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Asadha 29, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



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CONTENTS

No. 4, Thursday, July 20, 1978/Asadha 29, 1900 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 61, 63 to 65 1—31

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 62, 66 to 75 and 77 to 80 31—52

Unstarred Questions Nos. 601 to 627, 629 to 657, 659 to 671,
673 to 776 and 778 to 800 52—265

Correcting Statements to—

(i) USQ No. 5828 dated 6-4-1978 266—67

(ii) USQ No. 9142 dated 4-5-1978 267

(iii) USQ No. 10089 dated 15-5-1978 268-69

(iv) USQ No. 3149 dated 16-3-1978 269

*Re. Fast by Shri M. N. Govindan Nair M.P. for Judicial inquiry
into incidents in Agra 270—83,
289, 310-11*

Re: Death of Shri Krishan Chand, former Lt. Governor of Delhi 283-84

Papers Laid on the Table 284-85

Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Floods in U.P., Assam and Bihar 286—88,
290—303, 311—14

Shri Yadendra Dutt 286, 290-91

Shri Surjit Singh Barnala 286—88, 291,
294-95, 296-97, 301—303,
311-12, 313-14

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan 292—94

Shri Laxmi Narain Nayak 295-96

Shri Ugrasan 297—301

Shri Janardhana Poojary 313

*Statement Re. Prim e Minister's Visit to Belgium, U.K. and USA—
Shri Morarji Desai 303—10*

Business Advisory Committee—

Nineteenth Report 315

Lok Pal Bill—

(i) Report of Joint Committee—*Presente* 315

(ii) Evidence before Joint Committee—*Laid on the Table* 315—17

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Matters under Rule 377—

(i) Charges of corruption against Shri Kantibhai Desai and some Ministers reported to have been made by the former Home Minister	318-19
Shri Vasant Sathe	318-19
(ii) Delay in announcing national policy on reservation of posts in services for backward classes	319
Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav	319
(iii) Demilitarisation of Indian Ocean	320
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	320
(iv) Reported poor performance of Calcutta Station of All India Radio	320-21
Shri Raj Krishna Dawn	320-21
(v) Reported increase in accidents because of negligence of drivers of buses in Delhi	321-22
Dr. Ramji Singh	321-22

Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider—

Shri Satish Agrawal	323—26, 373—85
Shri Manoranjan Bhakta	326—28
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	328—34
Shri A. C. George	334—39
Dr. Ramji Singh	339—42
Shri A. Bala Pajanon	342—49
Shri Dinesh Joarder	349—55
Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav	355—59
Shri Vayalar Ravi	359—63
Shri Dhirendranath Basu	363—65
Chowdhry Balbir Singh	365—68
Prof. P. G. Mavalankar	368—73
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	385—89
Motion to pass, as amended	389
Shri Satish Agrawal	389

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill—

Motion to consider	389—408
Shri Sikander Bakht	389—93
Shri B. P. Kadam	399—404
Shri Durga Chand	404—407
Dr. Karan Singh	407-410

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 20, 1978/Asadha 29,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली में बिजली कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल

* 61. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बिजली कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल कानूनी थी और उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या थीं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कर्मचारियों द्वारा काम बन्द किये जाने से पूर्व मांगों के प्रीचिन्त्य और जनता को हँा सकने वाली प्रसुचिधा को देखते हुए कोई पहल की थी ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में इस प्रकार की स्थिति को रोकने के लिये किन्हीं ठोस उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the Delhi State Electricity Workers' Union and D.E.S.U. Mazdoor Sangh had served notices on June 3 and June 8, 1978 respectively intimating their intention 1605 LS—1

2

to go on strike from June 20, 1978 and June 28, 1978 in support of their demands. There was however no strike in D.E.S.U. and the strike notices were withdrawn following settlements arrived at between the parties.

श्री राम जी लाल सुमन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूझे मंत्री जी से बड़ी वेदना है । एक जो परम्परा है रही कि दिल्ली में कि जो अफसर-शाही आपको जो अंकड़ दे देती है उसी को यहाँ बता देते हैं । अभी आप ने कहा है कि 20 जून, 1978 और 28 जून, 1978 से हड़ताल पर जाने के अपने इरादे को सूचित करते हुए क्रमशः 3 जून तथा 8 जून, 1978 को नोटिस दिये थे । सूचित किया था इनका मतलब यह है । और अखबार में लिखा है कि 8 जून को तोड़फोड़ की, नई दिल्ली क्षेत्र में बिजली बन्द । और जब बिजली बन्द हुई है तो सेना को मदद के लिये बुलाया गया है । इसका मतलब यह है कि 8 जून को कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया था बल्कि 8 जून की हड़ताल हो गई थी ।

मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि 3 और 8 जून को नोटिस दिये गये थे । अखबार कहते हैं कि हड़ताल हो गई थी, सेना की मदद के लोग काम पर आये थे और इससे पहले श्रमिकों ने सूचित कर दिया था कि हमारी प्रमुख प्रमुख मांगें यह हैं, आप हमारी समस्या का निदान कीजिये । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्रमिकों की प्रमुख मांगें क्या थीं और उनके साथ उन प्रमुख मांगों के साथ सरकार ने अपने को जोड़ करके क्या

फैसला करने का प्रयास किया था ? हड़ताल को टालने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किया था ? और हड़ताल हुई तो उसका औचित्य क्या था तथा इसमें कितना अहित हुआ और कितने मजदूर गिरफ्तार किए गये ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, it was not my intention to cause any pain to the hon. Member.

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन : माननीय मंत्री, मेरा सवाल हिन्दी में है, आप हिन्दी में जवाब दें तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My answer is being translated in Hindi and the machine will enable the hon. Member to listen to me. But there are occasions when a Minister wants to be precise in what he says and he should not be denied this privilege and courtesy. I hope, my hon. friend will excuse my continuing the answer in English.

The question refers to the strike by electricity workers in Delhi. I was saying that I had no intention of hurting my hon. friend and causing him pain. The answer definitely states that in respect of Delhi State Electricity Workers' Union and the DESU Mazdoor Sangh, they served notices on the dates mentioned in the answer but the strike did not come out. The supplementary question that the hon. Member has raised relates to another matter i.e. strike by a section of the NDMC workers, New Delhi Palika Vidyut Pradaya Karamchari Sangh. In their case, a notice was given on the 1st of May, 1978 and it is a fact as the hon. Member says, that they went on strike, but that was not on 1st of June but 6th of June and the strike went on from 6th June to 14th June. The notice was of 1st May and after the notice was received, the conciliation machinery called both parties to the dispute and negotiations were going on under the aegis of the conciliation machinery, as well as direct-

ly between the two parties. All of a sudden, on the 6th June, the Union went on strike. The hon. Member has asked whether it is a legal strike. According to the Industrial Disputes Act, Section 21(1)(d), when negotiations are going on, the strike cannot be regarded as legal. When the strike materialised from 6th therefore, it was pointed out that it was an illegal strike and attempts were made to persuade them to resort to peaceful and legal means. Thereafter, as a result of further negotiations and the assurance that their demands would be considered, the strike was withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: What were the demands and how was the settlement arrived at ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The demands were 24 in number of this particular union. The other two were 13 in number in one case and 20 in number in another case. In this particular case, there were 24 demands and their main demands were: formation of a separate cell in the NDMC in respect of electricity and water supply and sewage disposal wing and for payment of ex-gratia for the year 1971-72.

श्री रामजी लाल सुबन : मेरा कहना यह है कि जब मांगों के बारे में एक नोटिस दिया गया था, जो कुछ भी छुटपुट हड़ताल हुई, चाहे गैर-कानूनी थी, या कानूनी थी, उसको टालने का क्या आपने कोई प्रयास किया ? जब हड़ताल नहीं हुई, तो उसमें इतनी गिरफ्तारी कैसे हो गई ? मेरा कहना है कि 4 मजदूर नेता गिरफ्तार हुए, 14 को मुआत्तिल किया, इस सब का क्या मतलब था ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The question is whether any efforts were made to avoid the strike when notice was given. The efforts that were made to avoid the strike, are through negotiations. There is no other way in which a strike can be dealt with except through negotiations or declar-

ing the strike illegal. My hon. friend does not want us to resort to the latter course. Therefore, the normal course of negotiation was resorted to. Then he referred to the fact that a number of people were arrested. This might have been resulted after the illegal strike was resorted to and the defence personnel had to be summoned.

MR. SPEAKER: How many of them were arrested?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not have the figures. I will supply the figures.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The electricity workers of Delhi, whether the strike was legal or illegal, want to put the citizens of this great city into difficulties. That is their motive. Of the 54 demands, I want to know how much it will cost? Suppose, if these people go on strike, whether he is going to take help to military personnel.

MR. SPEAKER: That is hypothetical.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Not hypothetical. What will happen if tomorrow again they want to go on strike and the whole city has to go into darkness, all patients in the hospitals will suffer and all other essential services will get affected. That is why I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to make other alternative arrangements. All the State Electricity Boards in the country are in the red. Would he like to eat away the entire money of the Boards? If their demands are unreasonable, why should not the hon. Minister straightway disallow those demands?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend assumes that the demands were unreasonable. I shall not keep in step with him in this regard and I do not want to make any pronouncement about the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the demands. I can answer the part of his question which relates to the economic implications of the demands. I can only say that

since the demands were varied and not only confined to matters which involved expenditure, no effort has been made to compute the total expenditure that would have been involved in acceding to all the demands. As regards the other part of the question, about the grim possibility that he described in all its ramifications, it is the effort of the Government to see that essential services are maintained and whatever steps are to be taken in this regard, precautionary and otherwise, will be taken by the Government.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश: मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में यह जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, क्या उसके दौरान सेक्टोरेज की भी कुछ घटनाएँ हुई थीं, और कई जगह कुछ एम्बिजमेंट और तारें बगैरह निकाली गई थीं, जिस से पब्लिक को काफी कठिनाई हुई थी, यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार ने उस सिलसिले में कुछ कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This does not fall within the responsibility of my Ministry. It should be addressed to the Home Ministry.

Agreement with Trade Unions of Public Sector Undertakings

+

*63. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

SHRI M. KALAYANASUNDA-
RAM:

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

(a) whether almost all the Trade Unions in the Public Sector undertakings had decided to observe a one day strike on June 28, 1978;

(b) if so, what were their demands;

(c) whether this strike was averted following the discussion held between Trade Union Leaders and Government;

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

(e) what measures are being taken for the implementation of the agreement?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** (a) to
(e). A statement is laid on the Table
of the House.

Statement

(a) The decision to observe a one day strike on 28th June, 1978 was taken at the All India Convention of Trade Unions in Public Sector Undertakings held in New Delhi on 15th May, 1978. Representatives of certain central trade unions and unions in some of the public sector undertakings participated in the Convention.

(b) The demands at the Convention were:

(i) complete and unfettered right of collective bargaining in the public sector and Departmental undertakings.

(ii) Non-interference by the Government or the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the process of collective bargaining and prompt implementation of agreements reached through collective bargaining.

(iii) full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living through D.A.

(iv) quick conclusion of wage negotiations by agreeing to the just demands of the workers.

(v) immediate withdrawal of the notice in the LIC.

(c) and (d). Discussions for averting the strike were held between the trade union leaders and the Government on the 26th June, 1978. These discussions helped to clear the misapprehensions which the trade unions had in regard to collective bargain-

ing and other matters. Thereafter the trade union leaders advised the workers in the public sector not to resort to strike on the 28th June, 1978.

(e) The necessary follow up action is being taken.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : जो स्टेटमेंट रखा गया है, उसमें मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं दिया गया है, खासकर भाग (3) और (क) का। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम करने वाली यूनियन्स की तरफ से जिन मांगों को लेकर नोटिस दिया गया है, उन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या तय किया है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में उस पर प्रकाश नहीं डाला है। क्या सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में क्लेक्टिव बार्गेनिंग की उनकी मांग को मान लिया है; अगर हाँ, तो क्या क्लेक्टिव बार्गेनिंग का सिद्धान्त प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी लागू होगा और उस के पीछे कानूनी शक्ति क्या होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप बहुत से क्वेश्चन पूछेंगे, तो ज़ांतर करने में बहुत देर लगेगी।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : सभी मैंने एक ही सवाल किया है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब मंत्रालय में बेज सैल की स्थापना किस उद्देश्य से की गई थी और उस के द्वारा अध्ययन के बाद क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं? और जो निष्कर्ष निकले हैं तो क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में इसकी स्थापना की जायगी तथा उसी के आधार पर आप ने जो फैसला किया है बार्गेनिंग के प्वाइंट पर बात करने के लिए, ऐसी स्थिति में विभिन्न पब्लिक सेक्टर के अन्दर जो बेतुनमान में विभिन्नता और असमानताएँ हैं उन को दूर करने के लिए आप कौन सी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I shall try to answer as much of the question as I can. I am sorry, my good friend has not seen (b) in the statement which refers to the demands; and then if he had a look at that he would have understood what were the demands which his question (b) wants to elucidate. Their main demands related to the right of trade unions to collective bargaining and the apprehensions that there were some restrictions imposed on collective bargaining. There were also some other demands relating to the LIC. These are all listed in the statement. Now the hon. Member wanted to know whether the Government had accepted the right of collective bargaining. I am afraid, this question has come too late in the day or too early in the morning. The right of collective bargaining is an accepted right and this Government has always held the view that trade unions have the right of collective bargaining. It is therefore not a new right which the Government has accepted. But there were some apprehensions in the mind of trade unions that restrictions were being imposed on this right of collective bargaining and in the course of discussions that were held on the 16th of June, these apprehensions were removed. Then, Sir, he made a reference to the lack of uniformity in pay scales and the like and the work of the wage cell. I would humbly submit that the work of the wage cell in the Labour Ministry is slightly different from the scope of this question; and I would like therefore to tell my hon. friend that as far as the main demands of the trade unions were concerned, they were discussed and the discussion led to a situation where the representatives of trade unions organisation which had given notice of the strike felt that their demands had either been met or doors opened for meeting the demands during further negotiations.

श्री लक्ष्मण लाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
 मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की थी कि जो

एक ही कार्य के लिए पब्लिक सेक्टर में विभिन्न लोगों के वेतन-मान हैं उन वेतन-मानों को एक तरह करने के लिए हीन सी व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं और जो अधिक क्षेत्र संगठित नहीं हैं उन क्षेत्रों के मजदूरों को वह सुविधाएं देने के लिए आप कौन सी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ? साथ ही वेतन भत्ता और बोनस का जो उन का अधिकार है वह उन लोगों पर भी लागू करने के लिए आप कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I would humbly submit that part of this question does not fall within the main question. As far as the unorganised sectors are concerned, I think that is an entirely different question. On the question of uniformity of pay scales and dearness allowance, these are very matters that will be discussed by the representatives of the trade unions organisation in the Ministry and the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: One of the major demands of the trade unions was that they should conclude wage negotiations. I mentioned to you the demand No. 4—conclusion of wage negotiations by agreeing to the just demands of the workers. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has so far decided that there should be revision of pay scales in the public undertakings also as is there in the other departments organisations? Despite the fact that the Bhoothalingam Committee has imposed a certain kind of wage restraint, whether the Government would also see that a national wage policy is evolved as early as possible so that the restrictions imposed by this kind of a thing does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise from the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Which does not arise?

MR. SPEAKER: National wage policy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They say that, in the absence of a national wage policy, there cannot be any conclusion or decision on upward revision. May I know from the hon. Minister whether that thing is over and there can be upward revision of wages now?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am very glad the hon. Member has asked this question. It gives me an opportunity to clear some misunderstandings. First of all, there were misunderstandings that the Government was committed to follow a policy of wage-freeze. Times without number, in this House and outside, I as well as other hon. Ministers of the Government have denied this and said that there was no such intention on the part of the Government to enforce any wage freeze. But then it was said that the appointment of the Bhoothalingam Committee—I am sorry, but I am not the first to take the name of the Bhoothalingam Committee; the hon. Member did; otherwise, I would not have brought the Bhoothalingam Committee into this question at all—was with the intention of, somehow or other, enforcing a wage freeze. These apprehensions were there in the minds of some of the trade unions and trade union leaders, and it was, therefore, alleged that, after the Bhoothalingam Committee was appointed, no negotiations for wage revision or upward revision, as my hon. friend said, had been conducted in any of the Central public sector undertakings. This is not true; this is not borne out by facts. I can read out to you a list of sixteen public sector undertakings....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not propose to implement it. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I want to answer this question in full.

Therefore, please give me an opportunity and give the other Members also an opportunity....

MR. SPEAKER: There are other Questions also. You may require the whole Hour.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I make no such demand. I am only a Labour Minister and not a labour leader and, therefore, make no demands.

Negotiations were, therefore, carried on in sixteen public sector undertakings even after the Committee was appointed. I wish to make it clear that, during the discussion that was conducted on the 26th June, it was made amply clear that (1) there would be no wage freeze, there was no intention of having any wage freeze; and (2) there was no bar on any public sector undertaking to have collective bargaining or negotiations with representatives of trade unions on the question of upward revision of wages or neutralisation of increase in the cost of living. The other major demand, as my hon. friend raised, was on the question of the role of the BPE. On this too, during the discussions, it was made very clear that a suitable mechanism would be evolved for consultations with trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for negotiations on wage revisions and dearness allowance that the BPE may formulate.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वाणी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उनको इस बात की जानकारी है कि एक ही पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज की भलग-भलग ब्रांचेज में एक ही पोरट के लिए भलग-भलग वे स्केल्स और वेड्स हैं जिसके कारण वहाँ के वर्कर्स में असंतोष है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज की भलग-भलग शाखाओं में भलग-भलग वे-स्केल्स और वेड्स समस्त करके वूनिफार्म वे-स्केल्स बनायेंगे ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Government is aware of the fact that there are differences in the scales of pay and other emoluments in different public undertakings within the same group. There is always a tendency to gravitate towards uniformity, and it is precisely because this tendency has to be taken note of, this demand has to be taken note of, that the Bureau of Public Enterprises tries to evolve some guidelines for uniformity which is consistent with the flexibility necessary in different areas.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister referred to the so-called misapprehensions. They were not misapprehensions, they were apprehensions. I would like to warn him that a circular has been sent out and that is what has led to the whole problem. That is why, the trade unions are seized of it. He himself is aware that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has advised them that they should not go beyond one rupee and thirty paise per point in D.A., and he quoted it himself during certain negotiations. Therefore, I would request him that, when he gives his reply, it should be absolutely complete, so that no further "misapprehensions" arise.

Coming to the question, the Minister has referred here to the discussion for averting the strike which was held on the 26th June; I am sorry, the Minister did not think it fit, in the statement that he has given, to add also some material as to what was the final statement by which the signatures of the trade union leaders were appended. When he says that the necessary follow-up action is being taken, I would like to know whether the negotiations have commenced with the Life Insurance Corporation employees and if not, how soon they are likely to commence? Secondly, the Minister himself had assured the trade unions that Government would announce the bonus policy as early

as possible. In view of the fact that the onum season is drawing near and in view of the fact that many concerns are accustomed to giving bonus within these two or three months, may I know when we can expect the announcement bonus policy? Otherwise, I fear that there is going to be more unrest and not misapprehensions but genuine apprehensions.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I shall deal with the hon. Member's reference to the circular which, according to her, caused apprehensions or misapprehensions...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a part of the question, that is only a part of the comments. Her two questions are: (a) when you are going to announce the bonus policy; and (b) whether the negotiations with the LIC employees have commenced and if not, why and when they are going to commence.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Since the reference may lead to some misunderstanding, I should be permitted to refer to it.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Moreover, I do not want her to get the impression that I was curt in answering.

There was no ban enforced on negotiations. The circular only pointed out to the fact, to which the hon. Member this side has referred, that there are disparities and, therefore, it is necessary that, till a policy on incomes and wages is formulated, no wage agreement should be finalised by any public sector enterprise without getting the specific approval of the Government. That was all the circular has said. The circular wanted the Government to preserve the right to ensure that disparities do not

increase. There was no ceiling or ban.

Coming to the other question about LIC, the Finance Minister gave a definite assurance in the meeting on the 28th June that the termination of the notice does not in any way impose a bar on the negotiations for a new settlement and, therefore, negotiations for a new settlement will start or must have started. I am afraid I am not in a position to say whether they have started.

On the general question of bonus, I repeat what the hon. Member has said. I am quite aware of the importance of an early announcement, and I do hope that there will be an early announcement.

पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं का बलात् धर्म-परिवर्तन

* 64. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

श्री के० मालव्या :

क्या बिदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस भाष्य के समाचार देखे हैं कि राजस्थान की सीमा के पास पाकिस्तान के क्षेत्र में रह रहे हिन्दु परिवारों को बलात् इस्लाम स्वीकार करने के लिए बाध्य किया जा रहा है और इन्कार करने की स्थिति में पुलिस उनके साथ अमानुषिक व्यवहार करती है;

(ख) क्या भारी संख्या में हिन्दुओं के पाकिस्तान से राजस्थान में आने के समाचार भी प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If this sort of questions are allowed, will it not violate the provisions of Rule 41? We have friendly relations with Pakistan and this sort of questions are being allowed. What is the basis for that? You are so sensitive—I beg your pardon—that when there is a police enquiry, you do not allow important things to come.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not see any legal objection to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under Rule 41....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Much more than Rule 41 is the commitment given by all the leaders at the time of partition. Then, again in 1950 was the Nehru-Liaquat Ali pact....(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 41 says:

“...it shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country”

Is it not a violation of Rule 41?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want this country to be called a Hindu State; it is not your business.

MR. SPEAKER: My business is to conduct the proceedings of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I agree with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Why do you allow such questions....(Interruptions).

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: It will all go to the press and it will create a great disturbance if such questions are allowed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: When I give notice of a question on certain matters in India, your Secretariat tells me that they would admit the question

provided they get a definite answer from the Ministry. They have to get the concurrence from the Ministry before admitting it. The Secretariat must have referred this question also to the Ministry and the Ministry must have given their consent. I do not know, how the Minister for External Affairs could give answer to this kind of questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right, we referred it to the Ministry, the Ministry has given an answer, they did not object to answering this question. That is why it has been admitted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The answer has already been given. Now, only supplementaries have to be put. There is no *locus standi* to raise this point now; this should have been raised earlier.... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We were watching with appreciation the efforts being made by the hon. Foreign Minister to build up friendly relations with our neighbouring countries. This question comes amidst that. May I submit, through you, Sir, that let us not stand on technicalities, it may be more discreet on the part of the Foreign Minister and the Government to refrain from giving any further answers because this would definitely flare up the feelings and which would not be conducive for both the countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you seen the answer given? The Minister has been extremely careful in giving the answer.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In this House, you are so liberal and kind that you will find it difficult to refrain from allowing supplementaries.... (Interruptions).

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : जब अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दे

दी, तो फिर ये सवाल पूछने क्यों नहीं देते हैं। क्या हिन्दुस्तान का पार्टीशन उन लोगों की मर्जी से हुआ या... (अव्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through the question. We had sent it to the Ministry. After getting their answer, we listed the question. The Ministry had not raised any objection and have not given any adverse answer against the neighbouring country. If the main answer is not adverse, supplementary answers cannot be so.

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान तत्सम हो गया और उस तत्सम की बजह से कुछ लोग बर्हा रहे। अब जब उन लोगों को तत्सम है और वे हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहे हैं, तत्सम करने वाले वही लोग हैं। इस तत्सम के बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि यह तत्सम मेरी लाश पर होगा फिर भी यह तत्सम मान ली गयी। आज इसी तत्सम की बजह से उन लोगों को तत्सम है। क्या सरकार उनको रिलीफ देने के बारे में यहाँ कोई बात नहीं कर सकती है ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the title of the question? How have you allowed it?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Once you allow it on the floor of the House, it becomes the property of the House and you cannot prevent the supplementaries.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. You always want precedence over everybody else. I have heard you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The title of the question is very assertive—'Forcible conversion of Hindus in Pakistan'. That is the title. A ques-

tion like that clearly offends the provisions of sub-rule (xix) of Rule 41 which says:

"It shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country."

We have friendly relations with Pakistan. Therefore, this question was inadmissible. Whatever may be the reply, that makes no difference at all. Admissibility is not governed by what the reply is.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am standing here before you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta is also standing. I have called him. Half a dozen persons are standing. I can call only one at a time.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि हम पाकिस्तान, बंगला देश, यू०के०, चीन, रशिया और अमेरिका, सभी के साथ फ्रेंडली रिलेशंस चाहते हैं। क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि इंग्लैंड में जो भारतीय इम्मीग्रेंट्स हैं, उनके बारे में क्वेश्चन हो सकते हैं, अमेरिका के बारे में, अफ्रीका के बारे में हो सकते हैं, बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में हो सकते हैं, पाकिस्तान के बारे में हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस सवाल को हम यहाँ नहीं उठा सकते हैं ? (अध्यक्ष) यह हिन्दु-मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। (अध्यक्ष)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: This is clear infringement of the Rules.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी अमेरिका गये थे। वहाँ भी उन्होंने यह कहा था कि आप अपने देश के बारे में विचार करें। अगर आपको कोई तकलीफ हो तो आप हमें लिखिये, हम आपकी सरकार से बात करेंगे। (अध्यक्ष)

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Out of political considerations they are doing it.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Chandrappan. I cannot hear everybody.

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Not everybody.

MR. SPEAKER: And Shri Balbir Singh is one of them. (अध्यक्ष)

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारी बात भी सुनिये, इब्र भी लोग बंटे हैं। (अध्यक्ष)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: There is a reference in the question to reported conversions of Hindus into Islam in areas in Pakistan bordering Rajasthan. If this delicate matter is discussed in the House, it is not only that the question of relations between the two countries will be badly affected but it will create communal tensions in this country. It will be of great concern to this House. So, you, being the custodian of the House, my submission is kindly do not allow this question to be discussed in this House and create communal tensions in our country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I come from that area which was unfortunately once divided. I had to migrate from that area, having been subjected to torture and other atrocities in that area which was earlier known as East Pakistan. I want to draw your attention. This question of Pakistan or Bangla Desh cannot be compared with U.K. or U.S.A. Three thousand years of civilization cannot be washed away by 32 years of division. Our co-ordination and our relations—linguistic, social, religious and others cannot be washed away. You must remember...

MR. SPEAKER: This is a major issue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please allow me.

You must remember that partition was made at the solemn assurance given to the minorities by all leaders including Mr. Jinnah. You must remember that in 1947 this was the fundamental issue. All—Mr. Jinnah from Karachi and Pandit Nehru and Vallabh Bhai Patel from Delhi, all of them gave an assurance to the minorities of the three divided parts which is now called India, which was called East Pakistan and which is now called West Pakistan. The assurance was given that religious, cultural, economic—all kinds of protection will be given to them. Now, on the basis of that fundamental assurance, if the question here of conversion of any Muslim to Hinduism is there, I think Pakistan has every right to protest. If there is any forcible conversion either in Pakistan or in Bangla Desh, on the basis of moral and historical commitment that had been given by the national leaders at the time of partition we have every right to raise our voice. Therefore, we have moral right and I think our friendly relations will not be spoiled.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If he is making a speech, what can I do?

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, are you not going to stop?

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Bala Pajanor.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramamurthy, I am hearing those who are objecting to it and not those who are supporting it.

श्री उज्ज्वल : आपने व्यवस्था दे रखी है कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल में प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं उठाया जाएगा। इसको आप अब कैसे से रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ugra Sen, please hear me first.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Balbir Singh, I am hearing those who are objecting. If necessary, I will hear you also.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am forced to submit after hearing Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and Shri Sanwar Guha. My first submission is....

(Interruptions).

If the ruling party cannot conduct themselves, it is a very dangerous precedent for them. I wonder, senior Ministers are keeping quiet.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : प्रश्नोत्तर काल में क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठ सकता है? आप नई परम्परा मत डालिये।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: This is a problem for me. I just wonder how the senior Ministers are keeping quiet. If party cannot be controlled within the House, how can they control it from outside.

My submission is on three grounds.

First of all you said, the argument is that it is not admissible as expressed by Shri Bosu.

(Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: They are going to force the decision on some people. I am not taking any side. I am saying all this after listening all these people.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We are committed to secularism in this country and we have to defend....

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Speaker is concerned, he is not concerned with the policy one way or the other. The Speaker is only interested in seeing whether there is a compliance with the rules.

I can disallow a question only on the ground that a particular rule is contravened.

I have no right to disallow a question on any policy which I think is right or wrong.

So far as the rule is concerned, it was contended on behalf of Mr. Bosu that admission of this question contravenes sub-rule (xix) of Rule 41. That rule reads:—

“(xix) It shall not refer discourteously to a friendly foreign country.”

In this particular case, no allegation has been made against Pakistan as such. All that is said is, some elements in Pakistan have forcibly converted the people. I don't think that contravenes the rule. Therefore, the question is allowed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You have not read the whole rule. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have not read the whole rule. You have read only sub-rule (xix). Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I submit this?

श्री एच० एन० पटवर्धनी : आप बैठ जाइये ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I will not sit down except by dictation of God... Sir, you were good enough to quote only one specific sub-rule...

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalankar, you know, Rule 376 provides that there can be no point of order on a point of order. You have not raised a point of order.

I am bound to hear the Members who have raised the point of order and such other persons whom I think fit.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You did say that you will hear those who were objecting to it...

MR. SPEAKER: Not all.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You said that you will hear those who were objecting to it. You have quoted only one sub-rule—that is, sub-rule xix. Please also see sub-rule (xvi) Sub rule (xvi) says this:—

“(xvi) It shall not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the Government of India.”

And therefore, in regard to whatever has happened in Pakistan, the Minister has no information, no knowledge. He has no reply.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I make a submission, Sir? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: If you allow, we will all walk out—this is our position.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let there be no division.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I would like to submit that certain principles are involved in this issue. It is not a technical question here and there. Certainly the rules do not cover this. Certain issues of secularism of this country are involved. Therefore, if this question is allowed further, we will have to walk out.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We will all work out. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: You said that the Government is not involved in the matter whereas in the question it is clearly stated that the police are actively involved in this matter of inhuman treatment; and this vitally affects the friendship that is being built between our neighbours, especially Pakistan. So Sir, in protest, we walk out. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan and some other Hon. Members then left the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is nothing but a demonstration of another kind of communalism. (Interruptions) I am the follower of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. I had risked my life many times to save the lives of Muslim friends. I have a right to say what kind of a demonstration they are making today. (Interruptions). Pakistan has the right to tell Delhi (Interruptions) Here in India, I rise to protest, we rise to protest, (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, do you think that this is a private property of some individuals?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is nothing but communalism. They want to demonstrate it. They want to swear by communalism. But this kind of fanaticism, this kind of politicalising of communalism will ultimately, recoil on them; they are trading with it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पूर्व कि मैं सवाल का जवाब दूँ, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़े अक़डोल की बात है कि प्रतिपक्ष ने इस मामले को एक राजनीतिक रंग दे दिया है। जब श्री बाबू गण बिदेन मंत्री थे, तब रंग इस तरह के सवाल इस सदन में नहीं उठाने जाते थे ? अगर पाकिस्तान में कोई ऐसी घटना होती है, जो भारत को प्रभावित करती है, तो उसके बारे में सवाल सदन में उठ सकते हैं, उठ चुके हैं और आप भी उठते चाहियें।

आपने प्रश्न को स्वीकार किया है, मैं उत्तर देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। यहाँ सब बुद्धिमान सदस्य बैठे हुए हैं।

कुछ मामलीय सदस्य : सब बुद्धिमान नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सदन के सदस्यों पर इस बात के किये धरोरा किया जा सकता है कि वह ऐसे उप-प्रश्न नहीं पूछें, ऐसे मामले नहीं उठावेंगे, जिससे कि अनावश्यक रूप से किसी पड़ोसी देश के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बिगड़ें, लेकिन इसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि तय्यों पर पर्दा डाला जाये।

मूझे खेद है कि यह सैकुलरिज्म का सवाल बना लिया गया है। हम भी सैकुलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं, मगर सैकुलरिज्म का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हर मामले को राजनीतिक रंग दिया जाये और वाक-आऊट की नीबत ध्रा जाये।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डा० कर्ण सिंह वाक-आऊट कर रहे हैं या अन्वर धा रहे हैं ?

इस सदन में आज एक बड़ी गलत परम्परा डाली जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिपक्ष अपने रवैये पर पुनर्विचार करे। यह मामला और देशों से संबंधित है, इसलिये मैं इसके बारे में और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन यह प्रश्न ऐसा है जिस पर सारा सदन और सारा देश एकमत होना चाहिये। लेकिन अगर बिटोवी दल चुले हुए हैं, हर बात को राजनीतिक रंग देने के लिये, तो देश की

जनता उनके बारे में धरना मत बनायेगी और उनकी निन्दा करेगी।

(ब्यवहार)

* (क) से (ग). सरकार को इस आशय की रिपोर्ट मिली है कि मई में पाकिस्तान के दस हिन्दू परिवार जिनकी कुल सदस्य-संख्या 65 थी, भारत के राजस्थान क्षेत्र में घुस आये थे और इसका कारण उन्हें धार्मिक रूप से परेशान किया जाना बताया जाता है। ये रिपोर्ट पाकिस्तान के नई दिल्ली स्थित राजदूतावास की सूचना में लायी गई जिन्होंने बाद में सरकार को सूचित किया कि पाकिस्तान सरकार को अभी तक इस प्रकार के प्रत्या-वर्तन का कोई संकेत नहीं मिला है। राजदूता-वास ने भारत सरकार से सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों के वैयक्तिक विवरण मांगे हैं। यह सूचना राजदूतावास को भेज दी गई है।

पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए सभी प्रकार के कदम उठाए जायेंगे कि पाकिस्तान में हिन्दू किसी भी तरह अपने को असुरक्षित न समझें और उन्हें सीमा मार कर भारत आने को जरूरत महसूस न हो।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somani.

शाहदरा, दिल्ली के यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में बीमारी के आघात पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों का बचाव + जाना

* 65. श्री उपसेन :

श्री मनोहर लाल :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाहदरा के यमुना-पार क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का कब तक विस्तार किया जायेगा और लोगों को कब तक नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या शाहदरा क्षेत्र में लाइनों की कमी के कारण बीमारी के आघात पर भी

उह महीने की अर्धघंटे के लिए अस्थायी कनेक्शन नहीं दिए जाते हैं और यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में बीमारी के आघात पर कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए और कितने अस्थायी कनेक्शन दिए गए तथा कितने आवेदक ऐसे हैं जिन्हें कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे लोगों को जो फोन टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के बारे में सरकार की क्या क्या नीति है, जिन्होंने बीमारी के आघात पर आवेदन किया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) शाहदरा के जमुना पार इलाके में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार के लिए अस्थायी कार्यक्रम का व्योरा समा पटल पर रखा जाता है (सारणी-1)

(ख) जी हां। शाहदरा इलाके में अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लाइनों को कभी और एक्सचेंजों पर ज्यादा धार होने के कारण अस्थायी तौर पर मंजूर नहीं किए जा रहे हैं।

बीमारी के आघात पर अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्राप्त अर्जियों का व्योरा समा पटल पर रखा जाता है (सारणी-2)

(ग) फाल्गु क्षमता का 5 प्रतिशत अस्थायी आकस्मिक और प्राथमिकता की भांगों को पूरा करने के लिए सुरक्षित रखा जाता है। अस्थायी टेलीफोन बीमारी और अन्य कारणों पर दिए जाते हैं बशर्त कि किसी एक्सचेंज में फाल्गु क्षमता उपलब्ध हो।

(घ) अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने का मुख्य कारण यह है कि एक्सचेंज में फाल्गु क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं होती।

विबरण

सारणी 1

शाहदरा के जमना पार टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार के लिए कार्यक्रम संबंधी जानकारी

प्रस्तावित अतिरिक्त लाइनों की संख्या	अस्थायी नक्ष्य बशर्ते कि कोई अप्रत्याशित रुकावट न आ जाय ।	कर्मियत
1600	मार्च, 1979	मोज़दा शाहदरा पूर्व एक्सचेंज 2400 से 4000 लाइनों तक विस्तार ।
1000	मार्च, 1982	शाहदरा पूर्व एक्सचेंज का 4000 लाइनों से 5000 लाइनों तक का विस्तार ।
6000	जून, 1982	दक्षिण शाहदरा में नए एक्सचेंज में आयोजित उपकरण की संस्थापना

सारणी-2

बीमारी के आधार पर अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए प्राप्त अर्जियों संबंधी जानकारी :—

	1976-77	1977-78
शाहदरा और शाहदरा पूर्व इलाकों में बीमारी के आधार पर कनेक्शनों के लिए प्राप्त अर्जियों की संख्या	138	132
मंजूर किए गए अस्थायी कनेक्शनों की संख्या	86	47
नामंजूर की गई अर्जियों की संख्या	52	85

श्री उपसैन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मेरा एतराज यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे प्रश्न के संबंध में जो सूचना दी है, वह हमें नहीं दी गई है। वह सूचना हमें पहले दी जानी चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शाहदरा क्षेत्र में नये कनेक्शन के लिए कितने आवेदनपत्र आये और उन में से कितने स्वीकार किए गए तथा कनेक्शन दिए गये। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान बीमारी के

आधार पर अस्थायी कनेक्शन के लिए कितने आवेदनपत्र आये और कितने स्वीकार किए गये।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुबबेब साधु : जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है, मार्च, 1979 तक 1600 अतिरिक्त लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। शाहदरा में बीमारी के आधार पर अस्थायी कनेक्शन के लिए प्राप्त अर्जियों की संख्या 1976-77 में

138 और 1977-78 में 132 थी, जिन में से 1976-77 में 86 और 1977-78 में 47 स्वीकार की गई। नार्मजूर की गई श्रमियों की संख्या 1976-77 में 52 और 1977-78 में 85 थी।

श्री उषसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्नों का घंटा है और मुझे प्रश्न प्रश्न करने का हक हासिल है। लेकिन हल्ला होने के कारण प्रश्न नहीं लिए जा सकते हैं। इस हल्ले को बंद करना आपका उत्तरदायित्व है। इस लिए आप इस हल्ले को बंद कीजिए। आप ने स्वयं यह व्यवस्था दी है कि प्रश्नों के घंटों में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी। लेकिन आज आप ने प्रश्नी ही व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध जा कर व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को ले लिया है। उस का हम बहुत विरोध करते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आज आप प्रश्नों का घंटा बढ़ा दीजिए। आपको यह अधिकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, टाइम हो गया है, 12 बज गए हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री श्री शंभूजी चोपड़ा : कृपया नीचे दिये गये प्रश्नों के लिये तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं

*62. श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत एक वर्ष में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) कितने नये गांवों में इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई और इस संबंध में कितना व्यय हुआ ?

संभार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) टेलीफोन और टेलीफोन सुविधाएं देने की नीति को उदार बना दिया गया था, ताकि सामान्य इलाकों में 5000 तक की आबादी वाले और पहाड़ी व पिछड़े इलाकों में 2,500 तक की आबादी वाले सभी स्थानों में ये सुविधाएं दी जा सकें। इसके अलावा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने (टेलीफोन सुविधा के लिए) का लक्ष्य 1,000 से बढ़ाकर 2,000 कर दिया गया था और संयुक्त डाक-तार घर खोलने (टेलीफोन सुविधा के लिए) का लक्ष्य 1300 से बढ़ाकर 2300 कर दिया गया था।

(ख) इस उदार नीति के फलस्वरूप कुल 2789 नये स्थानों पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिए गए थे। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 2507 तारघर भी खोले गए थे। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान इस मद पर खर्च 7-30 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये थे।

Death due to Sun Stroke

*66. SHRI D. N. TIWARY;
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

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

(a) whether Government keep a statistics about deaths by sun stroke or excessive heat (Loo) during the months of April, May and June, in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths occurred in various States; and

(c) whether any remedy has been devised to minimise the effect of sun stroke?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-

LY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Loss suffered by Durgapur Steel Plant

*67. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial loss Durgapur Steel Plant has suffered during 1977-78 and the reasons for this loss; and

(b) what steps Government are proposing to curb this loss and bring the plant to profitable stage?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Durgapur Steel Plant suffered a loss of Rs. 11.79 crores during 1977-78. This figure is provisional at present. The main reasons for the loss are, besides the low production caused by inadequate supply of power and good coal, the adverse product mix and unremunerative prices for some of the items, particularly wheel and axles, sleepers and fish plates manufactured for the Railways.

(b) (i) Getting reasonable prices for its products:—Prices of steel items other than those manufactured for the Railways have been revised with effect from 5-6-1978. The financial benefit of this will be reflected in the Plant's accounts for 1978-79. So far as items manufactured for the Indian Railways are concerned, it is felt that the prices paid for them are not reasonable. The issue is being pursued vigorously with the ministries concerned.

(ii) Maximising production:—Steps have been taken to maximise production in the wheel and axle plant;

(iii) Diversifying production:—Schemes for diversifying production are under consideration of the plant and Steel Authority of India Limited;

1605 LS—2

(iv) Supply of good quality of coal and adequate power:—The matter is being pursued continuously with the agencies concerned for putting matters right.

Improving Telephone Service in Delhi

*68. **SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints regarding functioning of Telephone Service in Delhi especially trunk booking to out stations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve telephone service in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir, some complaints have been received.

(b) Action has been initiated to add additional equipment and post additional staff as warranted by traffic to ensure proper grade of service on trunk booking and other Special Services.

Consultative Committee of the Ministries

*69. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that meetings of some Consultative Committees of the Ministries were held during the inter-session period in Delhi as well as outside Delhi;

(b) if so, which of the said meetings were held in Delhi and which outside Delhi and where;

(c) reasons for holding the meetings outside Delhi and the duration of such meetings in each case; and

(d) whether the Honourable Prime Minister agreed to the said meetings being held outside Delhi?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Since meetings of Consultative Committees are fixed at various places at the discretion of the concerned Minister who is the Chairman of the Committee, it has not been considered necessary to obtain the Prime Minister's concurrence for fixing the venue of the meetings.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Ministry	Place of meeting	Duration of Meeting
1	Agriculture and Irrigation	New Delhi Chandigarh	1 day *1 day
2	Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Hyderabad	*1 day
3	Communications	Srinagar	*2 days
4	Defence	New Delhi	1 day
5	Education, Social Welfare and Culture	New Delhi	2 days
6	Energy	Srinagar	2 days
7	External Affairs	Simla. New Delhi	*1 day 1 day
8	Finance	New Delhi	1 day
9	Health and Family Welfare	New Delhi	1 day
10	Home Affairs.	New Delhi	1 day
11	Information and Broadcasting	New Delhi	1 day
12	Industry	Bombay	1 day
13	Labour	Bangalore	1 day
14	Law, Justice and Company Affairs	New Delhi	1 day
15	Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	New Delhi	1 day
16	Railways	New Delhi	1 day
17	Planning	New Delhi	1 day
18	Shipping and Transport	New Delhi	1 day
19	Steel and Mines	Srinagar	*2 days
20	Tourism and Civil Aviation	New Delhi	1 day
21	Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Srinagar	1 day

*(Excluding days devoted for official visits)

The Committee of Members of Parliament, which went into the question of the "feasibility and financial implications of the proposal to hold a session of Parliament annually in the South", came to the conclusion that it was not feasible to hold a session either at Trivandrum or Bangalore. The Committee had, however, recommended that, instead of holding a session annually in the South, meetings of Parliamentary Committees and Informal Consultative Committees (as they were then called) should be held periodically in the South during the inter-session period according to the convenience of the Committees. The Committee felt that this suggestion, if implemented, would go a long way in serving the objective underlying the proposal to hold a session of Parliament annually in the South, without much dislocation of the work of the Central Government and without unduly heavy expenditure. The Government considered this recommendation and decided that meetings of Consultative Committees during the inter-session period might be held at places outside Delhi at the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee.

Reported construction of road over Karakoram Range

*70. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA:**
SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reported opening of the road link over the Karakoram range linking Pakistan with China over the territory or occupied Kashmir;

(b) if so, facts about the nature of the road built;

(c) whether the Government of India have made any protest either to China or Pakistan opposing building of such a road; and

(d) if so, the reaction of either of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The road stretching for about 800 Kms links Havelian 60 miles north of Islamabad, with Khunjerab Pass on the border between China and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, which is nearly 15,800 ft. above sea level. Construction between Gilgit and Mor Khun was reportedly completed by Pakistan in 1969 with Chinese technical assistance. Another portion of the Highway between Mor Khun and Khunjerab Pass, according to reports, has been built by China following the Sino-Pak Agreement on 21st October, 1969. According to reports, the entire road became fully operational on the 18th June, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. Protests have been lodged with both the Governments.

(d) The Government of Pakistan has stated that consistent with their position on Jammu and Kashmir, they could not accept the validity of the protest.

The Chinese Government did not respond to our protest against the construction of the road in 1969.

Similarly, there has been no reaction from Peking to our recent demarche on the inauguration of the Highway.

Cases pending in Labour Court, Kanpur

*71. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:**
Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the labour court at Kanpur, the case pending for longest period and the reasons for such long delay in disposing the cases;

(b) whether any time limit has been specified to clear the cases to avoid hardship to the staff; and

(c) how many cases of the Ex-British India Corporation and Tannery Foot Wear Corporation Ltd., Kanpur employees are pending in the labour court and probable time needed to clear the arrears whether he proposes to enquire into such delayed disputes lying pending in other labour courts of the country and take up suitable steps to open more labour courts to clear long pending cases, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

P.M.'s statement on U.S. T.V. Re: China

*72. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what exactly did the Prime Minister state on T.V. during his recent visit of United States regarding the occupation of Indian Territory by China; and

(b) what is Government's stand on this boundary issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) During his visit to the United States the Prime Minister appeared in NBC's Meet the Press T.V. programme on Sunday, June 11, 1978, and said that India would not go to war with China on the boundary question or use force and that India has sufficient patience to see that

friendship, if China meant it, is restored so that the boundary question is also solved satisfactorily.

(b) Our Government's position regarding the alignment of the Sino-Indian boundary is well known. Consistent with our stand and not withstanding the differences between the two countries on this question, it is the Government's policy to work for the improvement of our bilateral relations. In that context, the Prime Minister has made clear our willingness to discuss the border problem at an appropriate time with the Chinese Government.

Passport of Dr. Teja

*73. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which passport of Dr. Dharma Teja was impounded by the Government of India;

(b) the circumstances under which Dr. Dharma Teja was issued a new passport on 12th May, 1978 when his old passport was impounded;

(c) the names and the number of the persons who are involved in issuing of this new passport; and

(d) whether any action has since been taken by Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Dr. Dharma Teja's passport was cancelled on 18th October, 1976.

(b) to (d). Dr. Teja's request for a passport was duly considered in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Passports Act, 1967, and a passport was issued to him on 12th May, 1977.

Working of Calcutta Exchanges

*74. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total average number of calls that originated at a particular time at Calcutta Exchanges and how many of them actually materialised;

(b) whether 50 per cent of the telephone subscribers always try to get the proper numbers whereas remaining 50 per cent always receive engaged tone; and

(c) what are the effective methods Government have adopted to improve public assistance service like 197, 198 etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) This information is not measured.

(b) This does not happen.

(c) Steps taken to improve these services are placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Statement tabled on the floor of Parliament regarding Calcutta Telephones.

1. Efforts are being made to improve Special Services, 197, 198 etc. by increasing the number of positions with an adequate number of operators and additional junctions for the Special Services to all the exchanges.

2. The following other important steps have been or are being taken to improve the Calcutta Telephone system in general:

A—Expansion during 1977-1978

(a) **New connections:** 15730 new telephone connections were provided. This will have the effect of lowering the pressure on the exchange equipment by reducing the calling rate.

(b) **STD Service:** STD service was introduced to Burdwan, Siliguri and Chhapara (one way). Night STD

service was introduced to eight other stations.

(c) To ensure reliable communication which does not fail due to breakdown of cables, a microwave digital link with 30 channels was commissioned on an experimental basis linking Telephone Bhavan and Cossipore exchange in the suburbs of Calcutta.

B—Expansion planning during 1978-79

(a) It is proposed to add additional capacity of 28,000 lines during the current year.

(b) The Calcutta Trunk Automatic Exchange is proposed to be expanded from 2000 to 2800 lines. A transit Manual Trunk Exchange with nine positions will also be commissioned to facilitate quick and effective transiting of calls.

(c) A programme has been drawn up to provide 20,000 new connections which will substantially reduce the waiting list in most of the areas.

(d) Calcutta is proposed to be connected by STD to fifteen new stations.

(e) Calcutta-London international subscriber dialling is also likely to be introduced during the current year.

(f) Microwave digital links have been planned from Telephone Bhavan to a number of outlying exchanges to provide better and reliable inter-exchange junctions which are prone to frequent thefts and breakdowns.

C—Measures for improvement of Service

(a) Rehabilitation of all exchanges outdoor plant and subscriber installations has been taken up for completion by 31st March, 1979.

(b) Three Crossbar exchanges have already been upgraded for better service and upgradation work in the remaining eight Crossbar exchanges is expected to be completed in a few month's time.

(c) To minimize damage to telephone cables a 4.1 Kilometer long cable duct

has been laid. More projects for laying ducts are to be executed after the current monsoon.

(d) 250 Kms. of junction cables have been pressurised. Another 200 Kms. are programmed to be pressurised by 31st March, 1979.

(e) A number of important steps like provision of moisture barriers, utilisation of jelly filled cables to prevent faults on telephone lines are being taken up.

(f) Public Grievance Cells have been opened at Telephone Bhavan and at a number of other offices so as to attend to grievances of the public.

Implementation of Family Welfare Programme

*75. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government recently sent a letter to all the Chief Ministers in connection with the implementation of family welfare programme; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter was addressed to all Chief Ministers on 9th May, 1978 by the Prime Minister drawing their attention to the importance of a vigorous and result-oriented implementation of the family welfare programme. In this letter the Prime Minister also conveyed the decision of the Central Government to link 8 per cent of the total annual plan financial assistance to States with their performance in the field of Family Welfare with effect from 1978-79. The Prime Minister has also addressed another letter to all Chief Ministers on

14th July, 1978 requesting them to pay attention to the programme.

(b) The Government have received replies to the letter of 9th May from the Chief Minister of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh explaining their respective position. These are under consideration.

Sino-Indian relations

*77. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to continue the constructive dialogue initiated between Delhi and Peking;

(b) if so, what further steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) whether there has been any positive response from China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As part of the process of improving beneficial contacts between the two countries, exchanges in the various technical and specialist fields have taken place or are planned for the near future. Delegations have been exchanged covering trade, agriculture, science, medicine, etc. An Indian delegation of journalists has recently visited China, and it is expected that an Indian cultural troupe will be proceeding to the People's Republic at the invitation of the Government.

The House is also aware that I have accepted in principle the invitation extended to me by my Chinese counterpart to visit China in the coming months.

These contacts and exchanges reflect the mutual desire to improve our bilateral relations as also functional

and commercial contacts between the two countries.

Rural Health Scheme

*78. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the details of studies carried out by the Institute of Economic Growth on the Rural Health Scheme;

(b) whether the study has expressed doubts about its success; and

(c) the details of recommendations made for its successful implementation and Government's reaction to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Prof. Ashis Bose, Professor and Head of the Demographic Research Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, University of Delhi and his colleagues have carried out a preliminary evaluation of the Community Health Workers Programme. This study was carried out during December, 1977 and April, 1978 in 5 PHCs of Punjab and Haryana. The important findings are as under:

(i) The new Rural Health Scheme has been generally welcomed by the rural masses.

(ii) A communication gap exists between the PHC and the community as the Panchayats have perceived the scheme as an employment generation scheme.

(iii) Community Health Workers have visualised the prospect of becoming registered medical practitioners.

(iv) There is a general dissatisfaction about the small honorarium of Rs. 50 p.m. being given to Community Health Workers after training.

(v) Supply of medicine worth Rs. 50 has been considered as not enough.

(vi) Preventive and promotive aspects of health care have not been adequately emphasised during training.

(vii) While different systems of medicines have been included in the training curricula no training other than allopathic has been possible.

(viii) Certain initial/teething troubles in the form of non-timely supply of manuals A.V. aids, kits and honorarium have been noted.

(ix) There is an inadequate appreciation by the villages about health hazards created by insanitation, drainage etc. which needs community action.

(x) Misgivings exist on the part of the medical profession about the new scheme.

(xi) Question of rationalising pay scales of PHC and sub-centre staff needs effective tackling.

(xii) PHCs and sub-centres to be sufficiently geared up to undertake the new responsibility of implementing Rural Health Scheme in an effective manner.

(xiii) Community Health Workers should be selected initially from the remote villages so as to bring early medical aid to such places.

(xiv) The new scheme has benefited the low income and Scheduled Castes more than other persons, though the majority of CHWs come from higher income group.

Attitude of village leaders

Majority of the village leaders interviewed (115 out of 139) have expressed their confidence in the Community Health Workers and have appreciated the work done by them. It has been suggested that more intensive training and higher salaries should be given to the CHWs. The village leaders expect the governmental agencies to tackle their problems, such as improvement of sanitation, drainage, water supply etc.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Statement

Recommendations	Government decisions
A. Greater involvement of the community	A.
1. It must be emphasised that this is a people's programme so that the community may involve itself fully in the programme: A simple folder in regional language be published giving the details of the scheme. This folder should be sent to the all villages so that they form a clear idea about the scheme.	1. Government agree, Greater efforts to involve the people would be taken for future batches
2. Village Health Committee: Every village may form village health committee consisting of 11 members.	2. This is a good idea and Government will consider the same.
3. Rural health volunteers: More people should be trained from the villages to act as Rural Health Volunteers.	3. The question of training CHWs in each village would be considered after the CHWs at the rate of 1 per 1000 are in position all over the country.
4. Orientation Course for Panchayat members: 2 Days' orientation course has been suggested for Panchayat members in order to establish the credibility of the scheme.	4. Government agree.
B. Upgrading the CHWs 1. Panels of 3 names—Every village should send a Panel of three names out of which one to be selected by the M.O., PHC.	B. 1. This is the existing practice.
2. Age Group: The selected candidates should be preferably in the age group of 30-45 years.	2. No upper age limit is prescribed. The lower age limit would be made 30 years with exception upto 25 years
3. Caste factor: The group has suggested that the role of castes should not be played up.	3 & 4. Government agree.
4. Sex: Female CHWs should form at least a sizeable proportion of the total number.	
5. Education: CHW should have studied upto Class VIII the level.	5. Government feel that the minimum education level should continue to be VI class.
6. Stipend during training: No stipend should be paid at all rather a cycle should be given to CHW. A daily allowance to Rs. 4/- should be given for attending the training. This expenditure will be met within Rs. 600/- as being given at present.	6. Government do not agree to this mode of payment of stipend.
7. Honorarium after training: This may be raised from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/- per month.	7 & 8. This suggestion will have to be considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance at an appropriate time.
8. Cost of Medicines: Medicines worth Rs. 75/- pm. may be supplied to each CHW instead of Rs. 50/- p.m. as being followed at present.	

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Government decisions</i>
9. <i>Manual</i> : The group has suggested that the manual may be improved.	9. The constant endeavour has been to improve the manual.
10. <i>Content of Training</i> : Content of training should be cut down and more emphasis should be given on preventive health, improvement of environmental sanitation etc. The training should be more realistic.	10. Government agree.
11. <i>Audio-Visual Aids</i> : Simple and cheaper Audio Visual Aids should be supplied to CHWs.	11. Government agree. Necessary action is already on hand.
<i>C. Building a Rural Cadre of Health Workers</i>	C.
1. <i>CHW for every village</i> : One CHW per 1000 population or per village has been recommended.	1 & 2. Government agree.
2. <i>Refresher Course</i> : Annual Refresher Course should be arranged for CHWs.	
3. <i>Test</i> : On the basis of performance and training, after first year of work, all CHWs should be asked to appear in a test.	3. Government will consider this question at an appropriate time.
4. <i>Senior CHW</i> : From each batch of CHW 3 persons should be selected on the basis of educational level, to undergo advanced training of 6—9 months alongwith MPWs and designated as senior CHWs. These people should also be considered for employment as MPWs.	4. Government do not agree that there should be different levels among CHWs.
5. <i>Rural Doctors</i> : A cadre of PHC doctors should be formed from the rural areas and small towns. Scholarship should be given to deserving candidates for joining medical professions.	5. This is a broader question. Decision on services in Rural Areas have to be taken after due consideration of all factors. D.
<i>D. Strengthening the Administrative & Health infra-structure:</i>	
1. Commissioner for Rural Health be appointed for both central and state levels.	1. Specific officers have been appointed to look after the scheme at the Centre and in most of States.
2. <i>Talent Search Cell</i> : The talented CHWs should be found out and encouragement should be given to them by awarding cash and certificates.	2. This is a good idea but it can be operated after CHWs have been in operation for 2 or 3 years.
3. <i>Maintenance of sub-centre building and equipments</i> : These must be maintained properly.	3&4. Government agree.
4. <i>Post of doctors in PHC</i> : No post should be left vacant and norm worked out for transfer of PHC doctors.	
5. <i>Village health Survey</i> : Health survey should be carried out in every village and resurvey to be done every 5 years.	5. The aim is to have a complete information system but modes are yet to be worked out.
<i>E.</i> The group have further suggested that an expert working group be appointed to suggest alternative to the present scheme of Rural Health and an All India Conference should be called by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in October 1978 to discuss the working of the scheme.	<i>E.</i> Alternatives to the present scheme have been tried out by a large number of Voluntary Agencies and the government are aware of such schemes. The question of an All India Conference to discuss the working of CHWs Scheme is under consideration.

Stand taken at Special U.N. Assembly Session on Disarmament

*79. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 7 on the 4th May, 1978 and state:

(a) whether India participated in the special session of U.N. Assembly on disarmament;

(b) if so, the broad outline of the stand taken by the Indian representatives; and

(c) broad assessment of the results of this special disarmament session?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India worked in close concert with the other non-aligned countries with a view to developing consensus amongst all Member States of the United Nations on a common strategy as well as concrete measures for achieving real progress in the field of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

(c) In India's view, although the Special Session did not achieve any spectacular results, the consensus Final Document, which has emerged from the Session, contains several positive features particularly in regard to the Programme of Action covering both nuclear and conventional disarmament and in respect of Machinery for future disarmament deliberations and negotiations.

Steel Export Commitment during Current Year

*80. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are our steel export commitments during the current year;

(b) whether it is a fact that steel export has been adversely affected due to price hike and imposition of development cess; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to honour overseas commitments?

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

(a) Country's export commitment for steel during the current year so far is 635,900 tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 121 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री रेयन टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन के श्रमिकों को मजूरी और बोनस की प्रदायगी

601. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री श्री रेयन टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन के श्रमिकों की मजूरी तथा बोनस की प्रदायगी के बारे में 9 मार्च, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2247 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री रेयन टेक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका स्वीकार क्या है; और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त जानकारी एकत्र करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) और (ख) जी हां । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त हुई सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

विबरण

प्रश्न

प्राप्त हुई सूचना का विवरण

(क) क्या श्री रेयन टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन, (क) और (ख): कारखाना अधिनियम और के श्रमिकों को फैक्टरी अधिनियम तथा मजूरी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार मजूरी नहीं दी जा रही है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा इन श्रमिकों को निर्धारित मजूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

मजदूरी मंदाय अधिनियम श्री रेयन टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन पर लागू होते हैं। परन्तु मजदूरी दरें आपसी समझौते पर आधारित हैं और नियोजक मजदूरी का भुगतान संबंधित महीने से अगले महीने की सात तारीख को करता है। इसके अलावा वहाँ 'एडवांस' के भुगतान की प्रणाली भी प्रचलित है, जो अधिकतर 'खर्ची' के नाम से विख्यात है और जो प्रचलित भी है। खर्ची का भुगतान प्रत्येक मास की बाईस तारीख को किया जाता है। समयोपरि के भुगतान न किये जाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) इस समय उक्त मिल में प्रत्येक पारी में अस्थायी, स्थायी तथा ठेकेदारी पर काम करने वाले अलग-अलग कितने श्रमिक हैं और प्रत्येक श्रेणी में श्रमिक को क्या मजूरी दी जा रही है और इस मिल के निर्माण के बाद से प्रत्येक बार श्रमिकों को कितना बोनस दिया गया ?

(ग) नियोजित श्रमिकों की संख्या कार्य कर रहे करघों की संख्या के अनुसार घटती-बढ़ती रहती है। नियोजित श्रमिकों की संख्या 2-3-1978 का निम्नानुसार थी :-

	दिन की पारी		रात की पारी	
	बुनकर	अन्य	बुनकर	अन्य
स्थायी	12	14	14	8
अस्थायी				
ठेके के	-	6	-	-
आधार पर)				
(मेण्डर्स)				

वेतन : बुनकरों को उजरती दर के आधार पर भुगतान किया जाता है और उसकी शीतत प्राय 12 रुपये से 15 रुपये के बीच है। अन्य वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की पञ्चदारी दरें निम्नानुसार हैं :—

जाबर	20	रुपये प्रतिदिन
शायर	19.50	रुपये प्रतिदिन
फिटर	12.50	रुपये प्रतिदिन
बढ़ई	10.00	रुपये प्रतिदिन
द्राघर	10.00	रुपये प्रतिदिन
रोचर	7.50	रुपये प्रतिदिन
फोल्डर	8.00	रुपये प्रतिदिन
बाइंडर	7.00	रुपये प्रतिदिन
चौकीदार	6.00	रुपये प्रतिदिन
पैकर	5.00	रुपये प्रतिदिन
सजदूर	5.00	रुपये प्रतिदिन ।
पर्यवेक्षक	400.00	रु० प्रति मास
बिपिक	400.00	रु० प्रति मास
मेण्डन		उजरती-दर -- प्रोसत प्राय 20 रुपये प्रति दिन

बोनस : सूचित किया गया है कि इस कारखाने ने जनवरी, 1975 में उत्पादन करना प्रारम्भ किया था। कारखाने का लेखा वर्ष अक्टूबर से सितम्बर तक है। उसके लाभ और हानि की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

1974-75 हानि	36,557.96	रुपये
1975-76 हानि	1,30,428.48	रुपये
1976-77 लाभ	60,491.00	रुपये

राज्य सरकार के कबनानुसार अध्यादेश 2 के साथ पठित बोनस सहाय अधिनियम की धारा 16 के अधीन, अभी इस कारखाने द्वारा बोनस देय नहीं है।

Single Price Policy—SAIL Units Flout Directions

602. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) has Government's attentions been drawn to the news item appeared in the 'Financial Express' dated 8-8-78 under the heading "Single price for pig iron, SAIL Units Flout JPC directives"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision to keep the margin between J.P.C. price and Stockyard price at Rs. 35/- was applicable to different categories of steel only and not pig iron. There was, therefore, no flouting of J.P.C. directive as reported.

Pending Passport Applications

603. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI AMAR SINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending passport applications as on 31st March, 1978 with regional passport office-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to clear the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):
(a) A statement showing the number of passport applications pending as on 31st March, 1978, Regional Passport Office-wise, is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Government have sanctioned a total of 375 additional posts of clerks for the Regional Passport Offices with effect from February, 1978 for clearing the arrears. In addition, 23 posts of Passport Officers (Assistant Passport Officers, Public Relations Officers and Superintendents) have been created

during the period May 1977 to April, 1978 to cope with the arrears as well as the increasing work load of the Regional Passport Offices.

Passports in respect of a large number of these pending applications could not be issued because the applications were not complete and information or documents or photographs were lacking. The Regional Passport Offices have written to the Applicants again asking them to supply the requisite documents/information for want of which the applications are pending; the applicants have been informed that they should supply the documents within three weeks.

As a result of these measures, the effective arrears in the Regional Passport Offices have been progressively reduced and brought down to 1,75,892 as on June 30, 1978.

Statement

Sl. No.	Office	Number of applications pending as on 31st March, 1978	Number of applications pending as on 30th June, 1978
1	Ahmedabad	8,004	2,620
2	Bombay	18,953	18,459
3	Calcutta	9,449	11,234
4	Chandigarh	48,625	21,584
5	Delhi	62,543	27,204
6	Ernakulam	1,35,860	1,10,939
7	Hyderabad	12,264	4,947
8	Lucknow	30,534	25,146
9	Madras	52,482	20,299
	TOTAL	3,78,714	2,42,432

*Applications pending as on 30-6-78 2,42,432

Less Fresh applications received in June 1978 which are under processing 66,540

NET EFFECTIVE ARREARS 1,75,892

Retirement Age of Scientists in ICMR

604. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the retirement age of medical scientists in the ICMR is 60 and is liable to be extended upto the age of 62 unlike in the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to the Bye-laws governing the conditions of service of the employees of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the age of retirement of scientific/technical personnel is 60 years. They may, however, be retained in service upto the age of 62 years in exceptional cases.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research is an autonomous organisation. The Bye-laws governing the age of retirement of the employees of the Council are on the same lines as those of the other similar autonomous organisations like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh etc, and were adopted so that the expertise and knowledge of the concerned scientific and technical personnel is fully utilised to the maximum advantage of the country.

Issue of Share of State owned Public Ltd. Companies to workers

605. **SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue shares of the State owned Public Ltd. Companies like IISCO, Burnpur, HSL, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai and Nationalised Mines & Minerals Bodies to Public and to the workers so as to ensure sense of peoples' participation in the minds of workers and people of this country; and

(b) whether similar arrangement will be extended to other private sector plants like Tata Iron & Steel Company and TELCO and numerous mines so that the true Janata type of institutions can grow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राजकोट जिला के जाम कंडोरणा गांव में एक नया टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोला जाना

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

(क) क्या गुजरात में सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के राजकोट जिले में जाम कंडोरणा गांव में टेलीफोन केन्द्र को सुधारने और एक नया टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने का कोई कार्यक्रम है, और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) जाम कंडोरणा टेलीफोन केन्द्र की वर्तमान क्षमता क्या है और इस समय टेलीफोन केन्द्र से ग्रामवाग कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं और 1 अप्रैल, 1978 को टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए ग्राम-वार कितनी मांग थी तथा आवेदनकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दिये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस समय जाम कंडोरणा और धोराजों के बीच कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें हैं तथा क्या सरकिट लाइन बिछाने के लिए कोई मांग आई है और यदि हां, तो कहाँ से, किससे और यह मांगें कब आई थी तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा कब और कैसे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) (क) जी नहीं। 50 लाइनों वाला एक छोटा स्वचल एक्सचेंज संतोषजनक काम कर रहा है। प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) जाम कंडोरणा टेनीफोन एक्सचेंज में मौजूदा क्षमता 50 लाइनों की है। 1-4-78 को काम कर रहे 44 कनेक्शनों में से 41 जाम कंडोरणा में, 2 बोरिया में और 1 फाकाड ग्राम में काम कर रहा है। ग्राम रायाडी में लंबी दूरी वाले कनेक्शन के लिए केवल 1 मांग बकाया पड़ी है, जहां बड़ी मात्रा में सामान की आवश्यकता है। ज्योंही सामान की स्थिति में सुधार होगा, यह कनेक्शन दे दिया जाएगा।

(ग) जाम कंडोरणा एक्सचेंज और धोराजी एक्सचेंज के बीच इस समय 2 ट्रंक सर्किट दिए हुए हैं। सर्किटों को बढ़ाने के संबंध में कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी, सर्किटों में वृद्धि करने की योजना बना ली गई है।

Director-General, ICMR

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

(a) whether Government are considering any extension to the present Director-General, ICMR, on his attaining the age of superannuation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The ICMR is an autonomous organisation. The Governing Body of the Council in its meeting held on the 24th April, 1978 decided that, having regard to the type and nature of work which the present Director General has put in during the past 4 years, the directions in which he has been guiding the activities of the Council, his stature and reputation as a research scientist, he may be allowed to continue as the Director-General, ICMR till he attains the age of 62 years.

Location of National Labour Institute at Pune

608. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5967 on the 6th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether Government have now taken a decision on the question of permanent location of National Labour Institute at Pune (Maharashtra); and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking a decision on a matter pending over a period of six years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The question of permanent location of the National Labour Institute is under consideration and a decision will be taken in the near future.

Small Pox

609. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that last reported case of small pox was in a town of Somalia on October 26, 1977;

(b) whether Government are also aware that WHO has drawn up a new strategy involving meticulous search and surveillance to ensure that there is no hiding place for a foci of small-pox anywhere; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure search and maintenance of surveillance since the last reported case in India in May, 1975?

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

(c) The country has already been certified to have eradicated smallpox by the International Assessment Con-

mission on 23rd April 1977. After the last case in May, 1975 active search for smallpox cases and surveillance for fever with rash cases followed by proper investigation were conducted for about two years. Surveillance for suspected smallpox cases and primary vaccination of unprotected children are being continued even now.

World Bank Loan for Telecommunication Project

610. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank loan has been sought for telecommunication project in India; and

(b) if so, the area which will be extended facilities with the help of this project?

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

(b) The World Bank has approved a loan of \$120 Million to Indian Telecommunications. \$20 Million is for modernising and upgrading the telecommunication manufacturing capacities in the three Public Sector Undertakings, namely, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd., and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd; and \$100 Million is for the development of telecommunication network spread over the whole of the country.

Corruption in I.C.M.R.

611. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 119 on 15th May, 1978 regarding corruption prevailing in the Indian Council of Medical Research and state:

(a) whether the enquiry has been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far and steps proposed to be taken to weed out corruption in the ICMR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The matter is still being inquired into.

Anglo-American Plan on Southern Rhodesia

612. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have supported the Anglo-American Plan on Southern-Rhodesia;

(b) is there any change of Government policy towards the struggle of the people for liberation from the racial regime; and

(c) if so, the basis of such change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) The Government of India has welcomed the Anglo-American Plan for a Rhodesian settlement as the plan contained several positive elements including free and fair elections based on universal suffrage, independence to be given within certain fixed time period, majority rule, resumption of the responsibility by the U.K. on their role in decolonisation, the involvement of the United Nations, removal of the illegal Smith regime, etc. It is our belief that these principles constitute a reasonable basis for negotiations for a settlement in Zimbabwe.

(b) and (c). The Government of India continues to adhere to its policy of giving full political, moral, and material support to the people of Zimbabwe in their just struggle against the racist regime. It has also been and continues to be the policy of the Government of India to coordinate its action with the United Nations, OAU and particularly, the Frontline States in this regard.

Telegrams sent by Air Mail

613. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-

CATIONS be pleased to state in view of the telegram being sent by air mail on the inward and outward of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island and what action Government have taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): Telegrams to and from Port Blair were airmailed as detailed below during the period May 1978 to 14th July, 1978:—

Month	To Port Blair		From Port Blair	
	No. of Occasions	No. of telegrams	No. of Occasions	No. of telegrams
May, 1978	6	1055	3	755
June, 1978	4	538	2	450
July, 1978 (1st to 14th)	2	194	NIL	NIL

Disposal by airmail had been necessitated on these occasions largely due to atmospheric disturbances on radio channels. To improve the functioning of telegraph links, Radio Transmitters of higher power are proposed to be installed at Port Blair and Calcutta. Orders for the equipment have already been placed and equipment expected to be commissioned by March 1979.

Primary Health Centres

614. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the location, number of staff category-wise of the Primary Health Centres in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise;

1608 LS-3

(b) whether any assistance under minimum need programme is provided for construction of buildings in the rural areas for these Primary Health Centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the provision made up-to-date in the Primary Health Centres in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, State-wise, Centre-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Statements I to VIII showing the location of Primary Health Centres in the State of West Bengal and North Eastern Region States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh

and Mizoram are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2422/78]. Statement IX showing staffing pattern recommended for a Primary Health Centre is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2472/78].

(b) Yes.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) West Bengal	345.00
(2) Assam	71.60
(3) Manipur	150.08
(4) Meghalaya	12.00
(5) Nagaland	9.60
(6) Tripura	17.11
(7) Arunachal Pradesh	6.91
(8) Mizoram	16.70

Primary Health Centres in Tripura

615. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the location of Primary Health Centres in Tripura;

(b) the details of the staff of the Primary Health Centres, Centre-wise at present;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Primary Health Centres in the State; and

(d) if so, the details of the location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Statement I showing the location of Primary Health Centres in the State of Tripura is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2423/78].

(c) Provisions are earmarked for construction of buildings and staff quarters under minimum needs programme out of the outlays in the State Sector.

(d) The following outlays have been recommended for Primary Health Centres' construction programme during the year 1978-79:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(b) Statement II showing staffing pattern recommended for a Primary Health Centre is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2423/78].

(c) and (d). A Primary Health Centre at Khawai is proposed to be established during 1978-79.

Submission of Report by Committee on Workers' participation in Management

618. SHRI S. K. SARKAR:
SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:

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

(a) whether the Committee has been appointed to examine the labour participation in equity and management;

(b) if so, the details of the Committee appointed, with names of members and the functioning;

(c) number of times the Committee met up-to-date with the participants, date-wise;

(d) the details of the recommendations of the Committee, if any and the reaction thereof; and

(e) if the Committee is yet to submit its recommendation, the expected period by which the Committee will submit its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
Yes, Sir. The Committee on Workers'
Participation in Management and
Equity was appointed in September,
1977

(b) A copy of the Government's
Resolution dated the 23rd September
1977, giving the original composition
of the Committee, its terms of re-
ference, etc. was placed on the Table
of the House in reply to Starred Que-
sion No. 76 on the 17th November,
1977. The membership of the Com-
mittee was raised from 18 to 21 in
January 1978 and the Labour Secre-
tary, Gujarat was replaced by Shri
N. M. Barot, Labour Minister, Guja-
rat in February 1978. A copy each of
the Government's Resolutions (State-
ments I and II) dated the 9th
January and the 1st February
1978 is laid on the Table of the House
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2424/78].

(c) The Committee has so far met
four times, on the 23rd January, 3rd
February, 7th March and 3rd April,
1978. A list of participants (state-
ment III) attending the four meetings
of the Committee is laid on the Table
of the House. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-2424/78].

(d) and (e). The Committee dis-
cussed the various aspects of the ques-
tion before it. It is expected to
finalise its Report at its next meeting,
which is likely to be convened
shortly.

Verification of Membership of Port
and Dock Workers' Unions, Calcutta

617. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Industrial
Relation Machinery had verified the
Membership of Unions of Port and
Dock Workers functioning in Calcutta
recently; and

(b) if so, the Union-wise details
thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
and (b). The verification of member-
ship of Unions of port and dock work-
ers functioning at the Port of Cal-
cutta, as on 31st December, 1976, is
in progress.

Homoeo-Botanicals

618. SHRI S. S. DAS:
SHRI RAJE VISHVESHVAR
RAO:

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

(a) whether Homoeo-Botanicals
which India imports are in an unpre-
scribed manner as taught in the foot
note 145 of 'Organon of Medicine' 6th
Edition, whose drug power are almost
exhausted when they reach the
manufacturers;

(b) whether the Tinctures and
Potencies prepared by them are
naturally awfully poor to be relied
upon in treatment resulting the
Mother Tinctures and Potentised
medicines worth lakhs of rupees are
imported to tax the Indian Exchequer;
and

(c) if so, what steps Government
propose to stop this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Foot note 145 of 'Organon of medicine' 6th Edition, gives various directions regarding the preservation of crude drugs of vegetable origin in the powder form. Generally, these are imported in crude state and then pulverised according to the requirements, before being used. It is not correct to say that the medicinal power of crude drugs, imported in crude dry state are exhausted by the time they reach the manufacturers. Dr. Hahnemann himself used to collect dried crude material and pulverise them before using for medicinal purposes (as seen from his various writings in "chronic diseases" and "Materia Medica Pura").

(b) and (c). The tinctures and potencies prepared from these imported crude material are in no way inferior to the Mother Tinctures and Potentised medicines imported as such. According to Section 268 of the 'Organon of Medicine' 6th Edition, every manufacturer has to convince himself of the genuineness of the crude drug before using it for making any medicine. The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee set up by Government of India is engaged in laying down standards for raw material and in recommending formulations for the preparation of Homoeopathic medicines. In accordance with the instructions contained in the 'Organon of Medicine' considerations like the availability, possibility of deterioration, therapeutic efficacy etc., will be kept in view by the Committee. Every manufacturer will be required to ensure that the standards and genuineness of the imported crude material, tallies with the standards recommended by the Committee.

Homoeopathic Tonic

619. SHRI SARAT KAR,
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many Homoeopathic Tonic are commanding good sale amongst the innocent people which is against the Article No. 274 of the 'Organon of Medicine' which forbids the use of complexes in the name of Homoeopathy the tonics are Alfaalfa, Ranjit Tonic, Baby Bliss and Baby Tom etc.;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop the manufacture, sale and use in practice, all such single-medicine groups of unapproved nature which are greatly hindering in Homoeopathically curing cases the characteristic of Science of Homoeopathy; and

(c) what action Government propose to take against those who encourage such complexes in the name of Homoeopathy against the above Article of 'Organon of Medicine'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Dr. Hahnemann has stated in his 'Organon of Medicine' vide Article 274 that "it is wrong to attempt to employ complex means when simple means suffice". However, in practice, certain drugs are used in combinations by the profession on the basis of clinical experience. According to 'Organon of Medicine' (translated by Dudgeon) in appendix to Section 272-274 Dr. Hahnemann was inclined to recommend the use of combination of medicines especially in chronic diseases, as he was satisfied with the results obtained by using such mixture of drugs, given in one dose. But he was dissuaded from this by some of the most influential of his disciples. Therefore, instead of recommending the use of combination of medicines he merely alluded to the proposals, mildly denouncing it in the note to Section 272 of the 'Organon of Medicine'. (Reference appendix to Section 272-274 of Dudgeon's translation of 'Organon of Medicine'). It is difficult to say with any certainty if

Homeopathic tonics are commanding good sale amongst the innocent people or not, as there is no data available about the sale of Homeopathic tonics in the country.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to impose a complete ban on the manufacture, sale and use of combination medicines. It may be stated that the manufacture and sale of the Homeopathic medicines (including combination medicines) are regulated by the various provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act and Rules. Any violation of these rules are dealt with according to the provisions of the Act and Rules.

(c) In view of the reply given to (a) above, the question does not arise.

National Malaria Eradication Plan

620. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given by the National Malaria Eradication Plan and amount allotted by the State

Governments of North Eastern Region, if any, during the last three years (including the annual Plans of this year) for eradication of malaria in each of North Eastern State;

(b) whether the amount is inadequate to tackle the increasing tendency of malaria cases in this region; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot more funds to eradicate malaria from this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A statement containing the required information is enclosed.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have increased the allocation according to requirement. Government efforts are also being supplemented by the WHO/Swedish International Development Agency for containment of *P. falciparum* malaria in the North Eastern Region both by way of additional supplies and making available increased man-power.

Statement

Table showing the grant given by Government of India under NMEP to the North Eastern States for eradication of Malaria

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/ Union Territory	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
	Operational cost	Material & equipment	Total	Operational cost	Material & equipment	Total	Operational cost	Material & equipment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Assam	83.00	46.00	129.00	121.05	162.89	283.94	105.51	157.40	262.91
2. Meghalaya	24.44	13.15	37.59	24.26	8.22	32.48	22.02	15.79	37.81
3. Nagaland	17.80	0.70	18.50	16.00	2.38	18.38	20.19	7.02	27.21
4. Manipur	13.96	1.61	15.57	15.63	4.49	20.12	17.64	7.05	24.69
5. Tripura	25.71	17.16	42.87	26.49	26.32	52.81	23.16	24.77	47.93
6. Mizoram	16.67	3.52	20.19	16.00	2.60	18.60	15.70	6.41	22.11
7. Arunachal Pradesh	31.20	18.16	49.36	27.60	3.67	31.27	32.50	8.01	40.51

निरोध का मुद्धारों के रूप में देखा जाता

621. श्री नरहारी सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कुछ व्यक्ति निरोध में हवा भर कर मुद्धार बना कर बेचते हैं और अधिक मूल्य पर बेच कर लाभ कमाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे असांजकार्य पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। यदि निश्चित जानकारी मिले तो जांच कराई जा सकती है।

Construction of Telephone Exchange Building at Tura (Meghalaya)

622. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to construct telephone exchange building at Tura, Meghalaya and if so, the progress made so far; and

(b) whether the construction work had been allotted to a person who retired from Government service recently and is not a registered contractor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUK-DEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir; the work of excavation of foundation is in progress.

(b) No Sir, the person who has been allotted the work, is a registered contractor of the local P.W.D., Tura South Division.

Sargipalli Lead Project

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Central Government to the possibility of technical collaboration with foreign countries in regard to the Sargipalli lead project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रहवा टेलीफोन केन्द्र में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

624. श्री छोटूबाई गामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डांग जिले में ग्रहवा टेलीफोन केन्द्र में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इस टेलीफोन केन्द्र बोर्ड में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या बढ़ाने की मांग की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस मांग को कब पूरा किया जायेगा तथा इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये संचार विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और करने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संघार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी मरुद्वारि प्रसाद कुशनेव साह) : (क) 60 लाइनों को नाम माल क्षमता में से 55 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं। 3 और कनेक्शन दिये जा सकते हैं।

(ख) इन समय प्रतीक्षा सूची में 6 नाम दर्ज हैं।

(ग) 3 कनेक्शन धीमा ही दे दिये जायेंगे। और बाँकी को पूरा करने के लिये इन बोर्ड का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है। धाया है कि यह विस्तार कार्य चालू वर्ष के दौरान पूरा कर दिया जावेगा।

हिन्दी में अनुवाद किये गये नियम

625. श्री सुरेश सा पुनन : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय, इसके संलग्न और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों द्वारा बिधि मंत्रालय को हिन्दी में अनुवाद के लिये अब तक कौन-कौन से नियम भेजे गये हैं अथवा कौन-कौन से नियम विभागीय अनुवाद एकक द्वारा हिन्दी में अनुचित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) कितने नियम अनुवाद के लिये खेच रखे हैं और उनके लिये क्या कार्यवाही को जा रही है और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी करिका मुन्डा) : (क) और (ख) इस्पात विभाग (सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भी सम्मिलित हैं)

सोहा और इस्पात (नियंत्रण) धादेन, 1956 का बिधि मंत्रालय से अनुवाद कराया गया है। इस विभाग के हिन्दी एकक

द्वारा विभिन्न वर्षों के 15 भर्ती नियमों का अनुवाद किया गया है। बिधि मंत्रालय तथा विभागीय अनुवाद एकक में अनुवाद करने के लिए अब कोई भी नियम खेच नहीं है।

खान विभाग (सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालय भी सम्मिलित हैं)

“खनिज संरक्षण और विकास नियमावली, 1958,” का बिधि मंत्रालय से अनुवाद हो गया है। इसके अलावा विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभाग द्वारा विभाग की पुस्तकालय नियमावली और 16 पदों के भर्ती नियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया गया है।

अन्य नियमों अर्थात् खनिज रियायत नियमावली, 1960 तथा खनन पट्टा (भर्तों में संशोधन) नियमावली, 1956 का बिधि मंत्रालय से अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है लेकिन जब कभी इन दोनों नियमावलियों में कोई संशोधन किया जाता है तो संशोधनों के हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों ही बाठ मासकीब राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों-भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के लिए कोई भलग मांथिक नियम नहीं है। जहां तक इन अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में भर्ती नियमों का सम्बन्ध है, 1967 में द्विषणाधिक नीति लागू होने के बाद ऐसे सभी नियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद भी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किया जाता है। भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण और भारतीय खान ब्यूरो के जिन भर्ती नियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है उनके बारे में जानकारी एकक की जा रही है और निजते हो सजा-पटल प्रर रब दो आणी।

Employment to Trained Graduate Teachers

628. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many trained Graduate Teachers are registered at present with the different employment exchanges of the country, State-wise; and

(b) how many of them have been provided employment so far during 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A statement containing the relevant information is attached.

Statement

Number of trained graduate (including Post-Graduate) teachers who were on the live register of employment exchanges at the end of 1977 and the number placed in employment during the years 1976-77.

States/Union Territories	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-1977	Number placed in employment during	
		1976	1977
1	2	3	4
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	2767	340	412
2. Assam	90	3	4
3. Bihar	4998	271	134
4. Gujarat	9619	115	199
5. Haryana	9049	2553	2846
6. Himachal Pradesh	781	82	110
7. Jammu & Kashmir	90	7	6
8. Karnataka	3739	54	37
9. Kerala	3303	1506	1203
10. Madhya Pradesh	4185	126	146
11. Maharashtra	3194	131	126
12. Manipur	10	..	..
13. Meghalaya	50	..	8
14. Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..
15. Orissa	1309	1065	213
16. Punjab	1498	2472	1092
17. Rajasthan	6492	576	974
18. Sikkim*	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	10513	357	193

States/Union Territories	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-1977	Number placed in employment during	
		1976	1977
1	2	3	4
20. Tripura	..	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh	14123	186	140
22. West Bengal	3191	39	26
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh*	..	..	..
3. Chandigarh*	1216	211	202
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	..	..	..
5. Delhi	16967	167	171
6. Goa	126	26	31
7. Lakshadweep	..	..	..
8. Mizoram	..	..	..
9. Pondicherry	355	..	..
ALL INDIA—TOTAL	105115	10192	8953

NOTE —

- *No Employment Exchange is functioning in these States/Union Territories.
- All job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.
- Registration being voluntary, all unemployed persons may not register with the Employment Exchanges.

Construction of Guest Houses by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.

627. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. have on their 4 Guest Houses, spent a total sum of Rs. 5,66,696 on construction and Rs. 1,72,749 on furniture;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the case of their Guest House No. 1 in Korba, the cost of construction amounted to Rs. 90,000 and to furnish the same they spent Rs. 36,900;

(c) if so, the justification or incurring such a huge expenditure on luxurious furnishing at the cost of tax payers; and

(d) whether responsibility has been fixed on the officers who failed to exercise control over this intractuous expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. spent a total sum of Rs. 4,66,696 (and not Rs. 5,66,696) on the construction of 4 Guest Houses at their projects & Mines and Rs. 1,72,749 on their furnishing, out of which Rs. 1,30,100 were

spent on initial furnishing and Rs. 42,649 on additions to furnishings during the last 3 years.

(b) Yes, Sir. The total expenditure includes additions to furnishings during the last 3 years amounting to Rs. 24,900.

(c) It is necessary to provide adequate lodging facility at the project site and the Mines where alternative accommodation is available, to a large number of representatives of foreign consultants and collaborators, representatives of foreign countries, officials of the Central and State Governments and other organisations like banks and insurance companies, customers, suppliers etc., with whom the Company has to have dealings. The expenditure that has been incurred by Balco on furnishing of guest Houses is not considered to be on a luxurious scale. Charge for stay in Guest Houses are recovered from the Guests in appropriate cases.

(d) Does not arise.

Grant for Training of Private Medical Practitioners in Gujarat

629. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have requested the Central Government for the grant for training 4728 non-qualified private Medical practitioners in various colleges in Gujarat State;

(b) whether such a proposal has been accepted by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, what is the decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) No such request has been received by the

Government of India from the Government of Gujarat.

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

Consultative Committee Meetings

630. SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has issued a circular letter to all the Ministries not to hold Consultative Committee meetings in hill areas for more than two days; and

(b) whether the Ministry of Steel and Mines had a seven day meeting in Srinagar?

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

(b) No Sir. Meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of Steel and Mines was held at Srinagar only for two days interspersed on official visits on two more days.

टेलीफोन के मीटर रीडिंग में गोलमाल

631. श्री राज बिलाल पालवान : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका यह शिकायत मिली है कि संसद सदस्यों तथा अन्य लोगों के टेलीफोन के मीटर रीडिंग में भारी गोलमाल किया जाता है जिसके फलस्वरूप उनका टेलीफोन के बिलों का भारी भुगतान करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) क्या डाक-गार कम्पार्टमेंटों की साठ-गोट से ए० टी० डी० की साइनों को दूरों के टेलीफोन से जोड़कर टेलीफोन के बिलों में गोलमाल किया गया ?

लंकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव ताय) : (क) टेलीफोन मीटरों की रीडिंग के बारे में संसद सदस्यों और अन्य लोगों की ओर से शिकायतें आई हैं लेकिन टेलीफोन मीटरों की रीडिंग की कोई गोलमाल जानकारी में नहीं आया/स्वापित नहीं हुआ।

(ख) तीस हजारों टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज इलाके के अन्तर्गत कम्ला नगर में एक प्राइवेट उद्योगिकता द्वारा स्थापित अनाधिकृत एस० टी० डी० सर्किट का एक मामला पकड़ में आया था। यह मामला तत्परीण के दिने तारीख 6-2-78 को एक 0 आई० नॉ० 94 के आधीन दिल्ली पुलिस को सौंप दिया गया है।

Reduction in Powers of Telephone Advisory Committees

632. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the powers of the Telephone Advisory Committees in the cities have been reduced;

(b) is it also a fact that the members of the Telephone Advisory Committees have protested to the Prime Minister about it;

(c) how many representations have been received in this connection;

(d) what action has been taken by Government over these representations;

(e) the reasons for reducing the powers of the members of the Advisory Committees; and

(f) will Government review the position again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (e). The functions of TACs included:

(1) Bringing the telephone using public and the P. & T. Department into closer relationship.

(2) Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.

(3) Advising the Department on the improvement of local and trunk services.

(4) Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Department for improving and developing the telephone service.

(5) Assisting the Department in handling the present shortages in telephone equipment and lines by invoking cooperation and patience from public.

(6) Assisting the Department in deciding out of turn connections.

From October, 1977 T.A.Cs. do not recommend provision of out-of-turn connections. With the deletion of this function, the attention of T.A.C. members could be concentrated on the relatively more important issues pertaining to the working of the telephone system.

(b) No information in this regard is available with the Department.

(c) Two (2).

(d) One has been replied to and the other is under consideration.

(e) As above at (a).

(f) It is now under review.

केरल में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना

633. डा० राम जी सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना को अस्वीकार कर दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

(ख) क्या सरकार "स्वास्थ्य सेवक" को "नीम हकीम" मानती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो "नीम हकीमों" के माध्यम से इलाज करवाने में घन्तानिहित छतरो से लोगों को बचाने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ;

(घ) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के प्रावधान की समस्या का सुन्दर समाधान सामूहिक स्वास्थ्य नीमा योजना नहीं है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक लागू किया जाएगा ?

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

(क) जी हां, उन्होंने इस योजना को स्वीकार नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग) : जी नहीं, इन व्यक्तियों का चयन भी समाज द्वारा किया गया है और उनके काम-ताज की निगरानी भी समाज ही करेगा।

(घ) और (ङ). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है। वैसे, सरकार ने जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक नामक एक योजना शुरू की है ; इसके अन्तर्गत गांवों के लोगों को चिकित्सा सेवाएं प्रदान की जायगी। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक लगभग 42,000 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों के तीन बैचों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है। मार्च 1979 तक लगभग 90,000 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करने का इरादा है, जो लगभग 8-9 करोड़ ग्रामीण लोगों की सेवा करेंगे।

Profit due to over-charging

634. SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news-report is correct that the Posts and Telegraphs Department earned a profit of rupees 25 lakhs due to over/excess charging in the telephone bills;

(b) whether over-charged money will be refunded to the concerned telephone subscribers and if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether, with a view to extort money, over-charging is also resorted to in the case of telephone subscribers who have defaulted to pay telephone bills and if so, whether over-charged money will be returned to them; and

(d) if it is not to be returned to them, how long the same will be kept and in whose name it will be kept?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The news report is not correct. Over-billing is not done by the Department. The amount is an estimate of complaints regarding alleged excess billing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No over-charging is resorted to with a view to extort money and hence no question of return arises.

(d) Does not arise.

Selling of Opium by son of Indian Diplomat

635. SHRI S. S. GUPTA:

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news appearing in the Indian Express dated the 29th May, 1978 has come to the notice of Government that a son of an Indian diplomat was jailed for selling opium in South Burlington (U.S.); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The news report was factually incorrect and there was no such incident as reported involving the son of an Indian diplomat or any other Indian national.

Shortage of Coal for Steel Mills during April to June, 1978

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

(a) whether steel mills have complained about shortage of coal during the months of April, May and June, 1978;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the shortage; and

(c) the loss in production due to coal shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). During the period April to June, 1978, the actual supplies of coal to the steel plants were only 3.49 million tonnes as against the agreed supply programme of 4.36 million tonnes. Consequently, the coal stocks at the steel plants declined from 4.49

lakh tonnes (11 days' consumption) as on 1-4-78, to 2.99 lakh tonnes (8 days' consumption) as on 1-7-78.

The position about coal supplies to the steel plants is regularly reviewed in consultation with the Department of Coal and Railway Board. The matter was also discussed at a meeting convened by the Minister of Energy on 8th July, 1978. It was decided that all-out efforts would be made by the coal companies in co-ordination with the Railways to build adequate stocks of coal at the steel plants. The pushing rate of coke ovens at the steel plants has also been regulated in order to conserve the available coking coal.

(c) As the requirements of coal have been met by lifting from the stocks at the steel plants, there has been no loss of production due to coal shortage as such.

Use of Contraceptives

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a vast majority of educated spouses favour family with less burden of children but oppose the practice of contraceptive on the ground of 'health and mental dissatisfaction';

(b) whether it is also a fact that the attitude of women both educated and uneducated towards the practice of contraceptive is dismal and discouraging with 81 per cent of educated and 90 per cent of uneducated opposing the use of contraceptives; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A survey conducted by Operations Research Group, Baroda, on Family Planning Practices in India in 1970 shows that a vast majority of educated couples favoured families with

three or fewer children. Local research studies indicate that the percentage of non-acceptors giving health and dissatisfaction as reasons for non-acceptance varies considerably.

(b) According to the survey conducted by the Operations Research Group the percentage of couples who disapproved contraception was 46.5 per cent, 23.0 per cent, 14.3 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively among couples with illiterate, primary educated, secondary educated and college educated wives.

(c) The attitude of the couples to contraception are thus not too discouraging. However, the Government is stepping up the mass education programme in order to promote a more favourable attitude towards contraception. Towards this end all publicity media are being utilised. To involve people in villages in the programme nearly 10,000 orientation camps of opinion leaders are being organised. Besides, population education is being introduced in the education system. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare will also take full advantage of the National Adult Education Programme to promote various aspects of Health and Family Welfare amongst the people.

Enactment of Law on Agricultural and Unorganised Labour

638. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether the time for sending State Governments' views on the recommendations made by the Union Government for enactment of a Central Law on the lines of Kerala legislature on agricultural and unorganised labour had been extended to June 30, 1978;

(b) if so, the States which have replied so far and details of their reply; and

(c) what is Government's decisions regarding the enactment of the Central Law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No reply has been received from any of the State Governments. Only the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have intimated that they have no comments to offer.

(c) The Government proposes to place the matter before the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour which is being constituted.

Crossing over of Refugee in Tripura

639. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:
SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of refugees from Burma have come to Tripura during the last five months via Chittagong and if so, whether the Government of India are making any arrangements to repatriate them again to Burma or whether the Government of India have held any talks with the Government of Burma or Bangladesh about these refugees; and

(b) if so, the decision taken about these refugees as a result of these talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) We have not received reports suggesting refugees from Burma have entered Tripura. We have however received reports that about 3000 tribal refugees, most of them belonging to the Mugh Tribe, have crossed over into Tripura from the Chittagong

Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. There refugees are Bangladeshi nationals.

(b) The Bangladesh Government have agreed to take back these refugees. The Modalities of their repatriation are being worked out in consultation with the State Government.

Shortage of Billets

640. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Billets, which are the main raw material for re-roller exporters;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to make Billets available to the re-roller exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. A position of shortage in respect of billets has developed since April, 1978.

(b) The shortage is due mainly to the pick up in domestic demand as well as the back-log of export orders for bars and rods and structurals booked during the period when billets supply position was comfortable. The main raw material for bars and rods and structurals for these export contracts is billets.

(c) So far as the steps for making billets available to the exporting re-rollers are concerned, the canalising agency will ensure that export of billets is restricted to the ceiling prescribed by the Government in the policy. In addition to this, efforts also will be made to make billets available to the exporting re-rollers on priority from the main producers of steel. Mini Steel Plants are also being encouraged to produce more bil-

lets. Lastly, feasibility of purchase of scrap is also being examined and a delegation is currently exploring the possibility of import of scrap in this regard.

Effects of Price hike on export of Steel Items

641. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

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

(a) whether the exports of iron and steel items have suffered/are likely to suffer a set back following the prior hike recently announced by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Verification of membership of Unions

642. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had undertaken a fresh verification and check of the membership of unions affiliated to the All India Organisations of Workers as it obtained on 31st December, 1977;

(b) the date by which the claims of organisations would be received; and

(c) the conditions and qualifications laid for enrolment together with the

mode and method of resolving contested claims?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA):** (a) The Government has undertaken a fresh verification.

(b) The organisations have been requested to furnish their claims by 31-7-78.

(c) No special condition or qualifications has been laid down for enrolment. A copy of the proposed procedure adopted for the purpose of verification of membership of unions affiliated to the Central Organisations of workers is enclosed.

Statement

Procedure for verification of membership of trade unions affiliated to Central Organisations of workers.

The Central Organisations of Workers are requested by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to furnish by a specified date their claims as on 31st December of the year to which the verification relates.

2. A copy of the claims of membership submitted to the Chief Labour Commissioner by each of the All India Organisation are made available to the other Organisations for raising objections, if any, in writing within a specified date with regard to such claims.

3. In the meanwhile, scrutiny will be made by the Chief Labour Commissioner of the claims furnished by the Organisations to ensure that the claimed lists are furnished in the form prescribed for the purpose, giving details in respect of registration and affiliation number. The total membership and the grouping of the trade unions in the various sub-heads under the schedule of industries will also be examined.

4. As a preliminary step, the records of the respective Registrars of Trade Unions will be examined by the Field Officers. All these unions which are not registered, or registered after 31st December of the year to ed after the date of reckoning viz., which such verification relates, of whose registration has been cancelled, will be ignored from the purview of verification proceedings. Those unions which are found to have not submitted their Annual Returns for the year in question, will be given an opportunity to do so within a specified time failing which their membership will be treated as zero.

5. The Chief Labour Commissioner will also have the objections raised by rival Organisations and received by him examined through the field officers of his machinery during the course of verification and they will be asked to make specific enquiries in respect of these objections. For this purpose, the claimed lists along with the objections, referred to above, will be sent to the respective Regional Labour Commissioners for verification.

6. The unions whose claims are objected to by the rival Central Trade Union Organisations will be subjected to physical/spot verification. The unions having wide variations between the membership claimed by the Organisations and that shown in the annual returns will also be selected for physical/spot verification. For the purpose of physical verification that is from the unions records, the concerned unions will be given two opportunities for production of records. Third or special chance for production of records may be given by the Chief Labour Commissioner only in rare cases of genuine difficulties faced by the unions. Those unions which fail to produce records or produce incomplete records, will be eliminated.

7. After the verified lists are received by the Chief Labour Commissioner, the consolidated copies of the verified lists will then be furnished to the Central Organisations of workers who may raise objections, if any in writing within a specified time in respect of verification results of the unions affiliated to their own Organisation as well as to the other Organisations. Any objections received after the prescribed date will not be taken into consideration.

8. Objections received will be placed before a Committee composed of one representative each of the Central Organisation of workers. This Committee will meet under the Chairmanship of the Chief Labour Commissioner or his representative. All the objections raised will be taken into consideration by the Committee and efforts will be made to resolve the disputed issues. Such of the issues which this Committee fails to resolve, will be reported alongwith the necessary particulars, to the Ministry of Labour.

9. The Chief Labour Commissioner's Office will compile and consolidate the verified figures leaving those under dispute as referred to in para 8 above and the verified information industry-wise / State-wise/Organisation-wise would be furnished to the Ministry of Labour.

Setting up of National Board for workers participation in Management

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to set up a National Board for workers participation in management as a bipartite advisory body representing both employers and employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) and (b). There is general agreement among the memberships of the Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity that there should be an organisation both at the Centre and in the States to monitor the implementation of the scheme of workers' participation in management and also to review its working. A decision in the matter will, however, be taken after the Committee finalises its report.

HIMCO Laboratory, Sonapat

644. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 2nd November, 1977 white tablets manufactured by HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) Batch No. 1037/R having the inscription "Prednisolone 5mg" were seized by the Drugs Inspector of Karnal (Haryana) from a drugs shop known as Health Depot, at Samalkha in Panipat Tehsil;

(b) whether the said tablets on analysis were found as sub-standard and a report to that effect was sent by Government Analyst, Haryana, to Drugs Controller of India, Director-General of Health Services, on 27th January, 1978;

(c) whether the said concern has been prosecuted for contravention of provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940, if not the reasons thereof; and

(d) what steps have been taken to stop this concern from manufacturing drugs of sub-standard quality for public consumption?

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

Citizenship Rights for Sri Lanka Indians

645. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government has decided to abolish by law the distinction from citizenship by descent and citizenship by registration; and

(b) if so, how would it affect the Indians settled in Sri Lanka and whether they will now enjoy the rights of full-fledged citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) According to reports received, the National Assembly of Sri Lanka have under consideration some Constitutional amendments, including *inter alia* one in the lines indicated in the question.

(b) The proposed amendment would affect persons of Indian origin who have been granted Sri Lanka citizenship but will not have any effect on those who are still in the process of being registered as Indian or Sri Lanka citizens.

बालू वर्ष के लिये आरक्षणों के लिये परिवर्धन के लिये नियत की गई राशि

646. श्री शम्भु नथ चतुर्वेदी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में मालज खंड तांबा परियोजना के लिये बालू वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है ;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना के पूरा करने के लिये कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो समय-सीमा क्या है और क्या इस समय-सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस परियोजना के लिए बालू वर्ष के दौरान किया गया नियतन बर्बाद है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस परियोजना को भी शीघ्र पूरा करने की दृष्टि से अतिरिक्त राशि नियत करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू कल्याणक) : (क) सरकार द्वारा बालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में मालजखण्ड तांबा परियोजना के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है ।

(ख) से (घ). खान निर्माण तथा उसके अन्तर्गत 10 लाख टन की वार्षिक क्षमता के एक सान्द्रण संयंत्र का निर्माण सितम्बर, 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। खान तथा सान्द्रण की वार्षिक क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 20 लाख टन करने का काम सितम्बर, 1983 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। काम की प्रगति के अनुसार समय-समय पर धन की आवश्यक व्यवस्था की जाएगी ताकि परियोजना का काम समय से पूरा हो सके ।

Malaria

**647. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:**

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

(a) whether World Health Organisation has warned India regarding outbreak of malaria in an epidemic form;

(b) is it also a fact that the malaria will be of a virulent type not easily susceptible to ordinarily anti-malaria drugs; and

(c) if so, which are the drugs effective against this form of malaria and their availability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes the report relates to South East Asia region as a whole.

(b) and (c). Malaria parasite continues to be susceptible to ordinary anti-malaria drug—Chloroquine—in most parts of the country. However, in very small pockets in the North Eastern States, a species of malaria parasite, namely, *P. falciparum* has shown tolerance/resistance to this drug but for such areas, alternative drugs like quinine and Fensidar are readily available.

About one lakh tablets of Fensidar, over 25 million tablets of quinine sulphate and about 48,000 quinine injections are already available.

मध्य प्रदेश में तांबे और टीन के भंडार

648. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में हाल ही में तांबे तथा टीन के विशाल भंडार मिले हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विशाल भंडार से लाभ उठाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के कुछ भागों में टिन खनिजीकरण होने का पता चला है। भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का भूतत्व और खनन निदेशालय द्वारा क्षेत्र में और अधिक खोजकार्य किया जा रहा है ताकि निक्षेपों की मात्रा का पता लगाया जा सके। बस्तर जिले के कुछ भागों में तांबे के लघु भंडार होने का भी पता चला है। भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण द्वारा अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षण से कोई उत्साहवर्द्धक परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं।

(ख) इस समय इन निक्षेपों के दोहन पर विचार करना प्रसामान्यिक होगा।

Refugees from Bangladesh

**649. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:
SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:
SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI D. AMAT:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that refugees from Bangladesh are crossing the border and entering Indian Territory illegally;

(b) if so, the number of such persons who crossed the border during the last three months; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check it?

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

(b) As the India Bangladesh border is more than 4,000 K.Ms. long and runs through difficult terrain it is impossible to put every stretch of this long border under surveillance and intercept every infiltrator. Moreover, a number of Bangladesh nationals who come to India legally do not return to their country and stay here illegally. It is difficult to trace out these illegal migrants because of their ethnic similarity. It is therefore, exceedingly difficult to know the exact number of persons who have entered India illegally during the last three months. However, from April to June this year 4,076 Bangladesh nationals were intercepted and asked to go back.

(c) It is basically the responsibility of the Bangladesh Government to prevent migration outside their country. The Government of India, have on a number of occasions and at different levels sought to impress this upon them. The Government of India on their part are maintaining strict vigilance along the border.

Hospital Garbage in Delhi

650. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a total lack of any system for disposal of Government and private hospital garbage thrown into open space near every hospital in Delhi;

(b) whether Government has passed on the responsibility of destroying the hospital garbage to the Delhi Municipal Corporation; if so, the quantity of such garbage burnt and disposed of by the Delhi Municipal Corporation every year; and

(c) what other method or devices are adopted to destroy hospital garbage and domestic refuse to prevent spread of infectious diseases and epidemics in the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). No. While the Household type of garbage is accumulated at a segregated place earmarked for removal, daily, by the Municipal Corporation/Committee for disposal, infective garbage is disposed of by burning. In T.B. Hospitals, sputum is disposed of by boiling in electric disinfectors. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Director of Health Services, Delhi Administration has been asked to go into the details of the proper disposal of hospital garbage.

No records of the quantity of garbage burnt and/or disposed of by the Delhi Municipal Corporation are maintained.

Government Medical Stores, Madras

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

(a) whether the reservation orders issued by Department of Personnel in respect of promotions to the post of Depot Manager, Asst. Factory Manager, Asst. Depot Manager, Asst. Chemist, Senior Scientific Asstt. are being implemented at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, why?

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

(b) The scheme of reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in promotions by selection was extended with effect from 20th July, 1974 to posts in Group A and B Services where the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50 per cent.

The method of recruitment for the post of Depot Manager as per existing recruitment rules is 75 per cent by direct recruitment and 25 per cent by promotion. As the element of direct recruitment in this case exceeds 50 per cent, the above mentioned reservation orders are not applicable. In the Government Medical Store Depot Madras, the following posts (Group B—Gazetted and Non-Gazetted) were filled by promotion by selection after 20-7-74:—

Assistant Depot Managers	5
Assistant Factory Manager	1
Senior Scientific Assistants	2

These posts had to be filled by promotion by candidates belonging to the general category as no departmental candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe eligible for promotion to these posts in terms of the recruitment rules was available. As per the reservation orders, dated the 20th July, 1974, there is no provision for carrying forward reservations from year to year, in the event of an adequate number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates not being available in any particular year. The posts of Assistant Chemist (Group C—Non-gazetted) in the Government Medical Store Depot, Madras are filled 100 per cent by direct recruitment and the reservation orders are followed as and when these posts are filled up.)

भारतीय रेड-क्रास सोसाइटी

652. श्री मदन तिहारी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेड-क्रास सोसाइटी के संचालन के लिए जिन विधि-विधान और निम्न तथा परम्पराओं का वर्ष 1971 से पूर्व पालन किया जाता था उनमें वर्ष 1972 में आन्वुल परिवर्तन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय रेड-क्रास सोसाइटी एक्ट के नियम 14 (ए) के अन्तर्गत राज्य के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री वर्ष 1971 से पूर्व वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट के रूप में नामजद किए जाते थे किन्तु 1971 के बाद राज्य शाखा ने अनेक सचिवों को वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट नामजद किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य शाखाओं के सचिवों की नियुक्ति प्रबन्धक कमेटी की धारा से सेक्रेटरी जनरल की पूर्ण स्वीकृति पर की जाती है जिससे उन पर नियंत्रण भी सेक्रेटरी जनरल का होता है ; और

(घ) यदि भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर हाँ में है, तो विधि, नियम विनियमन और परम्परा में उपरोक्त परिवर्तन से क्या फायदे भयवा नुकसान हुए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) भारतीय रेड-क्रास सोसाइटी की स्थापना भारत सरकार के 1920 के अधिनियम 15 के अन्तर्गत की गई थी। 1956 के बाद से इस अधिनियम में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। इस अधिनियम की धारा 5 के अधीन प्रबन्ध समिति को सोसाइटी के प्रबन्ध, कार्य, नियंत्रण और कार्य विधि के बारे में नियम बनाने की शक्ति दी गई है। देश में पुराने राज्यों के विभाजन के परिणामस्वरूप भयवा अन्य आक्षार पर बनाये गये नये राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में सोसाइटी की शाखाओं को मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय प्रबन्ध समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने के लिए 1971 के बाद एक बार 1972 में और फिर 1973 में प्रबन्ध समिति के विधान से सम्बन्धित नियमों के खण्ड 14 में कुछ संशोधन किए गए हैं।

(ख) नियमों के बन्ध 14 (1) (क) के अनुसार 20 राज्यों की शाखा समितियों द्वारा निर्वाचित प्रबन्ध समिति के 20 सदस्य इसके उपाध्यक्ष हैं। इस प्रकार उक्त 20 राज्यों को शाखा समितियों द्वारा उपाध्यक्ष के रूप में निर्वाचित व्यक्ति प्रबन्ध समिति के सदस्य बन जाते हैं।

1971 से पहले क्या सोसाइटी के उपाध्यक्ष राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री होते थे और 1971 के बाद राज्य शाखा के सचिव होते हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी नहीं, इस सोसाइटी के न तो महासंजी और न राष्ट्रीय मुख्यालय के सचिव न तो शाखाओं की प्रबन्ध/कार्यकारी समिति पर कोई नियंत्रण रखते हैं और न वे उनके स्टाफ को नियुक्ति में कोई हाथ रखते हैं।

(घ) सस्था की स्थिति और आवश्यकताओं तथा इसके कार्यक्रम की अपेक्षाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियमों में परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं।

Condition of Indian Workers in Gulf Countries

653. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 19th April, 1978 from Indian workers in Bahrain containing a factual account on the condition of Indian workers in Gulf;

(b) if so, the main points of the said memorandum; and

(c) what action if any, has been taken by Government on the same?

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

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

Talks held with Austrian Chancellor

654. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on his visit to Austria, he discussed with the Austrian Chancellor some plans which the Austrian Government has prepared to help the developing countries of Asia and Africa;

(b) if so, brief outline and details of the plan; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). During his discussions with the Minister for External Affairs, Chancellor Kreisky of Austria outlined his plan to set up an international fund for promoting infrastructures in developing countries especially in Asia and Africa. He envisages a 6—8 year plan for which a fund of 1 billion could be created which would give a long-term low-interest loans repayable in 20 years. Chancellor Kreisky expressed his readiness to canvass for funds with the affluent Arab countries.

We welcome this plan and this was conveyed to Chancellor Kreisky by the Minister for External Affairs. India has considerable resources of technical personnel which can be utilised for such a plan.

बीड़ी उद्योग का पुनर्गठन

655. श्री लक्ष्मणराव मावकर : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनेक नियम एवं कानूनों का प्रवर्तन करने के कारण बीड़ी उद्योग को अनिश्चितता की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उद्योग तथा श्रमिकों को लाभ नहीं हो रहा है तथा ऐसे अनेक प्रतिवेदन मंत्रालय को भेजे गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का बीड़ी श्रमिकों के हितों एवं बीड़ी उद्योग में स्थिरता लाने की दृष्टि से उस सारे प्रश्न पर विचार करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या देश भर में इस उद्योग का पुनर्गठन करने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंज साय) : (क) से (ग) . बीड़ी उद्योग पर लागू होने वाले श्रम कानूनों का मुख्य उद्देश्य श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा करना है। इन कानूनों को बनाते समय उद्योग की हालत का भी ध्यान रखा गया है। इन कानूनों के कार्यान्वयन के सम्बन्ध में बतार्द गार्द कठिनाइयों की समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है और जहाँ प्राथमिक होता है वहाँ समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Yoga Institute

656. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appeared in *Patriot* dated June 2,

1978 captioning "Lakho float out of yoga institute";

(b) if so, whether any probe has been conducted into the allegations;

(c) if not, the details and action taken, if any, against the culprits; and

(d) if the answer to part (b) is in negative, Government's reaction to the allegations being made and what action are proposed to be taken?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is receiving urgent attention of the Government.

Grant of Telephone Connections to Social Workers/Journalists

657. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for allotment of telephone connection for social workers/journalists and other registered in the special category;

(b) is it a fact that even when a telephone connection becomes available on an exchange in OYT category the special category registrations do not get allotment for a long time; and

(c) whether under the present system social workers etc., registered in special category are at an unjust disadvantage and those who can afford to pay Rs. 5,000 for OYT are placed at an advantage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUNKHDEO SAI): (a) 10 per cent of the allotable capacity in an exchange is earmarked for applicants registered under 'Non-OYT Special' category. Any special category connection registered in OYT category gets priority.

(b) It is generally so.

(c) 75 per cent of allotable capacity is earmarked for 'OYT' category and only 10 per cent of the allotable capacity is earmarked for Non-OYT Special category. Thus OYT applicants may get connections earlier than Non-OYT Special category Applicants.

Increase in Price of Steel

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

(a) the grounds for the recent increase in the prices of steel;

(b) the various increase in steel prices, since the public sector in steel came into existence;

(c) what are the prices charged by the private sector earlier;

(d) whether there are any proposals to make available steels to small and medium units at concessional rates; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Steel prices have been revised upwards with effect from 4/5-6-1978 mainly to (i) cover escalations in cost of production (ii) ensure fair return to main producers (iii) cover increased incidence of freight burden on account of increase in lead distance over a period of time and (iv) to find resources for modernisation, development and rehabilitation of the steel industry and to lessen its dependence on budgetary support.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Presumably the reference is to the integrated steel plant in the private sector. The prices charged by them are the same as those charged by public sector plants whether now or prior to the revision of price.

(d) and (c). Small Scale Units are supplied steel materials through the State Small Scale Industries Corporations at a price which is less than the stockyard prices, by Rs. 40/- per tonne.

Project Report on Vizag Steel Plant

660. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed project report on Vizag Steel Plant has been submitted to Government; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure and probable period of its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) on Visakhapatnam Steel Project was submitted by the Consultants to Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in October, 1977 and is under examination.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1926 crores.

The period of completion of the project will be known only after the DPR has been scrutinised and approved and investment decision taken by the Government and will depend on the availability of financial resources. Meanwhile, preliminary works like land acquisition, soil investigation, raw material testing etc., have been going on. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for in the budget estimates for 1978-79 for continuation of preliminary works.

Short Supply of Certain Items of Steel

661. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a short supply of certain items of steel for the last few months;

(b) whether there has been a rise in the prices of these items; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) During the last three or four months, production of steel has been affected due to power and coal shortage, industrial relations situation, etc. Con-

sequently, the supply to the home market of certain items like plates, cold rolled sheets/coils and galvanised sheets has come down.

(b) and (c). Presumably the reference is to the recent increase in steel prices announced by Government. If so, the information about the comparative prices before and after the revision is given in the statement. The increase in prices was on account of cost escalations during the last five years, increase in Railway freight and levy of development surcharge.

Statement

(The prices are applicable for tested materials).

(Figures Rs. per tonne)

Category	(JPC prices)	(FOR	Stockyard prices.	
	Rail Head	basis)	(Ex-stockyard of main producers)	
	Prior to 5-6-78	w.e.f. 5-6-78	Prior to 5-6-78	w.e.f. 5-6-78
1. Plates	1541	2237	2250	2392
2. Hot Rolled Coils	2020	2367	2160	2440
3. <i>Hot Rolled</i>				
(i) 14 G & thicker	2120	2542	2523	2577
(ii) 16—20 G	2320	3050	2993	3047
(iii) Thinner than 20G	2520	3410	3298	3475
4. <i>G.P. Sheets/Coils</i>				
(i) 16—20 G	3015	3775	3750	3810
(ii) 22 G & Thinner	3375	4598	4563	4573
5. <i>G.C. Sheets</i>				
(i) 16—20 G	3040	3800	3800	3835
(ii) 22 & thinner	3435	4563	4563	4598

Countries Visited by Foreign Minister

662. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the countries visited by him during the months of May and June, 1978; and

(b) whether any agreements were reached with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) During the months of May and June, 1978, the Minister of External Affairs visited Iran, Austria, U.K. and U.S.A.

(b) While extensive discussions on matters of mutual interests were held with the leaders of the countries visited, and in New York the Minister of External Affairs attended the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament, no specific agreements were signed.

Centres for Drug Distribution and Fever Treatment

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

(a) whether Government has made efforts to open centres for drug distribution and fever treatment in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the modified plan to fight malaria, introduced last year?

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

(b) The Modified Plan of Operation, the salient features of which are given in the enclosed statement, has been introduced in the country with effect from 1-4-1977. While the ultimate objective of the NMEP continues to be eradication of the disease, the Plan aims at containment of the rise in incidence. The immediate objectives of the modified plan are:—

1. To prevent deaths due to malaria;
2. To reduce the period of sickness;
3. To maintain industrial and agriculture production by undertaking intensive anti-malaria measures in such areas; and
4. To consolidate the achievements obtained so far.

Statement

The salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations are as follows:—

1. The existing NMEP units have been reorganised to conform to the geographical boundaries of the district. Previously the Chief Medical Officers of the districts were not involved in the programme, but with the re-organisation of the Units, they are primarily responsible for the programme in the district.

2. Increased quantity of various insecticides DDT, BHC, Malathion have been/are being supplied to the States. Alternative insecticides are also being provided to the Units/districts where the vector has become resistant to DDT/BHC.

3. Insecticidal spray operations have been undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of 2 or more cases per thousand population.

4. Adequate quantity of anti-malaria drugs have been/are being supplied to the State/Union Territory Governments. About 1.36 lakhs Drug Distribution Centres/Fever Treatment Depots have been established to make the drug freely available. In areas where resistance to chloroquine by parasites has been noticed, alternative anti-materials like quinine have been supplied.

5. Anti-larval operations under Urban Malaria Programme have been intensified. The Scheme has been extended to 36 more towns besides the 66 existing towns existing earlier during 1978.

6. Supervision of the field staff has been toned up.

7. Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and operational research in the field of Malaria Eradication Programme. 14 research schemes i.e. 8 for operational field research and 6 for laboratory research on malaria has been associated by Government of India to ICMR.

8. For early examination of blood smears and quick treatment of positive cases, laboratory services have been decentralised to the PHC level.

9. With a view to control the spread of plasmodium falciparum infection which accounts for death to Cerebral malaria with the help of World Health Organisation, and intensive programme was started in 18 districts, the States of North Eastern Region of the country. It is being extended to 37 more districts.

10. The following steps for imparting health education regarding the disease and seeking public co-op-

eration and participation for controlling have been taken:

- (i) Panchayats and school teachers have been involved in the distribution of chloroquine tablets.
- (ii) Drug Depots have been opened in inaccessible tribal areas. In some States this have been done in collaboration with the Tribal Welfare Departments.
- (iii) A film 'The Threat recently made has been released all over the country in fourteen regional languages.
- (iv) Posters in regional languages 'Fever may be Malaria; Take Chloroquine tablets' have been supplied to the States for display in Panchayat Ghars, Schools, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres.
- (v) A pamphlet in regional languages 'Malaria—what to do', giving the signs, symptoms dose schedule of chloroquine, indication of Centra-indication has been supplied to the States for distribution to Panchayats, school teachers and other voluntary agencies.
- (vi) It is also proposed to orient the presidents and the secretaries of the Panchayats on Malaria.
- (vii) Folder on the rule of the Medical Practitioners has been supplied to the States for distribution to medical practitioners. Similarly, a pamphlet 'Why Malaria again' has been supplied, to the States for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners; Chief Medical Officers and Block Development Officers for apprising

them about the existing problems of malaria and the action proposed to be taken.

(viii) To disseminate the anti-malaria message, special postal stationery has been released by Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(ix) A.I.R. and Doordarshan have started programmes to educate public on prevention and cure of Malaria.

प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी

664. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय अनेक राज्यों के विभिन्न प्राथमिक चिकित्सा केन्द्रों में डाक्टरों की कमी है अथवा डाक्टर वहाँ जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे स्थानों की संख्या कितनी है अथवा डाक्टरों के रिक्त पदों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इनमें से अधिकांश पद आदिवासी अथवा दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में रिक्त पड़े हैं ?

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

(ख) मार्च, 1978 के अन्त तक देश में कुल रहे 5,400 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों

में से केवल 61 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बिना डाक्टरों के थे।

(ग) जी हाँ।

Ten Biggest Defaulters of P.F.

665. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of ten biggest defaulters of provident fund in the country and the amounts of their default; and

(b) steps taken by Government to recover the amounts from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) A statement showing the ten biggest unexempted defaulting establishments and the amount of provident fund in default as furnished by the provident fund authorities is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) In all cases the provident fund authorities have taken steps to recover the dues as arrears of land revenue and the respective collectors have been addressed by issuing the revenue recovery certificates. However, in the cases mentioned at Serial Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 of the attached statement, the revenue recovery certificates have become inoperative as the establishments have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. The claims in respect of these five establishments have been filed with the Commissioner of Payments.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the establishment	Amount of Provident Fund in arrears (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	M/s. The India United Group of Mills, Bombay	177.88
2.	M/s. The Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore	69.83
3.	M/s. Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd., Bombay	60.23
4.	M/s. Bradbury Mills Ltd., Bombay-II	47.68
5.	M/s. Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur	35.96
6.	M/s. Atherton West & Co. Ltd Kanpur	33.50
7.	M/s. Jain Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Parcel, Bombay	32.59
8.	M/s. Appollo Mills Ltd., Bombay	32.24
9.	M/s. Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., (in liquidation), Sholapur	30.84
10.	M/s. R.B. Hurdutrov Motilal Jute Mills (P) Ltd., Katihar, Bihar	30.26

Extending I.D. Act to Universities and Colleges

666. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Universities and its affiliated colleges have come under Industrial disputes Act following a judgement given by the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, how many cases have been pending in the labours courts in Delhi?

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

(b) Two.

रोजगार देने की योजना

667. श्री राम देव सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बेरोजगारों को काम देने के लिए कृतसंकल्प है और इस बारे में घोषणा की है ;

(ख) इस सरकार द्वारा शासन संचालने के पूर्व बेरोजगारों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी और उनमें से तकनीकी एवं गैर-तकनीकी व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी ; और

(ग) इन लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है और अभी तक कितने व्यक्तियों का काम पर लगाया जा सका है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी हाँ, सरकार ने भ्रमले दशक में बेरोजगारी तथा विशिष्ट अल्प-रोजगारी हटाने को विकास कार्यक्रमों का मूल उद्देश्य घोषित किया है।

(ख) मार्च, 1977 में देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या तथा तकनीकी तथा गैर-तकनीकी वर्गों में उनके व्यौरों के सही सही अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं इस संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना, दिसम्बर, 1976 के अन्त में रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत रोजगार चाहने वालों की संख्या से संबंधित है। दिसम्बर, 1976 के अन्त में रोजगार कार्यालयों के पास पंजीकृत सभी वर्गों के कार्य चाहने वालों की संख्या 97.84 लाख थी जिनमें से 7.14 लाख तकनीकी वर्गों से संबंधित थे।

(ग) भ्रमली पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में 4.93 करोड़ व्यक्ति

बर्षों के लिये प्रतिरिक्त रोजगार व्यवहार अर्जित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। जिन व्यक्तियों को पहले ही रोजगार दिये जा चुके हैं, उनकी संख्या के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

टीकमगढ़ शहर मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोनों का बन्द बन्दे रहना

668. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़ जिला के टीकमगढ़ शहर में मई, 1978 में 10 दिन तक टेलीफोन पर बाहर के क्षेत्रों से बात नहीं हो सकी ;

(ख) इतने लम्बे समय तक टेलीफोन बराब रहने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इसके लिये कौन कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी थे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री मरहूर प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) (क)जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Revisionary Powers under Minerals Concession Rules, 1960

669. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government, while exercising their revisionary powers, confirm, modify or set aside the orders or stay the order or pass such other orders as Government may deem just proper under Minerals Concession Rules 1960 have not specified any period, term as to for how many times the aggrieved party will have to file revision the Central Government against the rejection by the State Government;

(b) if not, what steps have to be taken against the State Government by the aggrieved party for relief and compliance; and

(c) whether the Central Government are contemplating to amend Rule 55 of Mineral Concession Rules 1960 in order to mitigate the hardship caused to the aggrieved party in revisional matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Under section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, read with rule 55 of the Mineral Concession Rules, the Central Government have powers to confirm, modify or set aside the orders of the State Government or to pass such orders as the Central Government might consider just and proper. There can be only one revision against a given order of the State Government and so the question of specifying the number of times the party will have to file a revision does not arise. The time during which the State Government should pass further orders, if such orders are found to be necessary, is usually specified by the Central Government. If orders are not passed within this period, the implication would normally be that the application would be deemed to be rejected, and it would be open to the aggrieved party to come up in revision to the Central Government against this deemed rejection.

(c) Mineral Concession Rules are kept under constant review and amendments made whenever considered necessary.

Lala Ram Swarup T. B. Hospital,
New Delhi

670. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received complaints of Highhandedness, misuse

of authority, mismanagement and discrimination on the part of the Medical Supdt. of Lala Ram Swarup T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, New Delhi, before, during and after the Emergency; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes. Complaints from a few of the employees have been received after Emergency.

(b) The complaints are being enquired into. It may, however, be stated that Lala Ram Sarup T.B. Hospital, New Delhi is being run by the Tuberculosis Association of India which is a voluntary organisation and has its own rules and regulations.

New Price Policy for Supply of Steel to Small Scale Units

671. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new price policy with regard to the supply of steel to small scale units had been criticised by the small scale units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Some of the representations received in connection with the recent price increase in steel with effect from the 4th/5th June 1978 have *inter-alia* referred to the possible adverse impact on small scale units. However, actually the competitive position of the small scale units *vis-à-vis* the large scale units (who used to take their material earlier in rake loads at JPC price) has improved now, firstly as the gap between the JPC price and the stockyard price of

various steel items has been narrowed down to Rs. 35/- per tonne with the revision of prices; and, secondly, it has also been decided to supply steel to small scale units through the Small Scale Industries Corporations at Rs. 40/- per tonne less than the stockyard prices.

Racial Violence in London

673. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that racial violence broke out again in London's troubled East End on 5th July, 1978 resulting in serious injuries to 9 Indians (Bengalis) when they were coming out after finishing their shift;

(b) if so, how many such incidents happened after our Prime Minister's and Foreign Minister's visit to U.K. and

(c) has there been any effort to see that racial violence does not reoccur again and whether the Immigration policy of British Government has been reviewed since then?

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

(b) There have been two other cases involving immigrants from the Indian sub-continent.

(c) The problem of Indian immigrants and racial violence was raised by the Prime Minister during his visit to the UK in June. The Indian High Commissioner has from time to time raised with the U.K. Government the question of improving race relations and giving the immigrant community in Britain a greater sense of security. The U.K. Government is aware of it and is making efforts to ameliorate the lot of the Indian immigrants. There has been no change in the immigration policy by the British Government so far.

Study Teams Sent to South East Asian Countries for Study of Family Planning

874. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the teams reported to have been sent to South East Asian Countries for study of family planning methods;

(b) the expenditure incurred; and

(c) the reasons for such visits in the face of the considerable expertise and experience available in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The particulars of the teams and the countries visited are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2425/78).

(b) The entire expenses were met by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The Government of India, however, had to incur incidental expenditure of about Rs. 10,000/- towards return hospitality and giving of gifts, etc., in the countries visited. Our Missions abroad might have also incurred some nominal expenditure towards providing usual courtesies to the visiting teams.

(c) In spite of the considerable expertise available in this country, the programme had suffered a serious set-back in 1977. In order to rejuvenate the programme, it is necessary to motivate opinion leaders like legislators and senior level administrators to devote more time and attention to this programme. One such method is to expose them to newer ideas and methods by which the programme is being run successfully on voluntary basis and with the people's cooperation. With this objective in view, the teams were selected from amongst

State Ministers, Members of Parliament and senior officials of State Governments and sent to some of the neighbouring countries where the programme has been run successfully.

Workers trained Under Rural Medicare Scheme

875. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village level workers trained under the Rural Medicare Scheme;

(b) whether such training covers Allopathic and other systems;

(c) whether the performance of the trained workers so far has given rise to hopes of satisfactory implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the phased programmes proposed for comprehensive implementation of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) 41581 Community Health Workers have been trained under the Rural Health Scheme in three batches upto 30th June, 1978.

(b) Yes, such training covers cure of simple ailments in allopathic system in all the States implementing the Scheme and also ayurvedic system in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Dadra Nagar Haveli.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Community Health Workers Scheme which was started on the 2nd October, 1977 in the selected Primary Health Centres is presently being implemented in 741 Primary Health Centres. Training in these

centres will be completed in March, 1979. It is proposed to expand the scheme in October, 1978 subject to its evaluation and review.

Training to Village Level Workers

676. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of training given to the Village Level Worker under the Rural Medicare Scheme;

(b) whether Government have given instructions to ensure that these workers should concentrate more on prevention aspects like personal and environmental hygiene which would go a long way toward off diseases; and

(c) if so, the nature of such instructions and the extent to which such instructions have been complied with in actual practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) In three months training course under the CHW Scheme the trainees are taught the fundamentals of health sciences, measures for maintaining health, hygiene, treatment of common ailments, role of immunisation in disease prevention, maternity and child care, first aid etc. They would also be given training in traditional systems and yogic methods of maintaining physical fitness.

(b) and (c). Yes. These workers will primarily help the community in prevention of diseases and promotion of their health and will render only elementary curative services for minor ailments. They will act as change agents for health and Family Welfare. The degree of understanding of and compliance with the instructions is generally satisfactory.

1988 LS-3

Non-Functioning of Telephone Exchange at Mayuram, Tamil Nadu

677. SHRI V. S. ELANCHEZHIAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone exchange at Mayuram, Tanjavur District, Tamil Nadu is not working properly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether defective batteries is one of the reasons; and

(d) the steps taken to rectify them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir, the batteries are in good condition.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Coking Coal and Steel

678. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coking Coal and steel has been imported or is proposed to be imported;

(b) if so, the quantity imported so far and the quantity proposed to be imported; and

(c) the reasons for using valuable foreign exchange for this purpose when India produces enough coal and steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). There has been no import of coking coal so far. It is, however, proposed to import about one million tonnes of coking coal over a period of 12 months.

1.34 lakh tonnes of steel canalised through SAIL have been imported during April—June, 1978. It is expected that a total of about 6 lakh tonnes of steel may be imported through SAIL during the year 1978-79. In addition, certain imports of non-canalised items of steel are being made under O.G.L. Figures for such imports are not available.

(c) In view of the limited reserves and the relatively high ash-content of Indian coking coals, it is considered necessary to import low-ash coking coal in order to augment indigenous supplies and also study the blending characteristics of imported coal with Indian coals. The items of steel that are being imported are those which are not being produced in the country and/or are produced in the country but not in adequate quantities to meet the internal demand.

बंगाल पेपर मिल, रानीगंज, द्वारा भविष्य निधि जमा न कराये जाने के कारण कार्यवाही

679. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री 30 मार्च, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4884 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बंगाल पेपर मिल, रानीगंज पर जनवरी, फरवरी 1978 के महीनों की भविष्य निधि की 4,98,262 पर की धनराशि बकाया है और यदि हां, तो यह राशि कब तक बसूल की जाएगी और मार्च, अप्रैल, मई, जून, 1978 की भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा कराना जेब है और यह धनराशि कब तक जमा कराई जाएगी ?

अन्न तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० रामकृपाल सिंह) : उपरोक्त सूचना एकल की जा रही है और समा की जेब पर रख दी जाएगी।

जाम टेक्सटाइल मिल, बम्बई के विपन्न भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की धन राशि जमा न कराने के कारण कार्यवाही

680. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्न मंत्री जाम टेक्सटाइल मिल, बम्बई की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5931 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस संबंध में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि भविष्य में इतनी रकम बकाया न रहे ?

अन्न तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : बहुत बम्बई में जाम टेक्सटाइल मिल, बम्बई नाम की कोई टेक्सटाइल यूनिट नहीं है, लेकिन जाम मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई नाम की एक फैक्टरी मौजूद है। भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, इस कम्पनी से बकाया राशि की बसुली के लिये की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

(i) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

बम्बई के क्लकटर से अनुरोध किया गया है कि यह भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि को भू-राजस्व के रूप में बसूल करें। अप्रैल, 1978 तक की अवधि के लिये प्रभियोजन मामले दायर किये गये हैं और इनकी सुनवाई 27 जुलाई, 1978 को होगी। भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 408/409 के अधीन शिकायत की बर्त की गई थीं लेकिन पुलिस प्राधिकारियों ने उन शिकायतों को वापस

कद किया है, वार्षिक बजटियन के मार्च, 1978 तक के कर्मचारियों के हितों की संरक्षण कर दी है।

(d) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि।

इस निवोजक की ओर धन 11,30,382.51 रुपए की राशि बकाया है। इस राशि को बसूल करने के लिए अधिनियम की धारा 45-ब के अन्तर्गत पहले ही कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है। तथापि, यह निवोजक जालू संसाधन अवधियों के लिये कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का निबन्धित रूप से अनुपालन कर रहा है।

भविष्य निधि आयुक्त, इन्दौर के कार्यालय के लिखे किराये पर स्थान लिया जाना

681. श्री तुक्कम शम्भू कच्छबाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री भविष्य निधि, आयुक्त, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय के विस्तार के बारे में 16 मार्च, 1978 के तारोक्ति प्रश्न संख्या 335 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भविष्य निधि कार्यालय, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के लिए बड़ी जगह किराये पर लेने की कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्तमान कार्यालय कब तक नये स्थान में कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

धन तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (शु. रा. तुक्कम शम्भू) : (क) है (ग), क्षेत्रीय

कार्यालय, इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) के लिए अतिरिक्त आवास किराये पर लेने के लिए प्रयास जारी है। आवास किराये पर लेते समय इलाके, जतना की सुविधा, किराये का औचित्य अवधि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों को ध्यान में रखना होगा।

Functioning of Telephone Circuits between Dhoraji-Rajkot

682. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are six telephone circuits between Dhoraji-Rajkot in Dhoraji City in Rajkot District of Saurashtra region in Gujarat and the number of telephone circuits, out of them, which were functioning and not functioning during the period from 1st January, 1978 to 30th June, 1978, month-wise;

(b) the reasons for which these circuits were not functioning and the number of circuits functioning at present;

(c) whether local and trunk calls are delayed as a result of not functioning of these circuits and whether any complaints in this regard and about the shortage of operators have been made and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the number of operators sanctioned for Dhoraji Telephone Exchange and the number of operators, out of them, who were actually working as on 30-6-78 and the number of posts lying vacant and since when and when these vacant posts will be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There are 13 circuits working between Dhoraji and Rajkot. All the 13 sets, were working satisfactorily between January, 1978 to June, 1978.

(c) No, Sir. The local and trunk call were not delayed because of interruptions on the circuit. No complaint has been received about the shortage of telephone operator.

(d) 1. No. of operators sanctioned for Dhoraji	47
2. No. of operators posted at Dhoraji	42
3. No. of operators working on 30-6-78	39
4. No. of posts lying vacant since May, 1978)	5

Additional operators will be posted by September, 1978.

जुनागढ टाउन में टेलीफोनो का कार्य न करना

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

(क) क्या गुजरात में मौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ टाउन में लगभग 1600 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों में से 400 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन अप्रैल, 1978 में खराब पड़े थे अथवा काम नहीं कर रहे थे ;

(ख) क्या उनके खराब होने का कारण यह था कि भूमिगत केबल तार प्रणालि में पानी इकट्ठा हो गया था ;

(ग) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की खराबी जूनागढ में न हो ; और

(घ) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 को जूनागढ में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े थे तथा उनके क्या कारण हैं और इन आवेदनकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद कुम्हारेव साह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। तथापि, 27-4-78 को एक 300 पेयर भूमिक केबल को पानी को सफाई करने वाली जूनागढ नगर पालिका के कर्मचारियों द्वारा क्षति पहुंचाई गई थी और 2 दिन तक ब्यवधान रहा।

(ग) इस प्रकार की सामान्य हिंदायतें दी गई हैं कि टेलीफोन केबलों के पास बड़े पैमाने पर खुदाई करने से पहले नगरपालिका प्राधिकारी टेलीफोन विभाग को सूचित करे।

(घ) सामान के अभाव में 1-4-1978 को 73 आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े थे। आशा है कि इन आवेदनकर्ताओं को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिय जायेंगे।

वेम्बर ग्राफ कामर्स, मोरबी द्वारा डी०ई०टी० राजकोट को शिकायत

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

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 में गुजरात में मौराष्ट्र के मोरबी शहर के अपने दारे के दौरान वेम्बर ग्राफ कामर्स, मोरबी ने डी०ई०टी० टेलीफोन, राजकोट को लिखित में अथवा मौखिक रूप से कुछ शिकायतें अथवा मांग की थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में की गई शिकायतों और मांगों का स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कब और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) ऐसी शिकायतें और मांगों के बारे में, जिन पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, कब और किस प्रकार कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. काशीर प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ। मोरवी की चेम्बर आफ कामर्स को डी०ई०टी०, मोरवी, के साथ राजकोट में तारीख 15-4-78 को एक बैठक हुई थी।

(ख) शिकायतों और मांगें इस प्रकार थीं:—

- (i) डायल टोन का न मिलना
- (ii) डायल करते समय कनेक्शन रुक जाना
- (iii) ग्रहमदाबाद और बम्बई के लिए ट्रक काले लगने में विलम्ब होना क्योंकि ट्रक लाइनें लम्बे समय के लिए खराब रहती हैं।
- (iv) कर्मचारियों का अग्रद्वय व्यवहार।

(ग) और (घ). उपर्युक्त सभी मुद्दों पर एस० डी० भो० (टी०) मोरवी और डी० ई० टी०, राजकोट द्वारा कार्यवाही की गई है। चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एवम् इंडस्ट्री ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि सवालों में सुधार हुआ है।

Consortium of Foreign buyers of Alumina to be produced in Orissa

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take initiative to form a consortium of foreign buyers of alumina to be produced in Orissa utilising the east coast bauxite deposits;

(b) whether some contacts were made to enlist the assistance of some countries in the preparation of feasibility studies for the setting up of

export-oriented alumina and aluminium plants in the east coast; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France have been entrusted by Bharat Aluminium Co., with the preparation of a Feasibility Report for establishment of an export-oriented Alumina/Aluminium Plant based on bauxite deposits of Orissa State. This Report is expected to be submitted by them during March/April '79. Earlier to this, M/s. Aluminium Pechiney will submit a preliminary assessment report by October '78. Depending upon the findings in the preliminary assessment report, suitable further action is proposed to be taken. The question of forming a consortium of foreign buyers will arise for consideration at that stage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Bharat Aluminium Company has entered into contracts in March 78, with Messrs. Tsvetmetpromexport, a Soviet Government Undertaking for the preparation of a Feasibility Study for an export-oriented Alumina Plant based on bauxite deposits in the State of Andhra Pradesh. In the event of the project being viable, the Soviet authorities would assist in the setting up of the plant on "Compensation" basis. To this end, the Soviet authorities have indicated their readiness to buy upto 300,000 tonnes of alumina per annum, which would go towards payment for the equipment and services to be provided by the Soviet authorities.

Allegations against working of ICMR

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

(a) when the W.H.O. Research Unit or Genetic Control on Mosquitoes at New Delhi was taken over by the ICMR;

(b) whether the office equipment and furniture etc., costing lakhs and lakhs of rupees were auctioned/disposed off in an undesirable way;

(c) if so, the action so far taken by Government and steps proposed to be taken against the officials of the ICMR;

(d) whether the present D.G., ICMR, is standing in the way of appointing a high power committee; and

(e) whether Government are considering to institute a C.B.I. enquiry into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The WHO Research Unit on Genetic Control of Mosquitoes, New Delhi, closed down on the 30th June, 1975. This unit was not taken over by the ICMR. However, it was decided to set up a Vector Control Research Centre at Pondicherry and a Malaria Research Unit at Delhi under the ICMR, utilising the majority of the skilled staff retrenched from the WHO unit.

(b) The serviceable items of the WHO Unit stores were sent to these Centres at Pondicherry and Delhi & other permanent institutions of the Council. The unserviceable items of stores were auctioned and disposed of after following the usual prescribed procedure. All the items were properly accounted for.

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

Excess Billing in Ulhasnagar

687. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7612 on the 20th April, 1978: re. Phone bill malpractices in Ulhasnagar (Maharashtra) and state;

(a) whether responsibility was fixed on the concerned in 19 out of

60 cases of excess metering of Ulhasnagar; Distt. Maharashtra in which rebate was allowed afterwards;

(b) if not, why not;

(c) whether the investigation of remaining nine cases was completed and with what result; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The question of fixing responsibility does not arise. The 19 cases in question relate to complaints of excess metering. Necessary rebates were allowed, after detailed investigations, where the metres were found to be defective. The metres were also set right and no complaints have been received in subsequent quarters.

(c) and (d). Suitable rebates in the remaining nine cases have also been allowed.

Pay Scales of P.O. and R.M.S. Accountants in P. & T.

688. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9124 on the 4th May, 1978 and state:

(a) whether Government have now taken a decision on the pay scale of P.O. & R.M.S. Accountants in P&T Department especially with effect from 1-4-76 when the postal accounts were departmentalized;

(b) if so, when and whether the said decision is being implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and efforts made especially during the last three months and when the decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The question of applying a separate pay scale to P.O. and R.M.S. Accountants is under active consideration.

(b) and (c). The various aspects of the matter are being considered. It is not possible to say at present when the decision will be reached.

Discussion held with Foreign Minister of Thailand

689. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Foreign Minister of Thailand visited India in June, 1978 and had discussion with the Indian officials; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) The primary purpose of the visit was to sign the Indo-Thai Agreement on delimitation of sea-bed boundary in the Andaman Sea and the tri-lateral Agreement between India, Indonesia and Thailand on the determination of the Trijunction and the Extension of their Sea-bed Boundaries to that point. These agreements were signed. The visit also provided an opportunity for a very useful exchange of views between the two Foreign Ministers on matters of common interest, which covered bilateral relations, regional situation as well as international issues.

Fall in Production of Steel in Orissa

690. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute shortage of power and coal in April and May, 1978 the steel industry is in crisis and there has been a shortfall of steel production; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to meet the situation and achieve targets?

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

(a) The production of steel at the integrated steel plants during the months of April and May, 1978, was adversely affected mainly on account of power shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in the supply of power and certain problems relating to the supplies of coking coal, both in terms of quantity and quality. The loss of production of saleable steel on account of power difficulties is estimated at 64,140 tonnes.

(b) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the Ministry of Energy, DVC authorities, other Electricity Boards, Coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum supplies of power and good quality coal. A proposal to import one million tonnes of low-ash coking coal in order to supplement indigenous supplies is also being processed. Since the power problems are acute in the steel plants, served by DVC in the Eastern region, schemes for augmenting inplant powers generating capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants are also under considerations.

Discussions held with Rumanian President

691. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President of Rumania visited India in the last week of May, 1978 and had discussions; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions and the outcome?

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

(b) The Prime Minister discussed with President of Rumania a wide range of subjects, both international and bilateral. Held in a frank and cordial atmosphere, these talks have generated a better appreciation of each other's points of view.

Technical Posts in ICMR

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

(a) number of technical posts created in the Headquarter's office of the ICMR and its permanent institutes including the Blood Group Reference Centre, Bombay, after the appointment of the present D.G. ICMR, and the name of the persons selected and prior posts held by them;

(b) how and in what manner the need and justification for the above posts were considered; and

(c) how the selection Committees were constituted and whether the recommendations of the selection Committees were approved by the Executive Committee of the ICMR?

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

कृषि श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी देने के लिये कानून

693. श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार कृषि श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजूरी देने के लिये कानून बनाने का है;

(ख) देश में ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं जिन्होंने इस समय ऐसे कानून बनाये हुए हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रियाएं जानने का प्रयास किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी उम्र वाले में क्या प्रतिक्रियाएं हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) पहले से ही एक केन्द्रीय कानून अर्थात् न्यूनतम मजूदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 विद्यमान है, जिसमें कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजूदूरी दरों का निर्धारण/संशोधन करने की व्यवस्था है। इस कानून के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम मजूदूरी-दरें निर्धारित की गई हैं और उनमें समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है।

(ख) से (घ). भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नस बोधारा जोड़ना

694 . श्री केशवराव घोडगे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष में देश में ऐसे मामले कितने हैं जिनमें घ्रापात स्थिति के दौरान जिनकी जबरन नसबंदी की गई थी उन पुरुषों की नस जोड़ने के प्रयत्न किये गये हों; और

(ख) नस जोड़े हुए पुरुषों की, राज्य-वार, मंथ्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण निकाय में राज्य नंब्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाध यादव) : (क) और (ख). सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को जारी किए गये निर्देशों के अनुसार उन सभी व्यक्तियों (पुरुष और महिला दोनों) को जो फिर से नस जुड़वाना चाहते हैं, ये सुविधाएं मुफ्त दी जाती हैं। 11 राज्यों और 10 संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से मिली सूचना के आधार पर अब तक कुल 1159 व्यक्तियों के पुनः नस जोड़ने के प्रापरेशन किए गए हैं। जितने व्यक्तियों को फिर से नस जोड़ी गयी उसका राज्य-वार व्यौरा संलग्न है। पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान कितने व्यक्तियों का प्रापरेशन किया गया, उसके बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

	नस को पुनः जोड़ने के प्रापरेशनों की संख्या	नस को पुनः जोड़ने के प्रापरेशनों की संख्या
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	
2. असम	29	
3. बिहार	उपलब्ध नहीं	
4. गुजरात	उपलब्ध नहीं	
5. हरियाणा	248	
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	उपलब्ध नहीं	
8. कर्नाटक	74	
9. केरल	उपलब्ध नहीं	
10. मध्य प्रदेश	उपलब्ध नहीं	
11. महाराष्ट्र	394	
12. उड़ीसा	30	
13. पंजाब	30	
14. राजस्थान	114	
15. तमिल नाडु	उपलब्ध नहीं	
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	27	
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	64	
18. मेघालय	शून्य	
19. मणिपुर	उपलब्ध नहीं	
20. नागलैंड	शून्य	
21. बिजौरम	शून्य	
22. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	शून्य	
23. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शून्य	
24. त्रिपुरा	शून्य	
25. चंडीगढ़	उपलब्ध नहीं	
26. दादर तथा नगर हवेली	शून्य	
27. गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	शून्य	
28. दिल्ली	134	
29. लक्षद्वीप समूह	शून्य	
30. पांडिचेरी	15	
31. मिशिकम	शून्य	
	जोड़	1159

Additional Medical Officer's post in Primary Health Scheme

695. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional medical officer's post has been sanctioned for each Primary Health Centre; and

(b) if so, details of the action taken by the West Bengal and north eastern region States, State-wise in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDABI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, under Community Health Workers Schemes, there is a provision for appointment of an additional doctor, i.e., the third doctor in each such Primary Health Centre where this Scheme is introduced.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Reports of Committees on Contract Labour on Lime Stone, Dolomite and Manganese

696. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committees on lime stones, dolomite and manganese set up by Government on the question of contract labour system have so far submitted their reports;

(b) if so, the details of the reports on recommendations of each committee; and

(c) the details of the actions taken by the Ministry in regard to the recommendations of these committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A single Committee had gone into the question of contract labour system in limestone, dolomite and manganese mines. The Committee has recommended abolition of contract labour system in: (i) over-burden removal, (ii) drilling and blasting, (iii) raising of mineral including breaking, sizing and sorting, and (iv) loading at the mine-site.

(c) The question of issue of relevant notification on the subject is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Steel & Mines.

Study of living conditions of contract labourers

697. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

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

(a) whether the Ministry made any study about the living condition of the contract labourers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Labour Bureau, Simla under the administrative control of this Ministry has been conducting surveys on the working conditions of contract labour in various industries from time to time. The number of industries covered by such surveys so far is 26. The industries covered by such surveys during the last six years, are, (i) Salt, (ii) Paper and Paper Products, (iii) Manufacture of Glass and Glass Products, (except optical lenses), (iv) Electric light and Power, (v) Manufacture of Pottery,

China and Earthenware, (vi) Flour Mills and (vii) Non-Ferrous Basic Metals Industries. The data collected in these surveys mainly relate to the extent of contract labour and jobs for which such labour is employed, their working conditions, wages and earnings, leave and holidays with pay, welfare facilities, social security, industrial relations, etc.

Setting up of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre in West Bengal/North Eastern Region States

698. DR. BILJOY MONDAL:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up coaching-cum-guidance centres in West Bengal or in North Eastern region States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether with the successful experiment in these Centres, the Ministry is planning to introduce these Centres to each District in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up a coaching-cum-guidance centre at Calcutta in West Bengal, during 1976-79.

(b) Funds have been provided for the year 1978-79 for progressively opening six more coaching-cum-guidance centres in six States including West Bengal in addition to the four States already covered. These Centres provide coaching and guidance to applicants from scheduled castes/

tribes to improve their employability for grade 'C' jobs.

(c) and (d). For the present, it is proposed to set up one such centre in each State. In the 17th meeting of the Working Group on National Employment Service, it was decided that the States in which such a Centre has not been set up may forward their proposals. Four States viz., Assam, Punjab, Tripura and Meghalaya have since submitted their proposals, which are being considered. These proposals are in addition to those for the six centres already provided for in 1978-79. The remaining States have been requested to forward their proposals for taking suitable action.

Nutrition programme in Tripura

699. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SING-
HA: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Health based nutrition programmes have been introduced in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the work done up-to-date during the last three years, year-wise, area-wise and the amount granted, and spent;

(c) number of the children benefited by these two programmes; and

(d) the details of the proposed work to be done in the State during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDA-
MBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, The following Schemes to prevent nutritional deficiency diseases have been introduced in Tripura:

1. Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children.

2. Prophylaxis against blindness among children due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

(b) and (c). Necessary information is being collected from the State Govt. and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(d) Following targets for the current year have been fixed.

1. *Prophylaxis against Nutritional anaemia*

Mothers—50,000

Children—50,000

2. *Prophylaxis against blindness caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency*

Children (1-5 years)—1,00,000

Seats in Medical Colleges for Students of Tripura

700. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Tripura by the Ministry demanding more seats in Medical Colleges as there is no Medical College;

(b) if so, the details of the representation/representations regarding the seats in the medical colleges for the students of Tripura;

(c) number of seats reserved for the students of Tripura in various medical colleges in the country, college-wise and the number of students from Tripura studying during the last three years, year-wise, college-wise;

(d) whether there is a proposal to increase the reserved seats in the medical colleges for the students of Tripura; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposal thereof?

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

(b) The Chief Minister, Tripura wrote to the Union Health Minister asking for allocation of more medical seats for Tripura candidates as a large number of Premedical passed students were intending to join the medical course.

(c) A statement setting out the number of seats college-wise allotted by the Government of India to Tripura State during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2426/78].

Information regarding the number of students from Tripura studying in medical colleges is not available.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Mobile Training-cum-Service Hospital

701. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mobile training-cum-service hospital introduced by the Central Government so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce this mobile training-cum-service hospital in Tripura; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) A scheme of Mobile Training-cum-Service Hospital was launched during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Under the scheme, the mobile hospital was attached to a State Medical College. Teachers with interns and final year students camped in rural areas and rendered voluntary service in curative and preventive medicine. Fifty hospital beds were attached to each

mobile unit. The unit was so equipped as to function as a mobile hospital, moving from one rural area to another and operating for a specified period in each area. The unit also undertook other promotive health measures, including family planning.

Five such units were sanctioned under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a pilot project in the Central Sector during 1970-71 and attached to the following Medical Colleges:

1. Medical College, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
2. Medical College, Baroda (Gujarat)
3. J.L.N. Medical College, Ajmer (Rajasthan)
4. Medical College, Madurai (Tamil Nadu)
5. K. G. Medical College, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)

The Central Government bore the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.1 lakhs per mobile hospital and the recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.4 lakhs per annum per mobile hospital during the 4th Five Year Plan at the end of which the entire expenditure was to be borne by the respective State Governments.

In connection with the centenary celebrations of Deshbandhu C. R. Das which fell on November 5, 1970 the Union Ministry of Education & Social Welfare decided to establish 17 Mobile Training-cum-Service Hospitals, known as 'Chittaranjan Mobile Hospitals' at the rate of one per State and attached to the following Medical Colleges:

1. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
2. Medical College, Gauhati (Assam)
3. Darbhanga Medical College, Leheriasarai (Bihar)
4. M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar (Gujarat)

5. Medical College, Rohtak (Haryana)
6. Medical College, Simla (Himachal Pradesh)
7. Medical College, Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)
8. Medical College, Calicut (Kerala)
9. Jt. J.L.N. Medical College Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)
10. Medical College, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
11. Medical College, Bangalore (Mysore)
12. V.V.S. Medical College, Burla (Orissa)
13. Medical College, Amritsar (Punjab)
14. R.N.I. Medical College, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
15. Stanley Medical College, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
16. M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
17. Medical College, Calcutta and Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta (West Bengal)

The non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.1 lakhs per mobile hospital was borne by the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the recurring expenditure to the tune of Rs. 2.4 lakhs per mobile hospital by the respective State Governments.

The scheme was, however, dropped during the 5th Five Year Plan after an appraisal by a task force.

(b) and (c). As there was no medical college in the State of Tripura, the mobile hospital was not sanctioned. Moreover, the scheme has been discontinued after the 4th Five Year Plan.

Mobile Training-cum-Service Hospital in Tripura

702. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for mobile training-cum-service hospital from the Tripura Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken till date?

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

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

Suggestion from Labour Minister of West Bengal for convening meeting of Labour Ministers

703. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news items published in 'Business Standard' dated the 25th June, 1978 about the proposal of the Labour Minister at West Bengal to convene the meeting of the State Labour Ministers before the finalisation of the proposed Bill on Industrial Relations;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal of the Labour Minister of West Bengal and other reaction thereof;

(c) the date of the last State Labour Ministers meeting held in Delhi and the details of the discussion thereof with the name of the participants;

(d) the details of the decision taken in this meeting; and

(e) the action taken on the basis of the last State Ministers' meeting?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). No proposal in this regard has been received.

(c) The last Labour Ministers' Conference was held on November 7, 1977.

It was specially convened to have a general discussion and exchange of views on the Report of the 30-Member Tripartite Committee on a Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law and the Composition of the Indian Labour Conference. The Conference was attended by the Labour Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Other States were represented by the Labour Secretaries/Labour Commissioners and other Officials.

(d) and (e). The Chairman of the Conference (Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour) indicated that the various suggestions made by the State Labour Ministers would be kept in view while formulating proposals for enacting the Law.

Work done for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

704. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) details of the work done up-to-date State-wise to rehabilitate the bonded labour;

(b) number of the persons so far benefited up-to-date by the various schemes, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the work to be done for the rehabilitation of the bonded labour during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). According to the information received so far, 11 States and one Union Territory have admitted the incidence of bonded labour system in their areas. The position of number of Bonded Labour identified released and rehabilitated

in each State as on 31st May 1978, is as follows:

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Total No. of Bonded Labour		
		Identified	Released	Rehabilitated
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,930	6,930	4,154
2	Bihar	2,857	2,857	613
3	Gujarat	42	42	42
4	Karnataka	64,042	64,042	7,804
5	Kerala	900	900	186
6	Madhya Pradesh	1,612	1,531	33
7	Maharashtra	Figures not yet intimated.		
8	Mizoram	3	3	..
9	Orissa	669	319	313
10	Rajasthan	6,000	6,000	3,531
11	Tamil Nadu	2,883	2,883	2,953
12	Uttar Pradesh	19,242	19,242	12,805
TOTAL		1,05,180	1,04,740	31,844

2. Details of the work done upto-date, statewise, to rehabilitate the bonded labour are as follows:

ANDHRA PRADESH.—The released bonded labour have been rehabilitated, by providing them with agricultural land, houses-sites, loans from the Integrated Tribal Development Agency/Banks for purchase of milch animals, sheep, carpentary implements, fruit vending business and through employment in Government developmental agencies. The State Government has since drawn up special rehabilitation schemes in areas where there is concentration of released bonded labour.

BIHAR.—The State Government has extinguished the bonded debt to

the tune of Rs. 2,48,218.85 in respect of 2301 bonded labour. A comprehensive rehabilitation scheme is under-execution in the Palamau District where there is concentration of released bonded labour. Each freed bonded labour family has been allotted a piece of land and provided with inputs like bullocks, seeds, fertilizers etc. In addition, income augmenting schemes like goat rearing, poultry farming, piggery development etc, are also under execution.

GUJARAT.—The District authorities were asked to investigate all the 10,116 suspected cases of bonded labour system in the State. Out of these only 42 cases of bonded labor were detected, who have since been rehabilitated.

KARNATAKA.—The State Government has reported having rehabilitated 7804 released bonded labour by providing them with financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 50.63 lakhs through banks under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme for the purchase of milch animals, sheep, pigs, poultry etc., and for the setting up of ventures in carpentry, tailoring, stone-cutting etc. About 100 bonded labour have been allotted surplus land; 1091 have been allotted house-sites and 876 have been sanctioned houses under the Janata Scheme. About 800 children of the released bonded labour have been admitted to Scheduled Caste hostels maintained by the Social Welfare Department. The State Government has also reported having provided 30,567 bonded labour with daily-rated employment in various Government developmental projects/agencies.

KERALA.—Freed bonded labour are being rehabilitated with the assistance of nationalised banks, for providing them with milch animals and bringing some others within the fold of minor industries, requiring minimum technical know-how and tools. The State Government has given grants for housing and to cultivate tapioca and paddy to the Paniyas.

MADHYA PRADESH.—The State Government have issued instructions to the District Administration for rehabilitation of bonded labour through the existing on-going plan Schemes and programmes including those of soil conservation, irrigation works, social welfare measures. Tribal and Harijan Welfare Programmes. They have also been asked to give further assistance to the bonded labour by distribution of house-sites and conferment of ownership rights in such sites; allotment of agricultural land to the landless; free education to the children and free hospital facilities for scheduled castes and scheduled tribe

children; loans at preferential rates of interest for agricultural operations, agricultural development and for the purchase of bullocks, agricultural inputs, starting small scale industries and for other employment purposes.

ORISSA.—The State Government has already drawn up a Scheme which provides for payment of monthly cash sustenance allowance for 6 months, allotment of reclaimed land and where reclaimed land is not available, a reclamation grant of Rs. 300/- per acre; a pair of bullocks; grant for purchasing agricultural inputs and for marriage etc., totalling so far to Rs. 1,35,905/-. Assistance is also being provided to the released bonded labour in the form of clothing, rice, etc.

RAJASTHAN.—Bonded labour freed in the State, are being rehabilitated through allotment of agricultural lands and house-site; help through banks; payment of Rs. 100/- to each released bonded labour family to meet their expenses for 3 months and by providing free education to their children.

TAMIL NADU.—Released bonded labour in SFDA/MFAL agency areas, who have been assigned land, are being provided with loan-cum-subsidy package of financial support and in areas not covered by these schemes, the State Government would subsidise at 33.1/3 per cent of their institutional loan and the interest rates over and above 40 per cent in the areas where Differential Interest Rate Scheme is not in force. In order to enable the released bonded labour to tide over interregnum their release and rehabilitation the State Government would subsidise 33.1/3 per cent of the consumption loans taken from lead banks. The State Government

is reported to be providing Rs. 1000/-, or the actual cost, whichever is less, housing grant to the head of each bonded labour family in the form of material. The State Government is also executing a land colonization Scheme in the Nilgiri District to assign land to the released bonded labour in the State.

UTTAR PRADESH.—Bonded labour freed in the State are being rehabilitated by providing them with land and by inducting them into animal husbandry, horticulture and cottage and small scale industries, for which time bound schemes have been drawn up and are being financed out of the State's resources. For this purpose each family is being given a grant in kind of upto Rs. 2,500/- which can, in special cases, be raised to Rs. 3,000/-. Released Bonded labour are also being provided with employment in Government developmental projects. They are also being encouraged to organise their labour co-operatives and to become members of large multipurpose societies. To finance its Scheme, the State Government has provided a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for the year 1978-79, and has also set up an exclusive Project Office to implement the Scheme.

3. With a view to speed up the process of rehabilitation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Bonded labour has been launched for the purpose of assisting the State Government, financially, on matching—grant basis, in their programmes of rehabilitation of bonded labour, during the years 1978—82.

Coverage of bidi factories in West Bengal under K.P.F. Act

705. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees' provident funds scheme is implemented in the bidi factories in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the number and the names of the factories District-wise covered under the employees' provident funds;

(c) the names of the bidi factories remitted the provident fund dues up-to-date with the names of the defaulters in this regard; and

(d) the details of the action taken against the defaulters and the result thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Setting up of a Team to study working of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.

706. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Directors of Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. set up a team of officers to go into the working of the company;

(b) if so, the details of the team and the action taken up-to-date in this regard; and

(c) the recommendation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). A team consisting of the following technical officers has been constituted by the Board of Directors of Indian Iron and Steel Co., to examine the technical aspects of the working of the steel plant at Burnpur and to make suitable recommendations for improving production:

1. Shri M. Ganguly, Assistant General Superintendent (Mills), Durgapur Steel Plant .. Leader

2. Shri T. R. S. Parmar, Chief Superintendent, Coke Oven & Bye-Product Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant .. Member

3. Shri S. P. Jung, Superintendent Blast Furnace, Bhilai Steel Plant .. Member

4. Shri S. Narayan, Superintendent Steel Melting Shop, Bhilai Steel Plant .. Member

5. Shri S. M. Dutta, Superintendent Technical Development Department, Durgapur Steel Plant .. Member

The team is to visit the plant on the 25th July, 1978 and, thereafter, submit a report to the Managing Director of the Company for taking appropriate action.

Introduction of Projects on Advanced Vocational Training System

707. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
please dto state:

(a) whether the project on advanced vocational Training system, based on Modules of employable skill has been introduced in various advance training institute and other institutes;

(b) if so, the details of the project and the financial resources of the project;

(c) the names of the institute where this scheme has been introduced up-to-date Institute-wise, date-wise;

(d) number of persons participating in the project institute-wise, up-to-

date and the number of persons likely to be trained under the projects, Institute-wise;

(e) whether this scheme has been introduced in Central Training Institute at Calcutta and Industrial Training Institute in Durgapur; and

(f) if so, the details of the arrangements made up-to-date to introduce this scheme in these Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement A is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2427/78].

(d) Statement B is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. L-2427/78].

(e) Yes, Sir; the scheme has been sanctioned at both the institutes though training has not yet commenced at Durgapur:

(f) Statement C is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2427/78].

Use of Homoeopathic Medicine

708. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether vitality refuses to accept more than one dose of a Homoeopathic Medicine from one potency under the (Organon of Medicine) Article No. 247 (read with Article 272) in the interest of the suffering masses and their cure;

(b) whether the legally qualified Homoeopaths are not practicing this healthy and ethical mode of medication and harming the peoples health;

(e) If so, what action Government proposes to take to stop this malpractice in the name of Homoeopathy; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against those Homoeopaths who failed to follow the above prescribed lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There appears to be divergent views in 5th and 6th Edition of 'Organon of Medicine' with regard to the question of repetition of doses of Homoeopathic medicine of one potency. According to 5th Edition of the 'Organon of Medicine' (vide Section 247) Dr. Hahnemann recommended the repetition of Homoeopathic medicine of the given potency in certain cases whereas in 6th Edition of 'Organon of Medicine' (Section 247) he abandoned this view and instead, recommended for giving, if possible, only one dose of a well chosen remedy and then allowing it to act for the required period. Dr. Hahnemann in his work on Chronic diseases, Vol. I, had also recommended that repetition of the medicine of the same potency can be undertaken in certain cases. Due to these divergent views expressed by Dr. Hahnemann himself, the results obtained by the profession by administering more than one dose of a medicine of the same potency will have to be utilised in the interest of the suffering masses. The advancement of medical knowledge cannot be stopped.

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

Mass Production of Electronic Teleprinters

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

(a) what action is being taken to arrange mass production of Electronic Teleprinters which the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., has developed; and

(b) the details of proposals, if any, received from foreign countries to buy this new product and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., has developed a Laboratory Model of Electronic Teleprinter and efforts are being made to develop a Production Model. Mass Production can be taken up only on successful completion of evaluation of the proto-type.

(b) As Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. is yet to take up production of electronic teleprinters, the question of receiving proposals from foreign countries to buy the equipment does not arise.

'निरोध' का वितरण

710. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निरोध का बड़े पैमाने पर वितरण करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) देश में इस समय निरोध का उत्पादन कितना होता है और उसकी आवश्यकता कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) इस समय निरोध और प्रचलित ग्राम निरोधक उपकरण नीम योजनाओं अर्थात् निरोध विपणन कार्यक्रम, निःशुल्क वितरण योजना और बिबो होल्डर योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में बाँटे जाते हैं ।

(ब) अप्रैल, 1977 से मार्च, 1978 के बीच निरोध का उत्पादन और बितरण क्रमशः 35.70 करोड़ नग घौर 22.80 करोड़ नग घा ।

Accommodation Problem of P. & T. Staff in Garo Hills

711. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of P. and T. Department posted at Tura and elsewhere in the District of Garo Hills, Meghalaya, are facing acute accommodation problems due to want of Departmental quarters and rented houses, and if so, whether Government will consider construction of staff quarters at Tura; and

(b) whether it is a fact that while other central employees posted in Garo Hills District are entitled to house rent allowance and hill allowance, the P & T employees are not entitled to any of these allowances, if so, whether Government will consider grant of house rent allowance and hill allowance to P & T employees in Garo Hills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) There is generally considerable difficulty in obtaining rented housing accommodation in hilly areas. At Tura, 12 departmental quarters are available, for a staff of 93, giving a percentage of 12.9 per cent against the all-India average of 8.47 per cent.

(b) No, Sir. No Central Government employee posted in the District of Garo Hills, is entitled to house rent and hill compensatory allowances as these stations do not fulfil the conditions prescribed in this regard.

Take over of Hindalco in Mirzapur District

712. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MAILK:
SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI UGRASEN:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:

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

(a) is it a fact that the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers said at Allahabad on 4-6-78 that Government should take over (HINDALCO) in Mirzapur District in view of the continued mismanagement in the factory over the past years; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision on it and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बिटेन में भारतीयों के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री की ब्रिटिश प्रधानमन्त्री से बातचीत

713. श्री सुब्रतान: क्या बिटेन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमेरिका जाते हुए प्रधान मंत्री के सफर में 48 घण्टे ठहरने के दौरान बिटेन में रह रहे भारत-मूलक लोगों की

बिदिश जीवन-धारा में शामिल हो जाने हेतु रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने तथा उनके साथ ही रहे समानवीथ व्यवहार से उन्हें मुक्त करने जैसी समस्याओं पर बिदिश प्रधान मंत्री से सहत्वपूर्ण बातचीत की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा उक्त बातचीत के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

बिदिश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र कुण्डु) : (क) जी हाँ, प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जातीय संबंधों की समस्या के प्रति बिदिश के प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया था ।।

(ख) बिदिश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री कैलहन ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को बताया कि यूनाइटेड किंगडम में रहने वाले भारतीय बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से वहाँ घुल-मिल गये हैं और वे निःसन्देह ही दोनों देशों के बीच अतीत के सम्पर्क सूत्रों को मजबूत करने में सहायता पहुँचा रहे हैं। श्री कैलहन ने यह भी कहा कि आप्रवासन की जो भी कठिनाइयाँ हों उन्हें दूर किया जायेगा और किया जा रहा है। श्री कैलहन ने कहा कि उनकी सरकार समस्त जातीय संबंधों की स्थापना चाहती है और इस बारे में बहुत स्पष्ट है तथा वह यूनाइटेड किंगडम में रहने वाले विभिन्न समुदायों के सदस्यों के बीच किसी प्रकार के जातीय टकराव के खिलाफ है। बिदिश के प्रधान मंत्री ने 'जातीय सन्तुल्य परिषद' की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान आकषित किया जिसकी स्थापना हाल ही में की गयी है और जिसका काम यह देखना है कि किसी के भी भेदभावपूर्ण काम के परिणामस्वरूप जो अन्याय और ज्यादतियाँ हुई हैं उनका निश्चित पता लगाया जाय और लोगों की शिकायतें दूर की जायें।

Safety in Coal Mines

714. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mines in the country are unsafe; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Coal mines in the country are not unsafe. However sometimes accidents occur due to reasons, such as fall of roof, fall of sides, rock bursts, gas ignition, inundation etc.

Prevention of these accidents is attempted through various measures, such as, strict implementation of the Mines Act, and the Regulations thereunder; continuous study and analysis of accidents to ascertain causes and prevent their repetition; identification of accident-prone mines and taking specific corrective steps for them; continuous effort to promote safety consciousness, improving the training of all the personnel involved in mining etc.

Nuclear Arms

715. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of Prime Minister's recent speech in the United Nations how he proposes to safeguard the interests of the country in case the powerful forces of the world go in for nuclear arms which may pose a serious danger to India in future; and

(b) whether the progress made by India so far on nuclear arms will be totally abandoned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-

FAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) India has been consistently and resolutely opposed to all nuclear weapons, as they are weapons of mass destruction and do not contribute to the security of nations. India, therefore, does not believe that nuclear weapons are required to safeguard the interests of the country.

(b) In accordance with this firm position, India has consistently refrained from using nuclear energy for other than peaceful purposes.

P.M.'s talks with Rumanian President

716. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects for closed Sino-Indian ties have brightened recently as reported in newspaper on the talks of P.M. with the Rumanian President at New Delhi on his visit to the capital;

(b) if so, whether there is a possibility of Chinese vacating our occupied land; and

(c) whether any talks with the Chinese Government is contemplated in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) During his brief transit visit to Delhi on May 30, 1978, President Ceausescu informed the Prime Minister of his impression that the Chinese Government seeks improvement in Indo-China relations. As the House is aware, in a variety of ways, measures towards improvement of relations have been initiated and are underway.

(b) and (c). Government have made clear, while reiterating our position on the border question, that they would at an appropriate time and level, dis-

cuss the boundary issue with the representatives of the Chinese Government.

होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों द्वारा जारी किए गये जाली प्रमाणपत्र

717. श्री छोटू साई गामित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस अशुभ की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि अधिकांश होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों द्वारा जारी किये गये प्रमाणपत्र जाली पाये गये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान प्राप्त ऐसी शिकायतों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और सरकार द्वारा कितने डाक्टरों को दण्डित किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) :
(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दालको को बिचे गये ऋण

718. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दालको, मिर्जापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकारों और अन्य सरकारी संस्थानों से कितना-कितना ऋण लिया था;

(ख) ऋणों के भुगतान की क्या प्रतिशत तारीख थी और दस्तुतः कितनी रकम चुका दी गई है; और

(ग) बकाया रकम के चुकाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Memorandum by Coordination Committee of Unions of Industrial Workers, Chandigarh

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

(a) whether a memorandum was received by him from the Coordination Committee of the Unions of Industrial Workers of Chandigarh in the month of April-May 1978;

(b) the main demand and suggestions; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). No such Memorandum has been received in the Ministry of Labour.

Collective bargaining in Steel Industry

720. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 30th November, 1977 and again on 12th April, 1978 a decision was taken in the meeting between Government and the Central Trade Unions on determination of collective bargaining agent in steel industry through secret ballot of steel workers;

(b) if yes, when will it be implemented;

(c) whether Government are re-organising the N.J.C.C.; and

(d) whether Government are considering immediate wage negotiations for steel workers and when will it take place?

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

(a) and (b). At the plenary meeting of the members of six Study Groups appointed in April, 1977 to study various aspects of the working of the steel industry held on 30th November, 1977, it was, *inter alia*, agreed that union recognition at the plant level should be accorded through secret ballot. It had, however, been pointed out that this matter would have to be processed further with the Ministry of Labour.

At the meeting held on April 12, 1978, between the Minister of Steel and Mines and a group of leaders of the Central Trade Union Organisations, it was generally agreed that elections in steel plants for determining the bargaining agent would be held by the end of June, 1978, subject to the date and modalities of elections being fixed later. In the next meeting held on May 5, 1978, the Union Leaders decided to discuss the various issues involved among themselves but no decisions have been reached so far.

Government intend to bring forward shortly new legislation covering all relevant aspects of industrial relations including the question of identification of a bargaining agent in any establishment/industry. The provisions of the proposed legislation will apply equally to the Steel Industry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A meeting of N.J.C.C. has been convened on the 28th July, 1978, when the question of wage revision for steel workers will also be discussed.

Strike by workers of National Textile Corporation in Bombay

721. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in 12 National Textile Corporation-run mills in Bombay observed a one-day strike on June 24, 1978 to demand regularisation of service, provident fund dues and "genuine" participation in management; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction to these demands?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Ministry of Industry, workers of the National Textile Corporation mills in Bombay observed one day strike on the 24th June, 1978 in connection with their demands for: (i) continuity of service for the purpose of payment of gratuity in seven Maharashtra Mills, which had gone into liquidation or were being wound up on the orders passed by the court, (ii) payment of arrears of Provident Fund for pre-nationalisation and post-takeover period; (iii) payment of arrears of dearness, food allowance, etc. The demands are under consideration by the Ministry of Industry.

दिल्ली के करोलबाग तथा जोरबाग टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन लाइनों की कमी तथा डाक्टरों का आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देना

722. श्री रामजी लाल सुबन :
श्री मनोहर लाल :
श्री श्यामसुन्दर दास :
श्री गोविन्द मुग्डा :
श्री भारत कार :
श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के करोलबाग एवं जोरबाग टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में टेलीफोन लाइनों की भारी कमी है;

(ख) क्या डाक्टर की सलाह पर डाक्टरों का आधार पर 6 मासिक लिए अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के आदेश पत्र, जो मंत्रालय के कानून के अन्तर्गत प्रारण हैं टेलीफोन लाइनों की कमी के आधार पर रद्द कर दिये जाते हैं;

(ग) वर्ष 1977 के दौरान तथा मई 1978 तक ऐसे कितने आदेश पत्र प्राप्त हुए और उनमें से कितने लोगों को कनेक्शन दिए गए, उनमें से कितने कनेक्शन संसद् सदस्यों तथा महानगर परिषद के पार्षदों की सिफारिश पर दिए गए तथा शेष को रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस दिशा में क्या उपचारी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद लुब्धक साय) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ । बीमारी के आधार पर अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांगों की उन एक्सचेंजों में अस्थायीकरण किया जाता है, जिनमें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की क्षमता नहीं है ।

(ग) प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है:—

1977 1978
(मई,
78
तक)

1. अस्थायी कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या	2107	930
2. दिए गए अस्थायी कनेक्शनों की संख्या	1272	507

अस्थायी कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन पत्र पाटियों से सीधे प्राप्त होते हैं। कुछ मामलों में संसद सदस्यों/महानगर पार्षदों, म्युनिसिपल काउंसिलरों और टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों से भी सिफारिशें प्राप्त होती हैं। इस प्रकार कनेक्शनों की मंजूरी हर मामले में उनके गुणावयुक्तों के आधार पर दी जाती है। अलग-अलग मामलों को अस्वीकृत करने का मुख्य कारण क्षमता का उपलब्ध न होना है।

(घ) अतिरिक्त टेलीफोनों की मंजूरी देने की दृष्टि से वर्ष 1978-79 की शेष अवधि में 10400 टेलीफोन देने का प्रस्ताव है।

सिरिमाचो-शास्त्री समझौता

723. श्री राजेशी बाबू सुबन : क्या बिहार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री लंका में सिरिमाचो-शास्त्री समझौते पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो श्रीलंका में भारत मूलक लोगों के शोषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

बिहार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतरोत्र कुन्दू): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Discussions with Shah of Iran

724. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister visited Iran soon after the Parliament Session; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such an immediate visit and the urgent matters discussed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. I made a brief official visit to Tehran from 27th to 28th May 1978, at the invitation of the Iranian Government. The visit was part of the continuing process of exchange of views. The discussions covered matters of bilateral interest, and regional and international importance. There was broad agreement between the two sides. The visit reinforced the mutual desire to strengthen our relations and to continue such exchanges of views between our Government.

Strike by Doctors

725. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of doctors, Municipal, DGHS submitted memorandum to Government regarding their grievances;

(b) whether some doctors have also gone on strike during the month of June; 1978; and

(c) If so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes. The Government have received a few representations from some Associations of medical officers of Central Health Service regarding their service matters.

(b) No doctor belonging to Central Health Service went on strike during June, 1978. However, certain doctors of Municipal Corporation of Delhi went on strike from 16th June to 29th June, 1978.

(c) The strike of the doctors of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was called off as a result of an agreement reached between Municipal Corporation of Delhi Authorities and Municipal Corporation Doctors' Association.

Overstaying of Haj Pilgrims

726. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Haj Pilgrims who go to Saudi Arabia overstay there;

(b) whether any complaints have also been received by the Government of India regarding their overstay without valid papers; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the Indian Haj Pilgrims who are still there?

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

(b) No formal complaints have been received.

(c) Under an amnesty declared by the Saudi Arabian authorities, some

overstayees are in the process of having their stay regularised and are being issued Indian passports in lieu of their pilgrim passes, after due scrutiny.

होम्योपैथिक डाक्टरों को भत्ता

727. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन होम्योपैथिक डाक्टरों को जो सरकारी सेवा में हैं, वेतन के अभाव में भत्ता देने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या मुख्य कारण हैं ?

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

(क) और (ख). जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में कार्य कर रहे होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सकों (650—1200 रुपये) को पहली जनवरी, 1973 से प्रेक्टिस बन्दी भत्ता (एन०पी०ए०) स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है जिसकी दरें इस प्रकार हैं:—

1 से 8 चरण	150 रुपये प्रति मास
9 से 13 चरण	200 रुपये प्रति मास
14 से 16 चरण	250 रुपये प्रति मास

इसके प्रतिरिक्त स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में सहायक सलाहकार (होम्योपैथी) को 29 जून, 1978 से प्रेक्टिस बन्दी भत्ता स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है जिसकी दरें नीचे दी गई हैं:—

1 से 3 चरण	250 रुपये प्रति मास
4 से 6 चरण	300 रुपये प्रति मास
7 से 9 चरण	350 रुपये प्रति मास
10 से 11 चरण	400 रुपये प्रति मास

दिल्ली में दिये गये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

728. श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 दिल्ली में कुल 'किजने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये तथा जनता की सुविधा के लिए भविष्य में नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के बारे में सरकार के कार्यक्रमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में कुल कितने अस्थाई टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये तथा कितने प्रादेशकों को अभी तक अस्थाई टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये गये हैं और जिस के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) स्थाई और अस्थाई टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के बारे में जो अभी तक नहीं दिखे गये, सरकार की नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संभार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरहूरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) दिल्ली में निम्नलिखित वर्षों में दिये गए (सकल) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या :—

1976-77	20965
1977-78	12222

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के अस्थायी कार्यक्रम के ब्यौरे विवरण I में दिये गये हैं।

(ख) निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान दिए गए अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की कुल संख्या :—

1976-77	1727
1977-78	1739

उन आवेदकों की संख्या, जिन्हें निम्नलिखित वर्षों के दौरान अभी तक अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं :—

1976-77	886
1977-78	914

ये अस्थायी कनेक्शन एक्सचेंज क्षमता की कमी या अग्रामाणिक अजिजों के कारण नहीं दिये गये।

(ग) स्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए अजिजों श्रेणीवार जैसे कि ओ०वाई० टी० नैर-ओ० वाई० टी०, सामान्य, नैर-ओ०वाई०टी० विशेष आदि में दर्ज की जाती हैं। इन श्रेणियों में से प्रत्येक श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत एक प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की जाती है। प्रतीक्षा सूची में आवेदक की स्थिति के अनुसार जब भी व्यवहार्य होता है विभाग द्वारा समय-समय पर बनाये गए नियमों के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं। इस बात के लिए विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि मौजूदा सभी आवेदकों को यथाशीघ्र टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जाय। नये एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं और मौजूदा एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार किया जा रहा है। ध्याना है कि अगले 3 से 4 वर्षों में इस बारे में स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हो जाएगा।

विवरण—I

(क)

4वें 1978-79 के दौरान टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का अस्थाई कार्यक्रम

एक्सचेंज का नाम	वर्ष 1978-79 की शेष अर्धवर्ष के दौरान दिये जाने वाले संभावित नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या
शाहदरा पूर्वी	400
शाहदरा	500
कनाट प्लेस	800
खोरबाग	2200
हीजबास	2000
शोबला	1400
कनपथ	200
राजपथ	500
सचिवालय	100
करौलबाग	500
राक्षी गार्डन	350
बाणक्यपुरी	350
नेहरू प्लेस	600
ईदगाह-II	500
योग :	10,400

(ख) अगस्त, 1978 से जून, 1978 तक दिये गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की अनुमानित संख्या 5000

High Birth Rate

729. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:
SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN:

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

(a) what steps Government have taken since March 1977 or propose to take now to stop the existing high rate of child birth in the country leading to population explosion; and

(b) why the entire Family Welfare Department has been put out of gear with the result the population is multiplying posing serious threats to the nation in the years to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Family Welfare Programme is now being pursued as an integral part of a comprehensive policy covering education health, maternal and child care, women's rights and nutrition. It is the policy of the Government that no compulsion or coercion will be allowed to vitiate the programme. Intensive educational and motivational drives have been launched and particular attention is being given to the improvement of maternal and child health services particularly in the rural areas. Arrangements for free and easy availability of advice and services for contraception have been made in all parts of the country. Improvement of maternity service facilities in the rural areas is receiving particular attention under the Dais Training Scheme.

Due to the serious set back received by the programme due to happenings during the period of emergency and also the performance achieved during the initial years of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the original target of bringing down the birth rate to 30 per thousand by 1978-79 has been deferred to the year 1982-83. In order to achieve this objective by 1982-83, an operational

programme of 25 million voluntary sterilisations, 5 million IUD insertions and enrolment of an annual average of 5 million contraception users has been worked out for the next five years. The State Governments and other concerned agencies have been requested to ensure the achievement of performance levels which have been indicated for different methods of contraception and for various components of the Maternal and Child Health.

In addition to the revitalisation of the field machinery available for the implementation of the programme in the States, the involvement of voluntary organisations and institutions in the organised labour sector is being increasingly assured through a co-ordinated programme.

The Government are sparing no efforts to revitalise the programme.

Manufacturing of Ayurvedic Medicines from Herbs

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

(a) whether the herbs produced in hills are taken away to plains to manufacture Ayurvedic medicines;

(b) if so, why could not the Ayurvedic medicines Laboratories be located in hills; and

(c) are there any disincentives to industrialists which found them to establish such factories in plains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Medicine herbs grow both in hills and plains. As most of the manufacturing units are located in the plains, large quantities of herbs collected from the hills find their way to these units.

(b) Ayurvedic pharmacies are located both in hills and in plains. However, as the facilities required for setting up a manufacturing unit are easily available in the plains, most of these

pharmacies are located in the plains. The Central Government have registered a Company known as the Indian Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited to manage a Central Pharmacy for Indian medicines at Rani-khet. The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has established a research unit at Tarikhet in Uttar Pradesh to deal with drug research.

(c) No.

Number of Telephone Connections and Applications Pending

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

(a) the total number of telephone connections working in the country at present;

(b) the total number of applications pending as on 30th June, 1978, State-wise;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to provide telephone connections to all the applicants within one year;

(d) the dates and Registration Nos. upto which Telephone connections have been provided in Delhi Telephone District, Exchange-wise as on 30-6-78; and

(e) the number of telephone connections to be provided in Delhi Telephone District, Exchange-wise, during the remaining part of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The total number of working connections (Direct Exchange Lines) as on 31-5-78-1735149.

(b) The total No. of applications pending as on 31-5-78 is 202694. State-wise break up of pending waiting list is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2428/78]. Information as on 30th June, 1978 is not yet available.

(c) It is not possible to give connections to all the waiting applicants within one year. Efforts are being made and it is hoped to provide telephone connections to a majority of the existing telephone applicants by the end of 1980-81. It will, however, not be possible to do so in some of the larger towns and metropolitan cities. It is hoped that telephone connections will be provided in such cases also by end of 1983.

(d) The information is given in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2428/78].

(e) Information is given in Statement-III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2428/78].

All India Working Class Consumers Price Index

732. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of all India Working Class Consumers' Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100) for the period from 1st April, 1977 to

30th June, 1978, month-wise as also twelve monthly averages thereof for the above period month-wise;

(b) whether 1960 Price Index is proposed to be converted to 1971 Price Index; if so, whether Workers' representatives have been consulted on this question; if so, their reaction; and;

(c) the difference between old Index and new Index and the formula for conversion from 1960 Index to 1971 Index?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A statement giving the information for the months of April, 1977 to May '78 is attached. Information for the month of June 1978 is not yet available.

(b) and (c). These matters would be considered in the light of the Report of the Committee on Consumer Price Index Numbers, (Rath Committee).

Statement

All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers (General) For Industrial Workers and Twelve monthly moving averages on base 1960=100.

Month	Monthly Index Numbers		12 Monthly Moving Average	
	1977	1978	1977	1978
January . . . . .	..	325	..	322.58
February . . . . .	..	320	..	323.42
March . . . . .	..	321	..	324.17
April	313	322	303.00	324.92
May	318	323	305.33	325.33
June	320	..	307.75	..
July	325	..	310.08	..
August	327	..	312.50	..
September	331	..	314.92	..
October	330	..	317.08	..
November	330	..	319.08	..
December	330	..	321.08	..

Technicians in Delhi Telephone

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

(a) the total sanctioned strength of technicians in Delhi Telephone District and the number of technicians actually working. Exchange-wise and also number of vacant posts; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to augment the strength of technicians in Delhi keeping in view the vast development of telephone system in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI): (a) (i) Total sanctioned
strength of technicians in Delhi Tele-
phone District —1542

(ii) Number of Technicians actually
working —1490

Exchange-wise position is indicated
in the statement laid on the Table of
the House. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-2429/78].

(b) Steps are afoot for augmenta-
tion of strength in terms of existing
norms and instructions. The present
position is as below:—

(i) Under recruitment during 1978
—91.

(ii) Candidates under training—166.

(iii) Candidates awaiting training—
53.

**Publication of Telephone Directories
in Hindi**

734. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates when various (Hindi
and English) Telephone Directories
were brought out;

(b) the time by which the next
issue of them would be brought out
and the dates upto which they would
be corrected; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to
be taken to publish Telephone Direc-
tories every year in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI): (a) and (b). Details of
publication of Telephone Directories
in Telephone Districts are given in
Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the
House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2430/78]. In addition there are 146
Divisions in various Telecom. Circles
which are bringing out directories
once every year.

(c) The major handicap in timely
publication of Telephone Directories is
the limited number of printing presses
in the country capable of undertaking
work of this nature within such tight
time schedules. General shortage of
suitable type of paper in time is also
affecting the scheduled date of publica-
tion. Measures are being taken to
ensure timely publication to the extent
possible.

Foreign Minister's Visit to China

735. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI
QURESHI:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is visiting Peking
on an official invitation sometime
during this calendar year;

(b) if so, approximately when and
for how long;

(c) whether the topics/subjects for
discussions in Peking have been fixed
and prepared; and

(d) broad details of steps/asures/
events towards normalisation of
friendly Sino-Indian relations during
the first six months of the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS:

(SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The Minister for External Affairs has accepted in principle the invitation to visit China extended to him by the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. While the precise timing and objective of the visit will depend on the mutual convenience of the two governments, it is hoped that the visit will take place during the coming months. The visit would be part of the process of normalisation and improvement of relations. Necessary preparations will be made nearer the visit.

(d) During the first six months of 1978, the ongoing process of mutually beneficial exchanges was extended to the visit of an Indian Journalists delegation to China, the visit to the spring 1978 Canton Fair of representatives of Indian trading houses and continuing functional exchanges in agriculture and medicine. The Chinese side responded by sending a goodwill delegation of the CPAFFC led by Yang Ping-nan to India in March 1978; by the visit to India of a delegation of Chinese import-export corporations in February 1978; and Chinese participation in cultural events in India.

Increased incidence of Malaria

736. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of malaria is rapidly growing in the country during recent months;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for such increase of growth; and

(d) effective, prompt, remedial steps being taken by Government to check and prevent such increased incidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a): Yes, in some parts of the country.

(b) A statement containing state-wise figures of malaria incidence in the country for 1976, 1977 and 1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2431/78.]

(c) The reasons for such increase are as follows:—

(i) Resistance to D.D.T. and BHC in some parts of the country.

(ii) Emergence of resistance to chloroquine by malaria parasites in some districts of Eastern part of the country.

(iii) Inadequate supply of appropriate type of insecticides to units in time due to shortage of funds and non-availability of insecticides indigenously.

(iv) Reluctance of villagers to get their houses sprayed with insecticides.

(d) The Government of India have sanctioned a Modified Plan of operations which is being implemented with effect from 1-4-1977. The salient features of the Modified Plan are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1/78] In addition the Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) Panchayats and School teachers have been involved for distribution of anti-malaria drugs to fever cases.

(ii) Help of Biology students of Government Medical Colleges has been sought for examination of blood smears.

(iii) Intensive health education has been undertaken through wide publicity. This publicity is done by Radio & T. V. Programmes, exhibiting Cinema slides, distributing

folders hand bills and printing anti-malaria messages on post cards and Inland letters.

(iv) In collaboration with W.H.O. a P. falciparum containment programme in North Eastern States has been launched since 30-9-1977. This programme is not being extended to 37 districts of 7 other States.

(v) Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and operational research in malaria.

(vi) About two lakhs Drug Distribution Centres and fever treatments Depots have been set up in the country.

Issue of Special Commemorative Stamps in the year 1979

737. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of special commemorative stamps to be issued in the year 1979 is finalised;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) if not, when and how are the said lists discussed and finalised; and

(d) whether any criteria exist for determining and selecting the names and events for such commemorative stamps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No Sir. The list of stamps accepted for issue so far as enclosed Statement 1).

(c) The commemorative and special stamps are decided on the recommendations of the Philatelic Advisory Committee which meets quarterly.

(d) Guidelines for issue of commemorative/special stamps are enclosed (Statement 2).

Statement

Tentative List of issue of Commemorative/Special Stamps in 1979.

Sl. No.	Particulars of stamps	No. of stamps
1.	Flyding & Gling in India	1
2.	Punjab Regiment	1
3.	Centenary of Post Cards.	1
4.	XIII International Commission on Larg Dams	1
5.	International Year of the Child	2

Special Stamps

Two or three of the following series :

1	Indian Tribals	4
2.	Indian Brides	4
3.	Indian Festivals	4
4.	Indian Flowering Trees	4

Statement

Guidelines for the issue of commemorative/Special Postake Stamps.

1. Proposals should be taken up well in advance, say about a year before the proposed date of issue, to enable proper examination, designing, approval, announcement, printing and supply of stamps as part of a planned programme.

2. A commemorative stamp should not be issued honouring a living personality.

3. The personalities on whom commemorative stamps are issued should be of national or international importance and the occasion should be ordinarily birth centenary or 10th|25th|50th|100th death anniversary. Commemorative stamps may be issued on the first death anniversary of the personality only in very exceptional cases.

4. No stamp should ordinarily be issued commemorating an institution unless the occasion is its centenary.

5. Events of very important national or international character should only be considered for issue of stamps, occasions of lesser importance should be commemorated by providing special cancellations.

6. Commemorative/special stamps issued in a year should be about 40 and of these stamps on eminent personalities should be about 10.

7. These are guidelines for the general guidance of the Philatelic Advisory Committee for the examination of proposals and do not fetter the discretion of the Committee in making their recommendations in exceptional cases.

Strikes and Lock-Outs

738. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether in recent months labour unrest all over the country has increased; and

(b) if so, State-wise break-up of strikes, lock-outs and other labour troubles during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b): No, Sir. There is a growing climate of cooperation but statistics for the last three months are not yet available. Reports are awaited from a number of States.

होम्योपैथिक डिप्लोमा के छात्रावर पर रजिस्ट्रेशन

739. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य सरकारों ने होम्योपैथिक डिप्लोमा और अनुभव के आधार पर रजिस्ट्रेशन करना बन्द कर दिया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इसे पुनः कब तक खोला जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयबन्दी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार को ऐसी किसी भी राज्य सरकार/राज्य बोर्ड की जानकारी नहीं है जिसने होम्योपैथी के उन चिकित्सकों का जो होम्योपैथी में मान्यता प्राप्त डिप्लोमा रखते हैं, रजिस्ट्रेशन बन्द कर दिया हो । राज्यों में होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973, के लागू हो जाने के बाद राज्य बोर्डों के लिए होम्योपैथी के केवल उन चिकित्सकों का रजिस्ट्रेशन करना आवश्यक है जो मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हताएं रखते हैं । इन अर्हताओं में होम्योपैथिक केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 की दूसरी और तीसरी अनुसूची में दी गई अर्हताएं भी शामिल हैं क्योंकि केवल ऐसे चिकित्सक ही राज्य में होम्योपैथी का चिकित्सा कार्य करने के हकदार हैं जो इन शर्तों को पूरा करते हैं । तथापि, ये प्रतिबन्ध उन चिकित्सकों पर लागू नहीं होते हैं जिन्होंने होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 के लागू होने से पूर्व राज्य रजिस्ट्रारों में अपने नाम पहले से ही दर्ज करा लिए हैं । अतः इन कानूनी अपेक्षाओं को समाप्त करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scheme for Extracting Minerals from Sea Bed

740. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating any scheme to extract minerals such as zinc from the sea-bed; and

(b) if so, the allocations made for the purpose and the quantity of minerals which are likely to be extracted indicating the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पन्त अस्पताल, दिल्ली में धाग

741. श्री हवाराज शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई 15, 1978 को पन्त अस्पताल, दिल्ली के धापरेशन थियेटर में धाग लगाने के क्या कारण थे,

(ख) इस बारे में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ?

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

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पन्त अस्पताल दिल्ली के धापरेशन थियेटर में धाग लगाने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए एक जांच बोर्ड का गठन किया है ।

(ग) प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों के अनुसार लगभग 70,000.00 रुपये तक की हानि हुई है ।

Enquiry against India Red Cross Society

742. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Shri Subimal Dutt, who was appointed by Government to inquire into the allegations regarding Red Cross relief operations has refused to undertake the work;

(b) if so, the reasons for refusing the work;

(c) whether any alternative arrangements have since been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and what progress has so far been made in this inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE, (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Shri Subimal Dutt at the request of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society undertook an enquiry in December, 1977 into certain allegations relating to Red Cross Relief Operations. During the progress of enquiry, he felt that as his name has been dragged in to a controversy he would not like to continue with the enquiry. He therefore, withdrew from the enquiry with effect from 10th February, 1978.

(c) and (d). The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society resolved that Shri M. G. Pimpurkar, the Central Vigilance Commissioner, be re-

requested to conduct, the enquiry in his place. A sub-Committee appointed by the Managing Body has formulated the terms of reference of the proposed enquiry.

Visits by Ex-Health and Family Welfare Minister

743. SHRIMATI MOHSINA
KIDWAI;

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH;

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

(a) the total number of visits made by the Ex-Minister of Health and Family Welfare to Lucknow and other parts of Uttar Pradesh from the beginning of last financial year upto date;

(b) how many of these visits were official and how many private; and

(c) the amount paid as T.A., D.A. to the Minister and the staff accompanying him during official and private visits?

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

(a) No of visits to Lucknow ..	22
No. of visit to other parts of Uttar Pradesh	20
Total No. of visits	42

(b) Shri Raj Narain, former Minister of Health and Family Welfare, has not made any TA/DA claim so far. As such, information regarding official and private visits are not available.

(c) A sum of Rs. 6920/- has been paid so far for air journeys on the tours of the former Minister which were certified as 'Official' by his personal staff.

A sum of Rs. 8248.05 has been paid so far on TA/DA claims of personal

staff who accompanied the former Minister on the above tours.

Medical Facilities in Remote Areas

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

(a) what steps are being taken by the Government to extend the medical facilities to the majority of our population who live in remote and cut off places; and

(b) is there any proposal under the consideration of Government to reserve a fixed quota and a number of scholarships in medical colleges for the rural students as a part of solution to the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Government of India have introduced a Scheme under which village population upto 1,000 will have a Community Health Worker to look after the preventive and promotive aspects of their health and also to attend to elementary curative needs involving minor ailments only. This scheme has been introduced in 741 selected Primary Health Centres from 2nd October, 1977. Three batches of the Community Health Workers have already been trained and the fourth batch is undergoing training.

The Government have also proposed to attach 3 Primary Health Centres to each Medical College of modern medicine in the country. It is proposed to provide one mobile clinic to each of these Primary Health Centres to provide expert medical care to the population in remote rural areas by the doctors and faculty members of these Medical Colleges. This would also enable these doctors, faculty members Medical Colleges. This would also themselves with the community health problems in order to be better equipped for solving such problems.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India at present. There is, however, a scheme for reservation of 50 per cent of post-graduate seats in central institutions for the M.B.B.S. doctors who have worked in rural areas for at least two years.

Placement of Officers in Durgapur Steel Plant

745. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a strong provincial feeling is very active in Durgapur Steel Plant regarding placement of officers as some officers belonging to the land of the soil are being dislodged by the management for making provision for the persons not belonging to the land of the soil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No such provincial feeling has come to the notice of the Government in the Durgapur Steel Plant.

(b) Does not arise.

Inadequate supply of Medicine in Delhi Hospitals

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the medicines supplied to Government hospitals in Delhi are inadequate and are not given in time;

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government to improve the timely supply of the same;

(c) whether a good percentage of supplied medicines instead of reach-

ing to the patients is sold in the open market by some corrupt staff; and

(d) if so, what active methods have been adopted by Government to stop permanently the alleged malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV). (a) and (b). Except for occasional shortage for limited periods in the case of some medicines which may be in general short supply in the market, there is no inadequacy of medicines in the Government hospitals in Delhi.

(c) and (d). The allegation is not correct. However, if and when any malpractices of this nature come to Government notice, suitable remedial action is taken after proper investigation.

Medical Fitness Certificates

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in the name of Medical Fitness Certificates, the selected Government employees are sometimes harassed and also forced to late joining as only one Hospital in Delhi being authorised for medical check up which is always crowded; and

(b) is it not possible to extend this authorisation to other Government hospitals and also to the private doctors for the less responsible non-Technical posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Under the existing arrangements, for medical examination of Central Government Gazetted employees in Delhi, there are two Boards in existence— one in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospi-

tal and another in Saffdarjung Hospital. For non-gazetted employees other than group 'D' posts there is a standing Medical Board in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. In respect of group 'D' posts, the Authorized Medical Attendants or Medical Officers of the nearest hospital or dispensary possessing the prescribed qualifications can conduct medical examination. All requests for medical examinations are duly registered by the Medical Examination Authorities and candidates are given dates accordingly. No specific case of harassment to candidate has come to notice of Government in this regard.

(b) It is possible to extend the authorisation to other Government Hospitals, in case of non-gazetted employees, if found necessary. But its extension to private doctors is not favoured.

Tri Junction of Sea Boundary Agreement

748. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI AMARSINH V.
RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government approved the tri-junction of sea boundary agreement recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. India, Indonesia and Thailand have signed an agreement on 22-6-1978 for the determination of the tri-junction of their sea-bed boundaries in the Andaman Sea.

(b) Since the Agreement is subject to ratification, details cannot be disclosed at this stage.

Opening of Independent Post Offices in Villages

749. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9129 on the 4th May, 1978 and state:

(a) whether any phased programme has now been drawn to open independent Post Offices in about fifteen thousand Gram Panchayat villages in Maharashtra which are still not covered after a long period of thirty years of Independence;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons thereof and the efforts made specially during the period of last three months to remove the said reasons; and

(c) the prescribed norms for opening an independent Post Office in a particular Gram Panchayat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Post offices are opened in the rural areas, including Gram Panchayat villages, on fulfilment of certain prescribed norms as given in the enclosed statement.

It is proposed to provide post offices in such Gram Panchayat villages as will fulfil the prescribed norms, in a phased manner, subject to availability of funds.

(c) At present, there are no separate norms for opening Post Offices in Gram Panchayat villages.

Statement

NORMS FOR OPENING OF POST OFFICES IN RURAL AREAS.

FOR RURAL AREAS

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into the following eight categories:—

(i) Remunerative or self-supporting.

(ii) To be opened on payment of N.R.C.

(iii) To be opened in villages with a population of 2,000 or more.

(iv) To be opened for a compact group of villages with a population of less than 2,000 or more.

(v) To be opened for a village or a compact group of villages with a population of less than 2,000.

(vi) To be opened at villages which are headquarters of community projects, or whether there are schools run by District Boards, Local Boards or Schools run by private parties with the aid of State Governments or where there are Block Headquarters.

(vii) To be opened at villages which are the headquarters of administrative units like Tehsils, Talukas, Thanas etc.

(viii) To be opened in areas which are scheduled as very backward from the point of view of postal development.

2. The above categories are desired in the then Ministry of Transport and Communications letter No. 1-16/56-Pg. dated 18th February 1959. There are certain conditions which have to be fulfilled by all proposals in all categories before a post office can be opened. There are certain additional conditions which have to be fulfilled by certain categories in addition to the general conditions. The two categories of condition, are discussed below:—

(A) Conditions Applicable to all Proposals:

(i) No post office can be opened within a distance of 3.2 Kms. (2 miles) if the proposal falls under any of the categories (i), (ii), (vi),

(vii) or (viii).

(ii) No post office can be opened with 4.8 Kms. or 3 miles of an exist-

ing post office if the proposal falls in categories (iii), or (iv) or (v).

NOTES The distance condition can be relaxed by the Director-General in special cases, for example, if there is a natural barrier as unbridged river or hill or forest intervening between the proposed post office and the nearest existing post office.

(iii) Except in case or proposals under category (ii) no proposal for opening of a post office can be sanctioned unless the anticipated revenue or minimum guaranteed income of the proposed post office is at least 25 per cent of its anticipated cost.

NOTE (i) The minimum guaranteed income is not required for post offices proposed to be opened for Defence requirements in border areas.

Note (ii) The minimum guaranteed in very backward area is 15 per cent of the estimated cost of the proposed post office.

Note (iii) The minimum guaranteed income required in hilly areas (regardless for the category) is 10 per cent of the anticipated cost.

(iv) Except in the case of proposals to be opened in N.R.C. the opening of a new post office should not result in the parent office working at loss beyond the permissible limit of Rs. 500/-.

(B) Special conditions Applicable to various categories:

(a) **Category (i) : Remunerative or self supporting:**

(i) The anticipated income should be more than or equal to the anticipated cost.

(ii) The parent office should also be self-supporting.

(b) **Category (ii) :**

Post Offices on NRC are classified as in 'General Interest' or in 'Limited Interest' as defined below:

(i) A post office is in "General Interest" when it is justified under the prescribed standards of distance and population even if not justified according to financial standards.

(ii) A post office is in 'Limited Interest' when it is established to meet specific requirements of Governments, individuals, commercial interest or in places where opening of post offices is not justified under the prescribed standards.

The case of an office opened in "General Interest" the NRC recoverable will be an amount over and above the permissible limit of loss prescribed for the category under which the said office would have been opened otherwise.

As regards an office opened in 'Limited Interest', the amount of NRC will be amount equal to the entire anticipated loss of the proposed office subject to the condition that this amount will not exceed the total cost of the proposed post office.

Note: If the parent office of the proposed post office was opened on NRC, the proposed post office or any other office in account jurisdiction of such parent office can not be opened on NRC.

(c) *Category (iii)* : to be opened in villages with a population of 2,000 or more:

The loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum.

(d) *Category (iv)* : To be opened for a compact group of villages with a population of 2,000 or more:

(i) Villages to be grouped for purposes of proposals under this category should be within a radius of 2 miles (3.2 Kms.) from the proposed post office.

(ii) The loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum.

(e) *Category (v)* : To be opened for a villages with a population of less than 2,000:

(i) Post Offices can be opened in this category at the discretion of the Head of the Circle if due to spare population and location of villages at long distances, it is not possible to form a group of villages with a population of 2,000 within a radius of 2 miles (3.2 Kms.).

(ii) The loss should not exceed Rs. 500/- per annum.

(f) *Category (vi)* : To be opened at villages which are the Headquarters of administrative units like Tehsils, Talukas, Thanas etc.

(i) The loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum.

(g) *Category (vii)* : To be opened at villages which are headquarters of community projects or where there are schools run by District Boards, Local Boards or Schools run by private parties with the aid of State Governments or where there are Block Headquarters.

(i) If the population to be served by the post office within a radius of 2 miles is 2000 or more, the loss should not exceed Rs. 750/- per annum.

(ii) If the population to be served within a radius of 2 miles is less than 200 the loss should not exceed Rs. 500/- per annum.

(h) *Category (viii)* : To be opened in areas which are scheduled as very backward from the point of view of postal development.

The permissible limit of loss is Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 2500/- per annum under the powers of the Heads of the Circle and the Director General respectively provided the nearest post office is at a distance of at least 3.2 Kms. (2 miles.).

Note: Since the loss of parent office has been fixed at the maximum of Rs. 500/- per annum and loss of the proposed post office at a maximum of 3000/- p.a a post office in this category can be opened if the combined

total loss of the proposed post office and the parent office does not exceed Rs. 3000/- regardless of the component of the loss of the parent office being less or more than Rs. 500/- per annum

FOR URBAN AREAS:

There are no conditions except that the proposed post office should be self supporting and have minimum work-load of 5 hrs. per day.

Increase in interest rate on deposits

750. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 7803 on the 20th April, 1978 regarding increase in interest rate on deposits and state:

(a) whether Government have since come to any conclusion regarding the recommendations of the Board of Provident Funds for the increase of rate of interest on the deposits and other charges relating to the grants of loan etc. to the subscribers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). Government have sanctioned the payment of interest for the year 1978-79 to the subscribers of the Employees Provident Fund at the rate of 8 per cent per annum provisionally. The proposal to liberalise the grant of advances to subscriber members is still under examination.

Setting up of Special Court for Provident Funds Cases

751. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up special courts to deal with the cases relating to the provident funds; and

(b) if so, specific steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund have recommended that special courts may be set up, particularly in areas where the number of cases is very large. Information is being obtained by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner on the number of cases in each district. A decision will be taken on receipt of the necessary information.

Shrimavo-Shastri Agreement

752. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shrimavo-Shastri Agreement of 1964, has worked to the satisfaction of Government;

(b) how many persons of Indian origin have so far been given Sri Lanka nationality till date;

(c) how many persons of Indian origin have so far been repatriated;

(d) whether Government proposes to review the agreement; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 1,29,722 persons of Indian origin (excluding their natural increase) have been granted Sri Lanka citizen-

ship under the Agreement up to 31-5-1978.

(c) 2,26,827 persons of Indian origin (excluding their natural increase) have been repatriated to India under the Agreement up to 31-5-1978.

(d) and (e). No, Sir, but the two Governments have decided to appoint a high level Committee of officials to review the implementation of the Agreement.

**Statement of Chinese Vice Premier
Re: Kashmir**

753. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

SHRI MRITYUNJAY
PERSAD:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to statement of Chinese Vice Premier in Karachi and published in Hindustan Times of 21-8-78 'China reiterates Kashmir stand'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) China has in the past made similar expressions of its stand. On this occasion, the Chinese Ambassador was told that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. It had acceded to India long ago and there could be no question of self-determination for a part of our country.

Telecommunication Facilities in Backward Areas

754. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently extended some telecommunication facilities in the 'backward' areas; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of districts declared backward under this programme in the State of Orissa?

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

(b) Nine complete districts and one district in part have been declared as backward in Orissa State for programme.

Seminar on Communicable Diseases

755. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the seminar held in Bangalore recently on communicable diseases;

(b) if so, the major recommendations of this seminar; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, the fourteenth Interstate Plague Surveillance Control Meeting which, besides plague control measures, considered control of some other communicable diseases also was held at Bangalore from the 29th to the 31st May, 1978.

(b) A statement containing the recommendations made by the Committee is attached.

(c) Some of the recommendations have been implemented and the others are under consideration.

Statement

1. State Governments should take up/intensify active surveillance of wild rodents in areas of sylvatic plague foci in addition to the current anti-plague activities. They should reassess and work out their requirements of personnel for carrying out these activities.

2. Government of India may request the concerned State Governments for timely sanctioning of plague control units in the states and procurement of chemicals, equipment etc.

3. One Mobile Plague Surveillance Unit be established at N.I.C.D., Delhi to carry out active surveillance of plague in the sylvatic plague foci in Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

4. Field workers engaged in collection of rodents should be provided with protective kits as a safety precaution against snakes and scorpion bites.

5. The number of training courses in plague surveillance/control methods for para medical health staff at the Plague Surveillance Unit, NICD, Bangalore should be increased to meet the immediate needs of the States.

6. N.I.C.D. should organise at P.S.U., Bangalore, a two weeks' training course for PHC medical officers covering, in addition to plague, selected communicable diseases of regional importance. This training course on trial basis be organised as early as possible.

7. Routinely, only aluminium phosphide should be used as rodenticide and not cyanogas.

N.I.C.D., Delhi should maintain emergency stock of cyanogas in addition to plague vaccine for supply to the States.

8. Rodent sera should be screened for other rodent borne diseases in addition to plague.

9. Facilities for plague surveillance work should be augmented at NICD, Delhi, P.S.U., Bangalore and

Haffkine Institute, Bombay. Cross-checking of samples between these laboratories should be done as a matter of routine and N.I.C.D., Delhi may be coordinated.

10. The Central Plague Laboratory at N.I.C.D., Delhi should be strengthened to make it a National Plague Reference Centre. Assistance from W.H.O. should be procured for training of the staff and provision of supplies and equipment.

11. Plague Control/Surveillance work at all the ports of entry (sea ports & airports) should be strengthened.

Arrangements to be made with the nearest state bacteriological institute for examination of rodents and fleas. Rodent sera can be airlifted to N.I.C.D. Delhi for detection of plague antibodies.

Laboratory facilities for forecasting rodent borne disease outbreaks should be established at important ports and airports.

12. The Centre and the States may consider appointment of standing committee of experts to whom development projects in virgin areas likely to result in ecological disturbances and consequent health hazards can be referred.

13. A meeting of experts may be called jointly by N.I.C.D. and I.C.M.R. to delineate areas of research on plague, both short term and long term research projects may be worked out.

14. Health personnel engaged in plague work should avoid creating scare in the mind of public about plague. They should project all rodent borne diseases with stress on plague.

15. Plague should continue to be a notifiable disease in India.

Pakistan's Participation in Non-Aligned Nations Meeting

756. **SRI L. L. KAPOOR:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made it obligatory on

the part of Pakistan Government to quit CENTO to enable it to participate in the ensuing meeting of non-aligned nations to be held at Belgrade from July 22, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). To become a member or observer of the Non-aligned Movement, a country has to satisfy five criteria. One of these criteria is that the country should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of Great Power conflicts. Consequently, if Pakistan wishes to participate as a member or an observer in the Belgrade meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned Countries from 25th to 29th July, 1978, it would have to leave CENTO which is a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of Great Power conflicts.

Restoration of ESI Allowance to Doctors

757. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have restored the Employees' State Insurance allowance to the doctors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that the ESI Allowance of Rs. 100/- per month is already being paid to ESI Medical Officers in all the States, other than Medical Officers appointed under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Delhi on or after 20th May, 1974 who

were recruited directly on ad-hoc basis by the Corporation. The Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at its meeting held on 19th June, 1978 has recommended restoration of payment of ESI Allowance to be excluded category of medical officers in Delhi.

Improvement in working of Hospitals in Delhi

758. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no improvement has been made in the Government hospitals in Delhi, particularly in the Emergency Wards in spite of the assurance given by Government;

(b) the steps taken to improve the conditions of the local hospitals in Delhi during the last 6 months;

(c) whether there is a lot of congestion and shortage of beds in the hospitals; and

(d) if so, how many new beds are to be provided in the next 2 years and how many new hospitals and dispensaries are to be opened during that period in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No. Some improvements, the details of which are given in the statement attached, have been made in the Emergency and Casualty Wards of the three major Hospitals, in Delhi. A Hospital Review Committee has also been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. M.M.S. Siddhu, M.P. to undertake a comprehensive review of the working of Central Government Hospitals and the Hospital side of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, with a view to identifying areas of inadequacy and make recommendations regarding the short-term and

long-term measures required for effecting improvement in the existing facilities. The terms of reference of the Committee include a review of casualty services and public relations.

(c) and (d). It is correct that there is congestion in and shortage of beds in the Delhi Hospitals. To improve the position in this regard, it has been decided to set up a 500 bedded hospital at Harinagar in Delhi. The proposal for setting up another 500 bedded hospital as a part of the Medical College-cum-Hospital complex in Shahdara, Delhi, is also in an advanced stage of consideration. There is also a proposal to establish seven 100 bedded hospitals in the rural areas of Delhi during Sixth Plan period. Besides this—

(i) An additional block of 300 block of 300 beds is under construc-

tion in the Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital.

(ii) A 225 bedded ward is also under construction in the Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital, for the Guru Nanak Eye Centre.

(iii) 50 beds are to be provided in the Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

(iv) 20 beds are to be provided in the Police Hospital.

(v) 40 Nursing Home beds will be added in the building of G. B. Pant Hospital.

(vi) 10 Homoeopathic dispensaries and 10 Allopathic dispensaries (5 per year) are to be opened.

(vii) A 248 bedded ward has been constructed in the Hospital for Mental Diseases, Shahdara.

Statement

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital	Safdarjang Hospital	Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narayan Hospital
1	2	3

(1) A new services Block has been constructed where X-Ray Deptt., Blood Bank, Medical Examination, Medical Board and C.S.S. Deptt. have been located.

(1) Since the new building for Accident & Emergency Services Block constructed in July, 1973 has been in occupation of the University College of Medical Sciences, it has not been possible to bring about any material improvement in this Deptt. A new small casualty block has been constructed with a provision of 8 observation beds.

(1) Senior doctors have been posted on duty in the Emergency Ward of the Hospital and surprise checks are conducted from time to time.

(2) A new Laundry & Incinerator Block building is coming up which is likely to be commissioned within this year.

(2) A proposal for provision of Air-conditioned and water coolers, for various Deptts. including, Emergency & Casualty, is in an advanced stage of consideration.

(2) A counter has been opened near the entrance gate of the Casualty where information about the patients admitted and treated in the casualty is kept.

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- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| (3) A new Operation Theatre Block will also be commissioned by the end of this year on the second floor of the C.S.D. Block. | (3) Administrative approval & Expenditure sanction for the construction of Nurses Hostel, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,48,45,000 has been issued. | (3) The relatives and friends of the patients are given information about the condition of the patients. |
| (4) Additional 2 floors over O.P.D. are nearing completion. | (4) To improve communication facilities in the various Depts. of the hospital, sanction for instillation of an additional 100-line PABX has been given. | (4) Senior Doctors incharge of the various units have been instructed to be available on call as and when an eventuality arises. |
| (5) In the Emergency Deptt. construction of an annexe, consisting of 15 beds and a doctor's rest room, has already been started. | (5) A Medico Social Worker has been asked to sit near the Casualty Deptt. to help the public. | (6) Volunteer Social Workers have been requested to be present near the Casualty Deptt. when they visit the hospital. |
| (6) 6 more beds for Paediatric emergency ward have been added. | | |
| (7) A Waiting Room for the attendants has been provided in the Emergency Deptt. | | |
| (8) Additional 8 posts of Medical Officers have been sanctioned for the Emergency Deptt. | | |
| (9) Departmental Canteen facilities round the clock have been provided for the relatives, attending on the patients in the Emergency Department. | | |
| (10) E.N.T., Eye, Dental and Orthopaedic Out-patient Deptt. has started functioning on all the six days, for facility of patients. | | |
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Capacity of Govt. Steel Mills and its Utilization

759. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

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

(a) the total capacity of all the steel mills owned by Government in the country;

(b) how much capacity is being utilized by each steel mill;

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to utilise the full capacity in the steel mills;

(d) whether Government propose to expand some of the steel mills in the near future;

(e) if yes, the details thereof and the amount to be spent on them; and

(f) what will be the impact of the expansion on production and employment?

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

(a) to (c). The following table gives information about the capacity of each of the public sector steel plants in terms of saleable steel, production and capacity utilisation in 1977-78 and the targets for 1978-79:—

('000 tonnes)

Plant	Rated capacity	1977-78		Targets for 1978-79	
		Production (%)	Capacity Utilisation	Production	Capacity Utilisation (%)
Bhilai	1965	1,930	98.2	1,935	98.5
Durgapur	1,239	864	69.7	1,000	80.7
Rourkela	1,225	1,178	96.2	1,170	95.5
Bokaro	1,355*	815	*	1,482	*
IISCO	800	506	63.3	600	75.0
A.S.P.	60	48.8	81.3	52.2	87.0

*The rated capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant at its first stage is 1.7 million tonnes of ingots and 1.355 million tonnes of saleable steel. It is presently being expanded to a capacity of 4.0 million ingot tonnes. Capacity utilisation has not been indicated as some of the units were under erection/erection in 1977-78 and some production will be available from some of the expansion units in 1978-79.

It will be noticed that Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants are already working at a highly satisfactory level of production. The capacity utilisation at Bokaro Steel Plant will go up steadily as expansion units are commissioned. A number of steps have also been taken to optimise utilisation of capacity of all the Steel Plants, e.g., continuous and concerted efforts to ensure adequate supplies of power and coking coal, provision of balancing facilities, programmes of modernisation/rehabilitation, introduction of technological improvements, better planning for preventive maintenance, etc.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants are already being expanded from their present capacities of 2.5 and 1.7 million ingot tonnes to 4.0 million ingot tonnes each, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,120 crores and Rs. 1,072 crores respectively. A proposal to increase further the capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.75 million tonnes at an estimated cost of Rs. 115 crores is under consideration. Its further expansion to 5.5 million tonnes is also envisaged.

Govt. have sanctioned the setting up of a plant at Rourkela to produce 37,500 tonnes of CRGO and 36,000 tonnes of CRNO Sheets per annum, to meet the requirements of electrical industry, at an estimated cost of Rs. 109.80 crores.

The first phase of Salem Steel Ltd. to produce 32,000 tonnes of Cold rolled stainless steel sheets/strips at

an estimated cost of Rs. 180.57 crores has been approved.

It has been decided to provide additional melting facilities at the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, to increase the existing capacity from 1,60,000 tonnes to 1,80,000 tonnes of ingots at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.46 crores.

(f) The capacity of production of saleable steel from the public sector main steel plants is expected to go up to 9.555 million tonnes by the end of 1982-83 as compared to the capacity of 6.584 million tonnes at the end of 1977-78.

The additional direct employment likely to be generated as a result of total investment envisaged for the Iron and Steel Sector during the Five Year Plan period, 1978-83, may be of the order of 38,000.

Cases of Gheraoes and Sabotage

760. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of sabotage, gheraoes and violence in the last 6 months in the industry in each State;

(b) the total loss of life and property in that period;

(c) what were the figures of each type of acts in the last 3 years;

(d) the reasons for the increase of such acts of violence in the industry;

(e) in how many cases persons have been arrested for making gheraos in the last 6 months; and

(f) whether Government have chalked out a scheme by which these violent acts may be avoided?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA). (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(f) Government is making efforts to improve the industrial climate in the country with the help of the Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and in the States. Wherever necessary Government is intervening in disputes in the Central Sphere with a view to promoting settlements.

प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा की उपलब्धियाँ

761. श्री उपसेना :

श्री सुबेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री माधव राव सिधिया :

श्री एस० जी० मुबश्विन :

श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्यन :

श्री धर्मबीर बसिष्ठ :

क्या विदेश मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस सदन को जून, 1978 में प्रधान मंत्री की हाल की बुसेत्स, लंदन और अमरीका की यात्रा की उपलब्धियों के बारे में अवगत कराया जायेगा ;

(ख) अपनी हाल की यात्रा के दौरान उन्होंने ईरान के शाह के साथ किन-किन विषयों पर वार्ता की; और

(ग) अफगानिस्तान में सैनिक क्रांति और वहाँ पर नई सरकार की स्थापना से भारत का पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सन्देश कुमार) : (क) प्रधान मंत्री ने जिन देशों की यात्रा उन के नेताओं के साथ उन्होंने प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मसलों और द्विपक्षीय हित के मामलों पर व्यापक विचार-विनिमय किया। विभिन्न देशों की उनकी यात्रा से इन देशों के साथ और अधिक समझबूझ और सहयोग का माध्यम सुदृढ़ हो है।

(ख) प्रधान मंत्री ने शाह ईरान के साथ द्विपक्षीय हित, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व और क्षेत्रीय महत्व के मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श किया।

(ग) अफगानिस्तान की घटनाएँ उस देश का आन्तरिक मामला है। अपनी ओर से भारत सभी पड़ोसियों के साथ सहयोग और विश्वास के संबंधों और उस क्षेत्र में शान्ति तथा और अधिक आर्थिक सहयोग करने की नीति का अनुसरण करता रहेगा।

कैंसर

762. श्री उपमन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में कैंसर रोग के उपचार के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह रोग उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी, उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी अंचलों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में तेजी के साथ फैल रहा है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त रोग के उपचार के लिये दूबानगर (देवरिया) में एक कैंसर संस्थान की स्थापना की जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्मोहि प्रसाद यादव) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अनेक अस्पतालों/संस्थाओं में कैंसर के इलाज की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। भारत सरकार ने एक कोर्वाट विरिधी यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए अनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय बाराणसी को 10.00 लाख रुपये का अनुदान दिया है। इसने गोरखपुर के लिए भी ऐसी ही अनुदान देना सिद्धांत रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है।

(ख) कैंसर एक रजिस्ट्रेशन/नोटिफायेशन रोग नहीं है। इसलिए कैंसर की वृद्धता के संबंध में कोई प्रामाणिक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं जिस से यह पता चल सके कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी, उत्तरी और दक्षिणी पिछड़े इलाकों में कैंसर में वृद्धि हो रही है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ऐसे किसी भी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Shortage of Doctors in Andaman & Nicobar

763. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total shortage of Doctors in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands including specialists, Hospital-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to fill up the vacancies and if so when; and

(c) whether Nursing training Course will be started in the G. B. Pant Hospital during this financial year if not, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) the total shortage of doctors including specialists, hospital-wise, in A & N Islands is as under:

(i) G.B. Pant Hospital, Port Blair

Jr. Pathologist	1
Jr. Anaesthetist	1
Jr. Radiologist	1

(ii) Civil Hospital, Car Nicobar

Surgeon (Specialist Grade II of CHS)	1
Jr. Anaesthetist	1

(b) U.P.S.C. has already been approached for filling up of some of the vacant posts on a regular basis. Andaman and Nicobar Administration has also been authorised to make short-term appointments to the vacant posts by seeking deputation of officers from the State Governments. Some of the posts are proposed to be filled by transfer of officers of the Central Health

Service, action for which is already being taken.

(c) The Course shall be started as soon as the posts of instructors etc., for which provision has been made in the Budget Estimates 1978-79 are created and filled.

राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम का फाइलेरिया कार्यक्रम में विलय

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

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम तथा राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया कार्यक्रम का विलय करने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इन कारों में उचित कदम कब उठाये जायेंगे ?

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

(क) और (ख). चूंकि दोनों नगरीय मलेरिया और फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण योजनाओं के लिए कार्य योजनाएं बनाने हैं, इसलिए केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण परिवर्षों ने यह प्रस्ताव पारित किया कि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रमों को राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के साथ मिला देना चाहिए । तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के आपरेशनल भाग को राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम निदेशालय द्वारा मिला कर कार्यान्वित किया जाए, किन्तु इस के अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण पक्ष

जो इस समय राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान दिल्ली द्वारा हाथ में लिये जा रहे हैं, उसी संस्थान के पास रहेंगे । राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम निदेशालय में फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम को आपरेशनल गतिविधियों पर कार्यवाही पहले ही की जा चुकी है ।

पोरबन्दर शहर के बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल द्वारा शिकायत

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

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के पोरबन्दर शहर के बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल और पी० दत्ताजी एंड कम्पनी ने टेलीफोनों के दोषपूर्ण कार्यकरण और टेलीफोन आपरेटों के विरुद्ध अप्रैल, 1978 में टेलीफोन प्राधिकारियों से शिकायतें की थी :

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों का दर्ज किया है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा की जानी है ;

(ग) क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, पोरबन्दर, पी० दत्ताजी एंड कम्पनी के अलावा अन्य उद्योगों और लोगों ने भी अप्रैल-मई, 1978 में ऐसी शिकायतें की थीं, और उनका व्यौरा क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रथम की जानी है ;

(घ) पोरबन्दर स्थित, टेलीफोन केन्द्र में कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के श्रेणीवार कुल कितने पद स्वीकृत हैं और अब श्रेणीवार कितने पद किन कारणों से खाली पड़े हैं और उन्हें कब तक भरा जायेगा ; और

(छ) पोरबन्दर में लौहों को भण्डाई और संतोषप्रद सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए टेनीकोन विभाग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और इन सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कब की गई अथवा की जायेगी ?

संसार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री मरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। ट्रंक काम में अतिरिक्त समय लगने, अधिक रकम के बिल बनाने और टेनीकोन आपरेटरों के दुर्घातों के बारे में वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल और पी० दत्ताजी एंड कंपनी से अगस्त, 1978 में शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। ई०ई०ई० जूनागढ़ ने इस मामले की जांच की थी और पार्टी को समुचित जवाब दे दिया गया है यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी कार्रवाई की जा रही है कि आपरेटरों द्वारा कोई दुर्घटना न किया जाए।

(ग) इन के अलावा और कोई अन्य शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) और (ङ). मंजूर किये गये कार्रवारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है:—

1 एम० डी० ऑ०, 7 जूनियर इंजीनियर, 3 फोन निरीक्षक (पी-आई), 7 रिपैरिटर स्टेशन सहायक, 8 मानीटर, 70 टेनीकोन आपरेटर, 14 तकनीशियन, 1 फेडुल आईटर, 31 लाइनमैन और 4 लाइन सर्व-इंस्पेक्टर।

उपरोक्त में से केवल 2 फोन निरीक्षकों और 8 टेनीकोन आपरेटरों के पद भरे नहीं गये हैं। अर्थात् है कि टेनीकोन आपरेटरों के 4 पद सितम्बर, 1978 तक और शेष 4 पद दिसम्बर, 1978 तक भर दिए जायेंगे। फोन निरीक्षकों के पद भरने वरं तक भरे जाने की संभावना है।

पोरबन्दर में अधिक से अधिक उपलब्ध कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये हैं। सेवा में सुधार लाने के लिए भूमिगत कंबलों और अनुसूजन बग्घाओं के अनुसार स्थानीय संज्ञा की पुनः स्थापना का काम लिया जा रहा है।

Failure of SAIL to supply Billets and other varieties of steel to Iran

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

(a) whether SAIL has failed to fulfil its contract to Iran for supply of billets and other varieties of steel; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Constitution of Third Agriculture Labour Enquiry Committee

767. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR; SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for the Constitution of Third Agriculture Labour Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, the details and measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Four agricultural/rural labour enquiries have been conducted in the years 1950-51, 1956-57, 1963-65 and 1974-75. Apart from this, the Government have

decided to set up a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour. Details regarding this are being finalised.

Target of Birth Rate

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of reducing the birth rate to 30 per thousand originally fixed for March 1979 has been pushed back by four years; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to retrieve the lost ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The original target adopted in the Fifth Five Year Plan for reducing the birth rate to 30 per thousand by 1979 had to be revised in the light of the set back suffered by the programme due to the happenings during the emergency period and also the performance achieved during the initial years of the Fifth Plan. This entire question was reviewed by the Central Council of Family Welfare and it was unanimously recommended by the Council that the objective of bringing down the birth rate to a level of 30 per thousand should now be achieved by 1982-83. Achievement of this objective involves an operational programme of 25 million voluntary sterilisation, 5 million IUD insertions and enrolment of an annual average of 5 million other contraception users by 1982-83. The Government have made it abundantly clear that the Family Welfare Programme will be pursued vigorously as an integral part of a comprehensive policy covering education, health, maternal and child care, women's rights and nutrition. No compulsion or coercion will be allowed to vitiate the programme. Intensive educational and motiva-

tional drives have been launched and particular attention is being given to the improvement of maternal and child health services particularly in the rural areas. Arrangements for free and easy availability of advice and services for contraception have been made in all parts of the country. Improvement of maternity service facilities in the rural areas is receiving particular attention under the Dais Training Scheme. The State Governments and other concerned agencies have been requested to ensure the achievement of performance levels which have been indicated for different methods of contraception and for various components of the Maternal and Child Health. In addition to the revitalisation of the field machinery available for the implementation of the programme in the States, the involvement of voluntary organisations and institutions in the organised labour sector is being increasingly assured through a co-ordinated programme.

Looting of Indian Shops in Malagasy

769. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHURY:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about the incidence of looting of Indian shops in Malagasy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the approximate loss to the Indian community; and

(c) what steps have been taken to arrest such incidents in future to ensure safety of Indians and for compensation?

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

(b) Student demonstrations in Antananarivo, capital of Madagascar, on 29th and 30th May turned violent which were joined by disgruntled unemployed Malagasy nationals and anti-social elements. There was wide-spread damage to property and some loss of life. Fortunately no Indian was killed. However, shops belonging to persons of Indian origin including those of 8 Indian Nationals were ransacked and looted. According to a quick estimate made by our mission the total value of loss of property belonging to Indian Nationals could well exceed US \$ 4 million.

(c) Our Ambassador in Antananarivo has taken up the matter with the Malagasy authorities seeking prevention of such incidence and to ensure protection of life and property of Indian expatriates. While expressing regret over the incidents, the Malagasy authorities have assured that they will do their best to ensure security of persons of Indian origin and safety of their property. As regards compensation some of the property damaged and looted was insured. The question of compensation for property lost and not covered by insurance, has been taken up with Malagasy authorities.

Consultative Committee Meetings

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

(a) in between the Budget Session and the Monsoon Session of Parliament for the year 1978, how many consultative committee and other Parliamentary Committee meetings were held in hill Stations;

(b) names of the committees, place of meetings, duration of meetings and approximate expenditure for these meetings; and

(c) how does this compare with 1976-77 in the above inter-session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (DR. RAMKIRPAL SINHA): (a) Five meetings of the Consultative Committee were held in hill stations between the Budget Session and the Monsoon Session of Parliament in the year 1978.

Meetings of Parliamentary Committees are held under the directions of the Speaker. No information is, therefore, available with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs regarding the number of meetings of such Committees held in hill stations during the period.

(b) and (c). Meetings of the Consultative Committees were held in

hill stations during inter-session periods, 1976, 1977 and 1978 as follows:

Period	Name of the Ministry	Date(s) of Meeting	Place
Inter-session period, 1976 28-5-76 to 17-8-76.	Agriculture and Irrigation.	28-7-76	Simla.
Inter-session period, 1977 9-8-77 to 13-11-77	Information and Broadcasting.	7-10-77	Shillong
Inter-session period, 1978 19-5-78 to 16-7-78.	Communications	25/26-5-78	Srinagar
	Energy	30-6/1-7-78	Srinagar
	External Affairs	3-6-78	Simla
	Steel & Mines	7 to 10-6-78 (including official visits-2 days).	Srinagar
	Works & Housing and Supply & Rehabilitation.	27-6-78	Srinagar

The expenditure on meetings of Consultative Committees is incurred not only by the concerned Ministry/Department of the Central Government, but also by the Secretariats of both Houses of Parliament from where the Members are paid travelling and daily allowances for attending the meetings. As the expenditure involved is incurred by more than one agency, it is not possible to give the actual expenditure incurred on these meetings.

Excluding Indian Newsman from the Dinner, Hosted by Foreign Minister

771. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Newsman was excluded from the guest list for the return dinner, hosted by the External Affairs Minister to the Austrian Foreign Minister; and

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

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

(b) In view of the small size of the hotel room available for the dinner, the guest list for the External Affairs Minister's return dinner had to be restricted and many important personalities, including Austrian Government and Indian Embassy officials and the Indian journalist in question, could not be invited.

Replacing Ballabgarh Telephone Exchange

772. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4119 on the 23rd March, 1978 re. replacing of Ballabgarh Telephone Exchange and state:

(a) whether preliminary action for building plants for replacing Ballabgarh Telephone Exchange has also been taken in hand; and

(b) if so, the details of such action?

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

(b) Preliminary building drawings have been prepared by Senior Architect. These drawings are now under review.

Industrial Relations Bill

773. SHRI DHARMA VIR

VASISHT:

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

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

(a) whether the Industrial Relations Bill had been finalised and if so, the significant features of the same;

(b) whether it is in the line with the consensus reached by Central Trade Unions in discussion with the Labour Ministry; and

(c) whether Government will again discuss the whole matter with the Central Trade Unions before introducing the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). In drafting the Industrial Relations Bill, Government have taken note of the views expressed by the Central Trade Union Organisations and other interests. There is no proposal to have any further discussions before the Bill is introduced in Parliament.

Unemployment Allowance

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

(a) whether West Bengal Government have decided to pay Rs. 50 per month unemployment allowance; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government would also like to follow this policy and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A proposal to introduce a limited scheme of unemployment assistance to persons whose names occur on the live registers of employment exchanges continuously for a period exceeding five years and whose family income is less than Rs. 500 per month has been included by the West Bengal Government in the State Budget for 1978-79. The proposal envisages payment of a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 to eligible persons till they are able to secure gainful work or for three years, whichever is earlier.

(b) Payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed is not considered as being practical in the present state of the economy. It is felt that it would be more expedient to ensure that available resources are more usefully invested in stepping up the process of development and creation of additional, productive and sustained employment/self-employment opportunities.

Set back in Programme of Family Planning

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been set back and considerable criticism regarding the performance of the Programmes of Family Planning in the country; and

(b) if not, the details regarding its performance State-wise, during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There has been a big set back to the family planning programme in so far as the number of

sterilisations and IUD insertions are concerned which in 1977-78 were lower than in 1976-77. However, there has been a significant increase in the number of oral pill users. While the free distribution of conventional contraceptives declined, the commercial distribution has improved. There has also been a considerable improvement in the performance of the Maternal and Child Health Programme.

(b) State-wise details of the performance of the family planning and maternal and child health programmes for the last two years are given in Statement I and II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2432/78].

Shortage of Staff and Funds in A.I.I.M.S.

776. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of staff and funds is threatening to affect the functioning of the centre for community medicines at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Post of Professor at the Centre to provide health care in rural areas is lying vacant for the last six months and the above faculty is understaffed in comparison to other Departments in AIIMS; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and by what time Government propose to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) There has been no reduction in the provision of staff or funds for the centre for community medicine and its rural wing at Ballabgarh. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences given high priority for teaching and research in community medicine.

(b) There is no post of Professor as such at the Centre to provide health care in rural areas. The post of Professor and Head of the Centre for community medicine, which fell vacant recently due to the resignation of the previous incumbent, has been filled. The faculty position at the rural wing at the Centre and in Ballabgarh has been stronger during 1978 than before with the upgrading of a post of Lecturer to that of Assistant Professor.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Aga Shahi's Statement. Re: nuclear free zone in U.N. General Assembly

778. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken notice of the speech of Shri Aga Shahi, Pakistan representative, delivered in UN General Assembly raising the question of nuclear free zone in South East Asia;

(b) is it not against the unwritten understanding reached between India and Pakistan during recent talks that the question of nuclear free zone should not be raised; and

(c) whether it will affect the improving relations between the two countries and if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Pakistan is fully aware of India's strong opposition to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia. At the same time, Government of India feel that this should not in any way adversely affect the development of bilateral relations between the two countries.

कम उम्र के बच्चों को नौकरी

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 26 जून, 1978 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि श्रम कानून का उल्लंघन करके कम उम्र के 21 हजार से अधिक बच्चों को विभिन्न संस्थानों में काम करते पाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन बच्चों को मशीनों तथा औजारों के निकट तथा तंग और भीड़भाड़ वाली गली तथा कुचों में बिना खिड़की वाले छोटे कमरों में बहुत असन्तोषजनक स्थिति में काम करते पाया गया है ;

(ग) क्या श्रम कानून के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम मजूरी से जो 80 रुपये से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए का पालन नहीं किया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रबीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) समाचार में भारतीय शिशु कल्याण परिषद् द्वारा दिल्ली नगर में काम करने वाले बच्चों के संबंध में समाज कल्याण विभाग की अप्रैल, 1977 में प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट का वर्णन है । यह रिपोर्ट संबंधित विभाग के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) 18 वर्ष से कम आयु के किशोर व्यक्तियों को न्यूनतम मजूरी

अधिनियम के अधीन व्यस्क श्रमिकों को देय मजूरी के 80 प्रतिशत के बराबर मजूरी दी जानी चाहिए ।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा न्यूनतम मजूरी दरें लागू कराई जाती हैं ।

Restrictions by Indian Government on Emigrant Workers to Gulf Countries

780. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that the Gulf countries are not happy with the restrictions placed by India on employers and Indian emigrant workers to that region;

(b) whether Arab employers resent the demand of security deposits by the Indian Government, as contractually they are responsible for the hands they recruit;

(c) whether it is also stated that Arabs cannot understand why Indian recruit have to be off loaded at Indian airports and seaports by the protector of immigrants when they issue all the necessary documents; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government have regulated the emigration of Indian emigrant workers in accordance with the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1922, to ensure that they emigrate on reasonable terms and conditions of overseas employment. There are no restrictions as such. The foreign employers can recruit Indian emigrant workers freely provided the recruitment is done in accordance with the Act and the procedure prescribed by Labour Ministry.

(b) Government have received, from time to time, requests from approved Indian recruiting agents on behalf of their Arab and other foreign principals if the requirement of security deposit can be dispensed with. Government have explained to these agents that it was a mandatory requirement under the Emigration Act aimed at ensuring due observance of the contractual obligations by the employers.

(c) Emigration of Indian workers is not permitted until the required emigration formalities have been completed. The necessary emigration papers are checked by the Protector of Emigrants before the prospective emigrants emplane. From time to time, Government have brought to the attention of the foreign Governments and employers the procedure and the legal requirements to be fulfilled before an Indian emigrant worker is allowed to emigrate.

(d) As against answers to questions (a) to (c) above.

Malaria in Delhi

781. SHRI DURGA CHAND;
SHRI YUVRAJ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that malaria cases have been on increase in Delhi this year;

(b) if so, the number of malaria cases detected during the last three months, month-wise; and

(c) steps Government have taken or propose to take to eradicate the disease?

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

(b) The number of malaria cases detected were as follows:—

April, 1978	.. 29863
May, 1978	.. 54008
June, 1978	.. 60443

(c) It is not considered feasible technically at present to eradicate the disease. However, steps are being taken to contain the disease. Various agencies engaged in anti-malaria operations in the Union Territory of Delhi and mainly the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee, have intensified measures for controlling the disease. A senior Central officer has also been appointed for co-ordinating the work between the different agencies. The area of anti-larval operations has been enlarged so as to cover even the new rehabilitation colonies and inputs therefor have been increased. The Government of India have provided a sum of Rs. 38.45 lakhs as financial assistance for this Programme to Delhi during the current year. People's participation and help in checking the breeding sources of mosquitoes and private medical practitioners' support in treating the Malaria cases is also being enlisted.

Expenditure on Education of Medical Doctors

782. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about expenditure incurred by Government on educating one medical doctor;

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

(c) whether Government have formulated any time-bound programme to encourage the Indian doctors to come back to India;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and with what results; and

(e) what is the number of doctors who have come to India for permanent stay during the last three years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). A study was conducted by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence of the Government of India in June 1977 and March/April 1978 in respect of the Medical College, Simla, and the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry, respectively. According to this study, the cost works out to Rs. 92,000/- and Rs. 1,35,000/- at Simla and Pondicherry respectively based on the expenditure incurred by the Colleges in 1975-76.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise

(e) The information is being collected.

Indian Doctors working Abroad

783. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state number of Indian Indian Doctors who are working in each foreign country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): A statement indicating the number of doctors deputed bilaterally to developing countries through the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms in the Ministry of Home Affairs, is placed on the table of the House. We have no information regarding those doctors who have gone abroad and found employment through their own efforts.

Statement

Number of Doctors selected for deputation through the Department of Personnel & A. R.

S. No.	Name of the country	1973	74	75	76	77	78
1.	Algeria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	(upto 1.6.1978) 94	94
2.	Botswana . . . . .	..	..	..	4	..	..
3.	Ethiopia	1	..	..	..	..	4
4.	Fiji	18	..	..	6	..	..
5.	Iran . . . . .	..	1	1151	209	774	171
6.	Iraq	18	5	6	4	4	11
7.	Kenya	3	..	2	..	..	..
8.	Libya	65	88	169	70	2	34
9.	Nepal	1	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Nigeria	1	3	1	5	6	..
11.	Oman	1	9	..	4	..	..
12.	B.D.R.Y. . . . .	..	..	..	..	7	47
13.	Somalia . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..
14.	Tanzania	2	5	..	..	..	..
15.	Uganda . . . . .	..	28	..	16	14	..
16.	Zambia	3	19	6	..	54	3
17.	Zaire . . . . .	..	..	32	..	..	..
18.	Other countries	6	7	..	..	..	..

Complaints against Delhi Telephones

784. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing number of complaints are received against Delhi Telephones pertaining to (i) inflated phone bills and (ii) delay in attending to complaints and demands;

(b) what is the number of complaints regarding inflated bills per month from January, 1978 onwards;

(c) whether the Department has been able to trace the reasons for inflated bills; and if so, what actions have been taken and who is held responsible for those lapses; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up special officer to receive public complaints in order to cut short long delays, behaviour of personnel and no response?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) (i) There is a slight increase due to increase in the number of telephone lines, STD facilities etc.

(c) (ii) No, Sir.

(b) January, 1978	762 complaints.
Feb., 1978	627 complaints.
March, 1978	828 complaints.
April, 1978	1324 complaints.
May, 1978	1378 complaints.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to appoint public relation officer of the level of a Director.

Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges and P.C.Os opened in M.P.

785. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the new norms set up by the Post and Telegraphs Department new Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges, P.C.Os have been opened on the population basis in the country and if so, the number of new (i) post offices, (ii) telephone exchanges, (iii) P.C.Os. opened in Madhya Pradesh as on the 30th June, 1978; and

(b) of the above how many in each category have started functioning or awaiting final sanction in the districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Vidisha?

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

No new norms exclusively based on population have been prescribed or are proposed to be prescribed for opening post offices. However, some new norms for the opening of post offices in the rural areas of the country are under consideration at present.

According to the present norms, post offices in the urban areas are opened only where they are expected to be self-supporting. In the rural areas, population distance from the nearest existing post office, permissible limit of loss and minimum guaranteed income are the main consideration for opening of post offices.

As on 30th June, 1978 there are 8029 post offices in Madhya Pradesh out of which 7,193 are in the rural areas.

Telecom:

(a) Telephone exchanges are opened only on the basis of financial viability and not on the basis of population. P.C.Os. are opened on the basis of administrative importance, tourist importance, project sites etc. as well as population. Since the introduction

of new norms, the number of P.C.Os. opened in Madhya Pradesh on population basis upto 30-6-78 is 112. As on 30-6-78, the number of telephone exchanges and P.C.Os working in

Madhya Pradesh is 365 and 678 respectively.

(b) Post Offices:

The information is given as under:—

District	P.Os. opened from 1-4-78 to 30-6-78	P.Os. existing on 30-6-78	Awaiting final sanction.
Rajgarh]	Nil	138	5
Guna	4	154	4
Vidisha	1	91	1

Telecom

(b) The position is as follows :

Name of District	Telephone exchanges		P.C.Os.	
	Working	Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned
Guna	9	Nil	6	1
Rajgarh	10	1	5	2
Vidisha	5	Nil	5	1

No P.C.O. proposals are awaiting sanction at present.

Appointment of an Enquiry Commission to solve the Problems of Postal Staff

786. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Association of Postal Supervisors have demanded appointment of an enquiry commission to go into the problems of postal staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that the postal staff has urged the Union Government to reconstitute the Post and Telegraphs Board on the lines of the Railway Board with more financial and administrative powers; and

(c) whether there is adequate representation to the departmental staff in the joint consultative machinery of the Post and Telegraphs Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-

TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Department is not aware of any demand from the All India Association of Postal Supervisors for the appointment of an enquiry commission to go into the problems of the Postal Staff.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes please. There are 25 representatives in all nominated by the two recognised Federations which by and large represent the bulk of P&T Staff.

Reintroduction of American Peace Corps in India

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

(a) whether the United States have any proposal to reintroduce the American Peace Corps in India;

(b) whether any talks were held between the two Governments on this subject; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The Government of India were informally sounded on the possibility of re-introducing American Peace Corps into India. The proposal is not under the active consideration of the Government.

Import of Steel

788. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SMT. PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to import 5 million tonnes of steel during the coming five years;

(b) whether 1.2 million tonnes are being imported in the current year;

(c) if so, on what grounds;

(d) the total demand and actual production of saleable steel in 1977-78; and

(e) anticipated demand and anticipated production in 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c). The demands for 1977-78 and 1978-79 projected by the Planning Commission Working Group on iron and steel are 6.94 million tonnes and 7.61 million tonnes respectively. The actual production during 1977-78 was 7.85 million tonnes and the anticipated production for 1978-79 is 9.05 million tonnes. These show that there are surpluses when overall demand and availability of steel are taken into account. However, while in certain categories there are surpluses, in certain other categories there are shortages. Import is necessary to cover the gap between the demand and

availability in the categories where there are shortages or no production at all. In the categories where there are surpluses exports take place. Quantum of import of steel during the current year cannot be assessed at this stage precisely as the import policy provides for import by the actual users by registered exporters, under the Open General Licence and against direct import licences, in addition to the imports of canalised items by the canalising agencies. During the current year SAIL also proposes to import some quantities as buffer stocks.

Bhattacharya Committee Report on Price Index

789. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the trade Union Organisations in the country have unanimously expressed the view that consumer price index number for the working class as compiled and computed by the Simla Labour Bureau are heavily weighted against the working class;

(b) whether the Trade Unions have unequivocally stated that these indices are deliberately rigged to cheat the workers;

(c) whether Bhattacharya committee set up by the then West Bengal Government agreed with the trade Union's point of view;

(d) if so, (i) main objections of the Trade Unions, and (ii) main observations and recommendations of the Bhattacharya Committee; and

(e) Government's reaction to the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). Following the demand of the

Central Trade Union Organisations in West Bengal that an independent Expert Committee be constituted to examine the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Calcutta compiled by the Government of West Bengal (with base 1939-100, and base 1944-00) and the 1960 base series compiled by the Labour Bureau for Calcutta in all their aspects, the Government of West Bengal constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. K. Bhattacharya. The Committee submitted its report to the State Government in May '74. Matters relating to this Committee mainly fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government of West Bengal.

2. There was general demand from various quarters including trade unions that before the new series of Index (base 1971-100) is introduced the current series (1960-100) should be reviewed in all their aspects and the deficiencies in the series, if any, be rectified. In pursuance of this demand, Government of India constituted a Committee last year to go onto the various aspects of Consumer Price Index Numbers and make recommendations. The committee has submitted its report. The report is under examination.

Abolition of Bonded Labour System

790. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in his latest report has stated that in spite of talks about abolition of bonded labour system, the system continues to remain in force in many parts of the country;

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

(c) what is the State-wise factual position in this regard; and

(d) what steps, if any, are being taken to abolish the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (d). Presumably reference is to the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

2. For the purpose of abolition of bonded labour system the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 has been enacted which took effect from 25-10-1975. The State Governments/Union Territories, who are responsible for the implementation of the Act, have been addressed, from time to time, to take appropriate action under the various provisions of the Act, and also to undertake surveys to identify the bonded labour so as to free and rehabilitate them. The 32nd Round of the on-going National Sample Survey is likely to furnish information on the extent of the prevalence of the system in various areas.

3. Position as on 31-5-78 regarding identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour in the States

which have reported the incidence of the system in their areas is as follows:—

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Position as on 31-5-1978		
		Total number of bonded labour		
		Identified	Released	Rehabilitated
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,930	6,930	4,154
2	Bihar	2,857	2,857	613
3	Gujarat	42	42	42
4	Karnataka	64,042	64,042	7,804
5	Orissa	669	319	313
6	Madhya Pradesh	1,612	1,531	33
7	Maharashtra	Figures not yet reported		
8	Kerala	900	900	186
9	Rajasthan	6,000	6,000	3,531
10	Tamil Nadu	2,883	2,883	2,363
11	Uttar Pradesh	19,242	19,242	12,805
12	Mizoram	3	3	
	Total	1,05,180	1,04,749	31,844

4. Rehabilitation of the released bonded labour is being undertaken under the various Central and State on-going Schemes, also by providing them with loans for the purpose on differential rates of interest wherever available. With a view to speed up the process of rehabilitation, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour has been launched for the purpose of assisting the States financially, on matching grant basis, in their programmes of rehabilitation of bonded labour.

Malarial Mosquitoes

791. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to W.H.O. report forty-three species of malarial mosquito in India and other countries have developed resistance to D.D.T.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to 22nd Report of the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Insecticides (1976), 24 out of 43 anopheline species have developed resistance to D.D.T. in India and other countries of the world.

(b) In India, the following six anopheline species are reported to be resistant to D.D.T.:—

- (i) *A. Culicifacies*
- (ii) *A. Stephensi*
- (iii) *A. Fluviatilis*
- (iv) *A. Subpictus*
- (v) *A. annularis*
- (vi) *A. philippinensis*

of these, only four are known vectors of malaria.

In areas where vectors have developed resistance to D.D.T., alternative insecticides namely, B.H.C. and Malathion are used.

हैजा

792. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों ने यह आशंक व्यक्त की है कि देश में, विशेषकर कश्मीर तथा सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में, हैजा फैल सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस रोग को देश के अन्य भागों में फैलने से रोकना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या पूर्वोपाय कर रही है ?

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

(क) चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई ऐसी किसी भी आशंका की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं है कि देश में, विशेषकर कश्मीर तथा उसके सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में हैजा फैल सकता है, और न ही राज्य सरकारों से ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता । वैसे, देश में हैजा के किसी भी प्रकोप का मुकाबला करने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के पास 41 हैजा निरोधी दल पहले से ही मौजूद हैं ।

रामपुर जिले में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र परिवर्तन

793. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर जिले में प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को 30 पलंग वाले अस्पताल में परिष्कृत किये जाने की मांग सरकार को प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चासू चिर्तय वर्ष में कितने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को 30 पलंग वाले अस्पतालों में परिष्कृत करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

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

(क) से (ग). यह सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

भारतीय पत्रकारों की चीन की यात्रा

794. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पत्रकारों के एक दल ने हाल में चीन की यात्रा की थी ;

(ख) इस यात्रा का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ; और

(ग) भारत चीन सम्बन्धों में सुधार करने में इस दल ने क्या भूमिका निभाई तथा उसे क्या सफलता मिली ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुमार) : क पांच सदस्यीय भारतीय पत्रकारों के एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने 22 मई से 10 जून, 1978 तक चीन की यात्रा की ।

(ख) और (ग). चीन के निमंत्रण पर भारतीय पत्रकारों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल की यह यात्रा भारत और चीन के बीच विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संपर्क बढ़ाने के लिए दोनों देशों के बीच परस्पर लाभदायक विनिमय का एक भाग था ।

महाराष्ट्र में डोंगरी बुजस्क खान का विकास

795. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में डोंगरी बुजस्क खान के विकास के लिए, जो मँगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा संचालन के लिए सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली गई थी, इस वर्ष सरकार द्वारा कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी अ्यौर क्या है और उसकी लागत क्या है और इस वर्ष इसके लिए कितना प्रावधान किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना में फ़ैरो मैंगनीज संयंत्र अन्तर्भूत है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुन्हा) : (क) और (ख). मँगनीज और इंडिया लिमिटेड ने डोंगरी बुजस्क खान के विकास के लिए 5 लाख पने को अनुमानित लागत की एक योजना तैयार की है जो वर्ष 1978-79 में मशीनों और उपकरणों पर व्यय किये जाएंगे । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत पुरानी भूमिगत खानों को पुनः थावू करने और विद्युत खान 10 फुट

तक खोदने की परिकल्पना की गई है । इस योजना के पूरा हो जाने से उत्पादन-क्षमता अग्रिमहण से पूर्व 12,000 टन प्रतिवर्ष से बढ़ कर 24,000 टन प्रति वर्ष हो जाएगी ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । डोंगरी बुजस्क खान के अ्यस्क में फ़ासफोरस की मात्रा अग्रिमिक है और इसलिए यह फ़ैरो-मँगनीज के उत्पादन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है ।

बीड़ी अमिकों के लिए कल्याण निधि का उपयोग

796. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने बीड़ी अमिकों के कल्याण के लिए कोई कल्याण निधि बनाई है

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बीड़ी अमिकों के कल्याण के लिए इस कल्याण निधि का उपयोग करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

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

(ग) इस योजना का कार्यावियन कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). बीड़ी अमिकों के कल्याण के लिए जो योजनाएं पहले ही तैयार की जा चुकी हैं, निम्नलिखित से संबंधित हैं :—

(1) औषधालयों / चन्ते फिरते चिकित्सीय एककों की स्थापना ;

(2) टी०बी० ग्रस्तताओं के पत्नों का धारक्षक ;

(3) मकानों के निर्माण के लिए वार्षिक सहायता मंजूर करना ;

(4) श्रमिकों के बच्चों को छात्र-वृत्तियां मंजूर करना ; और

(5) दूध-शुद्ध साधनों / सिनेमा मूवियों आदि द्वारा मनोरंजन प्रदान करना ।

इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कई स्थानों पर पहले ही कार्य-वाही शुरू की जा चुकी है ।

Strike by workers of Jute, Engineering and Cotton Textile Industries, Calcutta

797. SHRI YAGYA DATT
SHARMA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether nearly one million industrial workers and employees in jute, engineering and cotton textile industries besides other factories and establishments struck work in the last week of May in Calcutta demanding immediate stoppage of the cut in the Dearness Allowance;

(b) whether these workers were losing huge sums due to what they called "wrong compilation of consumer price index";

(c) whether the situation has further deteriorated due to non-implementation of the recommendations of Bhattacharjee Committee; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)

to (d). According to available information, employees of Jute, Cotton, Engineering, Chemical and some other industries in West Bengal, observed a day's token strike on May 26, 1978, reportedly in support of their demand for restoration of the cut in the Dearness Allowance made on account of a fall in the consumer price index. The matter falls within the sphere of the State Government.

Constitution of a Central Committee on Agricultural and Unorganised Labour

798. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether a Central-level standing Committee has been constituted to advise the Union Labour Ministry on matters pertaining to agricultural and unorganised labour;

(b) if so, who are the members of the said Committee representing what organizations; and

(c) the details of the functions of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND
PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
ARANG SAI): (a) to (c). Details
regarding the composition and the
functions of the Central Standing
Committee on Rural Unorganised La-
bour are being finalised.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers

799. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. K. SARKAR:

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

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to various State Governments for the rehabilitation of the emancipated bonded labourers;

(b) whether the Union Government have allocated Rs. 1 crore grants for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Sponsored Scheme, with a provision of Rs. crore for the year 1978-79, is envisaged to finance, on matching grants basis, the schemes of rehabilitation of bonded labour received from the State Governments. The rehabilitation schemes, to be financed under the Centrally Scheme, would broadly conform to the guidelines drawn for the purpose and would provide payment of sustenance allowance to each bonded labour immediately after his release. The rehabilitation schemes would be implemented at the village/beneficiary-level and may be land-based, skill/craft-based or other-wise suited to local needs and conditions.

Indo-Iranian Economic Co-operation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Iranian economic co-operation has since the Shah of Iran's visit last February, not made any appreciable progress and that it is doubtful if any Iranian crude under the 'package' will be forthcoming in 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Secretary to the Prime Minister visited Tehran to give a fresh impetus to the package deal as the fate of three major Indian projects are tied up with it;

(c) whether the issue of Indo-Iranian economic cooperation figured in the talk between the Prime Minister

and the Shah of Iran during the former's stop-over at Tehran on 5th June, 1978; and

(d) what are the chances and prospects of pushing through the package which is in deep freeze at present?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (d). No, Sir. As a follow up on the visit of Shah of Iran, discussions had been held to further develop economic cooperation between our countries. During my visit to Tehran from 27th to 28th May, 1978, and Principal Secretary to P.M.'s visit preceding P.M.'s stop-over on June 5, the progress on the joint projects discussed during the visit of Shah also was reviewed. A feasibility report on the second phase of Rajasthan Canal was handed over to the Iranian authorities. Regarding the project for production of alumina in India and aluminium in Iran, experts of the two sides met in New Delhi in March-April 1978, and agreed to meet again in September when feasibility studies for both sides would be ready. Discussions are continuing on the proposal for a paper and pulp factory in India.

The Government of India are in the process of assessing the quantum of additional crude oil to be purchased from Iran, the rupee equivalent of which could be used to finance the approved projects.

Statement Correcting Answer to Unstarred Question No. 5828 dated 6-4-78 re: Homoco Contraceptives.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shri Jagdamb Prasad Yadav): A reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5828 was placed on the Table of the House on April 6, 1978. It has been detected that owing to correct information not being available to the concerned Section of the Ministry at the time of answering the Question, a negative

reply was given to part (a) of the Question.

The correct answer to part (a) of the Question is that an oral sweet syrup has been received by Government.

Statement Correcting Answer to Unstarred Question No. 9142 dated 4-5-78 re: Appointment of Siddha Research Officer.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav); In Unstarred Question No. 9142 put in the Lok Sabha on 4-5-1978 it was asked by Shri A. Murugesan and Shri K. A. Raju as follows:—

(a) whether a Senior Siddha Research Officer in the Ministry of Health to look after development of Siddha system has been appointed; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

In reply to the above Question it was mentioned as follows:—

(a) and (b). There is no post of Senior Research Officer (Siddha) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The development of Siddha system is being looked after by the Research Officer (Siddha).

It is proposed to correct the reply already given as follows:—

“(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is one post of Research Officer (Siddha) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to look after the development of Siddha system. This post fell vacant on 28th August, 1977 due to the death of its incumbent. The post is being filled up through the Union Public Service Commission.”

Statement Correcting Answer to Unstarred Question No. 10089 dated 15-5-1978 re: Construction of working women's Hostels by the IRCS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav); In Unstarred Question No. 10089 put in the Lok Sabha on 15-5-78. Shri Ram Sewak Hazari asked as follows:—

“(a) whether the Central Government have given approval for assistance for the construction of working women's hostels by the Indian Red Cross Society;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme in this regard, and

(c) the total expenditure involved thereon and the places where these hostels will be built?

In reply to the above Question, that mention follows:—

“(a) The headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society has not taken up any project relating to construction of working women's hostels.

(b) and (c). Do not arise”.

It is proposed to correct the reply already given as follows:—

“(a) The headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society has not taken up any project relating to construction of working women's hostels. However, approval has been given for assistance for construction of working women's hostels by certain branches of the Indian Red Cross Society in Punjab/Haryana.

(b) Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations engaged in the field of women's welfare for the construction of hostels for working women (with income not exceeding Rs. 800/- p.m.) to the extent of 75 per cent of the total estimated cost of construction. The bal-

ance of 25 per cent is to be met either by the organisation or the concerned State Government. The land has also to be available with the organisation. Such hostels can be sanctioned wherever atleast 25 working women needing accommodation as certified by the State Government. Wherever there are no voluntary organisations working in the field of women's welfare, the grant under this scheme could be made available to local bodies/co-operative institutions, only in exceptional cases.

(c) Six working women's hostels involving Central assistance of Rs. 106.46 lakhs are to be constructed at Ambal, Bhatinda, Patiala, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana."

Reasons for delay:

Assistance is being given by the Department of Social Welfare in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has no information about the same and the details were received from the Department of Social Welfare subsequently.

Statement Correcting Answer to unstarred Question No. 3149 dated 16-3-1978 re: Number of Employees in Indian Embassies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

With reference to Unstarred Question No. 3149, tabled by Shri Shiv Sampati Ram answered on March 16, 1978, on the subject of number of employees in Indian Missions, the following has been indicated at item 14 of the enclosure to the answer: "Berlin (FRG)", this should read "Berlin (West)". As our attention has just been drawn to this inaccuracy, it was not possible to correct it earlier.

12 hrs.

RE. FAST BY SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR, M. P., FOR JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO INCIDENTS IN AGRA

श्री उपसतेन : अध्यक्ष मोहदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पहले सुन लीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

श्री उपसतेन : देखिए, हाउस प्रायः कामन्स के स्पीकर की रूनिंग है कि जब अध्यक्ष किसी मेम्बर को प्रश्न करने के लिए बुला लेते हैं और वह मेम्बर हाफ वे मै होता है तो उतना समय बढ़ा हुआ मान लिया जाता है जितने में कि उसका उ र न आ जाय। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I shall act according to the rules.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): A senior Member has gone on fast. The life of the Member is involved.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Sir, the life of a Member is involved and the Government has not taken note of this at all.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go according to the rules and procedure.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Sir, here the Government takes a very passive line.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In regard to fast of Mr. Govindan Nair, we want a statement from the Government. We want to know what the Government proposes to do in this regard.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Mr. Govindan Nair has gone on fast. His life is involved here and it is a very

[Shri V. M. Sudheeran]
urgent matter. It should be discussed in the House. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. GOPAL: A judicial enquiry should be conducted in this regard.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Many Harijans were shot dead, murdered and the Government has not taken a serious view of this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Mr. Govindan Nair gave a notice that he would go on fast from today if the Government did not order for a judicial inquiry into the Agra firing. It is more than a month since he had given notice to this effect. Mr. Govindan Nair is a very senior Member of this House and he is a very respectable political leader of this country. He gave sufficient notice to the Government that on 20th July he will go on fast if the Government does not institute a judicial inquiry.

Is Government going to be a passive spectator to what has happened? Is not the life of the Member so important? What is the cause? The cause is atrocities on Harijans. *(Interruptions)*. It is not on the spur of the moment that he has gone on fast. He gave one month notice.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I can understand if he went on fast without giving any notice. He gave one month notice to the Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Under rules 56, 57 and 58, I have given notice of adjournment motion. *(Interruptions)*.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The whole point is that the concerned Member, Mr. Govindan Nair, only a few days back gave a statement under rule 377 with your permission and he raised the matter about a judicial inquiry into the

Agra firings. At that point of time, I had specifically got up and asked the Chair to give a ruling whether the Home Minister should not come with a statement in respect of Mr. Govindan Nair's statement. What has happened to that? I want your ruling. It is a very important matter and it is a very serious matter. If an appeal made by the Member is not responded to by the Government how will the citizen of this country outside get a response from the Government? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you all. I have understood the point. What is the good of arguing a point which I have understood?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, one more point. The Government attitude shows a very scant regard to a very senior leader.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) Sir, I want to know about the adjournment motion given notice of by my friend, Mr. Sudheeran, regarding Mr. Govindan Nair's fast. It is a very serious matter. A Member of Parliament has gone on fast. In these days it is raining outside. You are not even asking the government to make a statement. It is a serious matter. You must at least ask the government to make a statement.... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: If I want I will ask for assistance.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): There is notice of an adjournment motion pending for the last few days. No motion for adjournment or calling attention on this point has been allowed.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Shri Govindan Nair has undertaken a fast unto death. It is a very serious matter not only of the Members in the House but people who believe in

certain realities and human existence and human lives. People should be allowed to exist. What for the Janta Government is there?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is happening?

MR. SPEAKER: An adjournment motion has been given notice of; there is argument by everybody.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: A Member of Parliament has gone on fast demanding a judicial inquiry into the police firing. Under 58(6) I have given notice of an adjournment motion. I hear the Leaders of the Opposition parties met the Prime Minister; and that the Prime Minister had agreed for a judicial inquiry. We will not press for an adjournment if the Prime Minister comes before the House and announces that he has agreed to have a judicial inquiry, if the Chief Minister of U. P. refuses to institute a judicial inquiry into the police firing on Harijans and downtrodden people....

MR. SPEAKER: These are points for argument of the case. I have heard you.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why are you not allowing the adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: If I do not allow, I will give you reasons for it.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why are you trying to avoid call attention motion on floods?

MR. SPEAKER: You are getting into another issue.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The other day on a vital issue like Pakistan raising the Kashmir Issue at the Islamic Summit you did not allow a call attention notice. Now Mr. Govindan Nair has gone on fast.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why don't you ask the Prime Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not under the bidding of the Prime Minister or yourself; I am an independent body myself.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: You are setting up a new precedent; whenever an adjournment motion is tabled, you have decided to hear both the parties. Now you should ask the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not set up any precedent.

SHRI K. GOPAL: We are not against it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard your point. What is the point in hearing you again?

SHRI K. GOPAL: You should protect our rights.

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate your right.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Under Rule 377, Mr. Govindan Nair has raised the issue of his going on fast in Parliament. When a Member of Parliament decides to go on fast, some Minister should come forward and say that they are considering the matter of ordering a judicial inquiry. He gave the notice under Rule 377. He spoke here in Parliament that he is going on an indefinite fast. What is the Government doing? Is it sleeping all the time? A judicial inquiry should be ordered on the police firing on Harijans in Agra....

MR. SPEAKER: There must be an end to argument.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am saying this emotionally.

MR. SPEAKER: Emotional is all-right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I am on a point of order. When Mr.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Govindan Nair made a statement under Rule 377 he declared on the floor of the House that he would be going on an indefinite fast. He has given notice in advance. Statements under Rule 377 have become rituals nowadays and it has become ineffective in the eye of the Government. Rule 377 is a weapon we are having in our hands and with your permission, Mr. Govindan Nair has given advance notice to the Government. I want to know whether the Government is vitiating the statements under Rule 377. It is a weapon which we are having. I want that you must give a ruling. A statement under Rule 377 is not an ordinary weapon and through that we can focus the attention of the Government, if the Government has become blind to the situation. Therefore, I want the Government to order a judicial inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Rulings are not given on the directions of any Member.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I came to know that he is a heart patient.

MR. SPEAKER: At this rate many of us will become heart patients.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Do you or do you not want Govindan Nair to die?

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you.
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The fact that the hon. Member, Shri Govindan Nair has been on fast at this age is a matter of serious concern to all of us in this house and the reason for his fast have been known to the Government and the Government should be in a position to tell the House as to what comes in the way of meeting his point of view. In fact, it should be the concern of the Chair also so far as the House or a Member is concerned to find out from the Government, what

comes in the way of meeting the demands of the Member. Now I learn that the hon. Minister who is concerned with this is just now attending to a calling attention motion on the same subject in the other House. So, the House should wait for some time till the Minister returns and makes a statement about it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Let me make my submission. I have already made a personal appeal... (Interruptions) I have already made a personal appeal to Shri Govindan Nair not to go on fast. I would like the whole House to join me in making this appeal. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let me complete.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): On what ground is the hon. Minister making this appeal? (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is treating Mr. Govindan Nair's fast as a joke. (Interruptions)

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Why don't you appeal to Mr. Ram Naresh Yadav to order a judicial inquiry?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with anybody's threat. I have heard the very impassioned appeal made on behalf of Shri Govindan Nair. He is a very senior member and was Minister in a State Government. He is the leader of a political party and a political worker of very long standing. His life is very precious; there is no doubt about it. The life of every member of this House, I always consider, is extremely precious. But I have to go by certain established principles. I am quite sure that the Government will give due attention to the demand made by Mr. Govindan Nair. It is a matter for

the Government. But what is my duty? A few days back another member; Mr. Yuvraj went on fast for an equally good cause. Some members did come to me asking that there should be an adjournment on that. I said, I will look into the precedents. I carefully examined the precedents. Precedents are laid down that in the matter of going on fast, adjournment motion should not be allowed. I normally do not go out of the precedents. But my not allowing the adjournment motion does not mean that the Government should not give due and proper attention to it. It is a very important matter. I am quite sure the Government is going to give due attention. But don't force me to lay down a wrong precedent. Once you lay down the precedents you cannot take them back easily. I am not saying you cannot take them back at all but you cannot take them back easily. Therefore, if I have declined to give my consent to the adjournment motion, it is not with any pleasure. It is with heavy feeling. I think it may be very good in the case of Mr. Govindan Nair but it may be used for other collateral purposes also later. Therefore, with this heavy feeling I have not allowed the adjournment motion. But that does not mean that I do not join you in appealing to the Government to give deep consideration to the matter. (*Interruptions*). There must be an end to it; no further discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You did not allow me to complete my submission. It is to be noted that the opposition is not prepared to join in making an appeal to Mr. Govindan Nair to end the fast. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I want to get the record straight. The Minister for External Affairs by this statement is imputing that we are not motivated by humanitarian considerations. Mr. Govindan Nair is on yagna on a very fundamental question and therefore an appeal from this

House to withdraw it unconditionally will be doing a disservice to the cause for which he has gone on yagna. We are willing to join you in making an appeal provided this elementary demand is acceded to. We want to hear from the Government what their attitude is to this. This is the explanation I want to give.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have decided the matter. Once the matter is decided, there is no point of order.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): We on this side of the House and the Government are as concerned as the hon. members on the opposite side about the health of Mr. Govindan Nair and the cause for which he is going on fast. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling Mr. Sathe that he and I need some fasting!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: But his vocal cord is never on fast! Sir, the question that the hon. Members opposite raised was raised in such a manner that the Government had no opportunity to answer. They spoke about the admissibility of an adjournment motion. This is a matter on which they speak to you and not to us. But in the course of the observations that they had made, we were not sure what was going on record and what was not and we were waiting patiently for an opportunity to say a few words on the question.

As my hon. distinguished friend, Mr. S. N. Mishra said, the Government is concerned about this question and I do hope that the Prime Minister who is dealing with a similar question elsewhere will make a statement on this later on here. There is no doubt that this is a question in

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

which there are many elements. Whatever may be the intensity of one's feeling on the question as well as intensity of one's devotion to the cause concerned, it is well-known that the Prime Minister is seized of this matter and he is trying to do his best to see that Mr. Govindan Nair's demands are met in such a manner that he is enabled to give up his fast, and I hope that in the afternoon the Prime Minister will be able to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There are only points of order and nothing else.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Please hear my point of order. I am on a procedural matter. I am not at all going into the merits of the admissibility of the adjournment motion. Sir, my point of order is regarding Rule 377. I am not going into the admissibility of the adjournment motion or anything at all. Regarding Rule 377, there is a well-established precedent in this House that when an important matter is brought to the notice of this House by means of Rule 377, normally the Minister comes forward in this House and makes a reply. So, when the Government say that they are not in a position to reply to the demands made by the Opposition I only beg to point out that on Tuesday Mr. Govindan Nair had raised this issue in this House. (Interruptions) He had raised this matter under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such well-established convention. You will have to change the rule so that it makes it compulsory for the Minister to reply. There is no such convention. There is no point of order at all.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The Government had an occasion to come forward....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We expect the Government to come forward with a reply on the issue of Mr. Govindan Nair's fast.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, is it necessary to go on record again and again? You are doing that. In fact I do not want to use that word. Kindly go into *May's Parliamentary Practice*. You will see that for such points of order it gives a particular term. I am not going to use it in the House. *May's Parliamentary Practice* uses for such points of order a particular expression.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Why don't you use it?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to. I can tell you in private. I do not want it to be a part of the record of this House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I have given notice under rule 222. The answer has been given to a starred question by the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for a Report from the Minister concerned.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Who? Mr. Patnaik?

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. (Interruptions) I have called upon the Government to give the data. I want to go by the rules.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My submission is that Question No. 60 has been answered clearly. Then Mr.

Patnaik comes and says that Government has decided to set up a special court. But here the Minister says: "Active consideration". This is all on record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for a report from the Government and I will decide only after getting the report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody wants to say...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You will forgive me if I say that you are setting up a bad precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If a breach of privilege is committed right under your nose, (Interruptions)...—that is what has been done—you have to take cognizance of it. There is no point in asking them to amend it, or amend their answer or seeking or asking for a report. It was done here in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Even in such a case...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It was a part of the proceedings.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is in Murali Manohar Joshi's question No. 60...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can get the proceedings. You can see the proceedings for yourself. It is not Government's property; it is the property of the House. It is a very vital question. You don't call for a report from the Government. Proceedings are there. You have to give a ruling based on the proceedings of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into that also.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Biju Patnik said...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, I have got the entire records with me.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Biju Patnaik said that the Government have decided to set up a special court.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain norms and principles of natural justice...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You can judge in your own way.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I am a stickler for rules...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please... kindly cooperate. I understood your point—I told you my decision. I am following certain... Yes, Mr. Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I want a ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Even as per present advice, I think it is better to get the comments. After all it is a matter of 1 or 2 days.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The answer is part of the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing happens in 1 or 2 days.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The answer to a Starred Question is part of the proceedings—or, is it not? Do you get a reply from the Government again?

MR. SPEAKER: I do, so that if there is any explanation—I don't know whether there is any explanation...

SHRI K. GOPAL: Here everything is recorded. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have the taped record. You please listen to that—what the Minister of Steel said yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I will do that, if necessary.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have also got a written answer and a statement circulated to the Members and the Press. This is already a part of the proceedings. (*Interruptions*) There is no question of any report. It will come later.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it your idea to allow Mr. Biju Patnaik to explain away what he said yesterday? Was that your idea—contrary to what he said? (*Interruptions*)

Re. DEATH OF SHRI KRISHAN CHAND, FORMER LT. GOVERNOR OF DELHI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am rising on a point of order arising out of your observation. You made an observation that Mr. Krishan Chand's murder was under enquiry and investigation. Today, a statement has come from the Additional Commissioner of Police (Crime), Mr. Mander. He says—it is in Hindustan Times—"Additional Commissioner of Police (CID) and in-charge of the Crime Branch investigating the case now, said...." yesterday only, "We took up the investigations only today." He has said that the investigation has been taken up only yesterday. You, in your wisdom, rejected my adjournment motion about Krishan Chand's murder. He has been murdered. Now it is clear that those who assisted the investigation—all of them—have been getting threatening telephone calls. They have flushed the whole area where the well is, with methyl oil and floating woods

that were there in the well, have been removed. They have not kept any watch. It is a clear case. The lawyers' panel which is helping the investigations are now of the clear opinion that it is a clear case of murder. Now, Mr. Krishan Chand, a few days ago, wanted to make a clean breast; and he told publicly that he will make a clean breast of all that has happened during the Emergency. I have a serious suspicion that his murder is connected with those who are now being prosecuted, who are not now being prosecuted before the courts. Therefore, you will allow a Calling Attention, or you will allow my adjournment motion—whatever you choose to.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; my order stands. My original order stands.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have rejected the adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You misled the House in that case.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers Laid on the Table. Mr. Karia Munda.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO SECOND SCHEDULE OF MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On behalf of Shri Karia Munda, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 321(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1978 making certain amendments to the Second Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Deve-

lopment) Act, 1937, under sub-section (1) of section 26 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2404/78].

EMPLOYEES' PF (2ND AMDT.) SCHEME, 1978, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF EMPLOYEES' PF ORGANISATION FOR 1973-74 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 871 in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1978, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2405/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts together with the Audit Report thereon (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 1978-74.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2406/78].

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Sir, my submission is....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: * * *

12.30 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
FLOODS IN U.P., ASSAM AND BIHAR

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The heavy floods in UP, Assam and Bihar resulting in loss of life, property, crops and cattle."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): In 1978 the rain fall during the current monsoon from 1st June to 19th July, 1978 has been normal or in excess in Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There was very heavy rain fall in east Uttar Pradesh for the last few days. Gonda received rain fall of 20 cm., Bahraich 16 cm, Lucknow 16 cm. Varanasi 8 cm. on the 16th July, 1978.

According to the reports received from the State Governments, the position regarding floods and flood damages in the States of Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is as under:

1. ASSAM:

The Brahmaputra Valley in Assam experienced four waves of floods, the first two of medium intensity occurred in the third week of May and the middle of June. The third wave occurred on June 22, when the Brahmaputra and its main tributaries, both in north and south banks

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala] crossed the danger levels at various places. The entire Assam Valley was in the grip of floods. The Brahmaputra and its tributary embankment system breached at 19 places, of which 7 breaches were unauthorised cuts made by the public. Road and rail communications were disrupted in upper Assam. The breach in the Brahmaputra embankment near Chutia in Tezpur subdivision was rather serious and the Army was called in for rescue and relief operation. The fourth wave of floods has occurred on July 17, and is continuing.

The Barak and its tributaries in Cachar districts were in high floods during the first week of July and subsequently receded.

A preliminary assessment of the flood damage as reported by the State Government indicates that an area of 2.10 lakh hectares and a population of 2.0 lakhs in 440 villages have been affected in the Valley. Jute and paddy crops over an area of 0.19 lakh hectares were also damaged. Two human lives and five cattle head were lost.

2. BIHAR:

Floods in the Gandak affected adjoining villages near Pipraisi through a gap of retired bund and in Nautan block through a gap in Champaran embankment near Bishambarpur district in north Bihar. All other major rivers in the State were in low to medium floods. Preliminary assessment of the flood damage as reported by the State Government indicates that an area of 0.37 lakh hectares and

a population of 1.57 lakhs were affected in Sitamarhi and Darbhanga districts. Crops over an area of 0.06 lakh hectares valued at Rs. 56 lakhs were damaged.

3. UTTAR PRADESH:

River Ganga and its tributaries have so far been in low to medium floods. Heavy rains/floods have affected the districts of Deoria, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Almora, Uttar Kashi, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Barabanki, Hardoi, Basti and Muzaffarnagar. A bund in Hasanpur tehsil of Moradabad district and Bansi-Bankata bund in Basti district breached. Almora and Bageshwar tehsils of Almora district were affected by heavy rains in the third week of June, damaging crops and houses worth Rs. 22.16 lakhs besides affecting irrigation works. Bhinga subdivision in Baharich district has recently been severely affected, and several villages were marooned. Communication from district headquarters and Bhinga was cut off. Help of Army was sought for rescue and relief operations.

Preliminary assessment of the flood damage made by the State Government indicate that an area of 1.23 lakh hectares and a population of 0.97 lakhs were affected in 379 villages. Crops over an area of 0.54 lakh hectares and 2701 houses were damaged. The total loss to crops, houses and public utilities have roughly been estimated as Rs. 38.32 lakhs.

12.25 hrs.

RE: FAST BY SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR, M.P. FOR JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO INCIDENTS IN AGRA—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: I understand that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to make a very important announcement regarding Shri Govindan Nair. I hope he has the permission of the House to make that statement now.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I am glad to inform the House that the Chief Minister of UP has announced that a judicial inquiry will be conducted into the incidents at Agra. A retired High Court Judge will be appointed to preside over the enquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, may I make a submission. Let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs meet Shri Govindan Nair and convey to him and request him to give up his fast.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to move that whole House resolves to request Shri Govindan Nair to give up his fast.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me, on behalf of the House and every section of the House, appeal to Shri Govindan Nair to give up his fast. I would make this appeal.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Instead of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs making this announcement, it should have been done by the Prime Minister.

12.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
—contd.

FLOODS IN U.P., ASSAM AND BIHAR—contd.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Sir, will you allow me two supplementaries. Last time you allowed two supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you should not have any supplementary today.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I would ask the hon. Minister of Agriculture to understand one thing very clearly, namely, that floods have become an annual feature of this country. What we get year by year is a statement that they are doing this relief, that relief. The relief by itself has become a vested interest in corruption. I can give you one example of Balia. For the last so many years efforts have been made for stopping the floods in Ganga but with no success. Will he kindly compare the expenditure that the Government have incurred during the last 30 years on these floods with the proposed expenditure for the implementation of the Dastur Plan for linking up all the rivers in India, thereby saving this country from perpetual annual floods and droughts? Will he assure this House that this scheme will be taken up so that this country is saved perpetually from floods and droughts. Giving ordinary relief of a few hundreds of rupees for a house, or a few hundred rupees for one crop or cattle is no relief, because everything is given as 'accavi loan. May I ask the hon. Minister of Irrigation whether he is prepared to have any permanent scheme for giving relief to agriculturists like crop and cattle insurance against floods, fire and hail. I have put two clear questions to him, and I hope he will be good enough to assure the House on these two points so that perpetually our people do not

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]
suffer annual destruction due to
floods.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
Floods are a perpetual menace. They come in one place in one year and in another place another year. It will be in one State in one year and in another State another year. So, a permanent remedy could not be found. All the same, efforts are being made and so far about Rs. 533 crores have been spent. The hon. Member was saying that a lot of money has been spent. Actually, a lot of money has been spent on this for constructing embankments. The total length of embankments so far constructed is about 10,000 km. Similarly, drainage facilities in about 17,000 km. have been provided. Towns have been protected, villages have been taken to higher grounds. So, that way about Rs. 533 crores have been spent.

The question was connected with the Dastoor plan and it was asked whether it would be possible to execute the plan. The Dastoor plan has come to us also, we have examined it in the Ministry. I have personally gone into it. It is a very ambitious plan I would say, and involved inter-State problems, international problems, and different types of problems. A study alone of the Dastoor plan will require some years. So, this problem cannot be tackled by the Dastoor plan. We are making all out efforts to prepare master plans for all the river basins for all the States, so that a comprehensive flood control measure can be adopted.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: He has not answered the demand for cattle and crop insurance for the agriculturists against flood, fire and hail.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
For the time being this is not possible.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, 17 जुलाई को मेरे खनस्टाई क्वेश्चन संख्या 158 के उत्तर में प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति के आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। उस में बताया गया है कि बाढ़ के कारण 1975 में 471.27 करोड़ रुपये, 1976 में 888.75 करोड़ रुपये और 1977 में 1131.57 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई और जहाँ तक पापुलेशन एकेविटड का प्रश्न है, 1975 में 313.50 लाख, 1976 में 505.20 लाख और 1977 में 445.80 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए। जहाँ तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ 1975 में 265.76 करोड़ रुपये और 1976 में 205.99 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति हुई। सेंट्रल वाटर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक अभी तक—1976 तक—बाढ़ से कुल 2834 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति बाढ़ के कारण हुई है। इस का मतलब यह है कि प्रतिवर्ष 146 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति होती है। सरकार द्वारा राहत कार्यों पर जो धन खर्च किया गया है, अगर उसको भी मिलाया जाय, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक योजना चल रही होती।

बिहार में जहाँ मेरा घर पड़ता है—शहरबन्नी, वह कोसी के बीच में है। उस के 15 मील उत्तर, 15 मील दक्षिण, 15 मील पूर्व और 15 मील पश्चिम तक कोई रास्ता नहीं है। वहाँ बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ हैं : कोसी, गंगा, गंडक, रामगती। मेरी महोदय ने बताया है कि कितने एकड़ जमीन वहाँ पर बाढ़ से प्रभावित होती है। 1975 में वहाँ 113 लाख पापुलेशन एकेविटड हुई थी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान उस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आप को उद

तरफ का अनुभव नहीं है। उर. र बिहार में क्या होता है ? वहाँ की जनसंख्या, वहाँ का भूभाग इतना प्रस्त होता है बाढ़ से और मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात कही कि एक साल में यहाँ बाढ़ आती है, दूसरे साल में दूसरे प्रदेश में, बाढ़ आती है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश है, बिहार है, झारखण्ड है, हरियाणा है ये सब ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहाँ प्रत्येक वर्ष बाढ़ आती है और बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए आप कारगर कदम भी उठाते हैं लेकिन मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, बनारस है, नारायनपुर है वहाँ के बारे में, व तमाम पेपर में आप पढ़ते होंगे कि वहाँ दरिया से कटाव रोकने के लिए करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया गया है। लेकिन अभी आप के सामने नेशनल संकट है, जो नेशनल हाई बेज है सिर्फ 20 गज बचा है कटने के लिए नारायनपुर मनसी के निकट। रेलवे लाइन कटने वाली है और आप का नेशनल हाईवे कटने वाला है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप जो खर्चा कर रहे हैं उस का उपयोग इंजीनियर सही रूप में नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप बोल्टर के नाम पर तमाम रुपया देते हैं और वह तमाम बोल्टर गंगा के पेट में चले जाते हैं, और इंजीनियरों के पेट में चले जाते हैं। बैथली जिले का हाजीपुर क्षेत्र जहाँ से मैं जोतकर आता हूँ वहाँ राघवपुर, महानार, जनवाहा यह पूरा का पूरा प्रबंध कट गया है और आप हमें धोके बताते हैं कि इतने करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, इस के दो तरीके हैं। एक तो यह कि जो बड़ी बड़ी नदियाँ हैं उन को आप एक नहर के माध्यम से जोड़ दीजिए और उन को झुड़ से मिला दीजिए। क्या सरकार यह काम करने जा रही है ? दूसरे, यह जो हिमालय है उस के बगल से आप नहर निकाल सकते हैं जिस में हिमालय का

पानी दूसरे भागों में नूजाय और उड़ी नहर से हो कर समुद्र में मिल जाय। आप चाहे समूची योजना को खत्म कर के एक राष्ट्रव्यापी योजना तैयार कीजिए जिस में हर साल लोगों को इतना नुकसान न हो। मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में यह भी बता दें कि कितने लोगों की मृत्यु अभी तक हुई है बाढ़ के कारण और क्या सरकार कोई राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड की योजना और उत्तर भारत में पश्चिम से पूर्व तक हिमालय के समान स्तर नहर खोदने की योजना पर विचार करेगी ?

श्री सुरेश सिंह बरनाला : हाँ, वह बात ठीक है कि इन के इलाके में बहुत फलड़ रहता है। मुझे इन्होंने खुद भी बताया था कि बहुत इलाका ऐसा है, 15-16 मील एक तरफ और इतना ही दूसरी तरफ, जहाँ आने जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है। तो वहाँ जो नदी आती है वह ऐसी है कि जिस में कोई बांध नहीं लगाया जा सकता। उपर बांध लगता है नेपाल के इलाके में लेकिन वह कोई आसाम तरीका नहीं है। यह जो पैसा खर्च किया जाता है बांध बनाने के लिए या कहीं दरिया पर स्पर बनाने के लिए यह भी बहुत जरूरी है। बांध बना कर बहुत से गाँवों को बचाया जाता है और ऐसे बहुत से गाँव बचाये जा चुके हैं। जिन को हर साल बड़ा नुकसान होता था उन को अब कम नुकसान होता है। इसलिए यह जो स्पर बनाते हैं उन से कई जगह तो काम अच्छा हो जाता है और कई जगह स्पर वह भी जाते हैं। जैसे आप कह रहे थे कि अभी कि इंजीनियरों के पेट में चले जाते हैं। पत्थर ऐसा भी नहीं होता होगा लेकिन स्पर दरिया क पानी में वह भी जाते हैं। पिछले साल मैं खुद गया था आसाम के डिब्रुगढ़ के इलाके में, वहाँ मैंने देखा दरिया काट रखा था जमीन को, वहाँ पर कुछ स्तर बनाये जा रहे थे। 8 स्पर कुल बनाए गए। उस में

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

तीन बह गए। अभी पांच बाकी हैं। अभी पता नहीं इस मौसम में उनका क्या हाल होगा। तो यह तो चलता रहता है। जो आप ने बताया कि प्राया सब दरियाओं को एक नहर के साथ जोड़ कर समुद्र से जोड़ दिया जाय, ऐसा कोई प्रोपोजल हमारे पास नहीं है और न ही कोई ऐसा विचार है कि सब दरियाओं को पहले नहर से जोड़ कर फिर समुद्र से मिला दें। यह तो हमारे विचार में है कि पानी को बांध लगा लगा कर इकट्ठा कर लिया जाय और उससे इरिगेशन फैसिलिटी दी जाय। इस तरह से फ्लड भी कंट्रोल हो जाता है और इरिगेशन भी मिलता है, बिजली भी पैदा होती है। ऐसे प्रोपोजल हमारे पास हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा जबाब कहाँ पुरा हुआ ? कितने आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है फ्लड के कारण और हिमालय के समानांतर कोई नहर खोदने की क्या कोई योजना है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : 30 साल में कितने आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है ये फैक्ट्स तो मैं अभी नहीं दे सकता। यह सूचना मेरे पास इस वक़्त नहीं है।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री ने अपना वक्तव्य दिया है। उस में अभी पासवान साहब ने भी पूछा था, उन्होंने बताया कि कितने क्षेत्र में फसलों का नुकसान हुआ, कितने जानवरों का नुकसान हुआ उसके कुछ आंकड़े दिए हैं, लेकिन लोगों के जीवन की हानि के बारे में आपने बताया कि पता नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री जी को पहली मुख्य बात तो यह जाननी चाहिए कि कितने आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई। दूसरी बात यह है कि हर साल बाढ़ से जो फसलों का नुकसान होता है उसके लिए कोई क्रमबद्ध योजना बन्द बनानी चाहिए। अभी कुछ छोड़ा

सा बताया गया लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ इसकी घोषणा होनी चाहिए कि इस साल अमूक योजना बना कर इतने लोगों को राहत पहुँचाई जायेगी। देहात में गरीब आदमी मिट्टी के कच्चे घर बनाते हैं वह भी कई वर्षों तक चलते हैं फिर सरकार की ओर से जो सीमेन्ट के तटबंध बनाय जाते हैं उनमें कई दरारें पड़ जायें या वह टूट जायें इसका क्या कारण है ? क्या उनकी देख-रेख नहीं होती है ? यह भी कहा गया कि आदमियों ने भी तटबंध तोड़ दिए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उनकी देख-रेख नहीं की जाती ? दूसरी बात यह है कि जब आदमियों की रक्षा के लिए ही उनका निर्माण किया गया है तो फिर वे स्वयं उसको क्यों तोड़ेंगे ? मैं समझता हूँ अधिकारियों ने यह गलत आरोप लगाया है।

मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो जन, धन, पसलों और मकानों का नुकसान हुआ है उसकी पूर्ति के लिए सरकार तत्काल क्या करने जा रही है ? केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने कौन से आदेश दिए हैं जिनसे लोगों को तत्काल राहत मिल सके।

इस के साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, कि जितने पुराने तालाब और बांध हैं वह काली मिट्टी से भर चुके हैं जिसके कारण उनमें जो पानी आता है वह तुरंत निकल जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुराने तालाबों की मिट्टी निकाल कर उनको गहरा किया जाये ताकि उनमें पानी रुक सके। मैं चाहूँगा मंत्र जी मेरी इन बातों का जवाब दें।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो सवाल यह पूछा गया कि फ्लड्स के कारण आज तक कितना नुकसान हुआ गया और कितना आदमियों मर गए यह आंकड़े देना मेरे बस की बात नहीं थी लेकिन इस मौसम की जो बात पूछी गई है

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदरीना) :
मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि मेरे बस की बात नहीं है
तो फिर यह बाँध कौन देगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a question
about loss of life due to floods.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
The question was about loss of life
up to date by floods. From which
time?

MR. SPEAKER: This year.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
For this year, I have mentioned. I
have got the figures for this year. I
cannot say for the last 30 years.

For this year, I have received the
news from U.P.

आज सुबह 8 बजे मैं डाटा इकट्ठा कर
रहा था तो य. ० वी. से लेटेस्ट पोलीमन
यह मिली कि वहाँ जिन गांवों पर क्लड का
असर हुआ उनकी तादाद 801 है। जो
पापुलेमन अफेक्टड है उसकी तादाद है
1,02,624। जिस एरिया पर असर
हुआ उसका रकबा है 1,79,000 एकड़ और
क्राप एरिया जो अफेक्टड है वह है 1,20,000
एकड़। जो लोग मरे हैं उनकी तादाद
है 41, इसी तरह से कैटल डेडस लास्ट 35।
आज सुबह 8 बजे यह इतला मिली थी।

बिहार के बारे में जो कुछ इतला मिली थी,
वह मैं बता चुका हूँ।

श्री उदयलाल (देवरिया) : माननीय
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिए पहली बात मैं
माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि
जो उनकी रपट है वह बिल्कुल अपूर्ण है।
उत्तर प्रदेश में एक हजार गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित
हुए हैं और इस लाख की आबादी प्रभावित
हुई है। अभी तक 98 प्रायद्वियों के मरने
की सरकारी रपट है और गैर-सरकारी रपट
के अनुसार 100 प्रायद्वी मरे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिल्कुल हेरिंघ
ही बता रहा हूँ, बहुत कम समय में मैं माननीय
मंत्री जी से सवाल कर चुका, आप बीच में
उड़ियेगा नहीं।

मधुनी बांध में दरार से उत्तर प्रदेश
के पूर्वी इलाके में गम्भीर संकट।
बिहार का पलासी, मधुबनी बांध टूट गया
है और बिहार की सरकार को हमारे मुख्य
मंत्री श्री राम नरेश यादव जी ने लिखा
है कि तुरन्त इस बांध की मरम्मत की जाये।
भाग है :

Army helps to rescue flood-hit
Basti.

बस्ती में फौज बुला ली गई है, बहराइच
में फौज बुला ली गई है। राप्ती का पानी
डोमरियागंज और बहराइच के शहर भिन्ना
में घुस गया है।

Two tehsils of Deora inundated.

हाटा में जो रामधारी शास्त्री जी का क्षेत्र
है वहाँ शहर में पानी घुस गया है और फौज बुला
ली गई है।

इसी तरह से असम की सारी नदियों
में बाढ़ है।

Major rivers in north Bihar in
spate.

बागमती, बड़ी गण्डक, छोटी गण्डक,
सभी में बाढ़ है। मंत्री जी ने
बहुत हलके तरीके से इसको लिया है। मैं
पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ कैसे रोकेंगे जब
सरकार के पास बाढ़ का कोई इतिहास ही नहीं
है। तीस वर्षों में चत्ताना साहब की कांग्रेसी
सरकार ने यह काम भी नहीं किया कि क्लड
की हिस्ट्री बना ली जाये। किसी बाढ़
में राहत काम करना या उसको समाप्त करने
के लिए तकनीकी योजनायें लागू करना
असम्भव है, जब तक कि उस का इतिहास
हमारे सामने न हो। चाइना के बारे में
मैंने पढ़ा है—वहाँ भी यह समस्या बहुत
ज्यादा थी, उन्होंने सब से पहले अपना

[श्री उपसदन]

बनइ इतिहास तैयार किया और उस को देख कर पलइ स्क्रॉमब बनाई गई और लायू की गई और आज उन की नदियां स्वर्ग की नदियां बन गई हैं, खुशहाली की नदियां बन गई हैं।

इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले आप बाढ़ का इतिहास लिखवाइये। हम उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहारके लोग हिमालय से तबाह हैं। "मेरे नगपति, मेरे विशाल"—कबिबर रामधारी सिंह दिनकर हिमालय के लिए गते थे, लेकिन हम लोग तबाह हैं और इसलिए तबाह हैं कि हिमालय अपना पूरा पानी शारदा के ज़रिये, घाघरा के ज़रिये, राप्ती के ज़रिये बूढ़ी गण्डक के ज़रिये हमारे ऊपर डाल देता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—शारदा की पंचेश्वर योजना, राप्ती की पहले जलकुण्डो योजना और बाद में भालू बांध योजना, घाघरा की कर्नाली योजना, जिसके लिए पिछले 15 सालों से काम हो रहा है और जिसके लिए नेपाल सरकार से सहमति भी प्राप्त हो गई है—कब तक पूरी हो पायेगी? नेपाल की तमाम नदियां आज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में जाती हैं—साढ़े सात लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र में हर वर्ष बाढ़ आती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर एक दिन की लम्बी बहस होनी चाहिए, इस काल एग्जेशन से काम नहीं चलेगा, मैं नियम 184 के अन्तर्गत बहस का नोटिस अभी से आप को दे रहा हूँ। आप कहते हैं 6 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये बाढ़ पर खर्च हुआ है, लेकिन काम कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। जब नेपाल की नदियों को ठीक करने के लिए नेपाल सरकार ने आप को आदेश दे दिया ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उपसदन जी, प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री उपसदन : अध्यक्ष जी, आप नेरी

बातें सुन लीजिए, अश्वेधी बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कहने के लिए अश्वेधी में बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी बोलते हैं, इसी लिए मैं भी अपनी बात कहने के लिए हिन्दी में बहुत जल्दी बोल रहा हूँ, रिपोर्टिंग लोग मुझे माफ़ करें।

जब नेपाल सरकार ने हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी के साथ संयुक्त वक्तव्य लिख कर दे दिया कि हम पंचेश्वर योजना चाहते हैं, हमारे यहाँ बना लीजिए भालू बांध बना लीजिए, जब नेपाल सरकार की अनुमति मिल गई है तो फिर उस पर काम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? आप हमें अपनी कठिनाई बतलाइये।

राहत काम में हमारे यहाँ क्या होता है? एक मुट्ठी चना दे दिया जाता है, एक दिमासलाई दे दी जाती है, उसके बाद एक-आध कपड़ा दे दिया जाता है, उसके बाद राहत-काम खत्म। कांग्रेसी ग्रामन का अब तक का यही तरीका रहा है—मर्ब बढ़ता गया, ज्यों-ज्यों दबा की। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—इन नवी योजनाओं परियोजनाओं की जानकारी के लिए और राहत कामों को ठीक करने के लिए हर वर्ष कांग्रेसी राज्य में एक टीम वहाँ जाया करती थी ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ugrasen, you are an experienced legislator. It is a Calling Attention.

श्री उपसदन : अध्यक्ष जी, आप मुझे रोकिये नहीं, या तो आप नेरी बात सुन लीजिए या ये कागज़ पल आप को देकर मैं हाउस से बाहर चला जाऊंगा। आज हमारी कैबिनेट बाढ़ से पीड़ित है, पानी से डूब रहा है, यदि आप मुझे नहीं बोलने देंगे, तो बैठ जाऊंगा मैं ही इस सदन में एक ऐसा संवत्स हूँ जो आप की बात को हमेशा मानता हूँ ...

प्रध्वज गङ्गावचन : आप स्वदेशीय पृष्ठ ।

श्री उद्योग : मैं मंत्री जी से यही पूछ रहा था कि कांग्रेस के रिजिमेंट में राहत कार्यों की स्टडी के लिए हमेशा एक टीम जाया करती थी। क्या मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि उस टीम को कब तक भेजा रहे हैं, ताकि वह टीम वहाँ जा कर नुकसान का भ्रन्दाजा लगा सके और अपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को दे सके। यदि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे इस सुझाव को स्वीकार करें तो क्या वे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को भी उस के साथ जोड़ने की कृपा करेंगे।

एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि गंगा वाटर कमीशन का दफतर इस समय पटना और कलकत्ता में है, जब कि इम कमीशन का सम्बन्ध केवल गंगा से ही नहीं है, बल्कि उसकी ट्रिब्यूटरीज के साथ भी है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस का कार्यालय लखनऊ में भी खोला जाय और उस के द्वारा इस काम को पूरा कराने की चेष्टा की जाय।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र दोनों नदियाँ हिमालय की मिट्टी से भर गई हैं। जिस तरह से आप ने हुगली में ड्रेजर लगा कर उस को साफ करने का प्रयास किया है, क्या उसी तरह से आप इन दोनों नदियों को भी ड्रेजर लगा कर साफ करायेंगे।

मैं अपने सबालों को फिर से बोहराना चाहता हूँ—नेपाल सरकार के साथ जिन योजनाओं पर सहमति हुई है, उन को कब तक चालू किया जायेगा, गंगा कमीशन का दफतर कब तक लखनऊ में खुलेगा और गंगा और ब्रह्मपुत्र नदियों को ड्रेजर लगा कर कब तक साफ किया जायगा।

18 hrs.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह धरमाला : माननीय सदस्य ने बार सवाल किये हैं। पहला

सवाल तो यह किया गया कि नेपाल के साथ जो बांध बनाने की बात है, उसके बारे में हम क्या कर रहे हैं। उसके बारे में हमने उस से बातचीत की है, कराना के लिए पंचेश्वर और राप्ती के लिए भालू बांध बनाने के बारे में बातचीत हुई है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब वहाँ पर गये और फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब भी वहाँ गये और उन्होंने वहाँ पर बातचीत की। मैं यह बता दूँ कि यह सारा काम ऐसा आसान नहीं है कि एकदम उन्होंने कह दिया और दरिया पर बांध बन गया और उस का पानी रुक गया। It is not that easy. झलग-झलग जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन के बारे में मैं आपका बता रहा हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि दूसरे देश से जो बातचीत की जाती है, वह बड़ी साव-समझ कर की जाती है और उस की मर्जी के हिसाब से ही कुछ किया जाता है क्योंकि हम जबदस्ती इस मामले में नहीं कर सकते हैं। The first step is that it has already been agreed to constitute a Committee to examine the preliminary issues with regard to execution of the Karnali Project. यह कमेटी का फैसला हो गया।

हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स नामिनेट कर दिये हैं और उनके रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स नामिनेट होने वाले हैं। जब यह कमेटी बन जाएगी, तो कार्यवाही शुरू हो जाएगी।

पंचेश्वर के लिए हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट है। उसके बारे में दोनों तरफ से फैसला हो गया है कि अपने-अपने नुसायन्दे चुनकर तीन महीने के अन्दर एक ज्वाइंट इन्वेस्टिगेशन टीम की शकल में एक टीम बने ताकि इस के बारे में ज्वाइंट इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो सके। यह भी फैसला हुआ था कि दोनों देश, जो भी कोई स्टडी हो या इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो, उसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज उस टीम को मुहैया करवें। राप्ती का जहाँ

तक सवाल है, राप्ती में जो पहले जलकुष्भी योजना बनी थी, उस जलकुष्भी योजना को नेपाल में एक्सप्ट नहीं किया, मंजूर नहीं किया क्योंकि उस क्षे उन का बहुत सा इलाका पानी में डूब जाता। इसलिए उस योजना को उन्होंने स्वीकार नहीं किया था। अब फ़ैसला यह हुआ है कि राप्ती पर बालू बांध बनाया जाए और उस के लिए दोनों साइड्स के एक्सपर्ट्स की मीटिंग एक महीने के अन्दर बुलाने का फ़ैसला किया गया था। पहली मीटिंग हो चुकी है और डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट एंटीमेट्स इन्हें दो साल के अन्दर बना कर, तैयार कर के देने हैं। इन प्रोजेक्ट्स पर जो काम हो रहा है, उस के बारे में मैंने जिज्ञा किया है। इस में दिक्कत यह है •••

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take more time.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Yes, I will take some more time.

MR. SPEAKER: Then we will continue after Lunch. We will meet at 2 o'clock.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Minister of Agriculture, I would call upon the Prime Minister to make his statement.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTERS' VISIT TO BELGIUM, U.K. AND U.S.A.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): With your permission, Sir, I would like to make a

short statement on my visit abroad from June 5 to 17. But it is not so short, if I may say so.

During a short technical halt in Tehran, I met His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran at his invitation. At the invitation of the Prime Ministers of Belgium, the United Kingdom and the President of the United States, I visited their respective countries. I also addressed the Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri A. B. Vajpayee, joined me in London and thereafter assisted me.

IRAN

2. At Tehran I had a useful exchange of views with His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran and briefly reviewed the regional situation in the light of developments since his visit to India in February last. The exchange helped to harmonise our understanding and reinforce our interest in the political stability of and economic cooperation amongst the nations of our region. I am happy to say that we reached a broad measure of understanding on these issues.

BELGIUM

3. My visit to Belgium was the first at the political level since 1972. We have no political problems with Belgium, but the exchange of views with the Belgian Prime Minister was useful and ranged over the problems of Europe, Asia and Africa. In particular, we covered recent events in Zaire and agreed that the problem of security of the area should be left to the Africans themselves, under the overall guidance of O.A.U. I was also received by His Majesty the King of Belgians.

4. In Brussels I had also meaningful talks with the President of the European Commission, Mr. Roy Jenkins, and Mr. W. Haferkamp, Vice-President in charge of External Af-

affairs of the Community, and his colleagues. I urged upon them that as a major trading partner, we do expect the E.E.C. to facilitate trade and resist the logic of short-term problems and restrictive policies. It was agreed that negotiations for the renewal of our agreement with the E.E.C. due to expire next year, should commence at a high level soon. It was also decided to set up appropriate centres for India and the E.E.C. in Brussels and New Delhi respectively.

U.K.

5. I was in London from 6 to 8 June. I had audience with Her Majesty the Queen and we held official talks with the British Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, while Shri Vajpayee had separate talks with his British colleague, Dr. David Owen. We had also bilateral discussions at the official level. I also met the Leader of the Opposition and the Conservative Party, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, as well as the Leader of the Liberal Party, Dr. David Steel. It was particularly useful to be able to meet a cross-section of British Members of Parliament in the House of Commons. In our discussions with the British Government, we covered matters of international and bilateral interest, particularly Southern Africa and North-South economic problems. We emphasised the necessity of avoiding any formula enabling Mr. Ian Smith to perpetuate racist minority rule in Rhodesia by one ruse or another. Our British colleagues assured us that they stood the main principles of the Anglo-American proposals and would strive to bring about a negotiated settlement between all the parties concerned. We discussed *inter alia* the nuclear non-proliferation matters in the context of U.S. Non-proliferation Act of 1978 and in the context of the Special Session of the U.N. on Disarmament.

U.N. SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT:

6. India participated very actively in the Special Session of the United

Nations on Disarmament and I placed before the House a copy of my statement before the General Assembly on June 9. I submitted that commitment to disarmament must be total and it was futile to try to secure partial disarmament through a policy of balancing of forces in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion and fear. The Non-Proliferation Treaty has failed to arrest the growth of nuclear armaments either qualitatively or quantitatively, and I proposed that the Special Session should take a first step in nuclear disarmament through qualitative and quantitative limitations and a time-bound programme for gradual reduction of the existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons with a view to achieving their total elimination and mentioned in particular our own commitment to the pursuit of atomic energy and development for peaceful purpose and to eschew any utilization of this energy for explosion. I also emphasised the importance of expeditious achievement of a comprehensive test ban treaty. While the results of the Special Session fell short of our expectations, due largely to difficult attitude adopted by nuclear military powers, we believe that the Final Document adopted at the conclusion of the Session has some positive elements. In any case, we have still the opportunity to raise the residual issues before the General Assembly.

7. In New York, I called on the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, and the President of the Special Session.

U.S.A.

8. I had two days of discussions with the President of USA and met with members of the U.S. Congress. I also talked with eminent Americans in different walks of life.

9. My trip to Washington was part of my continuing dialogue with President Carter and the U.S. Adminis-

[Shri Morarji Desai]

tration. I was once again impressed by the President's frank, sincere and friendly approach in all our discussions. A spirit of mutual confidence and a genuine desire to understand each other's point of view obtains between us. This, I believe, provides a firm foundation for building mutually beneficial relations between the United States and India.

10. Our discussions in Washington covered a wide range of subjects connected with bilateral and international relations that are reflected in the Joint Communique, of which I place a copy on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2420/78]

11. I took the opportunity to impress upon President Carter and others the obligation of the two main powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, to set an example in nuclear disarmament, a field in which the nuclear-weapon powers had failed to make any significant progress. President Carter gave us a detailed account of the progress being made in their talks with the Soviet Union on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and Strategic Arms Limitation. I found him keen to move towards an early conclusion of Agreements in both these fields.

12. The nuclear issue is no doubt an important point of difference between the two countries. While President Carter explained the provisions of the U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, I reiterated that we could not be asked to accept full-scope safeguards by countries who themselves have nuclear weapons and who do not accept safeguards on their own nuclear military establishments. I argued that the U.S. legislation sought unilaterally to modify its obligations when we have strictly observed ours. In my view, the United States is obligated to supply enriched uranium to Tarapur until 1983 and cannot unilaterally stop the supplies.

13. I explained our point of view to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House of Representatives Committee on International Affairs. The House Committee, which had held up its vote till it heard me, decided by an overwhelming vote the next day to clear the consignment of fuel for Tarapur. A few days later, similar action was taken by the Senate Committee. As you know, the House of Representatives has now approved President Carter's executive order for the shipment of 7.6 metric tons of enriched uranium.

14. Neither they nor we wish to under-estimate the difference of opinion on the continuing supply of fuel for Tarapur. However, I have reason to believe that there is a wider and better understanding of our nuclear policy and approach to nuclear cooperation than in the past. We have, therefore, agreed to continue our dialogue on the nuclear issue.

15. I also discussed with President Carter and his two colleagues concerned with commerce and international trade negotiations, the necessity of controlling the growing trend towards protectionism in developed countries. I also referred to the difficulties being encountered in the USA by our exporters of cotton textiles and engineering goods. It was agreed that there was considerable potential for expanding trade and other economic exchange between India and the U.S.A. Accordingly, the U.S. Secretary for Commerce, Mrs. Kerps, would be visiting India later this year to explore the potential. I am glad that my discussions have resulted in the U.S. Department concerned relaxing in their attitude regarding consignments of textiles which had been held up.

16. Naturally, I met members and representatives of the Indian communities wherever I went. They are increasing in size and in the nature of occupations. This raises complex

problems. We are interested in their welfare and commend all efforts leading to multi-racial harmony, enabling them to live in dignity. This demands of our Indian brethren abroad, acceptance of the laws of the land wherever they may be and adjustment to their economic and social environments in keeping with the ancient Indian tradition of tolerance. I advised our countrymen that by their conduct, they should prove themselves to be worthy of India, the country of their origin. In Britain, the immigrant Indian community was apprehensive of a worsening of racial relations. I drew the attention of British leaders to these apprehensions and conveyed to them as well as leaders of the Indian community the need for promoting mutual confidence and harmony between different ethnic groups. This was widely accepted as the best course.

Conclusion

17. I have come away with the impression from the countries I visited that there is a friendly and warm interest in India. There is a wide appreciation of the constructive approach we have made to international issues and to the policy of genuine non-alignment. Our measures to restore and safeguard democratic norms and personal freedoms have been warmly welcomed. There is also an awareness and appreciation of our efforts at economic development, devoting special attention to agriculture and the rural areas. Our desire to achieve self-reliance has been studied with understanding. There is understanding and admiration for the new orientation in our foreign policy. Most leaders felicitated us in the improved climate which prevails in South Asia and would like to see it continued and consolidated. The House can confidently feel satisfied that in a troubled world India's standing is higher and the world would like to see India grow in stability and traverse its chosen paths at home and abroad.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to ask a question from the Prime Minister by way of clarification. Only clarification please.

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to find out some time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: (Badagora): We want to have some clarification. I want to have only five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, we are trying to find some time. Five minutes will always go to fifty minutes. Each one takes only five minutes. We will try to find out sometime for discussing this matter. Yesterday, the Business Advisory Committee discussed this matter. We were expecting the Prime Minister to make a statement. We will try to find out some time for discussing the matter. Very soon the Minister of External Affairs is going to Belgrade and there will be a meeting of Foreign Ministers at Belgrade. We shall do it after the Foreign Minister returns from Belgrade.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let it be before that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Why not before that. We will probably like to share....

MR. SPEAKER: Belgrade meeting is on 23rd. There is no time. We will find out time. Shrimati Krishnan wanted to announce a very happy news.

RE. FAST BY SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR, M.P. FOR JUDICIAL INQUIRY INTO INCIDENTS IN AGRA—Contd.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Mr. Speaker, I think you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I have visited the tent where Shri M. N. Govindan Nair is on hunger strike. I conveyed to him the state-

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

ment made by the Prime Minister and the decision taken to have the judicial enquiry into the incidents at Agra and I conveyed to him also the sentiments of the whole House as expressed this morning including the personal sentiments of Shri Vajpayee. I am happy to tell you that he wished me to convey to the House the fact that he appreciated very much the very prompt manner in which the Prime Minister has intervened in the matter. He wished me to convey his deep appreciation of all the support that has been given to him from all corners of the House this morning and in view of the fact his request has been granted, he has taken the decision to withdraw his hunger strike.

14.19 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—Contd.

FLOODS IN UP, ASSAM AND BIHAR—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I had covered the first question raised by the hon. member.

दूसरा सवाल था कि स्टडी टीम भेजनी चाहिए। स्टडी टीम उन प्रांत में भेजी जाती है, जहां बाढ़ आती है।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

जहां जहां से भी मांग आती है कि स्टडी टीम भेजी जाए, वहां स्टडी टीम भेज दी जाती है ताकि जो कुछ उस प्रांत में हुआ है। उसका एसेसमेंट किया जा सके और उस एसेसमेंट के बाद अगर कोई मुनासिब कार्यवाही करने वाली हो, मदद देने वाली हो, वह दी जा सके। हमें जहां से भी ऐसी मांग आयेगी, वहां पर स्टडी टीम भेजी जायेगी, इसमें कोई दुविधा की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि गंगा कमीशन का दफ्तर पटना के लखनऊ ले जाना चाहिए। उन्होंने कोई बहुत दलील तो नहीं दी है कि उसको क्यों लखनऊ ले जाया जाए। पटना गंगा दरिया के ऊपर है और एक इम्पार्टेंट जगह है—इम्पार्टेंट तो लखनऊ भी है,—लेकिन पटना सेंट्रल प्लेस है। इस दरिया के जरिये यू० पी०, बिहार और बैस्ट बंगाल में बाढ़ आती है और उन तीनों स्टेट्स में फ्लड-कन्ट्रोल का काम होता है। उसके लिये पटना एक सेंट्रल प्लेस है और इसलिए वहीं यह दफ्तर बना हुआ है। अगर इस दफ्तर को वहां से शिफ्ट किया जाएगा, तो पटना वालों को दिक्कत होगी और वे एतराज करेंगे। इसलिए इस दफ्तर को वहीं रखा जाना चाहिए।

श्री उपसदन : मैंने शिफ्ट करने की बात नहीं कही है। मैंने कहा है कि उसका एक सब-ऑफिस खोला जाए।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : माननीय सदस्य ने ड्रेजर इस्तेमाल करने की बात भी कही, जिससे शायद कुछ फ्लड-कन्ट्रोल हो सके। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि ड्रेजर का काम बहुत ज्यादा कीमत पर होता है। यह पॉइंट्स वगैरह छोटी जगहों में ड्रेजिंग करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है। जैसे, कलकत्ता में दुगली दरिया को ड्रेज करने के लिए कांटीन्यूएसली ड्रेजर का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। अभी हम ब्रह्मपुत्र में दो ड्रेजर ले कर गये थे, जिनमें से एक को इस्तेमाल कर के देखा है। उसका कोई अच्छा नतीजा नहीं निकला है। जितना ड्रेजिंग होता है, उतनी मिट्टी और घा जाती है और हर साल सिल्टेशन बढ़ जाता है। उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हो सका है। हमारे पास ऐसी कोई इतिला नहीं है कि बुनिया में कहीं किसी बहुत लम्बे दरिया में ड्रेजिंग का काम किया गया हो। हाँ, छोटी छोटी जगहों में—वहां बन्द बनाना हो, मिट्टी हटानी हो—उससे काम लिया जाता है।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, we have heard the sorrowful saga of the flood-affected people of UP, Bihar, Assam and other parts of the country. But as you know, from 1953 onwards upto 1976, about 29 High-level Committees have been appointed. They have been set up to find out ways and means of having an effective control over the floods but no action has been taken. I agree with the sentiments expressed by Shri Ugra Sen but I feel that the Minister has made the statement in a casual manner. It appears that nobody is serious about this flood situation. You just imagine the condition of about 10 lakhs of people in UP who are affected by the floods and nearly 1,000 villages which are marooned. Still, we feel no serious action has been taken by the Minister. I also feel, Sir, that there is nobody to wipe the tears of the people. I also support the views expressed by Shri Ugra Sen about the sentiments of the people and about the grievances of the people of U.P. Bihar, Assam and other parts of the country.

As you know, as per the latest press reports as also the news over the radio, we have heard that number of villages are marooned. Lakhs of people are affected. Under these circumstances I want to know whether any relief work has been undertaken. Even if the relief work is there, is the operation being done on a war footing? What are the relief works undertaken by the Government? Is the Government going to direct the State Government to suspend the realisation of the land revenue? What are the immediate, short-term and the long-term measures which the Government is going to take to control the floods?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, so far as the flood situation is concerned, I have already mentioned all the details about the marooned villages, about the number of villages affected, about the number of areas

affected, the number of population affected, etc. All those details have been given by me.

The only question that has been asked by the hon. Member is this:

He asked: What relief works are we going to arrange?

Now, relief works generally are being arranged by the State Governments. If they want any assistance from us in any areas, for example, if they want us to send them some supplies of a particular item we do it. If they want wheat or some rice in some area, we shall supply it.

Last year, for example, we simply baked bread to some villages where the villagers were marooned. That was taken by the helicopter and dropped. Some camps—health camps—first-aid etc., were also organised. Wherever they asked us for any assistance, we shall be glad to provide that. The work of evacuation is going on and boats have been sent to those villages. Military was also called in some areas. The work is going on.

श्री उपसदन : इस संबंध में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नियम 184 के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ पर बंधन हो जाय क्यों कि इस पर माननीय मंत्री जी का पूरा वक्तव्य नहीं हो सका।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already asked the question. It is over. It is now too late to raise the matter. You had your say. Mr. Ravindra Varma.

14.25 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** I beg
to present the Nineteenth Report of
the Business Advisory Comr.ittee.

LOKPAL BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
(Begusarai): I beg to present the
Report of the Joint Committee on the
Bill to provide for the appointment of
a Lokpal to inquire into allegations
of misconduct against public men and
for matters connected therewith.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I beg to lay on the Table the record
of evidence given before the Joint
Committee on the Bill to provide for
the appointment of a Lokpal to in-
quire into allegations of misconduct
against public men and for matters
connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now,
matters under Rule 377.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): Before that, Sir, I
rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On
what?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
On this. I think it is essential to com-
ply with Rules 304 and 305 read with
Direction Nos. 92 and 93.

Considering the importance—extra-
ordinary importance—of this Bill,
political as well as legislative and ad-
ministrative, I am sure, the House
will agree that there should be punc-

tilious and total observance of the
rules 304 and 305 as well as Direc-
tions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said
Direction Nos. 92 and 93.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Read with Direction Nos. 92 and 93.
Now, Sir, I am not sure whether
Direction No. 92 has been complied
with. Rule 304 has been complied
with. I submit that Direction Nos. 92
and 93 have only partially been com-
plied with because Direction No. 92
reads as follows:

“Along with the report of the
Select/Joint Committee, the follow-
ing documents shall also be presen-
ted to the House, namely:—

(i) the minutes of the various
sittings of the Select/Joint Com-
mittee;

(ii) Government amendments,
if any; and

(iii) other important papers, if
any, made available to the mem-
bers of the Select/Joint Commit-
tee and approved by the Chair-
man of the Committee for pre-
sentation to the House.”

According to the Order Paper only
the Evidence as well as the draft re-
port, the delayed report of this Com-
mittee have been presented and not
other documents and papers referred
to under Direction No. 92(iii).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You
want the minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
Minutes and other important papers,
if any. Direction No. 93(1) (a) states:

“As soon as the report of a Select/
Joint Committee is presented to the

House the report together with the following papers shall be printed and circulated to the members of the House...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will arise afterwards.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It will take time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The report has just been presented.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Direction No. 92 has not been complied with.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, all these papers which are required to be presented to the House are already placed in the Library. So, that has been done. That requirement has been met. So, it is a question of presenting to the House a particular motion in a particular form and, with that, all the concomitants should be taken to have been complied with.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Direction No. 92 says:

"Along with the report...."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what Mr. Mishra said. The papers that have been presented here—along with the report and evidence—include all the papers that are referred to by you. They are all there.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: They should have been mentioned in the order paper. The Order paper seems to be defective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The order paper might not have detailed them but they are there.

14.31 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AGAINST SHRI KANTIBHAI DESAI AND SOME MINISTERS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE FORMER HOME MINISTER.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, the credibility and integrity of the Leader of the House, Shri Morarjibhai Desai, as Prime Minister has been challenged and questioned by the former Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh, who has levelled serious charges of corruption against Shri Kantibhai Desai and other Ministers and charged the Prime Minister for shielding his son. The matter has assumed serious public importance in view of the fact that these grave charges have been levelled by no less a person than the former Home Minister who had access to the secret and important records of the Government. As such, unless all the charges are enquired into and cleared by a suitable authority, the moral authority of the Prime Minister to govern will be in question. It has been reported that several letters were exchanged between the Home Minister and the Prime Minister on the subject of corruption of the latter's son. Extracts of some of the letters have appeared in widely read sections of the Press. The Press reports though incomplete are highly scandalous and extremely damaging to the image of the Prime Minister and his government. It is, therefore, very essential that the people of this country should know the facts of the matter. I would, therefore, appeal to the Prime Minister and the former Home Minister to clarify the position.

I have added one more sentence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not there. You cannot add anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have already conveyed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want anything to be said which is not approved by the Speaker.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I further demand that the entire correspondence exchanged between the Prime Minister and the ex-Home Minister be placed on the Table of the House. I hope Government will come out with a definite reply.

(ii) DELAY IN ANNOUNCING NATIONAL POLICY ON RESERVATION OF POSTS IN SERVICES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुवनी) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार सरकार द्वारा विधान सभा में यह घोषणा की गई थी कि प्रथम अग्रेज, 1978 से सरकारी सेवाओं में पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये 26 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित किया जाएगा। इस मामले को लेकर बिहार में कुछ छुट-पुट घटनाएँ घटीं तब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले पर पुनर्बिचार करने के लिये बिहार सरकार से जायज किया और मामले को अपने अजीन ले लिया कि इस मामले पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति तय की जाएगी। अभी तक इस पर निर्णय नहीं लिया जाना, काफी संकाओं को पैदा करता है। जनता पार्टी ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में वायदा किया था कि काका कालेलकर आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए सरकारी सेवाओं में 25 से 33 प्रतिशत स्थान आरक्षित किया जाएगा, परन्तु अभी तक इस दिशा में किसी तरह की कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है और जहाँ बिहार सरकार द्वारा, जो जनता पार्टी की प्रादेशिक सरकारों में प्रथम सरकार है, 26 प्रतिशत आरक्षण की घोषणा कर दी गई, उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार के आदेश से स्थगित रखा गया है। इस के कारण समस्या उत्पन्न होती जा रही है। अतः सरकार तुरन्त इस दिशा में फैसला करे।

(iii) DEMILITARISATION OF INDIAN OCEAN.

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU (Katwa): Sir, the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace and India and all the littoral countries and all political parties have appealed to the U.N. for making it a zone of peace. It is regretted that two Big powers—USA and Russia—are not coming for demilitarization on Indian Ocean. It appears that the recently concluded special disarmament session of the U.N. at New York has received only casual attention at the session. The emphasis appeared to be mainly on the numerous dangers posed by nuclear weapons. India has again reminded the Big Powers, particularly the USA and Russia of their talks on the Indian Ocean more than a year ago when their leaders, President Carter and Mr. Brezhnev had both spoken in terms of littoral States are understood to have joined India in appealing to the two Powers to go back to their earlier goal of total demilitarization. While nations of the area have no objection to the Big Powers enjoying the freedom of the seas for free passage for their ships through the Ocean, they would not like them to establish their military presence in the Ocean as a permanent feature. I am requesting the hon. Minister to make a statement in this connection.

(iv) REPORTED POOR PERFORMANCE OF CALCUTTA STATION OF ALL INDIA RADIO.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Sir, the people of West Bengal cannot listen properly the radio programmes broadcast by Calcutta Station due to poor transmission system. Practically due to its poor and unreliable performance, it is impossible for the people of North Bengal to tune Calcutta Centre of All India Radio faithfully. As a result, people from various districts of West Bengal unintentionally are forced to listen to the programmes of the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh etc., for

their better and reliable performance. This is undoubtedly a national failure of Information and Broadcasting Ministry of Government of India. On the other hand this forcible tuning in to foreign radios will definitely create a great perplexity among the law abiding citizens of India.

You can very easily tune to All India Radio Stations like Cuttack, Patna, etc., from Delhi. But noise-free reception of Calcutta Station from Delhi for a few minutes even in the night is practically a big problem. It cannot be a natural failure when science is advancing so rapidly. Moreover, the geographical and political location of Calcutta demands a very powerful mass media system to enlighten its people for better guidance. Thus, I strongly protest against the poor performance of Calcutta Station and request the hon'ble Minister in-charge to instal at Calcutta high power equipments with the latest technology so that the radio link can be established with remote corners of West Bengal and its people can be saved from listening to unwanted foreign Radio Stations and thus a great confusion among them can be eliminated.

(v) REPORTED INCREASE IN ACCIDENTS
BECAUSE OF NEGLIGENCE OF DRIVERS
OF BUSES IN DELHI.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन
अविनम्रनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित
विषय को आपकी अनुमति में उठाना चाहता
हूँ :

यह सामान्य अनुभव की चीज है कि
दिल्ली में प्रायः दिन अनियंत्रित बस चालन
के कारण भयंकर दुर्घटनाओं में वृद्धि हो रही
है। रात में ही लोक सभा के दो सदस्य श्री
मोहन भैया और श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजी
वाला (खंडवा) को बिजय चौक के पास बस
ने दबा दिया जो अभी बड़ी ही खतरनाक

स्थिति में बैलिंगडन अस्पताल में हैं। एक तो
बसों में अत्यधिक भीड़ रहती है, श्रौं अलम,
बृद्ध, बीमार एवं बच्चे बिना खतरा गोल लिये
चढ़ नहीं पाते, कितने ही चढ़ने के समय गिर
कर घायल हो जाते हैं। लेकिन उमते भी
अधिक दुर्घटना तब होनी है जब बस चालक
यात्रियों के उतरने उतरते ही बस चला देते
हैं एवं यात्री गिर पड़ते हैं। इसके अलावा
बस इस कदर भ चलाये जाते हैं कि घ्राणे बगल
घ्रादि कुछ नहीं देखा जाता है। यदि घ्रांकड़ा
निया जाए कि कितनी जगहें टक्कर लगती
हैं, कितने लोग घायल होते हैं तो स्थिति प्रकट
हो जायगी। इसके लिए मेरे कुछ मुझाव
होंगे :

- (1) दफ्तर के समय में बसों की
संख्या अभी से चौथाई और बढ़ाई
जाए।
- (2) जब तक यात्री उतर न जायें
कोई बस ट्राइवर बस आगे न
बढ़ाए।
- (3) टयकी जांच के लिए सरकार के
ट्रेफिक अफसर रहें जो बसों के
ठहराव में टयकी जांच कर
तत्काल चालान करें एवं स्पीडो-
मीटर लगा कर स्पीड ब्रेक की
जायें।
- (4) बस चालकों को दुर्घटना में
बचने के उपाय बताये जाय
एवं हर छः माह पर एक मुश्का
सप्ताह मनाया जायें।
- (5) निबौष राहगीरों को राह की
दुर्घटनाओं के लिये सरकार क्षति-
पूर्ति करे एवं उसका खर्च उस
बाहल के मासिक से बसुले।

14.42 hrs.

**CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up legislative business Shri Satish Agarwal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGRAWAL): Mr. Deputy-
Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be
taken into consideration."

Sir, the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill gives its broad background and purpose. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 which came into force on 2nd August, 1976 brought in a new format and scheme of tariff nomenclature. Prior to this the rates of customs duty on goods imported and exported from India were specified in the schedules to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 which was enacted as long ago as 1934.

The postwar years brought about considerable increase in the economic and industrial activities in the world and the trade amongst the countries also increased. Matters concerning customs tariffs and techniques came in for considerable attention as being amongst the important means of facilitating the expansion and growth of the International trade commensurate with the dictates of the national policy.

Some important industrial and trading countries agreed to set up in the year 1952 an international body called the Customs Cooperation Council, with the main object of harmonising the customs procedures, techniques and the tariff codes. This body expanded, over the years, with more and more countries joining in as members. India became its member in 1971. One of the Conventions of this Council is called the Nomencla-

ture Convention which recommends a uniform code of Customs Tariff for the signatories. The Code is commonly referred to as the Customs Co-operation Council Nomenclature or the CCCN. The CCCN is now in use in 125 countries all over the world. The schemes of CCCN is designed to ensure easy and speedy classification of goods for the Customs Tariff purposes, reduce the area of dispute and to make for uniformity in its application of the course of international trade.

Having regard to these advantages and to the increasing importance of our external trade in the context of our total economy, it was felt that we should revise the Customs tariff to bring it into alignment with the CCCN. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975, was therefore, passed by Parliament and came into force on 2nd August, 1976. We could not, however, adopt the CCCN *in toto*. Such of the headings of the CCCN as related to articles which are not of much significance in our import trade, were merged into one or more adjacent headings because it was felt that this would simplify the scheme of the Nomenclature and make it better suited to our pattern of trade.

The adaptation of CCCN for our tariff was later examined in consultation with the Customs Co-operation Council. The Council pointed out that, in some cases as a result of this adaptation, there has been a departure, in our tariff, from the scheme of the CCCN itself. While in some instances, the departure had been consciously made, there were some areas where no purpose or advantage was derived by making a departure from the scheme of the CCCN. It is necessary, therefore, to correct these latter departures. The Bill seeks to carry out changes which have been considered necessary for a better alignment of our tariff with the CCCN in his respect.

Another reason which has necessitated some of the amendments which the Bill seeks to make is that the Customs Cooperation Council had recommended to its member, some time ago, the adoption of certain amendments to the existing CCCN with effect from 1st January 1978. These amendments which, according to the Council's recommendations, have come into force with effect from 1st January, 1978, are mostly of technical nature and seek to define more clearly the scope of some of the headings. This Bill seeks to incorporate only such of these amendments as are necessary in the contracted version of the CCCN adopted by us. Accordingly, amendments which are not necessary in view of the contraction of the headings in our tariff have been omitted. Similarly, the amendments which are contrary to the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 have not been included.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, we have over the years, been having arrangements with the United Kingdom and certain other countries for preferential Customs Tariff for our mutual trade. These were contained in UK-India Trade agreement, 1939. On the UK joining the European Community, it was decided to end this agreement and the preferential arrangements with the UK were phased out in stages. Section 4 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 which is sought to be amended by this Bill contains the enabling provisions to terminate the preferential arrangements. With effect from 1st July 1977, preferential rates for the goods of the United Kingdom origin were discontinued by the issue of appropriate notifications under the aforesaid enabling provision. The present Bill, therefore, also seeks to omit column (4) of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act which relates to preferential rates of duty for the goods of the United Kingdom origin

and to make consequential amendments in Sections 4 and 7 of the Act. The preferential arrangements with the preferential areas other than the UK are containing undisturbed.

The Bill specifies that the Amending Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

The changes sought to be made in the Customs Tariff Act by this Bill are all of a formal nature, with no direct or significant revenue implication.

Sir, with these words, I move that the Bill be taken up for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved: "That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Island): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Firstly I am disappointed by the version of the hon. Minister, who is the mover of the Bill and who is well known for his dynamic action.

As Custom is one of the very vital revenue earning departments, I expected that the Minister might be giving some hints about the performance of the department in the last sixteen months. I expected that he might give some hints about the various efforts to curb the increasing smuggling in the country. Every now and then, even in big cities, smuggling goods are again coming up, though the big smugglers have taken to sanyas. Even then, their activities are not minimised. We find from the newspapers that a large number of watches and a huge quantity of gold have been confiscated. It is also necessary to know in this context as to how many raids have been conducted by this time. What

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

is the total figure of the smuggled goods seized so far? At the same time, until and unless the minister is assisted by a good set of officers, whatever amendments we may pass here, they cannot be implemented properly and the country cannot get good results. I can cite one example Mr. Badamai is a very well-known and good officer who should have been taken as a member of the Board. But we find that he has been posted on some unimportant duties. It is mentioned outside that he took the step of prosecuting the Goenkas and so the Government are not interested in keeping him in this job.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi sadar): He was transferred during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's time.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: But later on he was brought back.

We find that smuggling activities have considerably increased in the country and it is very necessary to have a comprehensive study of the customs affairs. The minister is very dynamic and he is very hasty to bring such Bills. He should take some more pains. I have gone through the 1975 amendment. It went to a Select Committee which took considerable time to study it. The minister has rightly pointed out that these are very technical matters and it is not easy for the common members to understand. That is why it is very necessary that the minister should take some Members of Parliament to different international airports and other places and explain the whole functioning of this department, so that the members may be educated in these matters and they may be able to give proper suggestions to the government.

In the customs department we always find a lot of corruption. When our people who are working in foreign countries come back to India, they bring some articles purchased out of their hard-earned money. But all the customs formalities are dumped upon them whereas in the case of smug-

glers who bring in valuable things. I feel the customs department is lenient. It is necessary that the Government should look into this matter and see how it can happen. When bona fide passengers who are working outside India come back to this country and when they bring some articles purchased out of their hard-earned money, the government should be considerate towards them.

I welcome the dropping of section 4. This is one of the very good amendments he has brought. I do not understand why we should have preferential areas in the present context of international trade. This is a good move and I support it. I again express the hope that the minister will come forward to educate the members about these technical matters.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं इस विधेयक का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह आवश्यक था। लेकिन यह विधेयक केवल टकनीकल बातों को ले कर ही लाया गया है, यह कम्प्लैट नहीं है। कस्टम विभाग को और ज्यादा अच्छा और ऐकीजियेट बनाने के लिये और कर्गजन को दूर करने के लिए मैं आशा करता था कि मंत्री जी एक कामश्च्रीहेंसिव बिल लाते तो और अच्छा होता। जो बात मेरे मित्र ने कही है उसमें बजन है। यदि हम देखें कि इमर्जेंसी के बाद आपने स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ काफी कार्यवाही की है और कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा भी। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि उनको पकड़ कर आप क्या करते हैं किसी को पता नहीं लगता। न आप यह बताते हैं कि कौन पकड़ा गया, क्यों पकड़ा गया, न उनका नाम बताते हैं। क्या बात है जो आप उनके नाम नहीं बताते? जहाँ आपने उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की है, उसके कुछ परिणाम भी देखने को मिले हैं वहाँ जो स्मगलर्स पकड़े जाते हैं उनके नाम और पते और उन्होंने क्या काम किया है यह सब अखबारों में पूरी तरह से छपना चाहिए ताकि एक सच्चा तो उनको

मिल जाय कि जनता की निवाह में वह गिरे तो सही। आज तो वह करोड़ों रुपये स्मगलिंग से कमाने हैं और जनता को मालूम न होने से उनका समाज में सम्मान और आदर होता है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जनता पार्टी के घाने के बाद इस नीति में आपने परिवर्तन क्यों नहीं किया ? मंत्री जी इस बारे में कुछ बताएँ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता जाता है वैसा-वैसा स्मगलिंग का आर्टिफिकल थ्रॉ सिस्टेमेटिक होता जा रहा है और इसमें बड़े-बड़े लोगों का इन्वोल्वमेंट होता है। हम समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ते हैं कि बहुत सारे डिप्लोमैट्स भी इसमें शामिल हैं। हम सब देशों के साथ मित्रता रखना चाहते हैं लेकिन उसका यह अर्थ नहीं होता कि वहाँ के डिप्लोमैट्स या वहाँ के अधिकारी जो हमारे देश में हैं वह अपने अधिकार का दुरुपयोग करें। करोड़ों रुपये का मान उन डिप्लोमैटिक चैनल्स के जरिये भारत के अन्दर स्मगल होता है और भारत से बाहर जाता है। यह स्वयं आपने माना। आपको याद होगा इस संबंध में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री और आपके विभाग को लिखा और प्रधान मंत्री जी उस पर कुछ कार्यवाही करने वाले हैं। तो यह जो बीमारी है इसको दूर करने के लिये अथवा 15 महीने हो गए, कुछ न कुछ मोचा होगा। क्या मोचा है यह भी बताइए ताकि यह चीज ठीक हो सके।

गोल्ड स्मगलिंग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने गोल्ड की स्मगलिंग रोकने के लिये मोना बेचना शुरू कर दिया और यह कहा कि यह दामों को गिराने का उद्देश्य नहीं है, यह केवल स्मगलिंग रोकने का उद्देश्य है। और फिर आपने एक बयान दिया कि विदेशों से भी सोना मंगवायेंगे और उसके जेवर बना करके बाहर भेजेंगे। इससे लाभ होगा और हजारों लोगों को काम मिलेगा,

इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। सारा सोना खूद नरकरार बेच रही है और सोना बाहर से मंगवा कर के लोगों को यहाँ द रही है। स्मगलिंग रोकने में इससे फायदा होगा। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल ऐक्ट की क्या जरूरत है ? जब आपने स्वयं यह कहा कि हम विदेशों से सोना लाकर के लोगों को देंगे, आप स्वयं भी बेच रहे हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो इकोनामी पहले गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल ऐक्ट के पीछे थी, मैं मानता हूँ एक नस्ट थी। वह देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिये घातक था और उसके बाद ब्राहिस्ता-ब्राहिस्ता इसमें कई संशोधन हुए, लेकिन आज जो गोल्ड कन्ट्रोल ऐक्ट बन कर रह गया है, उसका कोई लाभ नहीं होता। उसको रिपील करने के बाद शरीर। मिलियन लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और आपको और कठिनाइयों में नहीं पड़ना पड़ेगा। इमलिए इस बारे में भी सरकार ध्यान दे।

15 hrs.

अभी तक कस्टम की क्लीयरेंस की 4, 5 जगहें ही हैं, दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता। आज दुनिया बहुत छोटी हो गई है, हमारे यहाँ आने जाने के लिये एयर-बस और बड़े-बड़े हवाई जहाज हैं। बाहर विदेशों से भी यात्री आते हैं और हमारे यहाँ से जो लोग जाते हैं, वह भी लौट कर आते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि आप इस बारे में भी विचार करें कि कस्टम की क्लीयरेंस का एक ही तरीका आसान हो और इसमें जगह भी बढ़ाई जायें। एक दिक्कत मैं इस में आपकी मानता हूँ कि जब तक एयरपोर्ट बड़ा नहीं होता तब तक बड़ा हवाई जहाज वहाँ उतर नहीं सकता, वहाँ कस्टम क्लीयरेंस हो भी नहीं सकता, जो कि स्वाभाविक है। लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि आप अपने दूसरे मंत्रालय, सिविल एबीएशन से मिल कर

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

कोई योजना बनाइये अगले 5 साल के लिए कि कौन-कौन सी ऐसी जगहों है जहाँ कस्टम के सेंटर बनाये जा सकते हैं।

कस्टम के बारे में मेरा कहना यह भी है कि अभी भी इस में बहुत लीकज है। बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति और बड़े-बड़े लांग हैं, उन के केसेज सी० बी० आई० के पास हैं। मुझे याद है, पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सारे केसेज ऐसे आये जो सी० बी० आई० के पास पड़े हैं, उसमें कई-कई माल लग जाते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये का गवर्नमेंट का रैवेन्यू वहाँ पड़ा रहता है और जो गड़बड़ करते हैं, उनको सजा भी देर में मिलती है।

मैं चाहूँगा कि न्याय करने के लिये ब कस्टम की दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये, और कस्टम के कितने केसेज पड़े हैं, उनका एक्सपीडाइट करने के लिये आप जल्दी से जल्दी कोई मशीनरी सैट अप करें जिसके मामले कस्टम वॉयलेशन के केसेज आयें और जल्दी निपट जायें और जिन्होंने गड़बड़ की है, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी सजा हो। मुझे मालूम है कि अभी 5, 5 और 10, 10 साल के केसेज ऐसे पड़े हैं जिनमें करोड़ों रुपये का इन्वॉल्वमेंट है। वहाँ पर इतनी देर तक केसेज का पड़े रहना, उनका जल्दी निपटारा न करना, इसके लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि सारे डिपार्टमेंट का रिआर्गेनाइजेशन होना मांगता है जिस से जल्दी केसेज का निपटारा हो, एफीशियेंसी बढ़े और दोषियों को सजा मिले।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो स्मगल गुड्स पकड़ते हैं, सीज

करते हैं, कन्फिस्कट करते हैं, उसके बारे में आपने पहले यहाँ पर कहा था कि उन्हें हम वहीं वापस भेजेंगे जहाँ से वह आई है, या हम मिलेटरी कौटीन में भेजेंगे। लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि अभी तक सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का सामान ब्राज भी आपके माल गोदाम में पड़ा है, वह मड़ रहा है, बेकार हो रहा है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अब आप उसे क्यों वापस करना चाहते हैं। जो चीज अमेरिका से 2 डालर में आती है, यहाँ आकर 10 डालर में मिलती है, अब अमेरिका उनको फिर वापस भेजेंगे तो उसके जाने में और अधिक खर्चा होगा तो वहाँ उसे कौन खरीदेगा? आई थिंक बिल इज वि हाइट आक्र एक्स-डिटी। आई कोनार्ड अडरस्टैंड इट। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करें। पैरिशेवल गुड्स के बारे में जो पालिसी पहले थी, उसी को जारी रखना चाहिए। उन चीजों का बेचने से सरकार के पास जो जो रैवेन्यू आता है, वह प्राइवेट और डेवेलपमेंट के कार्यों में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। इसकी कोई तुक नहीं है कि सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का माल गोदाम में पड़ा सड़ता रहे और सरकार कहे कि हम उसको वापस भेजेंगे।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH
(Iamnagar): It is these things which
cause congestion in the ports.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : माननीय सदस्य शिपिंग बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं। वह कहते हैं कि इसी की वजह से पोर्ट्स में बहुत ज्यादा कनजेशन रहता है। मंत्री महोदय ये झाँकड़े बतायें कि पिछले पंद्रह महीनों में जो माल कन्फिस्कट किया गया, उस में से कितना माल वापस भेजा गया और कितना बेचा गया,

श्रीर वे क्या क्या कीजें थीं । इससे यह पता चल जायेगा कि यह पालिसी कितनी सफसेसफुल हुई है ।

इमजेंसी के दिनों में जो आफिसर्स पूरी तरह से इन्दिरा गांधी रेजीम के साथ थे जिन्होंनेउन के साथ रह कर उस समय लूट की थी आज भी वही आफिसर इस डिपार्टमेंट में रह कर लूट कर रहे हैं । मैं कोई नाम नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ । मुझे मालूम है कि दिल्ली एयरपोट पर ऐसी इंस्ट्रक्शन्स थीं कि जिस माल के बारे में धवन साहब का टेलीफोन आ जाय, उसको छेड़ना नहीं है । क्या क्या माल चला गया, और आ गया, क्या उन कंसेज के बारे में सरकार ने कोई एनक्वायरी की है ?

प्रो० पी० जी० माबलंकर (गांधीनगर):
कोन धवन साहब ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : जो मिसेज इन्दिरा गांधी के प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी थे—आर० के० धवन ।

अगर मंत्री महोदय मुझे उस केस की तफसील चाहते हैं, तो मैं बताने के लिए तैयार हूँ । कितने ही ऐसे केसिज हैं, जिन में सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपये का माल बाहर गया, और आया, और कस्टम्स ने एक पैसा भी नहीं लिया—बैन्ड ब्राइटम्ब पर भी पैसा नहीं लिया । उन आफिसर्स की प्रोमोशन ही हुई है । उन को डिमोट नहीं किया गया है । मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जबाब में कम से कम उन दोहीन केसिज के बारे में प्रकाश डालें, जो मगहूर हैं, जो सी० बी० आई० को दिये गये थे, जिन की एनक्वायरी हो चुकी है और रिपोर्ट भी आ चुकी है । लेकिन सरकार ने उन के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है ।

एक बात के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई दूँगा कि उन्होंने बैगेज क्लब को सरल कर दिया है, बैगेज को और बढ़ा दिया है । लेकिन उन्होंने अभी भी कुछ कंजूसी की है —शायद बिरादरी का असर है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा सा दिल खोल कर इन क्लब को और ज्यादा लिबरल करें । जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है, उस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ । बहुत अच्छा है । शायद उन ने व्यक्तिगत रुचि लेने से ही यह दृष्टा है । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि बैगेज क्लब और ज्यादा लिबरल हों । इस बारे में ज्यादा कठोरता की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

मैं इस विधेयक का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस का विरोध करने की कोई गुंजायश ही नहीं है ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukambapuram): In this discussion I have the unique privilege of saying a few words about the Government which normally, however much we may try and strain our nerves, never does anything to deserve a compliment. I think here is one Minister or one department which might not have brought about revolutionary changes, but there are perceptible evidences of an earnest attempt to improve things.

I am not saying that within the last 15 months he has worked miracles, because I know he is on the job of cleaning an Augean stable, but what I think is a refreshing change is this. There are Ministers and authorities who are making quixotic attempts at proclamations. In fact, in the past 15 months, on the question of national textile policy, Mr. George Fernandes has promised that he will announce within six weeks the exact day for announcing a formal date about the functioning of the textile mills.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): From one George to another.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: There are good George and bad Georges, functioning Georges and speaking Georges also.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Who is bad and who is good?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: During the past 15 months about the industrial and textile policies, he has made various announcements promising various dates of further dates when he will exactly proclaim the policy. Amidst all these things, I think Mr. Satish Agrawal is trying to improve things, and that too in a department which is fairly notorious for stubborn resistance to improvement.

I am prepared to understand that intrinsically customs cannot be a progressive department because their job is to prevent a lot of things, ut if you go to the history of the department, you will find that at a time when the Imperial Power wanted to have their economy protected, they had various measures taken. The Minister was mentioning about the U.K.-India Agreement of 1929, but it was a unilateral decision of the Imperial Power that their goods would be allowed.

I do concede that this is a Bill, as he correctly pointed out, which brings in certain technical details and tries to up-date things, rather tries to bring in certain changes to suit the international situation. As he has correctly pointed out, the CCON is dealing with nomenclature, because this department has to deal with hundreds of countries, and goods are coming from all over the world.

Talking about nomenclature. I am reminded of an interesting incident which happened in 1972 when one of the most famous medical institutions in this country, the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore, was donated by a good philanthropist, who was a beneficiary of the expert work

of that institution, a pocket paging system. It is a small system which will allow the doctors to go to some particular place in case they are needed. It will work within only two or three kilometres. In my previous incarnation when I used to sit there..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You have got a re-birth?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Re-birth is a Continuous process.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only a ministerial incarnation!

SHRI A. BALA PAJANORE: (Pondicherry): He is living on hopes.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Any politician is living on hopes. It is hope which makes us survive. Even about the next election, we are sitting here hoping we will win. I hope we will come back, including me. Then I tried to find out what exactly was preventing this pocket paging equipment to be given to a worthy institution. I tried to locate the file in the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports office. They said that the file had gone to the Defence Ministry. Then I tried to find out from the Defence Ministry. I was told that it had gone to the Home Ministry. I could understand the file going to the Health Ministry but I could not understand the file going to the Home Ministry. I located the file somewhere near the Home Ministry because somebody invented that it was a wireless system and so, it had to be cleared from the security point of view. This reminded me of the nomenclature. Ultimately, it is a wireless equipment which will call a doctor from where he is working. Anyway, I am glad, our friend is bringing up-date nomenclature. Many of our officers do not know the nomenclature, what is what and all that. There are lot of confiscated things in Bombay, Cochin and other places.

One point which I would like to stress at this occasion is that this Department has got a very vital impor-

tance in the situation of our national economy not from the negative side but from the positive side. During the past one year, the performance of the Commerce Ministry is absolutely dismal. Our imports have gone upto Rs. 6100 crores and our exports have just touched 5400 crores. He has something to do positive on that. I would like to tell Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Kanwarlal Gupta that the performance of the Commerce Ministry has ended us in an adverse balance of payment situation of 700 crores. Then everyday, you are reading that our foreign exchange reserves have gone up. The latest is Rs. 4300 crores. This is very interesting. When we have adverse balance of payment situation of Rs. 700 crores, the foreign exchange reserves have gone up to Rs. 4300 crores. Put together, this comes to Rs. 5000 from? This is where the significance of his Department comes. This money is coming from 1.5 million Indians working abroad including 5 lakh of immigrants in UK. Naturally I have got a tendency to refer to it because I belong to Kerala where we are basically a nomadic tribe. We go to Gulf and other countries and the money is coming from there which swelled your reserves to 4300 crores. What I am saying is: be charitable to them. That is the point I am coming to. What is happening? Struggling is going on by shiploads. But the greatest scrutiny is there in the Bombay Airport where the Rummaging Departments is there. These people who ultimately help to build us, are treated as criminals and enemies of the country. After two or three years of sweating in the desert of the Gulf countries amidst all humiliations and difficulties, when they come back, they may bring a few sarees for their sisters and their neighbours. It is there that the Department functions as gigantic and great heroes, to protect the national economy. I know that he is making his earnest efforts to improve the situation. But the International Airport Authority is another bottleneck and constraint. Most

of the international flights come at 4 a.m. or 5 a.m. These poor people after 26 hours of air journey, when they get down, are thrown before the Customs officers. In spite of best attempts, they do not have enough number of gates to send them in. I am suggesting that now is the time when your Ministry could think in terms of useful spending on modern equipment. If the hon. Minister takes the trouble of going to some of the international airports abroad, he will find an X-ray equipment which will make the best of rummaging and by that method, you can easily find out whether there is something suspicious in the baggage. In this context, I would suggest one thing. The baggage rules must be liberalised. The baggage allowance must be directly proportional to the legal remittances that the passengers have made. When they are coming after one year, maybe during the past year they have sent Rs. 200,000 back home the baggage allowance must be proportional to the legal remittances endorsed by the Ministry or the nationalised banks. That will be doing full justice to the people who are working hard there. The working of this Department has to be improved. I am sure, the hon. Minister, Shri Satish Agrawal, will have a closer look at the Bombay airport.

In this context, I would like to make one more point. One Department is trying to prevent all sorts of facilities being given to them. These people who are working in the Gulf countries are accustomed to certain ethnic food habits. These poor Indians who are working in the desert are accustomed to eating potatoes, onions, spices, pickles, meat and all these supplies used to go from India. We are just starving the cow which is giving us the milk. Exactly the same thing is happening here. We want all these remittances to come. But we do not see that their ethnic food habits

[Shri A. C. George]
are looked into and their requirements are met.

I would like to say that the whole Department's outlook has to be changed. The Indians coming from abroad have to be treated as brothers and as much patriotic as one of them. There may be a few cases where they may go wrong. I am sure, these changes will be forthcoming very soon and that the hon. Minister will be able to make a refreshing departure from the glorious inefficiency that is prevailing in other Ministries.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, ने जो सीमा शुल्क के टैरिफ के संशोधन का विषयक रखा है, भले ही वह काफी लम्बा-चौड़ा लगता हो। लेकिन इस में ज्यादातर औपचारिक संशोधन ही किये गये हैं। उसी विधि यह ग्रहन विवाद का विषय नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन जब सीमा शुल्क के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो यह अवसर है जब इस के सम्बन्ध में जो दूसरी समस्याएँ उठ खड़ी हो गई हैं, उन पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

देश में इस समय जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं उन के अनुसार प्रतिदिन 3 करोड़से लेकर 6 करोड़ रुपये तक का स्मॉलिंग होता है और इस की पूरी जवाब देही खासकर के हमारे सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों पर निर्भर करती है। यह ठीक बात है कि जैसे-जैसे विकास हो रहा है, हमारा निर्यात भी बढ़ रहा है; लेकिन जैसे-जैसे निर्यात बढ़ रहा है, स्मॉलिंग भी उम्मी तरह से बढ़ता जा रहा है। यह भी ठीक है कि पहले के मंत्री श्री गणेश ने इस दिशा में एक बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कदम उठा कर तस्करी को रोकने का प्रयास किया था, लेकिन

इधर अखबारों में अब जो खबरें छप रही हैं— मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि उन में कितना सत्य है या कितना झूठ है— लेकिन ऐसा जाहिर होता है कि तस्करी की कश्तियाँ अब फिर से समुद्र के किनारे में चलने लगी हैं, तस्कर फिर से शायद जाग रहा है, इसलिए यह मन में ज्यादा आवश्यक है कि उन के ऊपर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाय।

कहा जाता है कि जब 10 नावें आती हैं तो सीमा के अधिकारी पहले से तय कर लेते हैं कि 9 नावें छोड़ देंगे और एक नाव को पकड़ लेंगे। अगर इस प्रकार का प्राइवेट अरेन्जमेन्ट चलता रहेगा, तो फिर स्मॉलिंग को हम कभी भी रोक नहीं सकेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो हम ने देखा कि पिछली सरकार ने एक बड़ा प्रचारात्मक अभियान स्मॉलर्स को पकड़ने के लिये किया था, लेकिन जब कानून के तहत पकड़ नहीं सके, तो सीमा कानून बनाया और उन को पकड़ा। लेकिन उस के बाद यह बात भी साफ हो गई थी कि उन को पकड़ने के बाद उन में काफी पैसा वसूल करके, 10 करोड़, 20 करोड़ और 50 करोड़ वसूल कर के, फिर उन को छोड़ दिया गया। इस तरह से उस सरकार की नियत स्मॉलर्स को पकड़ने के सम्बन्ध में साफ हो गई थी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसलिए आवश्यक यह है कि एक खास इन्टेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेन्ट सीमा के ऊपर जो तस्करी होती है, उस को रोकने के लिये तैनात किया जाय। और यह भी आवश्यक है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी और अधिकारी लोग दूसरे मुल्कों में जा कर देखें कि सीमा शुल्क की चोरी किस प्रकार रोकी जाती है और किस प्रकार से तस्करी को रोकना जा सकता

है। इस प्रकार से हम अपने को बेहतर बना सकते हैं।

एक चीज और भी बराबर सुझाव में दी गई है और कुछ हमारी सरकार ने उस पर अमन भी किया है कि तेज रफ्तार से चलने वाली किश्तियाँ रखी जाएँ ताकि समुद्र के 40 मील के क्षेत्र में जो तस्करी सब से ज्यादा होती है, उस पर निगाह रखी जाए और उस को रोका जाए। एडमिनिस्ट्रिव रिफार्म कमीशन ने टैरिफ कमीशन को खत्म करने की सलाह दी थी लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि टैरिफ कमीशन और बी० आई० सी० सी०, इन दोनों को अलग मिला कर इन्डस्ट्रियल प्राइसेज कमीशन बनाया जाए, ना हम उस को कुछ हद तक ठीक कर सकते हैं।

अभी एक चीज और है जिसके लिये थोड़ा सा इस बिल में प्रावधान किया गया है कि किस प्रकार से हम ब्रुसस टैरिफ नामनक्लेचर्स के मुताबिक हम अपने टैरिफ नामनक्लेचर्स को ढाल सकें। इस लिए पृष्ठ 37 पर्वों का नामनक्लेचर्स का चेन्ज है। यह अच्छी बात है कि यह किया गया है लेकिन हम इस संदर्भ में अपने राज्य मंत्री जी से एक निवेदन करना चाहेंगे कि टैरिफ के स्ट्रक्चर को वे थोड़ा सा सरल बनाएं और जैसा एलेग्जेंडर कमेटी ने कहा है कि रेवेन्यू और प्रोटेक्शन एंगल दोनों को मिला कर इस का देखा जाए और सीमा शुल्क की बात को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सिम्पलीफाई किया जाए। इस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए, यह हमारी राय है।

हमारा देश एक विकासशील देश है और इसलिए निर्यात की दर बढ़ती जाएगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि निर्यात के सम्बन्धों में हम लोगों को लांग

टर्म पालीसी अवनानी चाहिये न कि शार्ट टर्म पालीसी। इसलिए आज इस संदर्भ में हमारे जो वित्त मंत्री जी हैं, उन से मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहूंगा कि निर्यात पर जो हम सीमा शुल्क लगाते हैं, उन में कुछ चीजों के संबंध में हमें एक मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना होगा जैसा अभी हमारे माननीय ए० सी० जार्ज साहय ने कहा कि एक्स-रे फोटो, मेडिकल कालेजों के लिए इन्वियमेंट और बेड़ी फूड आदि चीजों के लिए हम को सीमा शुल्क कम से कम रखना चाहिए लेकिन जो वैभव और श्रृंगार की चीजें हैं उन पर सीमा शुल्क का प्रावधान ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना चाहिए।

इस बिल में और कोई विशेष बात नहीं है, केवल ब्रुसस टैरिफ नामनक्लेचर्स को अपनी भारतीय पद्धति में, भारतीय परिस्थितियों में किस प्रकार से अपनावें, इसी पर विशेष जोर दिया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ और अपने इन सुझावों के साथ वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance on a simple reason because—I thought only the Finance Minister, by presenting the Budget, can confuse the Members of Parliament with nomenclature—he has taken this opportunity to compete, I think, with the Finance Minister, because he is also Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. Giving a document of this type without the parent document—because I was feeling that only certain Members of Parliament alone can take interest in such kind of

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

bills—my complaint was, from the very beginning as well as from 1973-74 onwards, that we are not provided with the handbook from your Ministry containing all that; it is not supplied to Members of Parliament. I suppose Members of Parliament are entitled to have all the documents that are available, and we are asked to discuss on a Bill and give our recommendations, suggestions and offer criticism on that. So, I think, on that aspect, I try to understand the entire thing. It is like a lawyer's note: for the last word appearing in such and such a line, substitute such and such a word.

You have been clever enough to say that you have removed the preferential treatment that was given to the goods of the United Kingdom and have thus taken off that bondage with the United Kingdom. That is the only thing that we are able to understand here.

So far as the other matters are concerned, as Mr. George and other Members have correctly stated, they are technical matters. If they are technical matters and if the Members of Parliament are not in a position—I will put myself first in that—to understand them, then we need not waste or spend a lot of time on these. That is, perhaps, the reason why many Members of Parliament—and we have made it almost a practice these days—depart from the contents of the Bill and discuss generally about the working of the Ministry as we do in the case of General Discussion on Budget. Almost all of us do that, and I am also going to follow the same path and discuss something about your Ministry, which has nothing to do with the present Bill, something about your performance in the Ministry because you are providing an opportunity for that by means of this. Actually we are forced to do that. Therefore, to have a healthy, clear and thorough discussion in Parliament of Bills like this, I wish, in future at least, you will follow the method that I have suggested.

Coming to customs, many Members spoke only about Airports. I am sure, the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the seaports are in a very bad shape. I know two ports in this country personally. The plight of the people who return from foreign countries, as Mr. George explained,—because these days people come from Arabian countries—is very bad. I know the plight of the people who had gone to Singapore, Malaysia and other places 50 or 60 years back; when they return, they feel that they are in the gibbet; it is like a persecution chamber; they are detained for not less than eight hours; and when they come out, they come out with a bitter feeling about their motherland. It is a very sorry state of affairs.

I am reminded here of my College professor who became subsequently a High Court judge, Shri A. S. P. Iyer, he used to say, 'It is an irony in this country, you have to say that you are a foreigner or at least you must go to a foreign country and return and say that you are a foreign-returned'. He used to say, "Let us go to Ceylon and return, so that we can call ourselves 'foreign-returned'." When I say 'foreign-returned', it is only applicable to the upper strata of the society like ICS, etc., and not to those who go to foreign countries and work hard there and improve our coffers of foreign exchange. Unfortunately, when the labour class, the middle class, who had gone out and shed their blood in foreign countries working very hard, come back to India, the treatment meted out to them by our beloved officers at the Customs and also the others who are in authority—when I say 'authority', I mean the people who deal with the appeals of these people—is very bad and pitiable. You are so technical and harsh to these humble citizens who had gone out to earn their livelihood and who have been responsible for improving your coffers of foreign exchange. I would appreciate if the Minister could compare, with statistics, by what amounts we have

improved our foreign exchange by trade and by what amounts by remittances from these 1.5 million Indian nationals abroad who have worked very hard and who have contributed so much for improvement in our foreign exchange position.

Therefore, Sir, in this respect, you have to take very dynamic steps. Members have complimented you, and I am second to none in that, because I know that you work as a silent man. That is very much expected of the Janata Government. It is no good making big lectures, promising many things and then doing nothing. Two weeks back you have relaxed the Baggage Rules. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta and Mr. George spoke about that. I was very happy. But this relaxation of Baggage Rules is not sufficient. Only simple arithmetic has been applied without going deep into the principles of Baggage Rules. If a person goes out even for one hour, then he is allowed, I think, Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000—I do not know exactly. But the maximum is only Rs. 2,000. You have not given consideration to the fact that these middle-class people, who go out, work very hard. Mr. George has already pointed that out. I become only second in saying this. We think alike. But, I am afraid, seldom some people differ also. I do not want to go into that. The baggage allowance must be in proportion to the foreign exchange remittances a person has contributed. I noticed or I had the feeling that we are treated better at the Delhi airport than at Madras or Bombay. It may be due to the reason that Members of Parliament's headquarters are situated here. So, it is a question of personal attachment—the treatment they are giving—and not of principles.

So, you have to do a very good job and a very tough job also, in this country, because we find that these days many people are going out and there are a number of complaints that we

are getting, especially from our brethren who have gone out, i.e. Indians, and more especially from the people of the South who go out and earn and increase the country's foreign exchange. If they are treated like this, I am afraid this will also come to a stop.

Secondly, I know pretty well—and it is not fair to name them, also, here—that there is a corrupt line. You must have read this recent interview of Hazi Mastan who is in India today. It is a beautiful interview. You have taken 200 people before JP, our great Lok Nayak, and they all promised: but that man says 'I never promised. I never gave any assurance'. Finally, if you read the last portion of the interview, he admits he is a smuggler. (Interruptions). You may read the last portion.

That is why I said in the beginning itself, that this kind of a technical document must be considered with reason and sense. It is very easy to present it and pass it in a matter of five minutes. But it must be sensible: our discussions must be contributive—and not only for the sake of publication.

So, as I have said, you took 200 people before our Lok Nayak and they gave an assurance, but the top man says 'I never gave any assurance before you'. But in the end he admits, and he is also able to give the *modus operandi* of the great gang. So, what is your plan to curb it? I ask this because a great ideology should be from conviction and not by sheer accident. If I just say it with my lips but it is not from conviction, it is no use.

Now, Members of Parliament also have a fascination for foreign goods. If you should make a check this evening, you will find that almost all Members of Parliament have foreign watches and foreign pens etc. It is a matter of social prestige for us. Unless you root out this idea, it is very diffi-

[Shri A. Bala Pajanor]

cult to control it. I have stopped with Members of Parliament: I do not want to go to the officers because they will be hurt. It is the same case with the officers and the same is the case with the society everywhere. We have some type of people to have a certain amount of fascination for these goods.

It is also being said that our own goods are marked 'Denmark', 'London' etc. to find a better market for them. I hope it is not correct that Government is also patronising it to promote sales inside the country. If Gandhiji were to come back, he will not say this is a correct thing. Some of the goods made here has foreign chalk. If they are shown as made in India they are afraid they may not be purchased and that is the reason why it is shown as made in USA, UK etc.

These are all connected with the Ministry and, to clear the atmosphere, if you go to the people who really work hard outside and, after earning foreign exchange, come back with a certain amount of goods for their personal use, it is not proper. I do not say you should liberalise it, but if you are reasonable to them, this will stop. You should make a serious attempt. I know you are a man who can work hard and can also be sincere in this effort. There are many people in the Customs also who are having corrupt links with this set of people. There is a systematic organisation. We notice only the bigger Hazi Mastans but there are smaller Mastans also in every State. They are having corrupt connection with these people and that is why smuggling activities are increasing in this country.

I think by stopping smuggling activities alone you cannot improve the Customs position because you must also recruit people with a certain amount of calibre. I do not know how far you have control over the recruitment position in your Ministry. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No side-talks please. Do not get diverted by

other Members talking among themselves or addressing you; you address me.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Many people especially from the southern parts feel that ports like Nagapattinam, Pondicherry etc. are not being given proper encouragement. You may say that it has to be done by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. At present, the things are concentrated mainly at Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. If you can decentralise it—that is the principle of the Janata Government also, I think—it would be very helpful. Let the passengers coming by ships get down at Nagapattinam, Pondicherry and if possible at Karaikkal also, so that the customs authorities need not be centralised at a few places only. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will be very difficult for the reporters to record this kind of conversation among yourselves. Somebody says something in a very low voice—he almost whispers—and you reply, it becomes very difficult for them to record.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN (Badagara): You are asking us to be louder.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am asking you not to talk among yourselves and I am asking him not to get diverted.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I have applied this method this evening for the simple reason that we were having a lot of tension in the morning, a lot of shouting, four-five Members shouting at the same time, at least we can have a little relaxation now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can whisper in the lobby, not here.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I wish that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance will bring forward a new Bill in a different style to have the control of various things in one set. Now, everything is in piecemeal.

I would also request him to supply us the handbook so that we can have a better idea. At present, in the matter of appeals, there are lots of regulations.

Shri George stated that goods that are required for hospitals and educational institutions are entitled to certain concessions at present, but that is not sufficient. This must be given due consideration.

I also want to suggest one thing more. Certain protection has been given to certain articles and you have placed certain things under the category of 'prohibited' to give encouragement to indigenous industry in this country. After some time, that protection should not be given for the simple reason that healthy competition is required for perfection also. Just because you are giving that kind of protection, we do not find any improvement in certain things. You have to make a periodical assessment. Just because we have given a protection say in 1957, it should not be there for ever. When you are giving a go-by to the levy of preferential rates for certain preferential areas, like U.K., you must also consider certain restrictions being put on imports in order to promote local industry. Of course, we have to keep in mind that the foreign exchange is not reduced much. Now that the foreign exchange position is very comfortable, you can give due protection to the local industry and create healthy competition so that the industry achieves perfection.

With these words, I congratulate the Minister, because he has presented this very highly technical Bill, I congratulate him because there would not be any objection in its being passed here, I also congratulate him because there is unanimity in passing this Bill. Lastly, I congratulate him because he is a silent worker.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Malda):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the scope of this Bill is very limited and the issues involved are of a technical and formal

nature. It has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Customs Tariff Act passed in 1975 did not include the exhaustive list of all sorts of items of nomenclature and the terminology that are generally used in the customs tariff system. This is an amendment to that Customs Tariff Act, 1975. We appreciate that after such a long period the changes are being made. Since 1934 and onwards several changes have taken place in the matter of export-import trade and also new inventions have been made and in the synthetic and chemical spheres new ingredients and new items have been invented and are used by consumers as well as the industry. So it was necessary that the nomenclatures and the terminologies should be changed accordingly and for that purpose the Customs Tariff Act was passed and now certain other changes are being sought to be made in the present amendment Bill. We welcome these changes. But when we go to the different items of the articles that have been classified under different heads, it is very technical and even a slightest variation in the components and the composition or the ingredients of the articles changes the character altogether and also changes the rate of levy that is imposed according to the schedule of the Bill. This is highly technical and the terms and nomenclatures and the names of the articles are also very technical and not very common not only to the common people but also to the officers concerned and working in the Customs Department in the different sea ports and air-ports. That is why it was very necessary on the part of the Department to set up laboratories and also highly sophisticated machinery and equipment are necessary along with the laboratories to be set up in different centres of customs in the airports and sea-ports so that in the articles that are imported into the country or those which are going to be exported, the qualities and ingredients and components could be easily checked up correctly and the valuation determined and the levy on that article could be as far as possible

[Shri Dinesh Joarder]

correctly levied. That system is sought to be introduced. I do not know uptill now what measures have been taken towards modernising or rationalising the entire valuation system of this type of technical articles that are being used in our country for the industry as well as for the consumer purposes.

15.47 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

Also the technical hands are necessary. I do not know whether the personnel in the Customs Department have that sort of training and knowledge to determine and find out the actual quality, the components and the ingredients of the particular articles which are generally used in the chemicals and other sophisticated industries. In the laboratories and other places the training and also that knowledge should be imparted to these officers.

It is also necessary that periodical publications should come out from the Customs Department carrying certain facts and also the rules, the bye-laws and the regulations of the Customs Department should be regularly published so that not only the officers are benefited but also the general people and the persons concerned with the import-export trade or business or transactions in our country and abroad will be able to know the actual position as regards the levy of customs duty on such articles which they intend to carry with them or import or export. Periodical publications should come out from the Department carrying such information and the particulars, and also details of customs tariff system, that should come out in the publication.

There is a lot of disparity and diversity in the evaluation system itself. Equal standard of evaluation is not maintained for the same type of article in some countries. When that is composed of the similar type of components, chemicals, ingredients and particles, that is differently valued at

different times. There is no specific standard of evaluation system prevailing in our Customs Department. Therefore, disparities and diversities in the evaluation system should also be removed.

A lot of things have been said about corruption in the Customs Department. Sometimes in the last week of May, perhaps, our Prime Minister himself made a statement in a public gathering that corruption is still prevailing on a large scale in the Customs Department itself and he gave certain figures. The Department could seize the smuggled goods in 1974 to the tune of Rs. 60 crores and it came down to Rs. 45 crores in 1975 and again to Rs. 36 crores in 1976.

The Prime Minister also went on to say that this was not only because of the check on smuggling activities but because of the incapacity and incapability of the customs officers that the decrease in the seizure of smuggled goods has taken place. This is because of the incapability and because of the corruption rising in the Department. For these reasons the seizure of smuggled goods decreased.

Sometimes the genuine people are being harassed. It has also been pointed out by my friends earlier that in the sea ports and air ports even the bona fide people working abroad are harassed. When they bring the articles, those articles are seized for a longer period. The Customs people cannot dispose of the cases and lot of trouble is faced by the bona fide people working abroad on their coming home. Some system should be adopted for those people who are coming to India and bringing goods which come under the purview of the Indian Customs Tariff Act. That they should inform before hand that they are bringing such and such articles. This should be verified before hand by the Customs people. On verification they should let them go. This or some other system may be introduced by the Customs Depart-

ment so that they may not be harassed when they come to their home country.

The articles seized by the Customs Department at different times are not disposed of. There are a large number of pending cases. A mention to that effect has been made by the previous speakers. And that it takes a long time to dispose of the cases and also to dispose of the seized goods. This should be expedited as fast as it can be. The procedure for seizure of articles is also not perfect. There are many lapses which one comes across. Sometimes it found that the quality of the articles itself gets changed. Things are produced before the court or before the appropriate authority, or they are returned back to the owners. It is found that these articles are changed in between, before they are disposed of after due consideration by the Customs Department. Therefore, something happens in between and these articles are changed. This is a thing which is going on in the Customs Department. This should be checked.

You have the Customs Tariff Act and other Acts. You have similar laws. These are all very complicated in nature. These should be simplified. The common people should understand all these laws. These laws should be simple, so that they are within the knowledge of the common people.

There is one more thing which I wish to bring to the notice of our honourable Minister. It is this. This is about the free trade zone in the country, particularly in the Salt Lake Area. There was a proposal that some free trade zone should be set up at Calcutta, at the Salt Lake Area. I want to know whether the Minister has considered that proposal yet. If so I want to know, when it will come up.

In respect of levy of customs duty, it is my request that the small scale industries, cottage industries and handicrafts industries should be help-

ed. You are giving concessions to big houses. You give concessions to jute-mills, to textile mills, to big sugar magnates. But you should give these concessions in respect of customs duty and excise duty to these small industries, cottage industries and handicrafts industries. They are spread all over the country. They are existing even in our remote villages. But they are not getting these concessions. When they export their articles to foreign markets they are not getting any concessions. You have big cartels and other big consortium arrangements in respect of big industries. But the small industries are not getting a similar or equal treatment or justice or the benefits which are going to the big industries. This position should be rectified. My submission is that these small scale and cottage industries should be helped and encouraged and their interests should be safeguarded. All the requisite concessions should be given to them when they export their articles to foreign markets in the matter of customs duty and excise duty. This is the respectful submission that I wish to make to the hon. Minister.

16 hrs.

Then, regarding the Gold Control Act, the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta made a point. I also demand that that Act should be repealed.

Regarding gold control system, gold auctioning by the RBI and also the import of gold into this country, your policy should be thoroughly reviewed again. The racket is going on. There is a big racket in the gold products—ornaments—and gold is still being smuggled. So, you should remove the Gold Control Act. There are small industries engaged in manufacture of ornaments in cities and towns in various parts of the country. The goldsmiths have their own small shops. They are the actual manufacturers. But, some big people having their own

[Shri Dinesh Jaiswar]

sign boards and having their trade in export and import are getting all the benefits to their interests to the detriment of these small goldsmiths and the shopowners. This aspect of the matter should be carefully gone into. With these observations, I welcome this Amendment Bill.

श्री ठुकम बेच नारायण दास (मधुबनी):
सभापति महोदय, अभी जिस विधेयक पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है इस पर बोलते हुए तस्करी पर, सीमा शुल्क विभाग में ब्याप्त छप्पाचार पर और जो माल आयात किया जाता है उस के कई गम्भीर मुद्दों पर कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि तस्करी के बारे में सदन में इसनी चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है और की जाती रही है लेकिन क्या कारण है कि तस्करी के खिलाफ और छप्पाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने वाले जो भावमी इस देश में हुए हैं वे तस्करी और छप्पाचारियों के द्वारा ही मारे गए हैं जब कि कोई भी तस्कर या छप्पाचारी आज तक इस देश में उनके खिलाफ लड़ने वालों के द्वारा मारा नहीं गया है। यह प्रश्न पैदा होता है जैसा कि डा० रामजी सिंह ने श्री के० आर० गणेश का नाम लिया कि उन्होंने तस्करी के खिलाफ एक जेहाद छेड़ा था लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह हुई कि श्री के० आर० गणेश मंत्रिमण्डल से ही हट गए जब कि तस्कर इस देश में जिंदा हैं और ज्यादा ताकतवर बनकर जिन्दा हैं। इसलिए यह भी एक सोचने का सवाल है कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है। इस देश में छप्प राजनीतिज्ञ, छप्प नीकरशाही और छप्प पूंजीशाही इन तीनों के मेल से ही तस्करी होती है। इसी के कारण इस देश में तस्कर पनपते हैं। सब हैं बड़े बात यह है कि कि राजनीति के मन्दे कूड़े पर ही इस देश में तस्करी

और छप्पाचार के मन्दे कूड़े पनपते हैं। जब राजनीति मन्दी होगी तो देश में छप्पाचार तस्करी, घनाचार, हुताचार, कबाचार सभी ब्याप्त होने ही।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश में तस्करी बके तो जब तक छप्प राजनीति, छप्प नीकरशाही और छप्प पूंजीशाही—इन तीनों का गठबंधन इस देश में नहीं टूटेगा सब तक तस्करी का बन्त नहीं होगा। इस गठबंधन को तोड़ने के लिए बहुत जबरदस्त संकल्प की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए एक बहुत जबरदस्त क्रांतिकारी विचार की आवश्यकता है। कोई साधारण विचार या साधारण संकल्प से इस पर विजय प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकती है।

सवाल यह है कि तस्करी का जो माल इस देश में आता है उसका उपयोग कौन लोग करते हैं? आप सरकारी कार्यालयों में चले जाय, वहां पर बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टारों के हाथ में आप विदेशी कलम देखेंगे। आज बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टारों और बड़े बड़े राजनीति करने वाले लोगों के हाथ में विदेशी कलम पायेंगे। तस्करी के जरिए से इस देश में विदेशी ट्रिजिस्टर आते हैं, विदेशी टेरिलीन, टेरिकाट और डेकराम का कपड़ा आता है। तस्करी के जरिए से इस देश में एनो-डाराम और बिलसिना की चीजें आती हैं जिनका उपयोग बड़े बड़े महलों में किया जाता है। इन चीजों का उपयोग क्लेपडियों में नहीं होता है। इसलिए जब तक आप बड़े बड़े महलों में इस तस्करी के माल का उपयोग करने वाले लोगों को देख-झोली करार न दें, जब तक आप यह कामूत नहीं करावें कि तस्करी का माल उपयोग करना वैजाही है

तथा तस्करी का माल वहाँ भी पकड़ा जाये वहाँ उनको देमाइह के अन्तर्गत में लकड़ से लकड़-बन्धा ही जाये-तब तक तस्करी दकैनी नहीं। क्योंकि जब उस के मास का बाजार नहीं रहेगा, तस्करी करने वाले फिर वह मास हिन्दुस्तान में लायेंगे ही नहीं। [लेकिन आज तो यहाँ पर तस्करी के बाजार खुले हुए हैं, आप कनाट-प्लेस में चले जाइये, सबको पर तस्करी का माल बिकते पायेंगे। बम्बई चले जाइये—बाजारों में तस्करी का माल खुले आम बिकते पायेंगे। कलकत्ता में भी यही स्थिति है, लेकिन किसी गाँव में या मजदूरों की शोपियों के पास आप तस्करी का माल बिकते नहीं पायेंगे।

देश के अन्दर जो बड़े लोग हैं, वैसे बाल लोग हैं, वे तस्करी के माल का खुला उपयोग करते हैं। उनकी बिलासिता की सामग्री जो हिन्दुस्तान में उत्पादित होती है, उस की कीमत बहुत महँगी होती है, इस लिए वे बिदेशों से कम दौरे में बिलासिता की सामग्री अपने ऐशोभाराम की जिन्दगी गुजारने के लिये मंगाते हैं। इस लिये यदि आप तस्करी को रोकना चाहते हैं तो सब से पहले जो बिलासिता और धाराम के साधन हैं, उन सब को प्रतिबन्धित करना होगा उन पर रोक लगानी होगी। एक तरह उपभोग और बिलासिता उत्पादन को छूट दिये रहना और दूसरी तरह उपभोग और बिलासिता की सामग्री पर रोक लगाना, उन के उपयोग पर रोक लगाना—दोनों साथ-साथ नहीं चल सकते।

एक समय डोक पंच न चालू, हलब ठाव फुनायब गालू।

इसलिये भोग और बिलासिता की जो सामग्री है, चाहे बिदेशी हो या देशी हो, उनको पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा और जो सब सामग्री के उपयोग की वस्तुएँ हैं, जो वरीकी की देखा के नीचे हैं उन के जीवनीययोग

की वस्तुएँ हैं, उन के उत्पादन पर जोर देना होगा, उन का कर नष्ट कर सकते हैं।

तस्करी के बारे में कौन नहीं जानता—यदि बिल लेवे तो आता है—बिहार का मधुबनी जिल, जिसकी 48 मील की सीमा नेपाल से जुड़ी हुई है, हम अपनी बाजारों के सामने देखते हैं—नेपाल से सारा तस्करी का माल आता है, आप के अफसर किसी को नहीं पकड़ते, किसी पर कोई रोक नहीं लगाते, किसी को कोई सजा नहीं दे पाते। इस तरह से इस को रोकना नहीं जा सकता—आप को इस तरह विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—आप के विभाग में, मेरा तात्पर्य है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों को पदोन्नति देने का आचार क्या है? जिस अधिकारी की कान्कीडेन्गल करन्टर रोल जितनी अच्छी होगी, उस की पदोन्नति उतनी ही जल्दी होगी। अब कान्कीडेन्गल करन्टर रोल किस की अच्छी होगी— जो अपने बड़े अफसर की कान्कीडेन्गल सविस जितनी अच्छी तरह करेगा जो उन की गुप्त-सेवा में माहिर होगा, चाहे गुप्त सेवा में अनैतिक काम करना पड़े, जो अपने बड़े अफसर को नैतिक या अनैतिक काम से खुश रखेगा, उस की रिपोर्ट अच्छी होगी। लेकिन जो अफसर ईमानदारी से या सही काम करने वाला होगा, उसका करन्टर रोल बड़ा अफसर कभी भी अच्छा नहीं लिख सकता है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—जैसा आप ने कहा कि जो सामान आप बिदेशों से आयात करेंगे और जो सीमा शुल्क उस पर आप कम करेंगे, वहाँ वह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि बिदेशों से जो भोग और बिलासिता की वस्तु आये उसका सीमा-शुल्क कम करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं करना है, उस का

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

प्रतिबन्धित कर दिया जाय। विदेशों में भोग और बिलासिता की वस्तुओं का आयात बिलकुल नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। जो चीजें हिन्दुस्तान के कारखाने उत्पादित करते हैं, यदि आप हिन्दुस्तानी चीजों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो विदेशी चीजों को तनिक भी प्रोत्साहन मत दीजिये।

इसलिए, सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में सपाजरादी दृष्टिकोण लेकर चलना चाहिये। इसी सदन में डा० राममनोहर लोहिया बराबर इन सवालों को उठाया करते थे। यदि देश में रूज्दशाही, भ्रष्ट राजनीति, भ्रष्ट अफसरशाही को मिटाना है, देश में भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त करना है, यदि गरीबों के लिए कुछ करना है, तो देश में भोग और बिलास की सामग्री के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, तब हमारा देश विकास कर सकेगा, वरना आप चाहे लाख उपाय करते चले जाय, कुछ नहीं होगा। तस्करी और भ्रष्टाचार के बिनाक लड़ने वालों के संबंध में इस संसद का इतिहास बतलाता है हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास बतलाता है कि स्वयं मारे गए, लेकिन तस्करी और भ्रष्टाचार को कोई मार नहीं सका यह महाराक्षण है, जो इस से लड़ने जायेगा, वह उस के पेट में समा जायेगा और अगले भी यही होने वाला है।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Madam, Chairman, this Bill as the Minister has put it, is of a very technical nature. It is only to sign our Tariff better with C.C.C.N. Sir, I would not go into the merits of the Bill because there is nothing much to be debated on this Bill. There are certain points which I would like to highlight. I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating the Minister not only for his dynamism and

action but for his less-talk-and-do-more work principle. Sir, as far as the people of Kerala are concerned, they are vrey happy when you once announced this in the House and implemented it within 10 days. So, you definitely deserve our thanks and congratulations and also of thousands of people of Kerala who are living abroad.

Madam Chairman, you are very well aware that the remittances from abroad had gone up during the last three years, from Rs. 1200 crores to Rs. 1900 crores now. This is a welcome change. This year our export-import trade deficit is about Rs. 900 crores. This can be filled up with the remittances of these people who are living abroad. Here the hon. Minister will agree with me that the people who are living abroad and who are filling the trade deficit gap need to be encouraged and they should be given more concession. So far as the Customs and Exchange duties are concerned, I would wish the hon. Minister to consider how to improve our export to these regions because people living there are of Indian origin. Many of the items that are exported from India to those areas are consumed by the people of Indian origin and not by the local people there. When we think of excise duties, the hon. Minister should consider giving concessions on certain items which are consumed by the Indians abroad, who are living in Gulf countries in large number. If you give some concession in the excise duties on items meant for our own people living abroad, they will save more money and remit it to their relatives in our country. By this way we would earn more foreign exchange.

Madam Chairman, after Mr. Agrawal took over, I am glad to know that there is improvement in the Customs Department. But it is still to be improved. I had an occasion to be present at the Madras Airport when an International flight came.

There I myself saw one Customs Officer taking a camera from a passenger and checking it as if it was a coconut. The Customs Officer with 20 years of service must know what is a camera. In another case, I know a Customs Officer who had broken the thermos flask and the clothes of a passenger were taken off shabbily. It is a humiliation sometimes. I am told that this officer is punishing people. It is not a good practice. I feel that there should be an improvement in the Madras Airport. There is an improvement in the Bombay Airport. It is worse in Madras Airport. I am only demanding a better treatment to Indians. They should not be treated as criminals or smugglers. They are our own people. May be some people carrying two or three saris. Everything they take away from their packets. I wish the Minister must have a surprise check of the drawers of the customs Officers and he will find the items that have been taken away from the passengers. They tell the passengers to put the items on their table. This is a crime and the poor people who do not know English cannot argue. They are finding it difficult at the Madras Airport. I wish the hon. Minister to correct this.

Madam Chairman, another important point is about the customs employees. There are officers who have put in 20 years service as Customs Preventive Officers and they are still working as Customs Preventive Officers. There are no avenues of promotion for them. In a State Government service, I am told a person who has put in more than 20 years of service, is taken in I.R.S. cadre. Some kind of avenue of promotion should be there for these people. There is a very little scope for promotion for them at present. We are abusing them in Parliament and outside. These people do not get any kind of encouragement. You must look into this, that is, in so far as the service conditions of these officers are concerned.

Recently, the Government went in for a large scale import. I wish to know from the hon. Minister what is the custom duty that was imposed on the rayon pulp import. The Birlas have been issued licence for import of rayon pulp. I believe that a licence worth Rs. 40 crores had been issued for the import of rayon pulp to defeat the workers of the Kerala Government factory, rayon pulp factory in Kerala. They want to import a huge quantity of pulp to run factories in Calcutta and other places. I want to know how much customs duty had been imposed on importers. Indigenous production was enough to meet internal demand. Customs duty at 100 per cent should be imposed on foreign pulp import. That kind of help should not be given to monopoly houses, the Birlas.

As suggested by Mr. George, you must have some kind of encouragement for people living abroad. Some kind of proportion should be fixed for their baggage rules. Many persons remit money to the country, about Rs. 1000 a month and sometimes even Rs. 5000 a month. There are people who remit 50,000 or one lakh to the country. When they come to India please encourage them to come. They are afraid because of many things here. Why cannot you encourage Indians from the Gulf countries to come every year to India. India will get more money. They are afraid of coming because of the strict baggage rules. The rules may be changed according to the remittance to India; some kind of proportion may be fixed. Please examine this; this is a suggestion I want to make.

Another point is this. You banned export of rosewood from 19th June. Many exporters entered into agreement for the export of rosewood with foreign buyers in March. But the ban came in June. When they went to export, they were denied permission. It was a heavy loss for exporters as well as the country. They have got

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

to fulfil the contract. L.Ca. had been opened. It is illegal. It is against the Supreme Court ruling to retrospectively ban certain items like this. Customs came in the way and a lot of problems were erected. You must look into it.

I have a Press report which I can send you. One customs officer in Bombay has gone to Gulf countries and has accepted a job on a big salary. The report says that he is linked with international smuggling. He had been given study leave. He has taken a big job in a gulf country to help international smuggling racket. I will send you the report you can have a look at it.

I should only like to appeal for the relaxation of the baggage rules. The hon. Minister has done good work. He should be good to the people who are living abroad. A large number of people from my constituency have gone to the Gulf countries, so also from the constituency of Mr. George. Liberalisation of the baggage rules may help them. I support the Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister. I hope he will do better in the future.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): While supporting the Bill I should like to point out some thing. The hon. Minister, Shri Agrawal is no doubt a dynamic minister in whom I have full confidence. I want to point out that smuggling activities on the borders of Nepal and Bangla Desh are increasing day by day and smuggled goods worth over Rs. 500 crores are lying in several godowns of ports in India, such as Calcutta, Bombay, Kandla, Madras and other ports. Smuggled goods have not been sold out in spite of repeated requests due to some procedural defects. I should therefore request the hon. Minister to see that such defects are removed. This amendment is really technical and formal and we have no ob-

jection in accepting the amendments in toto. But I would like to point out that there has been auctioning of considerable quantity of gold; rich merchants and rich people who are monopolising the market, have purchased this gold. Gold should have been sold to small auctioneers and goldsmiths who are usually making the ornaments for consumers. But that has not been done. This point was also raised in the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Finance and I am sure that Shri Agrawal is looking into it.

There is one fact which I cannot but mention here. The smuggling activities are increasing day by day and the people connected with smuggling who had been arrested, have been released. I do not know why? Although some of the big smugglers who went to Shri Jaya Prakash Narain, whom I revere most, whom I, regard very much, have got themselves corrected, but some have again started smuggling goods from different countries, and three or four of them have been caught. I do not understand how they could escape punishment. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to enact such a law that these smugglers cannot escape punishment and they do not recur such offences. Economic offences should be dealt with iron hand.

I would request the hon. Minister through you to direct the Reserve Bank of India to formulate a policy for auctioning gold. The policy should be such that small goldsmiths can purchase gold and they are given better facilities. I hope the Minister will appreciate it and do the needful in this regard. Now with regard to customs duty, I have to add one thing.

I have myself seen while returning from UK and USA some of our friends who were being harassed like anything, everything they brought was searched and nothing could be found, but still as pointed out by my esteemed friend Mr. Vayalar Ravi,

they were harassed. Somebody brought a camera, he has purchased that he has also shown the receipt. That camera was kept here and there, it was thrown out and broken. But that gentleman could not do anything. This is the harassment that is being caused by some of the Officers and inspecting people. This should be stopped. I wish the Government, at least Shri Agrawal, who has a high reputation and who has introduced this Bill, would look into this very carefully. He has also invited suggestions from Associations in this regard.

I would make a suggestion. Let the Minister direct the department concerned not to harass the honest passengers, not to harass Indian coming from abroad, with some articles, which they are permitted to bring according to the rules. Let them not be harassed.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री श्री बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर):
समापति महोदय, मैं कुछ सुझाव और कुछ बातें मंत्रीजी की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से ट्रेल कारी कह चुके हैं। स्मगलर्स के बारे में कहा गया श्री स्मगलर्स की लीबी कितनी ताकतवर थी उसका सबूत सामने है कि जब भी के० आर० गणेश ने स्मगलर्स पर हाथ उठाया तो उन को अपने पद से हटा दिया पड़ा। स्मगलिंग करता कौन है? जिसको हराम की कमाई हो। अगर उस हराम की कमाई को आप बन्द कर दें तो स्मगलिंग खत्म हो जाती है। श्री आप तो महात्मा गांधी की भक्त रही हैं, इस देश में स्वदेशी की एक नई मूवमेंट पूरे जोर से चलानी पड़ेगी। जो आपकी बाहर का मास लाने वाला है उसे समाज में सम्मान नहीं मिलना चाहिये। साथ उन लोगों को जिन के पास

विदेशी सामान है उन की समाज में इज्जत है, उनको सम्मान मिलता है। बड़े धनंठ से ऐसे लोग कहते हैं कि यह दुर्लभ फ्रांस की है, गोवा बेलजियम से मंगाया है, बड़ी स्विटजरलैंड से मंगाया है, जिनको हराम की कमाई है उनके घर में जा कर देखिये वहाँ आप को कोई भी देशी चीज नहीं मिल सकेगी, शायद बीबिया भी उन की बिलायती होगी। तो हम को देश में स्वदेशी के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा अभियान चलाने की जरूरत है। हर भादमी के दिल को हिलाने की जरूरत है। हमारे ही देश की बनी हुई चीज पर अगर लिख दिया जाता है कि मेड इन यू० के० या यू०एस०ए० या जापान, ऐसी मोहर लग जाय तो उस चीज की ज्यादा प्रतिष्ठा हो जाती है। इसको रोकना चाहिये। इसके लिये जरूरी है कि जो चीज भारत में पैदा होती है, जैसे कपड़ा या साड़ियाँ, वह बाहर से नहीं आनी चाहिये। जब हमारे यहां से कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट होता है तो र देश में किसी भी किस्म का कपड़ा बाहर से नहीं आना चाहिये, और यह एक बहुत बड़ा जुर्म होना चाहिये। और अगर किसी हराम की कमाई वाले की बीबी बिलायती साड़ी पहने हो तो उसको उसी बक्त पूछना चाहिये कि यह कहाँ से आयी है और उस को कहा जाय कि पहिये भयवान कृष्ण की जन्म भूमि आपको दिखा दें। स्मगलर्स की कसमों पर हमें एतबार नहीं करना चाहिये। हाजी मस्ताम डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये देने को तैयार था अगर उसे उस बस्त की प्रधान मंत्री के साथ हाथ मिलाने की इजाजत मिल जाती। और उनसे पता चलता है कि कौन-कौन लोग हैं। आज जो अपोबीमान में और मचाते हैं अगर उनकी हिस्ट्री शीट खोली जाये तो पता चल जायेगा कि

[बीछिरी बलबीर सिंह]

कहाँ कहीं से इन्होंने क्या क्या माल लिया ।

जितते कस्टम अधिकारी हैं उनके या उनके रिश्तेदारों के घरों में जा कर छापा घारिये और पता करिये कि वह माल कहाँ से आया । जिनको हम मालियाँ देते हैं कि वेल के बाहर जा रहे हैं, बैन ब्रेन हो रहा है, उनकी बजह से हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज बढ़ा है, उन को अगर कुछ सङ्कलित ही जाय बाहर से पैसा आने की, या यहां कारखाना या मकान बनाने में, या कोई काम शुरू करने में, अगर हम मदद देना शुरू करें, तो उस में यह फारेन एक्सचेंज के रिकेट खत्म हो सकते हैं । बाहर से आने वाले पैसे से हम लोगों को यहां रियायत देंगे तो उससे हम फारेन एक्सचेंज की गड़बड़ी को रोक सकेंगे ।

जो कारोबार करने वाले बड़े-बड़े कारखानेदार लोग हैं, ये जिस ढंग से कासा घन्सा करते हैं यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ । वे लोग यहां से 5 लाख का माल एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं और अपने कागजों में उसे 15 लाख का एक्सपोर्ट किया जो करते हैं । बाहर जा कर वह 15 लाख का बाल खरीद लेते हैं । गवर्नमेंट एक्सपोर्ट करने वालों को इम्पोर्ट करने की इजाजत देती है । वह वहाँ से 15 लाख का माल खरीद कर इम्पोर्ट करके आते हैं और फिर यहां पर उसे अपने कागजों में 5 लाख का जो कर देते हैं । इससे वह यहां पर लाखों रुपया कस्टम का फायदा उठा लेते हैं । दोनों तरह से उन्हें फायदा हो जाता है । अगर आप इसकी इन्कवायरी करें तो पता लगेगा कि यह एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट देश को किस ढंग से लूट रहे हैं । बाहर

से जो इम्पोर्ट कर के आते जाते हैं वह कम दामों में आते हैं और जो यह ले जाता है उसे ज्यादा दामों में बिकाते हैं । इस तरह से उन्हें दोनों तरफ से फायदा मिल जाता है ।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा ब कहते हुए मंत्री बहोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने महकमे को चौड़ा खुलवा दें । हम लोग जो जनता के नुमाइन्दे यहां हैं हमें फिर इस बारे में पहल करनी चाहिये जिस से स्वदेशी के बारे में फिर से आवाज उठे और पूरे जोर से इसमें लगना चाहिये । हमें यह जो करना चाहिये कि जो बिदेसी चीज पहनने वाली हैं, उनको समाज में सम्मान ब दिया जाय पूरी इज्जत न ही जाये । जो बाहर से हमारा की कमाई करने वाले हैं उनको यहां पूरी इज्जत दी जाती है । अगर इन सब बातों की कोशिश की जायेगी तो लाजमी तौर पर जो यहां मेंहनत करने वाले लोग हैं, उन्हें सङ्कलित मिलेगी । जो इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट के नाम पर गड़बड़ी करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको बैक किया जाये ।

कस्टम के जो हुकाम हैं, उन पर कड़ा नियंत्रण होना चाहिये और इस देश में जो स्वदेशी की चीजें हम बनाते हैं उस तरह का माल किसी शकल में भी यहां आने की इजाजत नहीं देनी चाहिये । इन अलकाब के साथ जो बिल यहां पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, while wishing to lend my support to this Bill, I wish to make a few points very briefly.

First of all, I want to take the opportunity of referring to some of the important aspects of our customs procedures and practices in our country. The Minister himself said in his

Statement of Objects and Reasons that this Bill is largely for changes which are mostly of a technical nature. Therefore, nothing much can be talked about in terms of this Bill. What I want to say however, is that Government must come forward, particularly Mr. Satish Agrawal himself while he is the head of this particular department, with his dynamism and his earnestness to do things quickly, in time, must take the special responsibility to come forward, with an urgent overhaul of the whole subject of customs procedures and practices, and he must come forward with a good, comprehensive Bill, not just making changes on this or that aspect. He must come forward with a comprehensive Bill as early as possible, not too hastily but not in a much delayed manner either because an urgent overhaul is needed, because the customs administration, the customs organisation, the rules and regulations and the conventions and practices that have been built up around this important activity of the Government have not only implications in terms of revenue earned, but also implications in terms of reputation earned or reputation lost—revenue earned, revenue lost; reputation earned, reputation lost? Therefore, I hope that the Minister will bring forward that kind of a Bill as early as possible.

Madam Chairman, secondly, one finds that a lot of corruption and harassment in our country are going on in various departments. Of course, he can always say: "Mine is not the only Corrupt Department!" He can say that and take the consolation. But I don't want him to take that kind of a consolation. I do, of course, sympathize with him because this particular Department of Customs is one of the few-in the whole country—where corruption is more likely because of the temptation of the people who enter to bring in things without permission, and of people who are inspecting, to allow things to go, by taking some bribe. There-

fore, this tendency is great. That is why it is all the more important, a greater responsibility of the Government, and particularly of the Minister to see that this corruption, and the harassment part of it, are minimized. They cannot be eliminated. Let us not talk unnecessarily in idealistic terms. But if corruption and harassment can be minimised, it will be a great achievement.

I don't want to spend much time on smuggling because many people have spoken about it. I am not quite sure whether my friends are right, friends who said that after the Emergency smuggling has necessarily gone down. Smuggling may have gone down in some areas and in some respects; but the overall impression that one gets, not only through newspapers but also through hearsay, is that smugglers are somehow feeling a sense of a new kind of liberation and that they will not be easily caught. If that is going on, I don't think it is a very happy situation to be encountered with.

This is one aspect. The more important aspect from my point of view, as one of the Members put it, is that smuggling has become highly technical, scientific, systematic and organized, with the result that the methods to combat it also require to be highly organized and scientific etc., and that is where I want to tell the Minister—"You do not have to say: 'I have no money.' You have only to politely and respectfully tell your senior colleague, Mr. H. M. Patel; and he will give the money." His department and his officials must get better equipment, speedier boats and quicker as also sharper instruments to catch the smugglers—not so much at the airports as at the sea-ports, because the smugglers enter more through sea-ports and sea routes; and there again, not just through bigger ports but also through smaller ports. They are very clever. In fact, our country has such a vast coast-line that they

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

can enter without the knowledge of anybody. Even if they enter with the knowledge of the Customs Officers, the latter cannot do anything much, because they don't have enough equipment. I hope that part of the situation the Minister will look into.

I also want to say that confiscation of articles should not be done erratically. You can charge and punish; but don't keep things in your custody for a long time. It is not in your interest.

I intend to be brief. I would only make a few points, without going into their details. First, as I have already said, the Customs Department must not only earn a reputation for revenue-earning, but also a name as a reputation-gaining department in the whole country.

Many of us have gone abroad many times. We know that in various other countries, the methods and manners used by Customs Officers to deal with passengers are intelligent and smart, and very polite and civilized. Also, one feels more offended and distressed when one finds that one is treated better abroad; but when one comes back to one's own country, viz India one is treated as a criminal and a guilty person as it were, and put to all kinds of harassment and humiliation. This at least must be stopped. I am not talking about Members of Parliament. Fortunately or unfortunately, we get privileges; and nobody examines us—not always. Not that we can carry anything wrong. Recently, twice I came from abroad. I had nothing to declare, because there was nothing dutiable or objectionable which I bought. But I see many people harassed and humiliated. I don't like to see my own fellow-country-men being humiliated in my own country.

Now about baggage rules, I have a suggestion to make. Why not publi-

cize them more prominently and more adequately? For example, we can attach baggage rules with every air-ticket or ship ticket. If that is done, passengers will know the baggage rules immediately.

Now about tourists. There are lots of foreign tourists coming; and their number is increasing. If they get a bad impression, they talk about it to a hundred or thousand people. If they get a good impression, they talk no doubt, but to only ten or twenty people. Therefore, their impression and experience of India and Indians are obtained first through these Customs officials. Those tourists reach India after a long journey. When they get down here, if they get a bad kind of welcome or treatment, it is wrong. This should stop.

Now about coordination between various Ministers—e.g., between Home Ministry, in terms of security, and the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. You will be surprised to learn, Madam Chairman, that even though the airport in the capital of India, i.e., Palam, has been extended and facilities there have increased, those facilities are not adequate even for the next 5 years. By 1985 they will all become smaller airports. He must start getting in touch with his colleague, Shri Purushottam Kaushik and see that necessary steps are taken at Palam, Santa Cruz and other places so that the work of the Customs is not allowed to suffer.

Lastly, if necessary, he may himself go to some of the important countries of the world, major and minor, and see for himself how the Customs are functioning there. He should not send his departmental officials alone, the bureaucrats. They are good; it is no good blaming them for everything. But do not be ruled by them; rule them. If you rule them, the country would be the better.

I agree with Shri A. C. George when he said about Indians abroad. Many of them are earning quite a bit of money and when they come back after two or three years, if they bring a little additional things, treat them generously; do not be too hard or harsh. In one sentence, what is required of Customs practice and procedure is a kind of bold and imaginative attitude, and equally bold and imaginative action. If these two things are combined, you will create some kind of heaven for people who come to India as tourists and for those Indians who have gone abroad and are returning to India. and you have thereby done a good job. ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): Madam Chairman, permit me to thank all those hon. Members who have been kind enough to speak some soft words about me. It is really very embarrassing for me to say something more on this subject, but I express my gratefulness to all of them who have spoken so nice of me. This has put a heavy burden on my shoulders. I am sure with their good wishes I shall be able to fulfil the expectations that they have from me. On behalf of the Government I thank all the Members for welcoming this measure and extending their support.

Various issues have been raised and various suggestions have been made. I have noted down all of them. While it is not possible for me to reply to all of them in such a short span of time, I can assure you that I will look into them and, wherever possible, and wherever reasonable suggestions have been made whose implementation will not be very difficult for the Government, which I feel it will not be, I will do my best to see that the Customs Department is rationalised, its administration stream-

lined and all the corrupt elements in the Department weeded out as early as possible, so that we shall be able to give a clean image of the Department, as desired by hon. Members, particularly as described in brief by the hon. Member, Prof. Mavalankar.

A demand has been made here in this House that a comprehensive Customs Bill should be brought before the House. In this connection, I would submit that certain amendments, which were thought necessary, were already introduced in the last session of this House, and the House was good enough to pass them. Then, I have myself written a letter to the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, requesting him to examine my Department in toto and give me a report so that I can incorporate those suggestions in the comprehensive Customs Bill which I intend to introduce in the winter session of Parliament. My hon. friend, Shri Borole, informs me that they have already taken up the matter at my instance. I may inform you that as soon as the Government receives the report of the Estimates Committee, whatever suggestions are made with regard to Customs and Excise would be given full consideration, and I will do my level best to incorporate them in the legislation which I propose to bring before the House.

Much has been said with regard to smuggling. I am myself very much exercised about it. How could we measure the quantum of smuggling in this country? There is no barometer to know whether it is on the increase or on the decrease. There is no basic index available, like the base year for the wholesale prices, so that we can very well say that it has increased or decreased.

If figures are an indication of the fact that smuggling or the quantum of smuggling is increasing or decreasing, then in 1974 the seizure figures

- [Shri Satish Agrawal]

were Rs. 60 crores; in 1975 it came down to Rs. 45 crores; in 1976 it came down further to Rs. 36 crores; and last year, 1977, it came down to Rs. 29 crores. If these figures are an indication of the fact that smuggling was very much contained, very much controlled, during the emergency, when it came down from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 45 crores and to Rs. 36 crores, then the figure of Rs. 29 crores for 1977 is a further indication of the fact that smuggling is on the decrease. And if these figures are not an indication of the fact and the quantum of smuggling, then in 1977 we were in office for nine months and I was in office for four months, and it accounted for this figure of Rs. 29 crores. If the hon. Members are interested in more and more seizures, I can assure the House that we cross the figure of 1976, namely Rs. 36 crores this year.

During the last one week alone there were big seizures of gold worth about Rs. 40 lakhs from two passengers, Rs. 21 lakhs from one passenger and Rs. 17 lakhs from another, at Santa Cruz airport, Bombay. This has never been there in the past even for months together. So far as gold seizure is concerned, even during the peak period of the emergency it was much less.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SETH (Jamnagar): Whenever a Customs Bill comes, there is some seizure. Is there any arrangement?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Two thousand tolas of gold were found on the person of one single individual in two jackets. They have got their own *modus operandi*. As Prof. Mavalankar rightly said, smugglers are much more clever, they have better equipment, that is perfectly correct. We are seeing to it how to combat that, but there are many other problems.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Let us make one of them a Minister;

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I was saying that so far as the quantum of

smuggling is concerned, we have got no basis to compare. Basically, my thinking is that in this country as long as there is a price differential between the international and the domestic markets, as long as quality goods are not available here and as long as there is a craze for foreign goods, smuggling will continue. Mere preventive measures of control, mere selective use of COFEPOSA, is not going to bring the desired results. We have to take certain economic measures so as to curb this evil of smuggling for all time to come.

I may be permitted to give one instance. In 1974 the price of cloves was Rs. 400 per kg. when its import was banned. Last year we reduced the customs duty, and this is one of the many economic measures that the Government took last year, because last year we launched a three-pronged attack against smuggling. One of the economic measures was to reduce the customs duty, and the prices have come down to Rs. 135 from Rs. 400.

So, my conviction is that if we really want to eradicate this evil of smuggling, we have to adopt more and more economic measures. Then and then alone will this evil of smuggling be curbed. Any amount of preventive control or use of the COFEPOSA cannot curb this for all time to come. So, let us bear in mind that smuggling has been there, it is there, it will remain there till we are able to adopt the economic measures necessary to curb this evil. Let us not try to depict an image of this country as if this country consists of smugglers, smugglers and smugglers. I do not deny there is smuggling. We are doing our best with whatever means we have at our disposal. We are trying to purchase speed boats and crafts. Recently you must have known about it—we have finished a proposal and we are going to purchase three more boats and speed crafts. More and more, we are trying to do. But we have our own limitations. After the lifting of the emer-

gency, more than 2000 smugglers were released. During the emergency, detention orders were issued against 3348 persons. We have issued detention orders against 264 persons only. So is the bona fide application of COFEPOSA. We have done so many other things. We have brought in Section 9 whereunder the maximum period of detention is three months. We are going to reduce it to two months. Under these constraints we are working—release of so many smugglers, selective use of COFEPOSA and the general atmosphere of relaxation in this country after the Janata Party coming into power. That way, we are trying to do our best. And we are not sparing anybody. Last year, we put Customs officials in detention under COFEPOSA. This is the first ever incident that has happened last year. I said: nothing doing, whether he is a Customs officer or a gazetted officer or a police officer, if he has violated COFEPOSA rules, COFEPOSA must be applied. So, I would respectfully submit that so far as we are concerned, we have launched a multi-pronged attack—economic measures, rationalising the whole Department, streamlining the whole administration, sealing of boarders and all that. But we have certain difficulties. I went to Bombay. 80 ships were there in the seas. They could not come to the port. Now, I cannot post the Custom Officers in every ship. During night hours, naturally, there is leakage—things are coming and things are going out. That is an inter-connected problem. That way, what can I do? If I want speedy clearance at the airports, I cannot put more counters. There, I am dependent on other authority. I say, I have my own limitations. Now, Mr. Balbir Singh was saying, nothing foreign should be allowed in this country, we should search each and every house and confiscate sarees, watches and all that. But what about the baggage rules? You have revised the baggage rules. Under these rules, a person can bring something of the value of Rs. 1000. You are competent to bring something upto Rs. 2000 by payment of duty.

Above Rs. 2000 some penalty is imposed. Now, you have paid the fine, you have got the receipt. Under the law, you are legally entitled to sell those goods in the market and they are the things which are being sold in Connaught Place or in Bombay. Moreover, 75 per cent of the goods which we have seized in Delhi, are spurious. People just put a stamp or seal on the item. In Bombay, people used to mark USA. It was later on found that there was some Ulhasnagar Sindhi Association in Bombay. Please do not go by that. The people are very clever. You know much more than what I do. They can make watches, textiles and various other things. They can do anything. They can make wine, liquor, everything and put a tag of some foreign brand. I do not know how they do all that.

Even in Delhi, last month, we had many seizures and we found that 75 per cent of the goods were absolutely spurious. What to do with them? It leads to harassment. You will say, "What is this? You are entering everybody's house." The chances are much more for harassment. We try to catch everybody. The goods worth crores of rupees are being sold as foreign goods. I very much wish there were a *Swadeshi Andolan* in this country. But in modern times, when there is so much international trade you cannot say there will be absolutely no import and no import duty. If imports are permissible, the import duties have to be there. If import duties are there, the foreign goods have to come to this country. The point that has been made by the hon. Member, Mr. Balbir Singh, ideologically, it is quite correct. We should try to become *Swadeshi*. Madam Chairman, as you have launched the *Prohibition Andolan*. I wish Mr. Balbir Singh launches the *Swadeshi Andolan* and not go away after making speech.

So far as the Government is concerned, we are not averse to it. We very much wish that the people use our own goods. They are quite good. But the people have got the craze

[Shri Satish Agrawal]
for foreign goods. The only solution lies in the economic measures that the Government have to take.

Briefly speaking, two cases were mentioned. One case was mentioned by Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta with regard to one Mr. Badami. He does not belong to the Customs Department. He is an Income-tax official. I have nothing more to say. There was one more case mentioned—the name was not mentioned—by Mr. Ravi. He said that some officer was involved with smugglers; he had gone abroad and he had asked for study leave. This is an individual case. It is not expected of a Minister to reply. But I can tell him that this case relates to one Mr. Prem Kumar who had gone abroad. He was an Assistant Collector in Bombay. He wanted study leave which was refused. He has resigned but his resignation has not been accepted. I am looking into whatever allegations have been levelled against him.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If you refer to baggage rules, there are some exemptions given in respect of certain essential commodities. I know of a case where a cancer patient cannot speak and he wants a speaking-instrument and he has not been able to get it. He is asked to pay duty on a gift article. Kindly look into these matters also about exemption of duty in respect of certain essential commodities.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: He has addressed me a letter....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Nothing happened. The matter has come again to me.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Previously, the practice was to issue ad hoc exemptions under Section 25(2) of the Customs Act. Now, I am of the opinion that instead of making ad hoc exemptions every day, in regard to commodities and items that are to be exempted on a large scale, a notification should be issued under Section 25(1) where there is

a provision for a general notification in respect of certain items. In January, 1978, you must be aware that the Government had announced exemption from the customs duty on the import of certain medicines, drugs, medicinal equipment, etc. So many other items have also been exempted. We have now finalised the proposals and, I think, before the session adjourns, you will find a notification under Section 25(1) where exhaustively certain items will be notified for general exemption. For that purpose, the persons will not be required to come to me for getting an exemption because there will be a general notification on that score.

So far as the baggage rules are concerned, he made one more point regarding publicity. I have already instructed my Department and we have issued a notification on 16th May, 1978. These rules came into force with effect from 16th May 1978. Simultaneously, I issued instructions that wide publicity should be given.

17 hrs.

Then I said; nothing doing. Let them be in a booklet form and now they are being printed in a booklet form. They will be supplied to the airports, all our Commissions, all our Ambassadorial offices, foreign as well as inside, and I think the airport authorities and the Civil Aviation Department will definitely attach one copy along with the ticket. That is the idea. I am sure, before you go home from this session, you will get a printed booklet, so far as revised baggage rules are concerned.

Certain cases were referred to me by my hon. friend, and Member, Shri Gupta with regard to emergency—certain practices at the airports—and he referred in this connection to the name of Shri R. K. Dhawan and some other people. I think he knows much more about all these things than what I know about it. But then I

can say only this much that there are certain cases which have come to the Government's notice; there are certain allegations. There were certain seizures at the Palam Airport also, but no action was taken then against the officers involved in that particular case which is popularly known as 'Sixty lakh diamond case at the Palam Airport.' Some other persons are being prosecuted, but I am not satisfied with the report that I have received. I have raised certain more queries into that that if Gazetted Officers and Senior Officers were involved in that particular scandal why action has not been taken against them and why action should not be taken against them and I think that particular matter will be finalised within a fortnight's time and whatever action on the administrative side will be necessary that will be taken against them. Of course, let us not enter into all that. You have raised that point and I have replied in brief, so far as that point is concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Only administrative, not criminal.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Of course, criminal prosecution has been filed against... But why no action against the others, that is the query that I have raised and I have yet to decide the matter after receiving report from the Collector. So, more details need not be disclosed here on the Floor of the House. That will not be proper.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please address me and not go on having a conversation between you?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: One particular point was raised by many hon. Members with regard to gold suction and all that. Mr. Chairman, as the House is very well aware, the decision to sell Government's gold was part of an anti-smuggling measure and only to that extent, I am concerned with this. Otherwise, so

far as monitoring of the whole policy is concerned, it is being done by the Reserve Bank under the overall guidance of the Finance Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): It has failed miserably.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I am not prepared to accept it that the policy has failed. But I am not also going to claim that the policy has proved successful. I am very fair and I expected you to be fair. It is premature to predict a failure or success of this policy within three months' time. Of course, time is not enough for me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Should we wait till you....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vasant Sathe, why are you interfering in everything. This is very wrong. Please don't do it. Please take your seat.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: At this point of time, I think this will be sufficient for the information of this House that this is a new experiment, a new project and the Government, in the background of the experience that they have gained, have made certain modifications and amendments in this scheme from time to time. In initial stages, when the scheme was introduced, Government banned the purchase of auctioned gold outside the licensed premises. Previously the gold dealers purchased the gold at Bombay and sold the gold there in Bombay market and they did not bring it to Delhi, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bombay, etc. Then the Government banned it, no, you cannot sell that gold which you had purchased from the Reserve Bank outside your licensed premises. Then those people brought the gold to Delhi, but then they sold it to the gold dealers. Then the Government banned it and had another notification saying no, you cannot sell it to the dealers. So,

[Shri Satish Agrawal]

dealer to dealer sale was banned and later on it was found out that some poor goldsmiths were not able to participate in these auctions. Because they cannot purchase one kilo of gold; it comes to Rs. 70,000 approximately. So, the Reserve Bank announced that a group of five goldsmiths could join and give a joint bid. Thus, provision for a joint bid was made. So, on the basis of whatever experience Government has gained, after discussions in the Gold Policy Committee of which the Finance Secretary is the Chairman, the necessary amendments and modifications have been made in this scheme. The Government's intention is that gold should be made available to the poor goldsmiths throughout the country at various centres at some fixed prices so that the middle-men's profit is eliminated and gold is made available to the consumers directly from the goldsmiths after eliminating the profits of gold dealers, or the middlemen. Certain other modifications in the scheme are under the consideration of the Government, and I am sure that, looking to the need of the times, whatever changes or modifications are necessary will be announced by the Government after taking a final decision in this behalf. (Interruptions)

So far as adjudication cases are concerned, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta raised this point; Mr. Bosu also raised this particular point—in 1977, 1,841 persons were arrested, out of which 1,629 were prosecuted, and out of them, 1,348 were convicted. In 1978, from January to May, 574 persons were arrested, 471 were prosecuted, and within these five months, 272 have been convicted...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I wanted to know about violation of Customs Act...

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Either they are detained under COFEPOA or they are prosecuted under the Customs Act; they are not prosecuted under Income Law...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, let there be no direct conversation; you can have it clarified outside the House. Let him complete.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: After the coming into force of the revised Baggage Rules, the number of adjudication cases at the Bombay Airport which was 300 per day has come down to 45 per day. Similar is the position at the Delhi Airport also because the clearances are very speedy, and with the revision of the Baggage Rules, which has had a very salutary effect, there is not much hindrance on that score.

About Madras, of course, I do not say that whatever Mr. Ravi has said is absolutely wrong. I own everything. Whatever failure and omissions are there in my Department, the responsibility for them is mine. I am not prepared to shift the blame on to somebody else. I am not going to blame the officers, because they do only what we direct them to do. Therefore, whatever failures are there are mine and not of the officials. They are like a horse. It is the rider who is to be blamed...

AN. HON. MEMBER: Why not put the blame on the bureaucracy?

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: Why on the bureaucracy? Is the bureaucracy so strong and I am so weak that I cannot control it? Only a weak man will do that. Why should I do that? I am accountable to Parliament, and they are accountable to me. So far as the House is concerned, I am accountable to the House, I am to be blamed for failures, I accept the responsibility for failures. I assure the House that I am doing my best.

Last time I made an offer so far as surprise check is concerned. I could have a surprise check last year in Bombay because I was not known then. That does not seem to be possible now. People have come to know of me because of this matter on my forehead, everybody can recognise me.

I make this offer. I am prepared to accompany Mr. George or Mr. Ravi to Cochin or Trivandrum or Madras and stay there for two or three days—they may be my guests—, visit the airports and see the things for myself. With these words, I close. Whatever other small points have been made by hon. Members here, I have noted them down. In some cases I will send replies and, wherever action has to be taken, I will take action and then inform the House.

I am thankful for all the sentiments expressed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. There are a number of amendments by Government. But there are no amendments to clauses 2 to 4 and I put them to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I move:

*Page 5, line 11,—

omit "as so amended" (3)

Page 6, line 9,—

for "," substitute "·" (4)

Page 10, line 12,—

for "stapples" substitute "staples" (5)

Page 11, line 10,—

after "propelled" insert—

“, and parts and accessories thereof” (6)

Page 12, lines 6 and 7,—

for "This Chapter covers "worked vegetable or mineral carving material" and this expression' substitute

"In this Chapter, the expression "vegetable or mineral carving material"” (7)

*Page 13,—

After line 22 insert—

'(v) after Heading No. 27.14/16, the following Heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"27.17 Electric current. Free.. ."; (8)

*Page 13, line 23,—

for "(v)" substitute "(vi)" (9)

*Page 13, line 43,—

for "(vi)" substitute "(vii)" (10)

*Page 14, line 35,—

for "(vii)" substitute "(viii)" (11)

Page 14, line 35,—

for "40.01/28" substitute—

"44.01/28" (12)

*Page 14, line 59,—

for "(viii)" substitute "(ix)" (13)

Page 14, line 62,—

after "reeling" insert "," (14)

*Amendment moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"Page 5, line 11,—

omit "as so amended" (3)

Page 6, line 9,—

for ";" substitute ":" (4)

Page 10, line 12,—

for "stapples" substitute "staples" (5)

Page 11, line 10,—

after "propelled" insert—

"and parts and accessories thereof" (6)

Page 12, lines 6 and 7,—

for "This Chapter covers "worked vegetable or mineral carving material" and this expression'

substitute—

"In this Chapter, the expression "vegetable or mineral carving material" (7)

Page 13,—

after line 22, insert—

'(v) after Heading No. 27.14/16, the following Heading shall be inserted, namely:—

"27.17 Electric current. Free.. ."; (8)

Page 13, line 23,—

for "(v)" substitute "(vi)" (9)

Page 13, line 43.—

for "(vi)" substitute "(vii)" (10)

Page 14, line 35,—

for "(vii)" substitute "(viii)" (11)

Page 14, line 35,—

for "40.01/28" substitute—

"44.01/28" (12)

Page 14, line 59,—

for "(viii)" substitute "(ix)" (13)

Page 14, line 62,—

after "reeling" insert ";" (14)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and Commencement).

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I move:

Page 1, line 4.—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 1, line 4.—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (2)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I move:

Page 1, line 1.—

for "Twenty-eighth" substitute—

"Twenty-ninth" (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-eighth" substitute—

"Twenty-ninth" (1)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.15 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill.

Shri Sikanḍar Bakht.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Maḡam, since you have come in the Chair, unfortunately, the airconditioning has failed. It is so warm; I do not know whether you feel it or not, we are feeling so much. I would request you that before the air pollution starts here, please see that the airconditioning starts functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe creates too much heat; as a result, the airconditioning has gone out of order...

(Interruptions)

Shri Sikanḍar Bakht.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement

of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration"

It is a pleasure for me to bring the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978 for the consideration of the House.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Air well-cooled.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Steps have already been taken to control water pollution. Hon. Members are justifiably anxious that early steps taken to control air pollution also.

Air pollution may not be quite as serious as water pollution, but it cannot be denied that it is also a menace which is a serious threat to human environment. Industrial cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur etc. are already feeling its effects. Tests have been carried out there and it has been found that air pollution is on the increase.

Before bringing in this legislation, an exercise was made in my Ministry to see if the existing legislation could be suitably modified to deal with the problem. The existing legislations are the Factory Act, Criminal Procedure Code, Smoke Nuisance Act etc. but all of them were found to be inadequate. Hence the need was felt for a comprehensive legislation to deal with all aspects of air pollution. An expert committee was appointed for the purpose. The committee recommended a Central Act for this purpose and gave us a draft Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Sikandar Bakht]

In 1972, the United Nations held a Conference at Stockholm on the Human Environment. India participated in that conference. It was decided in that conference that appropriate steps should be taken for the preservation of the natural resources of earth, which among other things included preservation of the quality of the air and control of its pollution. Studies conducted in the cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay have confirmed that air pollution was on the increase and needed immediate steps to check that.

It has, therefore, been decided to bring before the Parliament a comprehensive legislation to prevent, abate and control air pollution. In matters pertaining to environmental pollution control, the present thinking is to have an integrated approach. Control Boards have already been set up both at the Centre and the States to control water pollution. It is felt that to give effect to the integrated approach, they may also look after this matter of dealing with air pollution. These Boards do already exist in some States; there are only a few States where the 1974 Act of water pollution has not been adopted. These Boards, in addition to their normal work, are expected also to perform the functions of air pollution control. This will not only facilitate coordination, but will also result in economy.

This Bill will apply to the whole of India. As already indicated, the Central Board and the other Boards established for control of water pollution will also act as the Boards for Control of Air Pollution. The State Boards in such States who have adopted the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 will perform the functions of Prevention and control of air pollution also. In the few States who have not yet adopted the 1974 Act, new Air Pollution Control Boards will be required to be set up.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana):
Which are those States?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT: The States which have adopted the 1974 Act are: Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and all the Union Territories. The States which have not yet adopted are: Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim. Orissa has indicated to us that they have decided to adopt this Act very soon. That is the position.

Now, what are the steps that we propose to take to check or control air pollution? They will first of all declare the air pollution control areas. In such areas, the industries specified in the schedule to the Bill will have to obtain consent from the respective State Board for discharging emission from the factories. The State Boards will lay down the specifications of emission discharges and particulars of the control equipments that should be put up to abate the pollution. Failure to comply with the conditions will render the industrial units liable to prosecution.

With regard to pollution of air from automobile exhausts, it has been provided that the State Government will issue necessary instructions to the officers of the Traffic Department that the automobiles do not exceed the specifications laid down in respect of discharge of fumes from their exhausts.

This Bill, however, will not apply to ships and aircrafts as it will not be possible to enforce these conditions on them.

The State Governments are expected to bear the expenditure on the additional work of existing Water Pol-

lution Boards. I may add here that, as a result of the coming into force of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, the State Boards are likely to get revenue from this year onwards which will partially off-set the additional expenditure.

With these words, Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have given an amendment for referring the Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am coming to that.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is no necessity of any further discussion if the Minister accepts my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not yours alone, there are other amendments also. I do not know if they also want to move their amendments.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): They cannot be moved at this stage. That is only after the consideration stage. You cannot violate the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please see Rule 74 which says:

"When a Bill is introduced or on some subsequent occasion, the member in charge may make one of the following motion in regard to his Bill, namely:—

(i) that it be taken into consideration; or

(ii) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House; or

(iii) that it be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council; or

(iv) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon:...."

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): The rule is clear. Only the member-in-charge can move it.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: I submit it is different. The Minister who has moved, can do so. Moving of an amendment at this stage is not warranted under the Rules of Procedure. It can be taken up only at the second reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will request the hon. member who has taken the objection to refer to Rule 75(2)(a):

"At this stage no amendments to the Bill may be moved, but—

(a) if the member in charge moves that the Bill be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or a Joint Committee of the Houses with the concurrence of the Council, or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by a date to be specified in the motion."

There is no question of voting. It is being moved now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith, be re-

[Shri Samar Guha]
ferred to a Select Committee consist-
ing of 13 members, namely:—

Shri P. Anbalgan,
Shri G. M. Banatwalla,
Shri Hitendra Desai,
Shrimati Mrinal Keshav Gore,
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder,
Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi,
Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra,
Shri Ratansinh Rajda,
Shri Vayalar Ravi,
Shri B. Shankaranand,
Shri Yagya Datt Sharma,
Shri Sikandar Bakht; and
Shri Samar Guha.

with instruction to report by the
last day of the first week of the
next session." (48).

I have said that it should be referred
to a Select Committee. I could get
the mind of the Minister. He is also
agreeable.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-
pore): Let there be a discussion. We
have a suspicion that industrial inter-
ests are hampering the immediate
passing of the Bill. They want it to
be put off.

Let it go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Do not stall
the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody is stall-
ing the discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I was one
of the Members in the Water Pollu-
tion Prevention Bill Committee. I
think it is very useful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No speeches at
the moment, please. There is no ob-
jection on merits.

SHRI RAM KISHAN (Bharatpur):
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for
the purpose of eliciting opinion
thereon by the 21st September, 1978."
(49).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am on
a point of order. Kindly see Rule 76:

"No motion that a Bill be taken
into consideration or be passed shall
be made by any member other than
the member in charge of the Bill
and no motion that a Bill be refer-
red to a Select Committee of the
House, or a Joint Committee of the
Houses with the concurrence of the
Council, or be circulated for the
purpose of eliciting opinion thereon
shall be made by any member other
than the member incharge except
by way of amendment to a motion
made by the member incharge:"

It is to be done by the Member In-
charge. Therefore, it is not by an
ordinary member. It is he who has
to move that it should be sent to the
Joint Select Committee, if at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: You take
Rule 75.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a dif-
ference between Rule 75 and Rule
76. Rule 75 is about amendment.
Rule 76 is about a substantive mo-
tion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: By mak-
ing an amendment it does not go to
the Select Committee. Therefore, it
has to be moved by him. I am, there-
fore, saying that you may not come
to the stage of this motion here. Let
there be a discussion. Then if the
Minister has agreed, he can move a
substantive motion for sending it to
the Joint Select Committee. Let us
not cut it short.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you
deprive him? He has got a right.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: I am afraid you are misguided. The earlier precedents are very clear that there must be discussion. It may be a partial discussion or it may be considerable discussion, but such a discussion has to be there. Only after that a motion like this can be moved. But, initially, at the initial stage itself you cannot do it. I am afraid you are misguided. I am afraid the Chairman is misguided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have never said that there will not be any discussion. There will be discussion. But, that will be a sort of joint discussion along with the Bill itself.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: That is all right. In the case of references to Select/Joint Committees in respect of earlier Bills, you will find this that in no case was this amendment of referring the Bill to a Select Committee was taken up at the initial stage itself. What happens is this: Some private member is giving this amendment which seeks to refer the Bill to Select Committee. At the end the Minister has to make a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The Member in charge of the Bill has to make this motion for reference to the Select Committee. If you take on such motions before hand, if they are already moved, then, the Minister's moving will become infructuous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you argue against the rule itself?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am referring to Rule 74 and 76 taken together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In 75(2) of our rules, specific provision is there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But, 75(2) comes only after discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not after discussion. If the Member in charge moves, 'That the Bill be taken into consideration'—at that stage it can be moved.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 75(1) says:—

"On a motion referred in rule 74 being made, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles."

Sir, we don't want to discuss the details of the Bill. This is the whole procedure..

Then it says:—

'At this stage no amendment to the Bill may be moved.'

Therefore, this is the procedure; and let us follow the procedure. First, there will be a general discussion. It will not go into the details of the Bill. Then this Motion will come. And then the Mover or the Member-in-charge himself moves the motion and in the end we pass it. Let us follow the procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is different. So far as Rule 75(2) is concerned....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How can Rule 75(2) come in?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can go on arguing endlessly! I have heard you. One of the hon. Members said that there is no precedent. Actually there are precedents in the matter. I am having one with me already here. This is a Bulletin which refers to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1978. The motion for consideration of the Bill was moved by Shri George Fernandes. Amendments were moved then. The amendment for circulation of the Bill for purposes of eliciting opinion thereon was moved by Sarvashri Human Dev Narayan Yadav and others.

AN HON. MEMBER: There was a history behind that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): It is not a point that is relevant here. That Bill was dis-

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

cussed extensively. There were arguments made by most of us and on second thought the Government decided to go in for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I have not been able to make this clear to you. The first thing is this: I have not barred any discussion. Discussion will be there. That is number one.

And, number two is this: at what stage the amendment can be moved? The relevant point is, whether at this stage, it can be moved or not.

According to Rule 75(2) it can be moved.

Therefore, I have asked him to move it. I have not barred any discussion.

Now, Mr. Mandal.—He is not here. That is all.

Now Mr. Kadam.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): Sir, I have great pleasure in participating in the discussion over this Bill.

The principles involved are those which were voiced in the United Nations Conference on Human Environment held in Stockholm in June 1972. Sir, for the last twenty years, this has been one of the greatest annoyances or the greatest anxieties of all people, all over the world, particularly, in the West and U.S.A., whether human race would survive or would be killed by itself. I do not want to go into the history of the human species how it developed or the beginning of the earth. Of course, it is still speculative. Earlier theory was that the earth had its origin by a big bang, that is, the explosion from the sun.

Thereafter, another Mathematician of great eminence Dr. Narlikar differed and he said that things have been as they are and nothing has been clear. As it is we were in the early primitive civilisation; thereafter came the Agricultural economy and

civilisation of man. Here, in this country, we had developed a civilisation, poetry, philosophy, art and architecture. We have felt so confident about the life and the future generations to succeed. Thereafter followed the industrial revolution. Currently is the technological development resulting in the concentration of big industries all over the West. Now, the greatest problem facing the United States is air pollution, water contamination. This is, of course, also there in Europe. But, here, in this country also, in Bombay, roundabout Trombay or even in Central Bombay and in places like Calcutta, Ahmedabad even in Goa—the problem seems to be a big disaster.

The problem now is whether we can control it and if so, how best we can do that and whether it would be possible to control the reckless pollution at all levels. Emitting of smoke and contamination of air, chemical pollution, radio-active waves, emanating also of obnoxious smell from domestic wastes has created a big problem not only in the western world but also here. Here, the discharge from the Mathura Refinery is a big problem for the Taj Mahal in Agra. The beautiful and best designed city of Chandigarh is also having the same problem. Now, whether we can save this is the question.

I think there must be a determination to save this because the smoke, if allowed to emit or if it is allowed to continue in its present form—the carbon dioxide which in the air is a big harm. I learn, it is about 9 per cent—and if it goes further to about 15 per cent to 20 per cent, then life would be disturbed not only the human interest. Therefore, wisdom would be in great jeopardy. If it goes further, I am afraid, even the smaller animals or even the insects may be in jeopardy. Soon the upper air may be so affected by foreign matter that we shall be effectively cut off from solar energy and the earth will return to the Ice Age.

This is the fear expressed by learned people. Then there is trouble in indiscriminate use of the insecticides because the poison will percolate below in the entire earth during the rains and the entire water will be spoilt. This is also a big problem. I read a long time back an Essay by Bertrand Russel on Knowledge and Wisdom. Of course, we have made great progress in the development of knowledge. Now one can jump from India in the early morning with a breakfast at Tashkent and his lunch in Moscow. Anybody can jump from Sikkim to Cape Comorin in the evening or even in the noon if he goes non-stop. Airships have gone into the space exchanging passengers. This is a further development of knowledge and wisdom. What is necessary is how best to utilise knowledge in the human interest. Therefore, wisdom demands of everybody of every sane element, to see that all this technological development is made best use for the man's development and not for his ruination or self-destruction. Man has lost his capacity to foresee and forestall. He will end by destroying the earth and with it, of course, perish himself. Pollute and perish is the problem.

Mr. Chairman, we have inherited so many noble things in every sphere and we must leave them behind by using the bounties so that the generations to follow may not look at us with anger or with a vengeance.

The idea of the Van Mahotsav is, of course, Rabindra Nath Tagore's but the great pollution and contaminations that eventually affected the human life and human health have also affected the vegetation and destroyed the animal species, birds, squirrels, sambar and bison. I come from an area in North Kanara where we have a game sanctuary at Dandeli. Nearby to that there are industrial establishments. The pollution is so severe; the water contamination is more so and the water discharged in the Kali river has necessarily to be

consumed by the animals which are in the game sanctuary. I protested that this should not be allowed. Nobody listened to me. The result is that abortions have become very common with bisons, sambars and other animals. Nobody is listening to it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a case was launched against an officer but when it was pending in the Magistrate's court in spite of the orders of the government that such cases should not be withdrawn, this particular case was withdrawn by Nijalingappa's government. The game sanctuary there has become a big joke. Excepting monkeys no good other animals are left.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, one friend mentioned about the Zuari factory in Goa as to how air got contaminated there. It went on going for years. Nobody was listening as everybody had been pocketed by the industrialist there. Thereafter there were certain articles in a Bombay Weekly that on account of air pollution there animals are suffering human life is affected and even coconut and other trees are withering out. Thereafter some action was taken. I do not know how long it will last.

Now, Sir, a word about implementation. While the object is noble and everybody will support it, I would request the hon'ble Minister that he should see to it that the implementation is ruthlessly followed. Otherwise what happens is that the analysts, laboratory experts and members of the Board are pocketed by these industrialists. They know how to win over them. All their travelling arrangements right from their home are taken care of by these industrialists and they are housed in posh hotels. They will be favoured with all bounties. Against such treatment will they implement the spirit of the legislation?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, a point of clarification. Recollecting the morning Session of Parliament, I

[Shri A. C. George]

hope, the Minister has made provision in this Bill for noise pollution.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: Sir, I do not wish to be lengthy. I would like to conclude by quoting a sentence from the book titled "The Hazards of Environmental Pollution—A Scientific View" published by Max Muller Bhavan:

"Environmental Pollution is more than a fashionable catchword. It has in fact become one of the most formidable threats to mankind. With the growing development of technology and a growing world population pollution is no longer restricted to a certain number of industrial centres but affects the whole ecological system of vast areas. As we become increasingly aware of our limited natural resources, the protection and preservation of nature becomes world-wide concern."

I will just quote a small paragraph from a book "Only One Earth—The care and maintenance of a small planet" by Barbara Ward and Rene Dubos. I think this is the thesis on which the United Nations Conference deliberated in 1972 and came to certain conclusions. This is sought to be implemented here. The earth is described,—

"as a little spaceship on which we travel together, 'dependent on its vulnerable supplies of air and soil'. We are indeed travellers bound to the earth's crust, drawing life from the air and water of its thin and fragile envelope, using and re-using its very limited supply of natural resources."

Sir, I would not take the time of the House, but I would like to quote one more small paragraph from this book.

"Alone in space, alone in its life—supporting systems powered by inconceivable energies, mediating them to us through the most deli-

cate adjustments, wayward unlikely unpredictable, but nourishing, enlivening and enriching in the largest degree—is this not a precious home for all of us earthlings? Is it not worth our love? Does it not deserve all the inventiveness and courage and generosity of which we are capable to preserve it from degradation and destruction and, by doing so, to secure our own survival?"

Sir, one cannot be more emphatic than this. I only urge upon the hon. Minister to ruthlessly implement the provisions without fear or favour.

श्री बुल चंद (कांगड़ा) : समापति महीदय, यह जो एयर (प्रिबेंशन एंड कंट्रोल आफ पोल्युशन) बिल पेश हुआ है, इसकी इम्पार्टेंस, मैं समझता हूँ कि इन्सानी जिन्दगी से ताल्लुक रखती है। मौजूदा जमाने में जब से इंडस्ट्रियल रिबि-ल्युशन हुआ है तब से हवा को पोल्यूट करने का इबिल भी खड़ा हो गया है। जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, इस के प्रोबिजंस का ताल्लुक है मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से इसके पहले बिल का इस सदन में रबागत हुआ था, उसी प्रकार से इस बिल का भी रबागत होगा।

मेरे सनिड साथी ने अभी बहुत कुछ कहा है। मैं तो इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एयर पोल्युशन का मसला केवल शहरों का ही मसला नहीं है। यह मसला केवल इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज का ही मसला नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि बड़े बड़े कारखानों की शीब शहरों या इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज के नजदीक ही होती है लेकिन उन कारखानों से जो एयर पोल्यूट होती है, उसका असर मध्य शहरों तक ही नहीं रहता, बल्कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी पहुँचता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस बात को

नी ध्यान में रखें और बेबल रह समझ कर ही ब चलें कि एयर पॉल्यूशन महज दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या बम्बई में ही है और वहां की हवा को साफ या रेसिटर्फाई करने का ही विचार बिया जाए। मंत्री जी को सारे भूक में जो एयर पॉल्यूशन का मरुला है, उसको हल करने की कोशिश एक इन्टीग्रेटेड तरीके से करनी चाहिए।

हवा साफ कैसे हो सकती है, कैसे साफ रखी जा सकती है? फिर उमाने में इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रंथ नहीं था या बड़े बड़े कारखाने नहीं चलते थे, धूम्र या धूरी चीजें हवा में नहीं फैलती थी, उरु उमाने में हवा शुद्ध होने की बजह से, साफ होने की बजह से इंसानी जिन्दगी ही नहीं, एनीमल्स की जिन्दगी भी अच्छी रहती थी। आज जो बीमारियां फैल रही हैं उरुका कारण यह नहीं है कि वे खाने पीने की बजह से बढ़ रही हैं, उरुमें यह सब सिलसिला गड़बड़ा गया है और टी बी या कैंसर के बढ़ने का यही एक कारण है लेबिन में कुरसता है कि कूक आज हम को न शुद्ध पानी और न शुद्ध हवा मिलती है इस बास्ते ये बीमारियां बढ़ रही हैं। शुद्ध हवा और शुद्ध पानी इंसानी जिन्दगी के लिए सब से बड़ी न्यूट्रिटिव चीज है। इन से इंसान को जिन्दगी मिलती है। पहले जमाने में लोगों को इतनी बधाइयां खाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती थी और न ही वे जिस तरह का आज हम खाते हैं बीसा खाते हैं। फिर भी वे बी डेड तो साल जिन्दा रहते थे और उनकी सेहत अच्छी होती थी। आज किसी की जिन्दगी पचास साल से ऊपर हो जाती है तो कहा जाता है कि उसको मर जाना चाहिए था। आज हम साठ सत्तर साल उम्र को बहुत बड़ी उम्र समझते हैं। उस बकल खस्ती सी साल आम उम्र होती

थी। आज भी जहां शुद्ध पानी और हवा मिलती है जैसे पहाड़ों में, दूर दराज देहातों में वहां लोगों की उम्र 125 साल, 130 साल लोगों को हुई आपकी मिलेगी। जहां वे न अच्छा दूध पीते हैं न भी खाते हैं, न बावाम खाते हैं या कोई और कैपसूल खाते हैं लेकिन कूक शुद्ध हवा और पानी उनको मिलता है इन् बास्ते उनकी उम्र लम्बी होती है। वे सेहतमन्द होते हैं।

हम लोगों की सेहत दिन-द-दिन गिरती जा रही है। बेशक हमें अस्पतालों में बड़े टानिक मिल जाते हैं लेकिन एबेज तरीके से देखा जाए तो हमारे देश में लोगों की सेहत गिर रही है। इसके और भी कारण हैं स्वते हैं लेकिन सब से बड़ा कारण शुद्ध हवा और पानी का न मिलना है। इसके लिए उरुको यह भी है कि पेड़ों को कटने से रोखा जाए। इसके लिए आपका बिभाबही जिन्ने-दार नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको और बिभा में से मिल कर कोप्रोडिनेटेड फर्ट करनी होगी। एयर पॉल्यूशन का मरुला सब तक हल नहीं हो सकता है जब तक आप इस और ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल बड़ी बड़ी मीटिंग्स भी हुई हैं और उन में कुछ निर्णय भी लिए गए हैं लेकिन मैं बहना चाहता हू कि हवा को शुद्ध रखने के लिए जितने पेड़ लगाए जाएं वे गहरों में ही न लगा जाएं देहातों में भी स्वाए जाएं। आप देखें कि जंगल न कटने पाये और जो काटे जाए उनकी जगह पर वहीं और लगाए जाएं। यह सब से बड़ी बात है। हवा को शुद्ध रखने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रायसीजन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए। यह जो कार्बन डाई प्रायसाइड है या जो अशुद्ध गैस है या अशुद्ध हवा है वह लोगों को न मिले इसकी प्राप व्यवस्था करें।

हमारे देश में यह मसला बड़ी असानी से हल हो सकता है। गहरों को प्राप लें। यहां कोल से इंडस्ट्री चलती है। हम देखते

[श्री दुर्गा चन्द]

हैं नियमितों से घुसा निकल रहा होता है। यहाँ बर्बल प्लांट लगे हुए हैं जैनरेट करने के लिए उनकी हवा में कोयले के जरूर बस-बस धीर बीस-मील तक बले जाते हैं। इन बर्बल प्लांट्स की बजह से ही दिल्ली जैसे शहरों में हवा अमूढ हो रही है। हमारे यहाँ हाइड्रल पावर जैनरेशन के इतने रिजोर्सिब हैं कि बर्बल प्लांट शहरों में लाने की हम को जरूरत ही महसूस नहीं होनी चाहिए। लोक सभा में कहा जाता है कि देश की एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में लाबा पदा हो गई है कि बर्बल प्लांट लगाओ धीर सारे बातावरण को बन्दा करो। इसलिए हमारे देश में हाइड्रल बिजली तैयार की जाए। देहात में भी लोग कोयला इस्तेमाल करते हैं या लकड़ी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, अगर हाइड्रल बिजली तैयार होने लगेगी धीर लोगों को मिलने लगेगी तो घरों में लोग लकड़ी या कोयला इस्तेमाल करना बन्द कर देंगे धीर शहरों में भी जितने कारखाने हैं बड़े-बड़े या छोटे-छोटे वहाँ कोयला इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा बल्कि वह बिजली से चलेंगे जिसकी बजह से पोल्यूशन रक जाएगा। इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाइड्रल बिजली देश में बननी चाहिए धीर बर्बल प्लांटों का सिलसिला बन्द होना चाहिए ताकि पोल्यूशन कम हो धीर लोगों की सेहत अच्छी हो, हमारी जिनगी बड़ सके। अगर ऐसी हम कोशिश करेंगे तो हमारी जरूर सक्रमता मिलेगी। इतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know

whether the hon. Minister or the Members have seen what is surely the most remarkable photograph ever taken. That is the photograph of planet Earth from outer space. This photograph shows a very different picture to the earth to that with which we grew up. The human race, for many many millions of years, has grown with the impression that our earth is very vast and the resources are endless. But when you see the photograph, you will see that it shows the Earth as a tiny fragile space ship against the vastness of the outer space. We realise for the first time that the Earth that we considered to be limitless, the mother of all life and of the human race and other races, is in fact extremely fragile and extremely vulnerable. This awareness was intuitively known to the ancient wisdom in all countries, particularly in our country. Just before I came to the House this evening, I was looking into "Bhoomisrukthami of the Atharva Veda". It is a most beautiful hymn, and it is a hymn to the Earth. It shows the intuition that our Rishis and seers had. When they worshipped the Earth or trees, plants, mountains, lakes or rivers, it was not simply a bit of superstition as some people feel. They realised that there was a deep harmony behind all existence and they realised that the human being as got to exist in harmony with its surroundings. They never tried to put the human race against nature. This Western concept that nature is something hostile that has to be conquered, this was never in our ancient culture. There was the

concept of *reetha*, the concept of harmony of all living beings whether they were animate or inanimate objects, whether they were plants, or rivers, the whole thing was a single unit. It is to this wisdom once again after many thousands and millions of years, after bringing this earth of ours to a dangerous state of pollution that today the human race is reverting to

an understanding of what it really means to inhabit this planet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, July 21, 1978/Asadha 30, 1900 (Saka).