analysed the licences on which imports of beef tallow were made. We could get hold on 417 licences. Out of these, 307 belong to the greasy age of liberal imports policy of tallow. 89 of them are claiming protection of contracts entered during that period and 21 of them are still under scrutiny. 95% of the licences examined are of this period and just to illustrate, I may mention some of the licences on which beef tallow came.

1. Import Licence No. PW 2904477 dt. 23-2-79  
M/s. Bharat Diamond Industries, Bombay.  
Import of beef tallow Rs. 68,08,967/-.

You can see we are receiving BLs.

2. Import Licence No. PW 2875547 dt. 3-9-79  
M/s. George and Co., Madras  
Beef tallow Rs. 9,17,740/-  
Date of arrival of import : 24-6-81.
3. Import Licence No. PW 2875547 dt. 3-9-79  
M/s. George and Co., Madras  
Beef tallow Rs. 12,24,299  
Date of arrival of import : 28-6-81.
4. Import Licence No. PW 2895171 dt. 16-11-79  
M/s. Kajaria Exports, Calcutta.  
Value of imports Rs. 53,52,767/-  
Date of arrival of import : 12-10-81.

5. Import License No. PW 2895171 dt. 16-11-79  
M/s. Kajaria Exports, Calcutta  
Beef tallow Rs. 32,11,659/-  
Date of arrival of import : 21-10-81.

I could go on like that. This is an example. This may have upset many firms and in spite of that, I do not mean to put heat into this debate. But if you go on heating a person and if I am guilty of heat, I think it has not been much 'inhuman' as I am just putting if one would react that way. But these revelations may have upset the plans of some friends. They have been waiting, after putting fat in the frying pan, eagerly waiting for the political cookies to come but the fat has reached the flash point and the frying pan has become now too hot to handle and not only the cooker will get burnt but those around will also, with a smoke of it, are bound to be affected on their faces also and come out charred. I cannot say. On policy, they are unable to defend themselves. They started with the policy to import, I remember the debate. They shifted that. Now it is not a question of import. It is a question of adulteration and they defend themselves on three counts that "though we have liberalised import, there was no practical availability out of it on three grounds. One, that the prices of tallow were higher during their period and those of other oils were lower, and the prices of other oils were lower ; so, there was no economic reason for adulteration. Second, they say that during their period the import of animal tallow did not go up. Third, they say that nobody caught hold of illegal imports or adulteration during our period. These were the three points they had made.

Coming to the first argument, that the prices of animal tallow were higher and those of other oils were lower and, therefore, it was very safe, is fallacious on two grounds, one on principle itself of managing the Government in this style and second, on facts also. I want to ask whether to know the government policy one has to look every day at the Stock Exchange as to what is the policy of the day. Has the Government to be abdicated to the market ? Have we to surrender totally to the market ? This is a thing which I do not understand. Even assuming that it is all right, what has emer-

ged ? I will lay this on the Table of the House. The figures show that except for one month and for one oil, soyabean oil, in all the three years the landed cost of tallow was lower than the prices of soyabean oil, rapeseed oil, palm oil, the issue prices of edible oil, imported oil which the STC was canalising and prices of indigenous oils like groundnut oil, mustard oil and cotton seed oil.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are taking the landed cost. You should take the market price, because these are by industrial users.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Here is the point, here is the catch. There were two tallows in that period : one imported by the private trade and the other through the STC. Through the STC, there was a mark-up in price and the possibility of adulteration was less. But what was available to the private trade was the landed cost and that is where the policy mistake has come related to the practical thing. Here I lay this on the Table of the House : here are the gross—this is in the tabular form ; this is in the pictorial form. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7626/83]. The lowest curve is the landed cost of tallow. This is groundnut oil, this is cotton seed oil, this is soyabean oil, this is rapeseed oil, this is palm oil—all these curves are higher. The lowest is the landed cost of tallow. This is 1977. The picture is clear. This is 1978. This is the landed cost of tallow—the lowest curve ; all others are higher.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I hope you have not held the paper upside down.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will lay it, for examination, on the Table of the House as part of the documents. This is the picture in 1979, the same. So, that grand argument, the economic argument, the great bastion, is razed to the ground ; there is no shelter on that ground.

Coming to the second argument, that the imports had come down during the Janata regime, I think, they were looking through the crystal-balls, crystal-gazing, that in the future Congress regime this is going to come

and compared to that, theirs is less. But going by the past figures what they had and what they knew, this is the position. In 1973-74 during the Congress regime the import of total animal tallow was 32,243, in 1974-75 it was 47,970, in 1975-76 it was 5,594, in 1976-77 it was 42,981, in 1977-78 it was 62,543 — the highest in the five years.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** These were contracts you had made during the Emergency.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** What is important, what is more significant than the gross figures, is that, while in 1977-78 the total import was 62,543, the STC imported 48,000. So, 14,543 was brought by the private people. That was the first draw of blood by the private trade. Then, in the next year 1977-78 the total imports were 32,214 and STC imported 23,000 tonnes. So, 10,000 tonnes were imported by the private trade. From then on, the private trade became increasingly active with the policy parameters.

Now, about coming down — that the tallow imports came down and it became 90% down—I will come to that story. There is a lot to hear on this side and this myth...

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** The whole night is available.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** Yes, this is an important debate.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Shall I order for breakfast also, Sir ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** During the Janata regime, in 1978-79, 33,000 tonnes of imports and 214 tonnes is still a drop against the peak of 62,000. There was a jump and later a fall. Still it is higher than the 4-year average of the previous Congress period. For that period of 1973-74 to 1976-77 it was 32,199 tonnes. So even from the average point, it was higher.

Then coming to the peak, it was trumpeted that only 8000 tonnes came next year and 'that our policy was such that it came down.' That is a mystery. While the DGCI and S figures of the Janata period

showed a total imports of 8394—that is what you trumpet—your STC documents of the same year show a total import of 22,000 tonnes. What have you done with the figures ? I will have to order an inquiry into what happened during the Janata period. What is all this fussing and bungling with these figures ?...

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Have an inquiry on everything.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** It is on record. It is not my document. It is your document, document of that period.

Coming to the last argument that no illegal imports were detected or caught, Sir, when adultery itself is legitimate, there cannot be illegitimate children. Which officer has got the guts to stop or check ? How could they do it when it has been sanctified by the law ?

About adulteration my colleague, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has answered. He was pained by the adulteration...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** What about the figures from 1982-83 ?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I will come to that. What I have said is that one momentum was built up. I do not know whether the figure of 8000 is correct. STC itself imported 22,000 tonnes and the total figure was 8000. It is not comparable with what you have got. The base is knocked out. We will have to find out and then compare whether it has gone up or gone down.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Just now you were not in a position to give the figures from 1982-83.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I will give. What I say is that if *Gangajal* can be adulterated with *bambajal* ... (*Interruptions*). That is a different story on adulteration. I will not take the time of the House. But while the Bhatinda man might have adulterated or other people might have adulterated a few tins, these people have adulterated every tin with the

fear and the political ambition they have. That is all I have to say....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is nothing wrong in political ambition.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : One thing I must say, to be fair for the Congress regime or the Janata regime, is about the STC. About the private trade I have given the figures.

One is that for the inedible fat that was imported I have got the Bailey's Book on Industrial Oil and Fat, Fourth Edition. On page 343 it says :—

“Regulations require that while grease or other inedible fat to be denatured by addition of petroleum distillates directly to the vessel in which vending is carried on, under Law, it has to be made into mythylated spirit by adding something to it.”

So, on this account, be it the Janata Ragime or be it the Congress regime, there is no adulteration with the S.T.C's inedible oil. A valid point was made. I can say that I shall pass this on to my colleague, the Agriculture Minister.

So far as import is concerned, I shall go entirely by his assessment on this matter. Just in short, I will say this. Concern was shown about soap and other industries being starved by the total ban. On this, Government is looking into different alternatives of vegetable origin and will be going into the quantum that will be needed. On this account, these industries would not be starved. It will take more time. I would go into the *Economic Weekly* as to what has been quoted. I shall just point out one point. I also want to quote from the *Economic Weekly* since many Members have pointed it out. This is the authority they say. On page 2070 a chart is given of mutton tallow price and beef tallow price for many years. But, curiously, in the years 1965-66, 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1976-77, the price of mutton tallow was lower than that of the other tallow. From the authority quoted, curiously, if you analyse it, you will find that the price of mutton tallow was lower in 1965-66. (Interruptions)

Even in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74, they have shown the mutton tallow price lower than the beef tallow price. And, precisely that is the time when there was a picking up of import of mutton tallow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : The facts are all right. What is your explanation ? When the price of mutton tallow is less, then only the import, price of beef tallow will become less. That is the explanation. That explanation does not hold good for all the years.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You look to what they have shown. When the prices have gone high in 1978-79 and 1979-80, the price of mutton tallow was higher than that of the beef tallow ; at that period, the import of mutton tallow had gone up. Now, if the price of mutton tallow had gone up, the total import should go down. This is the explanation. (Interruptions) The explanation is same but facts are not the same. I would not go into details because that requires more time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you go to the next point I would like to say that in the reply that was given in this House on 12th December, the figures given by the Minister for Food in respect of 1981-82 it was 29,629 tonnes of imported tallow and 1981-82 it was 48,048 tonnes of imported tallow. There are the figures which were given in this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is a set of years you are taking. Now, if you compare 1977-78 with previous five years that is the peak. (Interruptions) What I have said is absolutely right. That is also from the same documents that you are quoting. You should tell the full story. (Interruptions) I am telling the other side of the picture. I must say what you are not saying.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wanted this to go on record.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I do not know whether it has

gone on record unless I examined the year 1978-79. After going into these documents and also the documents of STC I will give another reply.

**SHRI A.K. ROY :** After you had put embargo on private trade still in the last two years there was import of 2 lakh tonnes of tallow... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I have explained this. Licences were originating in various periods and were being operated.

Sir, much has been said about probe and a judicial inquiry. All I want to say is that as far as probe during Janata period is concerned what will a poor judge do? What has been sanctified he cannot probe against the law. What policy makers have passed in Parliament he cannot question. All that he can say is that there have been no illegal imports during that period as every import was legal otherwise he will be unemployed on the first day. (*Interruptions*) Sir, it is not that judiciary has not been involved. Shri Raj Narain ji has filed a writ in the Delhi High Court covering every facet of the issue. In para 3 he has charged the Central Government that it has tacit understanding with mills and allowed the import of beef tallow for wrongful gain. In para 4 of the writ he has raised the issue about the inability of the Government to check the illegal import and negligence of the respondents to apprehend the accused persons who indulged in the manufacture of adulterated vanaspati. In para 5 of the writ he has charged the Government of having failed...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, I rise on a point of order. Whatever has been said in the writ before the court, is it relevant for this House to discuss and consider those aspects at all. He has explained the policy matter. Raj Narain is not a member of this House. Whatever he has said in the court...

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I am not mis-quoting it. I am not pronouncing any opinion on it. I am informing the House. He says that Govern-

ment has failed in its constitutional duty to guarantee and protect the religious freedoms of the citizens of this country. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** What someone has said outside this House need not be quoted here.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** I am not debating the points which have been made. I say, Sir, that these matters have been got before the judiciary. Judiciary is involved and there can be no higher inquisition which means my friends opposite do not trust the High Court. So far as the Government is concerned we have the highest respect and if we find there is perfunctory merit in the case certainly it will give its pronouncement and we will abide by it.

आचार्य भगवान देव : राजनारायण जी को इतना महत्व नहीं देना चाहिए क्योंकि पेशों में सब आ चुका है।

... (ब्यवधान) ...

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :** But even then, if at any stage, Government feels that in the interest of justice it is necessary to inquire through any appropriate forum, Government will not hesitate to do it. Having said this, what I want to say in the end is this. I think I cannot say any more because everybody is in a mood to go. What I want to say in the end is this. I wish sincerely, Sir, that I am wrong on the point of OGL and that my friends opposite are right; though I will be punished for breach of privilege, what the country will get as a right of redress, to put to book those people who are taking the protection of this policy—at least that the country will get; I may be punished, I am happy. But I hope I am wrong and they are right. Let them give us the legal right to put hand-cuff on those people who are seeking all possible protection. In the end what I want to say is this. What we owe as minimum to this country is sanity. While we go on debating the past, at least let us try to get common ground for the future and train our guns in a sensible way on the unscrupulous elements and the unsocial



elements and I thank all the Members who participated.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Before you adjourn may I make a humble appeal to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to invite everybody present here since 11 O'clock in the morning, particularly the Press people and journalists etc. to be invited for the dinner ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** That I have already done.

(Interruptions)

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to you, Sir, for presiding over and guiding us in the successful conclusion of the current session of our Parliament. Sir, I also wish a Happy New Year and prosperous future to all the Members of this august House. I am grateful to the Hon. Members from both sides, and particularly from the opposite side, for their kind cooperation in conducting the proceedings smoothly. Sir, this session is yet another landmark in the successful functioning of our Parliamentary Democracy.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) :** Thanks to the Speaker and our staff.

**DR. SUBRAMANJAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) :** This has never happened in the past. Does it signify something ?

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** We are entering into a New Year ; that is why I wanted to convey the best wishes for the New Year.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) :** It is a very good thing—thanksgiving and all that. But the Minister should tell us frankly whether we should prepare for the election or for the next session. We want your ruling, Sir. Are

we to prepare for the next session or election ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next session, I think. I am interested in the session.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** I can pray for the best of luck.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** It signifies something.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Don't read too much into it.

(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मुझे आप सभी माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करना है। जिस तरीके से आपने सदन को और मुझे सदन को चलाने में अपना सहानुभूतिपूर्व को-आपरेशन दिया—इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सदन के दोनों तरफ से। मैं आपका बहुत ही आभारी हूँ कि आप सबने बहुत ही सौहार्दता से काम भी किया और खाना भी खाया और कभी दोपहर में काफी समय तक बन्द भी किया।

**श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) :** आज शाम का क्या होगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आज का बन्दोबस्त किया हुआ था।

... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री बूटा सिंह :** सबके लिए किया था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने सुबह कह दिया था कि भोजन और खाना दोनों हाजिर हैं। जैसाकि मुझे कहा गया था। मुझे बहुत ही प्रसन्नता है कि सारा काम भी किया, जितना बिजनेस था, वह भी पूरा किया और अब हम नए साल में पदार्पण कर रहे हैं। भगवान आपको घर में सबका सेहत दे, खुशी दे और आप तन्दरुस्त होकर नए साल नए सेशन में आइए और देश की सेवा में जुट जाइए। बातें तो

होती रहती हैं। बिचारों में कभी विवाद तो चलता रहता है। उस विवाद की कोई बात नहीं है। वह तो चलना चाहिए, लेकिन देश की एकता, अखंडता और उसको आगे बढ़ाने की गति है, वह हमें तेज करनी है। उसके लिए जी-जान से काम करना है। देश है, तो हम हैं और देश नहीं है, तो कुछ भी नहीं है। सारी बातें याद रखनी हैं। आपका पुनः बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : भूतकाल के लिए धन्यवाद कर रहे हैं। भविष्य की कामना नहीं कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि नई स्फूर्ति के साथ। आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। क्यों नहीं करेंगे। नई स्फूर्ति के साथ आइए, नया

सेशन करने के लिए।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : May I express our gratitude to you and to the whole Administration of our own Lok Sabha as well as the press, for having cooperated with us and for having shown patience towards us in spite of our various tempers.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सबका, प्रेस का, और जो दर्शक दीर्घा में आए हुए हैं, उन सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

I thank you all and wish you a Happy New Year.

Now, the House stands adjourned *sine die*.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned Sine Die.*