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Vaisakha 20,1901(Saka)

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(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATE

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 10, 1979/Vaisakha
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at half past ten of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway Wagons

*1073 SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about the requirement of railway wagons and the availability thereof; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make more railway wagons available to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PRF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Railways which was set up by the Planning Commission in 1977, had assessed the requirement of 1,12,025 wagons (in terms of 4-Wheelers) both on additional and replacement accounts in the Five Year Plan period 1978-83 over and above the existing availability of 5,32,424 B.G. and M.G. wagons as on 31-3-78. The Planning Commission, however, made a provision for only 1082 LS-1

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73,000 wagons in the draft 5-Year Plan for 1978-83.

Procurement of wagons is arranged by the Railways taking into account the traffic demands and the availability of funds from year to year. Consistent with the allocation of funds in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80, the procurement of 13,100 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers has been planned during the year.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the statement by the Hon. Minister, the requirement of wagons is 1,12,025 both on additional and replacement accounts in the Five Year Plan for 1978-83 over and above the existing availability of 5,32,424 both of broad-gauge and meter-gauge as on 31-3-78. The Planning Commission has made a provision of only 73,000 wagons in the draft Five Year Plan for 1978-83. There is a big gap between the requirement and the supply of wagons. Take the case of Punjab. First, we need 57,000 wagons for steam coal and for hard coke, we need 12,000 wagons. But the Coal Ministry have allocated 36,000 wagons for steam coal and only 6600 wagons for hard coke.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: It is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Other questions are also important.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: It is more important for our region.

I am sorry to narrate that only 50 per cent has been made available

in 1978. What a hard fact for our region. Although our allocation was reduced to 50 per cent, again the Railway Ministry reduced it further by 50 per cent. We are getting almost 25 per cent of the assessed capacity. The hon. Minister is the most competent man and almost in a way a hat-trick winner. In Punjab, we are contributing about 70 lakh tonnes of rice and wheat for the central pool. Foodgrains are very important for the country. If we produce foodgrains and they are lying in the open shed, who is responsible for the wastage, deterioration and shortage of grains? Our demand is that at least 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains must be moved from Punjab every month so that at least 60 lakh tonnes of production is moved from Punjab every year. The Minister must be aware that there was a movement of only 3.5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains monthly in 1978 from Punjab. This is the originating traffic. For terminating traffic, I have already told that we are not getting coal.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow a debate

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: What steps are being taken to increase the originating as well as the terminating traffic from Punjab?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have carefully listened to the inaugural address of the hon. Member in the question hour. But I will come only to the question. In the first part, he has repeated my written statement orally. The figures which I had given are on the basis of the initial group that was set up by the Planning Commission. Answer to the second part of his question is, it is true that certain difficulties are met. Initially when certain targets were fixed and allocations were made, as he has indicated, they were worked out on the basis of the assumption that the turn-down of the wagons will be 11.7 days. Due to change in the traffic pattern, the turn-down of the wagons

today has gone up to more than 14.5 days. On the basis of 13 days, the newly re-constituted Group of the Planning Commission is now trying to assess the wagon needs and the same are now placed at 1,58,525. It is reliably learnt that they are likely to recommend 92,500 on the basis of these allocations. We are not able to state what exactly will be the final allocation. It will be our constant endeavour to see that more allocations are actually secured from the Planning Commission and the needs are met.

As far as the installed capacity is concerned, in the end, I may say that it is only 22,760 whereas, apart from the pending order as on 1-4-1979 of 27,377 wagons, additional order we have placed is 21,000 and if we take all that into account, the total additional order we have placed is 48,377. We will try our best to see that the shortfalls are met.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON: Clear RR for foodgrains is being issued only at light stations, although our need is that it should be issued at more than 50 per cent of the stations. I think the Minister will take a long time for making arrangements to issue RR island platforms at more stations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will try to make the long time as short as possible.

PROF. DLIP CHAKRAVARTY: I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the serious and acute shortage of essential commodities due to shortage of wagons in the eastern regions particularly Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. What specific steps are being taken by the Minister in order to remove the shortage of supplies in wagons for carrying the essential articles?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is true that as far as the Eastern sector and the North Eastern sector is concerned, there are certain difficulties. I recently had a talk with the

Chief Minister of Tripura and also the Minister of Mizoram and Assam and we are trying to evolve a new arrangement by which the commodities will be brought by broadgauge upto Bongaigaon and from there, they will try to lift them up by motor transport and in this respect we are also trying to contact the Defence authorities so that more than 8,000 trucks which are available with them might be used for this transport and once that is done before the monsoon, we will take care of the commodities that must reach the sensitive areas in time.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: As per the Minister's reply, he has given orders for nearly 40000 wagons. Actually, the Planning Commission has given, for 1979-80, according to the Statement laid on the Table, 13900 wagons, but it may not be even 9 per cent of the total requirement of wagons. In the south, especially, from the thermal stations there is a huge demand for wagons for lifting coal. The Railway Minister may tell us how many wagons he has received so far out of the 13000 and how many wagons he has given to the Southern Railway, especially for lifting coal and salt which are very much needed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the 1979-80 budget allocations are concerned, they are for the production of 13100 wagons, both in the public sector as well as in the private sector. The allocations in the Sixth Plan are really for 73000 wagons for the entire plan. No doubt, on the basis of this we have to place orders for more than the installed capacity. The 48000 I had referred to are the pending orders plus the additional 21000. I am sure that if we are able to get these delivered we will be able to solve the problem. There is only one constraint: the constraint is that even when the manufactured wagons

are ready, some of them are stable for want of wheel-sets. Here, our difficulty has been that, as far as wheel-sets are concerned...

MR. SPEAKER: You had mentioned that earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, I have already mentioned it and I need not repeat it. If you want, I will repeat it; otherwise, I have given the figures several times in this House.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: I asked how many wagons you have received so far out of the 13000 in 1979-80

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as 1979-80 is concerned, we have just started the year now....

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Five months are over.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the last lot is concerned, I shall tell you exactly what were the orders placed in 1978-79 the production in terms of four-wheelers was from the industry, 10470 and from the Railway workshops 1586—that is, more than our capacity. Therefore, the total was 12056. That is exactly the position. So, 12056 is the actual delivery. (Interruptions).

Delay in Delivery of Ships

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*1075. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:**

**SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:**

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

(a) what are the main reasons for delay in the delivery of 75,000 dwt. ship being constructed by Cochin Shipyard;

(b) which are the other Ships which have become due for delivery but will be delayed heavily; and

(c) have Government taken action against officers responsible for these delays causing heavy financial losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (c). The first ship of 75,000 DWT, the largest vessel so far undertaken in India, was planned to be constructed by the Shipyard in a period of 30 months. To achieve this, the keel of the vessel was laid in February 1976 even before all facilities, including Building Dock etc. were ready. The delivery schedule could not be achieved by the Shipyard mainly due to the delay in commissioning of a 150 Ton Goliath Gantry Crane by the manufacturers. This crane is being constructed indigenously for the first time. The matter is being considered by the Government so far as the part of the officers is not achieving the target is concerned.

(b) As on date no other ship has become due for delivery: Construction of the second ship has already been undertaken and with the commissioning of the 150 ton crane the work is expected to be completed without heavy delay.

श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्रम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि 150 टन क्रेन तैयार न होने के कारण जहाजों का निर्माण समय पर पूरा नहीं हो सका। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इंजीनियर जो इस के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं उन्होंने इन कर्मियों की पहली आवश्यकता नहीं समझी ?

श्री चाँब राम : आवश्यकता तो समझी थी लेकिन क्योंकि ये देश में पहली बार बनाए जा रहे हैं, इस लिए कूबरती तौर पर देर हुई है। अगले महीने यानी जून के महीने में इस को कमीशन कर दिया जाएगा। पहला जो एक ट्रायल हुआ है, उस में वह बड़ा पास नहीं हो पाया अब दूसरा ट्रायल जून में होगा और शायद वह उस टेस्ट में पास हो जाए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह बिक्रम : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन अधिकारियों ने, जिन्होंने यह विलम्ब किया है और जिस विलम्ब के कारण हजारों व्यर्थों का विलबास हुआ होगा क्योंकि justice delayed means justice denied, so also, 'Nirman' delayed means 'Nirman' denied.

उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही आप ने की है। आप निश्चित बताएं कि जो लोग इनके लिए रेस्पॉन्सिबिल हैं, उन के खिलाफ आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? जो लोग रेस्पॉन्सिबिल पाए जाएंगे, उन के खिलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री चाँब राम : इन के बारे में मैं दो बार गया हूँ और क्रेन को भी सीने देखा है। जा क्रेन सन् 1978 में कम्पलीट होने चाहिए थे, वह अभी तक नहीं हुए हैं और उन के जून 1979 में कम्पलीट होने की उम्मीद है। जहा तक डिले का सवाल है, उस के लिए काफी चिन्ता रही है और क्रेन को न बनने की वजह से जहाजों के बनने में भी डिले हुई है। पहले यह क्रेन पूरे हो जाएं, फिर बाद डिले के लिए रेस्पॉन्सिबिल लोगों के बारे में जांच करेंगे।

श्री सुरेश बहादुर शाह : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब में सम्बन्धित मेरा सवाल है।

When the work was started and construction was to be completed, was he not aware that a crane was necessary and it would be needed?

उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि क्रेन के पूरा हो जाने के बाद काम हो जाएगा, मगर मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या क्रेन के बगैर ही काम शुरू हो गया था ?

श्री चाँब राम : कुछ काम होगा है, जो क्रेन के बगैर बगैर शुरू हो सकता था। ऐसा भ्रमदायक था कि जब तक क्रेन बन कर पूरा होगा, बाकी का काम का काम पूरा हो जाएगा, लेकिन क्रेन पूरा नहीं हुआ। अब जब क्रेन बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा, तब जो काम फाइनल स्टेज में शिप बनाना का है, वह अब हो पाएगा, इस लिए शिपायार्ड बनता रहा है और साथ साथ क्रेन भी बनते रहे हैं लेकिन ट्रायल में मशीन उतरने पर जहाज का जो ऊपर का हिस्सा है, बाकी जो हिस्सा रह गया है, जो अभी नहीं बन पाया है, वह पूरा किया जाएगा।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, in his answer, the hon. Minister has said that the work of the crane could not be completed in time. But there is an important aspect of the matter. Is it not the fact that it was the result of faulty planning of the Government or the concerned authority who did not know sufficiently in advance that such a crane would be essential for building ships? Secondly, when it came to the notice of the Government what action they had taken and when the hon. Minister says that no official was responsible, let him tell the House who exactly or what authority was responsible for the delay in the manufacture of the crane. There is no use saying that they are indigenously

attempting to construct the crane, but they have failed miserably. I would like to know the reaction of the Minister.

SHRI CHAND RAM: The construction of this crane was started in January 1973 and it was to have been completed in 24 months, that is, by January 1975. But somehow it had not been completed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHAND RAM: As I said, this is the first type of crane that is being constructed in India; and the contract is with the Chitram and Company which is constructing this crane. Knowhow was not immediately available with this company. They have some foreign collaborator. There have been certain labour problems and technical problems with this company, and we have been impressing upon the Chairman of the Shipyard to get this completed in time. Somehow, this has not been completed.

(Interruptions)

What can I say? There are many legal complications. If I had cancelled the order, he could have gone to the court involving us unnecessarily in suit without making any progress with regard to completion of this work. There are many problems. Therefore, we have to put up with this delay. Now I hope that by mid June, this will be completed.

Ancient 'Amchi' System of Treatment

*1076. **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop and encourage the ancient science of treatment 'Amchi' in the frontier region of Ladakh based on indigenous herbs, medicinal plants and other nature derived elements;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to help research and investigation of the 'Amchi' system; and

(c) whether adequate funds will be provided for a research institute in Ladakh and what are the other steps suggested to encourage and give financial assistance to the 'Amchis' and save this ancient glorious system from withering?

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

(b) and (c). The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha is considering the establishment of a Regional Research Centre at Jammu/Leh for the development and encouragement of Amchi System and necessary funds have been provided for this purpose.

श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 49 वें आयुर्वेद महा सम्मेलन के उद्घाटन भाषण में प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था—'आयुर्वेद सम्पूर्ण विकास पद्धति है। उसके पूरे उपयोग से ही हम सारी जनता को स्वास्थ्य के साधन पहुँचा सकते हैं। आयुर्वेद को हम विशेष कर अपने बेहातों में ज्यादा लोगों को पहुँचा सकते हैं।'

लद्दाख में अमची एक प्रकार से आयुर्वेद पद्धति है। वह वनस्पति तथा जड़ी-बूटी पर आधारित है। इसका उपयोग राज्य के लिए हितकारी है। लद्दाख में एक अमची रिसर्च सेंटर स्थापित किया गया है किन्तु उसके लिए धन की कमी है। वहाँ स्टाफ भी पूरा नहीं है और बिसिबंग की भी कमी है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि लद्दाख के इस प्राचीन विज्ञान को लुप्त होने से बचाने के लिए क्या सरकार इस रिसर्च सेंटर का विस्तार करेगा ताकि अमची के विद्वान गांव वालों को और सहयोग पहुँचा सकें? इस वर्ष कितनी रकम अमची रिसर्च सेंटर को दी गई है और उसके विस्तार के बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है?

MR. SPEAKER: This is one system of Ayurveda.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the Government is fully aware of the need to take steps to preserve this ancient system of medicine which has been prevalent in the area to which the hon. Member referred: and as the hon. Member has herself said that an 'Amchi' research unit

has been set up in Leh. A number of steps have been taken by the Government, first of all, to study the existing medical literature in the Amchi system to unearth rare manuscripts which contain knowledge in this system of medicine, to translate them and make them available in other language as well, to conduct surveys which would enable us to locate and identify herbs, minerals and other materials that are being used and that can be used in the Amchi system. All these steps have been taken. And in addition, it has now been decided to have a regional research centre at Jammu/Leh. What at present exists, as the hon. Member said, is a research unit. But the proposal now is to set up a full-fledged regional research centre at Jammu/Leh; and this centre will be responsible for accelerating the progress of work in the Amchi research unit at Leh as well. And therefore, it is evident that steps are being taken to devote more and more attention to the identification of what can be done, the potential of this system of medicine, and the practice of this system of medicine.

श्रीमती शर्मिला देवी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जल्दी चिकित्सा पद्धति में जानकारी देने वाले सफल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने पर क्या सरकार विचार करेगी ताकि सारे देश की जनता और विशेषकर गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों में यह चिकित्सा लोकप्रिय हो सके ?

श्री यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस साल इस के लिए कितनी रकम रखी गई है ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As I said in the answer to the first supplementary that the hon. member asked, the effort at present is to locate these manuscripts most of which are in the Tibetan language and having located them the attempt is to get them translated into Hindi, English and other regional languages to ensure that more and more medical practitioners as well as members of the general public are made aware of the potentiality of this ancient and useful system of medicine.

At the moment the proposal is to spend Rs. 2.28 lakhs in the Regional Research Centre. As and when it is found possible to bring out translations of these books the requisite money will be found.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: In spite of the questions and answers I am not in a position to know what is this 'Amchi' and for what disease is this treatment being given? Instead of one Member and the Ministers knowing it, let all the hon. members know. We are interested in knowing it.

श्रीमती शर्मिला देवी : सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए न तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ही मौजूद हैं और न भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्री। उनको मौजूद होना चाहिये था।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Government answers questions. It is not the question of who is answering it. If the hon. member has any supplementaries which the hon. Speaker allows, I shall be glad to answer them.

The Amchi system is a very ancient system of medicine that is prevalent in Ladakh and other regions on the border of Tibet. It is believed that many of the original classical works in the Amchi system are based on Ayurvedic texts and also knowledge that has been acquired as a result of further study, experimentation and innovation, but broad (Interruptions) This is unfair.

MR. SPEAKER: This is one of the systems.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: What more do you want me to say? If it is not only the question hour, but also that quiz hour, I am prepared for that.

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you may be prepared but I am not prepared.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The more is the pity on both sides, but the more is the credit for you.

MR. SPEAKER: Like any other system, it is one of the systems.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: For what disease is this medicine given, he has not reply to it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the whole medical system. Suppose it is an Ayurvedic system, for what disease it is, can you answer that?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I can answer in two sentences.

This system of medicine deals with all the common diseases that are prevalent in the area. But it is particularly well known for treatment of diseases in clinical conditions like arthritis, rheumatic pains and gastrointestinal diseases. If further information is required and if you allow another question, I shall answer.

Herbs in Meghalaya

*1079. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the plant and large variety of medicinal herbs grown in Meghalaya and particularly the Garo hills;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted so far in this regard;

(c) whether there are any proposals for preservation, growth and expansion of these medicinal plants and their commercial use; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Government of India are generally aware of the availability of medicinal herbs in Meghalaya.

(b) No regular survey has been conducted. However, teams have visited Meghalaya to collect certain

herbs required for research studies under the auspices of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am very happy that Government is very much aware of the existence of these medicinal plants and herbs in Meghalaya. But in this context I would like to impress upon the Government that because of the peculiar system of jhum cultivation which is also known as the shifting cultivation in our area, these medicinal plants in Meghalaya particularly in my district, Garo Hills District, have been damaged to such an extent that these plants are becoming completely extinct by this time. Another thing I would like to say is that though the Minister has said that no research work has been done on these plants, I remember that the Regional Research Centre in Jorhat did conduct some sort of a survey on these and they have found that these medicinal plants are really existing there. In view of the danger of their being destroyed by them cultivation and shifting cultivation, I would like to know from the Minister as to how soon the survey will be conducted? What is the report of the team that has visited the place and what are their findings?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: There is a project at the Government Ayurvedic College at Gauhati for carrying out medico-botanical surveys in the forest areas of Assam and the neighbouring States. Under this survey many parts of the State of Meghalaya have been surveyed, and teams have visited these areas and observed about many plants. I do not think it will be your ruling that I should read out the names of the plants

concerned. Therefore, the point is that the Government is aware of the existence of a wide variety of medicinal plants and herbs in this region. Government is concerned about them, studying them, surveying them and protecting them.

Recently, there has also been a decision to set up two regional research centres in that area, that is in the North-eastern zone. One will be located in Assam. This will cover the regions to which the hon. Member referred. The other will be located in Arunachal. These two centres will be conducting a systematic medico-botanical survey.

In answer to the hon. Member's earlier question, I said that no regular survey has been conducted. I did not say that no survey at all has been conducted. It is because the earlier survey as part of the general survey was conducted from elsewhere and was not oriented specifically to the Garo Hills to which the question referred.

Now, the hon. Member has talked of the dangers to these herbs and plants that arise because of the system of jhum cultivation, and he has given valuable information. There is no doubt that the Government must take steps to protect these rare herbs and plants and to ensure their utilisation.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: May I know whether any amount has been sanctioned in this financial year towards surveying these areas?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: An amount of Rs. 2.6 lakh has been earmarked for this Centre that I referred to which will be located in Assam for the survey of these areas.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: The amount provides shows that there is no research really proposed to be done. The Minister is merely dependent on ayurvedic research. But

it is a medicinal research. I would like to know whether there is a proper research on these herbal plants which are very necessary because all the medical findings today are dependent on herbs? In the monsoon season, the entire area will be full of herbs that could be utilised for human welfare.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The main question was about the survey, and not about medical research. On the question of survey, I answered him that this is what has been done and this is what is proposed to be done. On the general question of research, undoubtedly, that is a major question which has to be tackled in a different manner.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Still today in the rural areas a far greater number of people are being treated with Ayurvedic Medicine and allopathy has not made its dent in the rural areas as yet. It is so costly that villagers cannot resort to this sort of medicine. We are also sorry for the apathetic way in which Government is proceeding towards Ayurveda.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on herbs in Meghalaya and Garo hills.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: So, there should be a proper survey wherever herbs are available so that proper medicine can be produced from them and supplied to the villagers at cheap price. What has the Government done in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As you will see, the main question was about the survey in Meghalaya. But, Sir, the Government is well aware of the potentiality of Ayurveda, and the special significance of Ayurveda in dealing with the problem of ensuring medical services and attention to our people in far-flung areas. I

think the House knows that in recent years more emphasis has been placed on Ayurveda to correct the imbalance that existed earlier. As far as the result is concerned, I do not know who will be able to assess the result in such a short time. It is a question of longer duration, but the orientation is very clear and undeniable.

Dhanbad-Sindri Passenger Train

*1080 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the long standing demand for running Dhanbad-Sindri passenger train in Eastern Railway via Pradhan Khunta for which lines are already there; and

(b) whether a study was provided in this direction to consider its viability and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion to introduce a passenger train between Dhanbad and Sindri via Pradhan Khunta has been examined. The section from Pradhan Khunta to Patherdih via Sindri is fit for freight trains only and is primarily intended for movement of coal and raw materials and finished products to and from the fertiliser plant at Sindri. Introduction of passenger trains to Sindri via Pradhan Khunta would involve making the line fit for Passenger carrying trains at an estimated cost of about Rs. 95 lakhs, besides the provision of stations, platforms, and other passenger amenities as well as terminal facilities for servicing and maintenance of passenger rakes. The area through which the railway line from Dhanbad to Sindri via Pradhan Khunta passes is very sparsely populated.

Running of passenger trains, therefore, will only serve the few passengers from/to Sindri and the additional expenditure will not be commercially justified. There are good roads linking Sindri with Dhanbad and roads services are efficient and fast. Passenger trains, if run between Dhanbad and Sindri over the present goods line via Pradhan Khunta, will require a journey time far in excess of the time taken by the road services and therefore are not expected to be popular.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, anybody who has ever travelled on the Dhanbad-Sindri road would shudder to read this statement. However, I am not interested in Supplementary that much as I am interested in having a passenger train. And you know, no Supplementary question can produce a passenger train. It can fetch only a good answer, a nice answer in the negative.

Sir, the entire statement is not based on facts. You will be surprised to know that the economic viability has been questioned in the statement. Sindri is the biggest fertilizer factory having a population of 50,000 and Dhanbad is one of the industrial centres having two lakhs of population and the railway line is already there. Stations are already there and the line passes through a locality with 75,000 people and even after that it is the same answer that this area is sparsely populated. May I know from the Railway Minister what is the criterion of coming or jumping to the conclusion that the economic viability would not be there in running the passenger train in that line and that area is sparsely populated? What is the criterion in deciding and coming to the conclusion like this?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Sir, a detailed study has been made in connection with the provision of services between Dhanbad and Sindri via Pradhan Khunta Station but it has not been found feasible for the following reasons:

Pradhan Khunta Station is on the Grand Chord line between Dhanbad and Asansol at a distance of 10 Kms. from Dhanbad. The line from Pradhan Khunta to Sindri is fit only for freight services and was provided for movement of coal mostly to steel plants and also of raw materials/finished products to and from the Sindri Unit of the Fertiliser Corporation. The line leading from Pradhan Khunta to Sindri also connects Pathardih Yard which is a major coal depot. If the passenger trains are required to run on the Pradhan Khunta—Sindri line, it will be necessary to make a railway track fit for carrying passengers. It is a distance of 10 Kms. The line which is there is meant for carrying coal. We have to spend Rs. 1 crores. The bus service is better than the train service.

बस में यात्रा घंटा लगता है, जब कि ट्रेन में ज्यादा बलत लगेगा। इसलिये यह जन-निवेदनी क्यों क्यों किया जाये ?

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is a very serious thing and it should not be taken that way. I do not blame you. You are telling what you have been fed. But you have been wrongly fed. That route is not for carrying coal. For carrying coal, they have got another line. The second point is that they have to carry coal to Sindri Plant. Previously, Sindri plant used to be a coal-based fertiliser plant. Now it has been changed to naphta based plant. You need not carry coal to Sindri Plant. That route will be free. The route from Dhanbad to Sindri is not small. That is a round about one and the length of the route is 18 miles and that route runs to the heart of the coal field and it is being used for the transportation of coal. The fact must be known. Due to fire in the colliery area, there are accidents on the route and several time the road is blocked. BCLL is planning even to evacuate Jharia so that the entire coal of that area can be taken up. In view of all these things, I would like to know whether the Minister will again reconsider the viability and have

a joint study conducted by the officials and the people's representatives of that area so as to give us the correct position.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I have given him the correct position and we cannot do it at this time.

श्री राम प्रकाश लिपारी : पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह एक विशेष बूझ के बारे में है। हम देखते हैं कि हर महीने किसी न किसी नई फास्ट ट्रेन का उद्घाटन करने के लिये बटन दबाया जाता है जब कि पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स के प्रति रेलवे मंत्रालय की बहुत जेफा है। पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स में स्थान न होने की वजह से लोग छत पर चढ़ कर यात्रा करते हैं, और इन कारणों वोग वहां से गिर कर मरने रहते हैं। मंत्री महोदय रोज मर्चेंडाय एक्सप्रेस या किसी दूसरी एक एक्सप्रेस का उद्घाटन करते रहते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पैसेंजर गाड़ियों की तरफ से भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

श्री सिधु नारायण : माननीय सदस्य ने एक जेनेरल क्वेश्चन पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इस क्वेश्चन से नहीं उठता है।

It does not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his reply has stated that from Dhanbad to Sindri viz. Pradhan Khunta, the route is mainly for carrying coal and other things. But there is a railway line and there are stations. The Railway Ministry has got some social obligation to the nation. It is a very important and backward area also. He has stated that we will have to spend Rs. 95 lakhs for this. But still we want to know, why you are not introducing passenger trains from Dhanbad to Sindri. Both these places are important. Dhanbad is a coal belt area, industrially developed and Sindri is also an industrially developed area. So, for connection of these two industrially developed areas, are you ready to introduce one passenger train from Sindri to Dhanbad?

की शिक्षा, मन्त्रालय : घटायल महोदय, मैंने शुरू में यह बता दिया है कि इस में लाभ नहीं है। टेन किलोमीटर की डिस्टेंस के लिए यह मर्ल है। हमारे पास और इम्पोर्ट सबजेक्ट्स हैं जिस के लिए हम ने बनाया है... (अवधान)। कोयला डोने के लिए यह है। इम्पोर्ट उस की यह है कि कोयला डोना है और कोयला उन जैकटियों में पहुँचाना है। जहाँ तक वैसेंजर पाइपों का सवाल है, रेलवे मंत्रालय उस को इन्फोर नहीं कर रहा है।

Medical Treatment of Acharya J. B. Kripalani

*1081. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took any steps for ensuring effective, timely and expert medical attention and treatment of Acharya J. B. Kripalani;

(b) if so, what were they and with what results and expenses; and

(c) if not, why not?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of Gujarat took immediate and effective steps for the proper treatment of Acharya J. B. Kripalani when he took ill at Ahmedabad. He was admitted to the hospital on 27th March, 1979, where the best possible treatment was provided to him. His condition improved considerably at Ahmedabad and he was shifted by a Government plane to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on 27th April, 1979 where he is undergoing further treatment and is progressing.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not answered one part of the question in regard to the expenses incurred; i.e. Part (b).

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The State Government has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1576/-

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am very happy that our respected Acharya Kripalaniji is progressing satisfactorily. I am sure I am expressing the sentiments of the entire House and perhaps of the whole country also, when I wish him long life and good health for his services to our motherland. I am also happy that the Minister has said in the answer that the Government of Gujarat took immediate and effective steps at Ahmedabad. He was kept in the Government Hospital at Ahmedabad for one month from 27th March to 27th April. I naturally visited, like many others, Acharyaji at Ahmedabad several times and found him progressing and improving. I am glad to say this because there was a point raised by one of our colleagues that Acharyaji should be transferred immediately from Ahmedabad to Delhi on the assumption that at Ahmedabad there was no proper care etc. As a matter of fact, you will be glad to know that he wanted me to convey to this House his grateful thanks not only for the concern shown by Parliament but for the excellent care he received at Ahmedabad not only medical treatment but the affectionate care of thousands of people and admirers of Kripalaniji. At one time he was the Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth, you know that.

How what prompted the Government to shift him from the Ahmedabad Civil Hospital, where he was recouping well, to the All India Medical Institute of Delhi? Was it because certain ailment which he had, perhaps, required attention at Delhi because facilities were lacking in Ahmedabad? What was the reason?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Hon. Member is right when he says that the best possible medical attention

was extended to the Acharya when he was under treatment in Ahmedabad. In fact, the very day he took ill on the 26th March, the Chief Minister took immediate action to ensure that the Acharya received all the medical attention that he needed. When it was discovered on the 27th that hospitalisation was necessary to give him proper treatment, since he was suffering at that time from Bronchitis, fever and weakness, he was moved to the Civil Hospital where a team of senior Doctors were in attendance on him. Both Acharya Kripalani as well as his associates were completely satisfied with the devoted attention that was extended to him by this team of senior Doctors, some of whom happened to be Acharyaji's students. Therefore, it is not only a question of professional medical attention, but of the devotion that a student and disciple brings to bear in the case of a man who is the recipient of so much national respect and affection. Therefore, there was no question of proper medical attention not being given to him, or of proper medical attention not being available in a city like Ahmedabad. But it was considered that since hospitalisation was necessary for a further period, it may be advisable to bring him over to Delhi since he is a resident of Delhi. The decision to bring him to Delhi was taken in consultation with him he himself felt that he should come to Delhi. Therefore he was brought to the All India Medical Institute where all the further treatment necessary is being given to him. He is now in fairly good health and is making good progress and he even took a ride in a car a few days ago. He is able to walk a little and is in a much better condition than before.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am grateful to my esteemed friend for giving such a detailed and complete answer. Persons like Acharya Kripalani and Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan are our national assets and their health is the concern of all of

us and anything happens to them—even a small thing—brings us anxiety. The hon. Minister in his reply has said that he is progressing well. Now that Kripalaniji has been brought to Delhi—in fact last week Mr. H.V. Kamath and I had the privilege of meeting him in the hospital here in Delhi and we were with him for some time—may I know whether further medical examinations in the All India Medical Institute of Delhi have indicated any particular ailment which Acharyaji is suffering from or is it just the advance age of 93 or more that is responsible for his general debility and weakness? If so, what specific concrete action has been taken in terms of medical assistance and medicines and other requirements so that Acharyaji recoups his health and is with us like Jayaprakashji in Bombay, for many years to come?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And is it connected with the Emergency?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not know why my friend brings extraneous things in a matter which is non-controversial.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I do not understand why my hon. friend Mr. Mavalankar, should feel so annoyed if any one's conscience speaks for itself. Now, as far as his main question is concerned, the Government is very well aware of the necessity to ensure that full medical attention in terms of services as well as medicines is made available to Acharya Kripalani and therefore there will be nothing lacking as far as the treatment of Acharya Kripalani is concerned. He asked me about what the ailments were. As he himself said primarily it is a matter of ability to recover at a certain stage in life, especially when one is advanced in age. Apart from that, he has also some difficulty as far as the frequency of urination is concerned. This matter is being attended to, and I do not think it is necessary for me to give a detailed history of treatment at this

moment. But I can assure the House that every effort will be made to see that the best possible medical treatment is given to Acharyaji.

USSR Warships in Indian Ocean

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*1082. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 14th April, 1979 stating that Russian task force has entered Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to such a move?

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

(b) We have consistently advocated that the Indian Ocean should be made a zone of peace free from great power naval presence and rivalries. It has been our fear that the increase in the naval presence of one super power leads to the corresponding increase in the naval presence of the other. We feel more than ever that USA and USSR should resume talks with a view to the limitation and eventual elimination of their naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

श्री चिमन भाई एच. शुकल : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, कोसिगिन साहब जब भारत पधारे थे तो उन्होंने बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें की थी, चाइना को गाली देने से भी बाज नहीं आए थे। दूसरी ओर इंडियन ओशन में रशियन स्टाक फोर्स के आने की खबर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका के साथ बातचीत जब होगी तब होगी, अभी आप क्या करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं जिस से कि इंडियन ओशन में महा-शक्तियों की होड़ न बढ़े?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोवियत संघ के प्रधान मंत्री जब भारत पधारे थे तो हिन्द महासागर के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। सोवियत संघ अमरीका के साथ इस सम्बन्ध में

बातचीत करने के लिये तैयार है। सोवियत संघ ने यह भी हमें सूचित किया है कि जब यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के तत्वाधान में तटवर्ती देशों का सम्मेलन होगा तो सोवियत संघ उसमें प्रेक्षक के रूप में भाग लेगा और अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट करने के लिए वक्तव्य भी देगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Employment Exchange in South for Seamen

*1074. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Seamen from Madras, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government have considered the feasibility of opening Employment Exchanges for recruiting Seamen at important places in the South like Tuticorin, Madras etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) 5635 from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A proposal to open Seamen's Employment Office in Madras was considered and dropped as not feasible on administrative and economic grounds.

Loss to Indians in Uganda

*1077. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Indian origin in Uganda are safe or they fled outside the country during the disturbances there;

(b) if so, whether all such persons who had left Uganda have desired to come back to Uganda;

(c) if so, whether the new Government of Uganda has been urged by the Indian Government to allow them;

(d) whether many Indians lost their property which was damaged due to internal disturbances there;

(e) whether the Union Government has taken up this issue with the new Uganda Government; and

(f) whether India has recognised the new Government of Uganda?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) to (c). Before the outbreak of the recent disturbances in Uganda, there were about 400 Indian citizens including their family members residing there. As the security situation deteriorated, many of them left Uganda on their own. Between the 30th March and 2nd April 1979, about 250 of them were evacuated to Kenya under arrangements made by our High Commission in Kampala; of these 47 were repatriated to India at their own request by our High Commission in Nairobi. Most of those who were evacuated from Uganda under arrangements made by our High Commission in Kampala are understood to be keen to return to Uganda. Government do not anticipate any difficulties in regard to their return to Uganda when the situation there normalises.

The number of Indian citizens in Uganda at present is about 100 including members of our High Commission in Kampala and their families. According to latest information from our High Commissioner in Kampala all these Indian citizens in Uganda are safe; only one Indian citizen Shri Pal Singh is reported to have died on April 18th.

(d) & (e). In the immediate aftermath of the overthrow of the Idi Amin regime, there was a situation of confusion and disorder in which there was widespread property looting in some parts of Uganda including Kampala. It is likely that property left behind by Indian citizens who left Uganda temporarily may have suffered loss/damage. Estimates of the damage/loss may be possible only after those concerned return to Uganda. The appropriate course of action will then have to be considered.

(f) The Government has not yet accorded formal recognition to the new Government of Uganda; however, our High Commissioner in Kampala has maintained contact with the new authorities in Kampala from the very beginning.

Tuberculosis Control Programme for State Sector

*1078. **DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to pass on most of the Tuberculosis Control Programmes to the State Sector;

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

(c) the number of T. B. Clinics and beds in hospitals that are available at present in the country for T. B. patients?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The NDC have decided that the Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be transferred to the States on 50:50 basis. This decision also applies to the National T. B. Control Programme.

(c) A statement showing the number of T. B. Clinics and TB beds functioning in the States/UTs. is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Number of T. B. Clinics and T. B. Beds in the various States/UT.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	T.B. Clinics	T.B. Beds
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	46	2,927
2.	Assam .	18	799
3.	Bihar .	38	1,714
4.	Gujarat .	32	2,886
5.	Haryana .	11	252
6.	Himachal Pradesh	19	679
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	605
8.	Karnataka .	25	2,858
9.	Kerala .	21	2,161
10.	Madhya Pradesh.	36	1,710
11.	Maharashtra .	46	7,034
12.	Manipur .	3	100
13.	Meghalaya .	1	303
14.	Nagaland .	3	100
15.	Orissa .	13	730
16.	Punjab .	12	1,027
17.	Rajasthan .	28	1,615
18.	Sikkim .	4	62
19.	Tamil Nadu .	55	3,558
20.	Tripura .	1	50
21.	Uttar Pradesh .	78	3,212
22.	West Bengal .	107	5,786
23.	A. & N. Islands	1	62
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	182
25.	Chandigarh .	1	10
26.	Delhi .	11	1,539
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	251
28.	Mizoram .	1	30
29.	Pondicherry .	3	169
TOTAL .		621	42,501

Sethusamudram Project in Tamil Nadu

*1083. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to examine the proposal of Sethusamudram Project in Tamil Nadu about the scrutiny of which the Hon'ble Minister of Shipping and Transport announced in a public meeting in Tuticorin on 1st March, 1979; and

(b) the time by which this scheme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). I visited Tuticorin on 1-4-79 (not on 1-3-1979 as stated in the Question). There was an occasion to discuss about the Sethusamudram Project with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu State, and it was indicated to me that the Tamil Nadu Government would be sending a report to our Ministry regarding this project, which has not been received.

Sinking of Indian Cargo Ship 'Indian Tribune'

*1084. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether an Indian cargo ship 'INDIAN TRIBUNE' has sunk at the Ballard Pier extension in Bombay;

(b) the estimated loss of life and property;

(c) whether Government has investigated the causes of the accident and the collision of the Indian cargo ship with the foreign vessel the 'Bunder Express'; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. Consequent upon collision with the Swedish vessel 'BANDAR ABBAS EXPRESS' on 16-4-1979, the Indian Ship 'INDIAN TRIBUNE' suffered extensive damage, but remained afloat.

(b) The estimated loss is as follows:

1. 'INDIAN TRIBUNE' : Rs. 2,00,75,000/- (approx.)
2. 'BANDAR ABBAS EXPRESS' : Rs. 4,00,000/-
3. Cargo Barge 'PUNA' : Rs. 1,90,000/-

Two members of the barge 'PUNA' were injured and hospitalised. No person died or is reported missing.

(c) and (d). A Preliminary Inquiry into this shipping casualty is being conducted by the Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust and the causes will be known only on receipt of the Preliminary Inquiry Report.

Shortage of Polio Vaccine Apprehended

*1085. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Drug Industry Circles apprehend a shortage of polio vaccine in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Wagons to West Bengal

*1086. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Allotment of Wagons; Probe de-

manded" published in the 'Business Standard' of 9th April, 1979 regarding inadequate supply of railway wagons for movement of essential supply to West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether and how far allegation made about "whimsical allocation" of Railway wagons by the West Bengal of essential supply to West Bengal;

(c) what action has been taken to improve the Railway wagons supply position for West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to supply adequate number of wagons for movement of essential commodities to West Bengal.

बांग्लादेश द्वारा भारतीय रेल वगनों को रोके जाने की कथित घटना

1087. श्री दयाराम शर्मा :
श्री हसन खन्दा कछवाय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या 6 अप्रैल, 1979 के दैनिक 'जागरण' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि बांग्लादेश ने भारत के 3,000 रेल वगन रोक लिए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री. मधु दंडावते): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Cargo Handling Operation in Calcutta Port

*1088. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cargo handling operations in the Calcutta Port are now at 60 per cent lower than the 1972 level;

(b) whether the traffic in Calcutta port has sharply declined;

(c) if so, the reasons for such state of affairs; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The traffic handled at Calcutta-Haldia Port was 6.68 million tonnes in 1972-73 while it was 7.98 million tonnes in 1978-79. The traffic therefore, has not declined.

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

Exempting Vehicles used by the Handicapped Persons from the Payment of Road Tax

***1089. SHRI SARAT KAR:**
SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to exempt vehicles used by the handicapped persons from the payment of road tax;

(b) whether any request from the Social Welfare Department has also been received in his Ministry; and

(c) whether Government have persuaded the State Governments also in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Levy of road tax and granting of exemptions to certain categories of vehicles from the tax is a matter within the competence of the State Governments. The State Governments were advised in August, 1975, to consider the suggestion of amending their Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts to grant exemption of tax for carriages owned and driven by physically handicapped persons. Most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have already granted the exemption.

(b) and (c). The Department of Social Welfare in December, 1978, had forwarded a representation of the Fellowship of the Physically Handi-

capped, Bombay, requesting to extend the exemption to vehicles used by disabled persons, who have to carry additional persons on their vehicles due to the seriousness of the incapacity of the disabled persons. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been addressed with the request to consider the request of the Fellowship of the Physically handicapped.

Use of Antibacterial Soap

***1090. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent report of the Swedish doctors that constant use of antibacterial soap for washing hands has been proved harmful in case of pregnant nurse working in hospitals; and

(b) if so, what steps Government proposed to take for substitution of such soaps in hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a). Yes, Sir, Government have seen a press report in the Indian Express, Delhi of the 19th January, 1979 to this effect.

(b) No such cases have come to light in India and as such no steps to ban the anti-bacterial soap have been taken

Sino-Indian Relations

***1091. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China is permitting Indians to visit that country;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether China is now purchasing Indian goods;

(d) whether China is willing to supply oil to India;

(e) if so, facts thereabout; and

(f) the reaction of Government towards these friendly gestures by China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representatives of our trading community, public sector undertakings, experts who participated in study tours organised by international organisations, certain Indian journalists and an officially-sponsored dance ensemble are among those who have visited China in the last two years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No offer has been received from China for the supply of oil.

(f) The resumption both of visits and trade has been on the basis of mutual benefit and is part of the process of normalising bilateral exchanges with China initiated since the restoration of our relationship at the ambassadorial level in 1976.

Special Incentives to the Central Government Employees to promote Family Planning

*1092. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give special incentives to the Central Government employees in order to promote family planning measures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (b). Yes, Sir, proposal is under consideration.

Meeting Expenses of Medical Treatment of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan

10365. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has met all the expenses for medicine, treatment etc. for Shri Jayaprakash Narayan recently while he was ill and treated at Patna and then in Bombay; and

(b) if so, what were the arrangements made for his treatment and the expenses involved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan who suddenly took seriously ill in Patna was provided full and expert medical facilities by the Bihar Government. Later, on the advice of experts, he was shifted by a special plane provided by the Government of India to Bombay for treatment in a private hospital. He was given the best possible treatment at the hospital where he recovered. He has been later discharged. Details of expenses have not been worked out.

खान प्रधिनियम में से बाक उद्योग को विकास देने

10366. श्री धर्म सिंह बाई पटेल : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा सचिव सचिव यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीराफू-गुजरात में जुनागढ़ जिला के बाविलाना गांव से खान प्रधिनियम से बाक सचु उद्योग को विकास देने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव 23 मार्च, 1979 को खान सुरक्षा महा-निदेशक, सनबाव को भेजा गया था और क्या विकास प्रायुक्त, सचु उद्योग, नई दिल्ली में श्री खान प्रधिनियम से बाक सचु उद्योग को विकास देने के लिये 29/30 नवम्बर, 1973 को खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक, को सिफारिश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव सचु सिफारिश दोनों का ज्वीरा क्या है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त सचु सिफारिश के अनुसार अब तक खान प्रधिनियम में से बाक सचु उद्योग के विकास देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) भूचक लघु उद्योग खान अधिनियम में से कब तक निकाला जायेगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा अन्य मंत्री (जी रबीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशक, धनबाद से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह चाक खानों को खान अधिनियम की परिधि से निकाल दें, क्योंकि इनकी छोटे पैमाने पर व्यवस्था की जाती है और वे छोपन कास्ट खानें हैं । विकास प्रायुक्त (लघु उद्योग), नई दिल्ली ने भी इस अनुरोध की सिफारिश की थी ।

(ग) और (घ). खान (मशोधन) विधेयक, 1972 में यह प्रस्ताव किया गया था कि खनिजों की मन्वी में "चाक" होठने के लिए खान अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 (1) (ख) में मशोधन किया जाए । यह विधेयक पांचवी लोक सभा में 22 मई, 1972 को पेश किया गया था । लोक सभा के भंग होने से विधेयक रद्द हो गया । ऐसे उपबन्धों को शामिल करने के प्रश्न पर उक्त अधिनियम में मशोधन करने संबंधी नए प्रस्ताव बनाने समय विचार किया जाएगा ।

रायसीना नगर और धीगंगानगर के बीच डिफेंस रोड

10367. श्री बेगाराम चौहान : क्या मौखिक और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या रायसीना नगर और धीगंगानगर के बीच तहसील पदमपुर रोड (डिफेंस रोड) पर परिवहन बसे चलती रही है,

(ख) क्या पदमपुर शहर में 2 किलोमीटर सड़क का हिस्सा खराब है,

(ग) क्या वर्षा के दौरान पदमपुर में खराब सड़क पर 4 फुट गहरा पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है,

(घ) क्या डिफेंस रोड होने के कारण यह सड़क पदमपुर नगरपालिका की नहीं है और यदि यह डिफेंस रोड है तो इस सड़क को ठीक किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ङ) क्या वर्षा के दौरान इस सड़क पर परिवहन वाहन नहीं चल सकते हैं जबकि यह डिफेंस रोड है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सड़क के दो किलोमीटर हिस्से की मरम्मत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन की कब तक मरम्मत कर दी जायेगी ?

मौखिक और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (जी बीके राव) : (क) से (ङ). प्रश्नगत सड़क एक राज्य सड़क है और इसकी हालत संतोष-

जनक नहीं बताई गयी है । राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक इस सम्पूर्ण सड़क को सीमा सड़क संगठन को सुपुर्द नहीं किया है ताकि सीमा सड़क संगठन अपने कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में इसे विकसित कर सके । राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बसे पदमपुर सड़क पर भी गया नगर और रायसीना नगर के बीच चलाने जा रही है ।

Railway line for Cement Plant

10368. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA

SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has agreed to provide an additional sum of Rs. 100 crores during the current year for laying new railway lines to facilitate the setting up of cement plants in the country;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken;

(c) if so, what are the new lines to be set up; and

(d) how many new railway lines are to be set up in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. An amount of Rs. 42 crores only has been provided for construction of new lines in the current year which includes amount for laying lines in some areas of Cement Plants also. However, Railways have asked for an additional amount of Rs. 30 crores from the Planning Commission for construction of various additional line capacity works, new lines and additional rolling stock, for meeting the requirements of cement traffic.

(b) No.

(c) One new line Manikgarh-Chandur (26 Kms.) has been taken up for construction during the current year to serve cement Plants. Another line

Wani-Chanaka (75 Kms.) is being progressed faster.

(d) No new railway line being constructed in Karnataka State for cement factories exclusively. However, a new MG line from Hassan to Mangalore (189 Kms) in Karnataka is in final stage of completion.

In addition, conversion of the following MG lines into BG is also in progress in Karnataka:—

- (i) Guntakal-Bangalore (Partly 268 Kms. in Andhra Pradesh).
(ii) Mysore-Bangalore (New 132 Kms. work in 1979-80).

Anomaly in payment of allowances to IFS-A and IFS-B grades

10369. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the need for giving special allowance to an IFS-A Grade officer placed in Delhi and the reasons for not giving such an allowance to IFS-B Grade official working along with IFS-A official in one and the same room in Delhi.

(b) whether it is not a fact that IFS-A and IFS-B official working in Indian Missions abroad get the same emoluments; and

(c) the reasons for following the policy of "Apartheid" inside the Ministry of External Affairs so far as IFS-A and IFS-B officials are concerned?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE): (a) to (c). The only special allowance admissible to an IFS 'A' officer on posting in Delhi that is not available to an officer of Branch 'B' of the IFS is the special pay. In IFS 'A' officer is entitled to the special pay on the same basis as admissible to an IAS officer who comes to the Central Government on an assignment.

IFS 'B' officers stand on a similar footing to those of the Central Secretariat service who are not entitled to the special pay while holding post of Under Secretary at headquarters. It may, however, be mentioned that in Missions abroad officers of both branches of the IFS holding equivalent posts are entitled equally to the same allowances attached to the posts held.

Delay in construction of Subarnarekha bridge in Orissa

10370. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Government desires to institute an enquiry to find out the reason for delay in construction of Subarnarekha Bridge in Orissa and fix up responsibility for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): The bridge in question falls on State Road and the State Government are therefore primarily concerned with its construction. According to the information received from them, there is no proposal to institute such an enquiry.

टेकतार हास्ट स्टेशन

10371. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुजन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह एक मूल नियम है कि हास्ट स्टेशन प्रत्येक क्लैस स्टेशन की स्थापना केवल बड़े नगर प्रत्येक मण्डली में की जा सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे स्थान पर क्लैस स्टेशन बनाने का क्या औचित्य है जहाँ पर कोई मण्डली नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो पूर्वोक्त रेलवे में समस्तीपुर विबीजन में टेकतार के 17 वर्ष पुराने हास्ट स्टेशन को क्लैस स्टेशन में न बदलने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि यह अन्य सभी प्रपेसार्स पूरी करता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). किसी स्थान पर हास्ट या क्लैस स्टेशन सभी बोला जाता है जब बहुत पर्याप्त यात्री यातायात जाता हो तथा प्रस्ताव विपरीत रूप से औचित्यपूर्ण हो । यदि किसी क्षेत्र में अन्य प्रकार के परिवहन साधन पर्याप्त रूप से उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो

ऐसे स्थान पर यात्री सुविधा के आधार पर स्टेशन बोला जा सकता है, बसों ही इसमें बोड़ी बहुत हानि हो, क्यों न हो। इसके अतिरिक्त प्लग। हास्ट स्टेशन का कोलना परिचालनिक तथा इजिनियरिंग दृष्टि से भी औचित्यपूर्ण होना चाहिए।

(ग) हास्ट स्टेशन का ग्रेड बढ़ाकर इसे प्लेग स्टेशन बनाया जा सकता है बसों कि ग्रेड बढ़ाने का काम वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण हो जिसका निर्णय ग्रेड बढ़ाने के बाद प्रत्यागित अतिरिक्त ग्रामदानी और इसमें लगने वाले अतिरिक्त खर्च के आधार पर किया जाता है। टेक्टर हास्ट स्टेशन को प्लेग स्टेशन में बदलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था लेकिन इसे वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया।

Compensation paid to Seamen during their lay-off Period

10372. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that from about the end of 1976 the seamen are being granted some compensation during their lay-off;

(b) if so, from where this fund comes;

(c) the mode of distribution;

(d) is it a fact that Government has no say in it; and

(e) what is the possibility of this fund being discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) From 1-1-1975 ex-gratia financial assistance to needy seamen during their period of involuntary unemployment is being given.

(b) Upto 31-3-1978, the Scheme was financed from income on contributions received from foreign Shipowners employing Indian crew under ISF/ITF understanding of November, 1973. From 1-4-1978 onwards, it is being financed by contributions from Shipowners employing Indian seamen under bilateral NMB Agreement.

(c) Under the Scheme, every Foreign Going registered Indian Seaman after a period reckoned on the basis of ten days for every completed month of voyage on Articles or Pro-rata is eligible for ex-gratia assistance at Rs. 10 per day till he gets a job on next ship, subject to a maximum of ninety days. The amount is paid periodically by cheques to eligible seamen.

(d) No Sir. All members of the Committee of Management are nominated by the Central Government.

(e) The continuance of the scheme is subject to the shipowners continuing to contribute regularly. As long as this is assured, the scheme will be continued.

Koraput-Rayagada Line

10373. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by his Ministry for early completion of the survey of Koraput-Parvatipur and Koraput-Rayagada Railway lines;

(b) when the final survey report will be available to finalise the investment decision by his Ministry for construction of lines; and

(c) funds provided since the sanction of the lines for survey and the progress made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for the new line from Koraput to Salur/Parvatipuram with an alternative from Koraput-Rayagada has been entrusted to M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. who are getting the assistance of Survey of India for aerial surveys, and preparation of large scale maps by photogrammetry to expedite early completion of the survey.

(b) The survey report is expected by May, 1980.

(c) An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in 1978-79 through revised budget and balance Rs. 7.5 lacs has been provided in 1979-80 budget for the survey. Topographical maps have been prepared, paper alignment studies carried out and corridors for survey selected. The survey of India have completed additional aerial photography necessary and are working on photogrammetry for preparation of large scale maps. Traffic survey has also been taken in hand. Field topographical survey of selected alignments and geological and geotechnical studies will be undertaken in November-December, 1979 before preparation of estimates and reports.

Pilferages and Wagon breaking cases

10374. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of pilferages and wagon breaking cases has been reported on the Central Railways and other Zones of the Railways during 1977-78 to 1978-79;

(b) if so furnish zone-wise/State-wise details of the pilferages reported by Broad Indicators;

(c) if so, whether any special steps have been taken by the Railway authorities to stop this anti-social activities in the areas where the problem is very acute;

(d) whether the Railway has approached the State Government for the co-operation in this regard and details thereof; and

(e) the cooperation extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). There has been no increase in the number of pilferages and wagon breaking cases on the Central Railway and other Zones of the Railways

except Southern Railway during 1978-79 when compared with 1977-78 as would be evident from the Table given below relating to compensation paid due to thefts and pilferages during April-September, 1978 *via-a-vis* April-September, 1977:

Railway	Period	Amount of Compensation paid due to thefts and pilferages
		(In lakhs)
Central	1977-78	39.99
	1978-79	36.45
Eastern	1977-78	143.50
	1978-79	110.96
Northern	1977-78	73.15
	1978-79	56.25
North Eastern . .	1977-78	15.72
	1978-79	14.48
Northeast Frontier .	1977-78	67.74
	1978-79	27.74
Southern	1977-78	17.87
	1978-79	23.12
South Central . .	1977-78	24.12
	1978-79	20.50
South Eastern . .	1977-78	89.51
	1978-79	70.79
Western	1977-78	54.76
	1978-79	47.37
TOTAL	1977-78	526.36
	1978-79	407.66

(c) The following measures have been taken:—

1. Trains carrying valuable commodities are escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.

2. Yards vulnerable for high incidence of thefts are patrolled by Railway Protection Force, Dog Squads also.

3. Important and vulnerable yards are patrolled round the clock and guarded by armed Railway Protection Force.

4. Staff of Crime Intelligence Branches of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railway Boards are deployed to collect Crime Intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and also to organise raids.

5. Close coordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained.

(d) and (e). Yes. Full cooperation is extended in combating incidents of crime on Railways.

Container Vessels

10375. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Shipping lines do not have any container vessels;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to acquire such vessels; and

(c) whether Government proposes to have a tie-up with foreign shipping lines in this regard to boost exports of the country; if so, the progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from various Indian Shipping Companies and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Siddha System as cure for Rabies

10376. SHRI R. KOLANTHALVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Allopathy has no effective cure for the dangerous disease of rabies;

(b) whether the Siddha system of medicine in Tamil Nadu has been found to be effective in such cases;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are at least four persons in Madras competent in Siddha medicine to provide cures for rabies; and

(d) if so, the encouragement given by the Centre to such practitioners for their life saving mission?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) There is no cure for Rabies in Allopathy once symptoms of the disease develop. The disease can be prevented if a full course of anti-rabies vaccine is given immediately after the person has been bitten by a rabid animal.

(b) and (c). Government of India have no such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Medicines in C.G.H.S. Dispensary, Hari Nagar

10377. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various urgently required medicines are not available in Hari Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensary for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this non-availability and by what date these would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

All India Cabin Traffic and Shunting Staff

10378. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Cabin Traffic and Shunting Staff Association had submitted a memorandum to him in August 1978 listing their 34 point charter of demands;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the same;

(c) whether some staff in Eastern Railways have been victimised recently while agitating for these demands; and

(d) if so, Government's present attitude towards them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) In accordance with the Government's policy, the Staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and such action as is considered necessary is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through various tiers of collective bargaining machinery—Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and even in informal discussions with unrecognised unions.

(c) and (d). While there was no victimisation, suitable action had to be taken against the delinquent staff in the administrative interest to ensure early return of normalcy in train operations.

Rakes of Coal

10379. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rakes of coal moved into Agra and Faizabad during the years 1976, 1977 1978, 1979 separately for each year;

(b) if there has been a short-fall in the years 1978 and 1979 how is it accounted for; and

(c) whether it was due to shortage of supply of coal or of wagons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

समदड़ी-पालनपुर गाड़ी का चलाया जाना

10380. श्री मोतीबाई धार० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समदड़ी (मिलड़ी) और पालनपुर के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी को कब से बन्द किया हुआ है, इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसे पुनः कब चलाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इन दोनों स्टेशनों के बीच बहुत कम गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि भविष्य में इस गाड़ी को बन्द न किया जाये ; और

(ग) पालनपुर और उड़ीसा के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी को राबनपुर तक बढ़ाये जाने की माँग कब से की जा रही है और यह गाड़ी राबनपुर तक कब तक बढ़ा दी जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). 239/240 पालनपुर-मिलड़ी-समदड़ी सवारी गाड़ी को कोयले के कमी के कारण 5-1-79 से रद्द कर दिया गया था। जब कभी रेल इन्जन के कोयले की स्थिति में निरन्तर रूप से सुधार होगा, तब इस गाड़ी को फिर से चलाने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) 63-64 पालनपुर सीसा मिनी-बुकी गाड़ी को राबनपुर तक बढ़ाने के लिए 1978 में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए थे। अब यातायात की

दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है, क्योंकि मौजूदा यादियों यातायात के वर्तमान जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए कमी-बेसी पर्याप्त है।

Trains allowing Journey on Season Tickets from Mathura to New Delhi

10381. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all such express trains on which the season ticket holders are allowed to travel from Mathura Junction to New Delhi and back with effect from 1st May, 1979;

(b) whether such season ticket holders are allowed to travel by Paschim/Deluxe Express, and Qutub Express trains between Mathura Junction and New Delhi/Nizamuddin Railway Stations;

(c) if not, why relaxation on these trains is not being given to such commuters, although these are the only two suitable trains available from Mathura/New Delhi or Nizamuddin in the morning and in the evening for such commuters; and

(d) whether there is a proposal for starting a shuttle express train between Mathura Junction and New Delhi w.e.f. 1st May, 1979 for such commuters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (c). Season Ticket holders are allowed to travel by the following Mail/Express trains from Mathura Junction to New Delhi/Nizamuddin and back:—

1. 5Dn/6Up Punjab Mails.
2. 21Dn/22Up Dakshin Expresses.
3. 17Up/18Dn Madras Jammu-Tawi Janata Expresses.
4. 19Dn/20Up Dehradun Expresses.

5. 23 Dn/24 Up Bombay-Ferozepore Janata Expresses.

6. 7Dn/78Up Utkal Expresses.

7. 77 Dn/78 Up Utkal Expresses.

8. 137Dn/138/Up Chhatisgarh Expresses.

9. 57Dn/58Up Dadar Amritsar Expresses.

Season ticket holders are also allowed to travel in the following Express trains:—

1. 7Dn/80Up Taj Expresses.

2. 13Dn/132Pp Jayanti Janata Expresses.

3. 143Dn/144Up Kalinga Expresses.

subject to availability of vacant seats with reservations. Since the commuters can avail of these trains, relaxation is not feasible in the interests of long distance passengers.

(b) No.

(d) No shuttle has been introduced between Mathura and New Delhi with effect from 1st May, 1979.

Restoration of Miraj-Sangli Rail Link

10382. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in the matter of (i) the restoration of the old rail link between Miraj and Sangli old Railway Station, South-Central Railway, and (ii) bringing old Madhavnagar Station, on Miraj-Pune broad gauge line, South Central Railway; and

(b) the probable time by which the final decision is likely to be taken is this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) While the Railway had made proposals for bringing old Madhavnagar on the Miraj-Pune line and also linking Miraj and old Sangli, the Sangli Miraj Regional Planning Board, Sangli, had initially forwarded alternate proposals. After some correspondence, the Sangli Miraj Regional Planning Board have now agreed with the Railway's original proposals.

(b) The Railway's proposals have been examined and the work will be taken in hand soon.

Vehicles displaying Number Plates with Hindi Letters and Numerals

10383. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that several motor vehicles in Delhi display number plates with Hindi letters and numerals only;

(b) whether New Delhi being the capital of the country there are large number of its residents including some police personnel who can not read these number plates;

(c) whether there are further difficulties when these vehicles travel in non-Hindi speaking State; and

(d) if so, what steps will Government take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND DAM): (a) No complaints in this regard have been received in the Ministry except the communication from Tamil Nadu Government referred to at (c) below.

(b) No much complaint has been received. However, it is true that some residents of Delhi would not be able to read number plates in Hindi.

(c) Recently the Tamil Nadu Government had expressed its apprehension that the vehicles displaying the registration numbers in Hindi would be difficult to be detected in non-Hindi speaking States, when such vehicles are involved in accident offences etc. as it would be difficult to decipher the registration marks in Hindi.

(d) The vehicles under the present provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 are required to display the registration number in English letters only. The Motor Vehicles Act 1939 was amended in 1978 to provide for allotment of group of letters by the Central Government to the States, for being assigned on the motor vehicles registered in the State. For this purpose, the Central Government is to issue a notification. The views of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and others will be kept in view while finalising the said notification. The question as to whether it can be provided in the notification that the number following the group of letters should be only in the International form of Indian Numerals or the Motor Vehicles Act would need to be amended for the purpose, will also be considered.

Petition from United Mineral Workers' Union, Chiriburu Branch, Singhbhum

10384. **SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Mineral Workers' Union, Chiriburu Branch, District Singhbhum has been sending communication petitions regularly from March 1977;

(b) if so, the number of communications received; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in investigation and action against the culprits?

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

(b) This Ministry has received over twenty letters.

(c) Action has been taken on some of the communications and it is being taken on others according to the nature of the requests made therein.

Coach Repair Factory

10385. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to study the setting up of a coach repair factory in South India to cater to the needs of Southern and South Central Railways;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the location suggested by the Committee; and

(d) when the work of the new workshop will begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and
(b). Yes.

(c) A Survey Committee considered various locations viz. (i) Tirupati near Renigunta, (ii) Yelahanka near Bangalore, (iii) Nayakkarapatti near Salem, (iv) Singanallur near Coimbatore, (v) Peelamedu near Coimbatore, (vi) Kanjikode near Palghat. The Survey Committee's Report has been examined in detail by a Directors' Committee in the Ministry of Railways and based on techno-economic considerations, it has been decided to locate this Workshop at Tirupati near Renigunta.

(d) The Planning work of the new Workshop will begin in the current year (1979-80).

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर घोषणाएँ

10386. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या रेल के अधिकांश रेलवे स्टेशनों पर की जाने वाली घोषणाएँ पूरी तरह स्पष्ट होती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को सही जानकारी नहीं मिल पाती है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस बारे में जांच करने के बाद कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) और (ख) स्टेशनों पर जन सम्बोधन प्रणाली का अधिकतम घोषणाओं को साफ और स्पष्ट सुनने के लिए किया गया है। किन्तु जिस समय भीड़, रेल इजन आदि के कारण प्लेटफार्मे पर शोर का स्तर अत्यधिक होता है, तो इस का प्रभाव लाउडस्पीकर की आवाज पर पड़ता है।

इस प्रणाली के संचालन में सुधार करने के लिए सतत प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। निरीक्षणों के दौरान अधिकारी जन सम्बोधन प्रणाली द्वारा की गयी घोषणाओं के साफ और स्पष्ट होने के सम्बन्ध में जांच करते हैं और यदि इसमें किसी प्रकार की कमी पायी जाती है, तो इसे ठीक करने के उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Herbs Identified for Medicinal Use

10387. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which herbs have been identified for medicinal use in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) where and how such herbs are utilised; and

(c) does the I.D.P.L. propose to establish some medicine manufacturing units in Himachal Pradesh, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI
RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Many herbs
have been identified for medicinal use
in Himachal Pradesh. A list of such
drugs is enclosed.

(b) These herbs are collected by the Research Institutes/Centres and Private agencies for preparing medicines.

(c) The proposal for setting up of a phytochemical Unit in J. & K.—Himachal Pradesh region is under consideration of I.D.P.L.

Statement

Ranunculus sp. Berberis aristata, Oxa-lis, corniculata, Woodfordia fruticosa, Desmodium gangeticum, Pistacia integrimma, Curcuna augustifolia, Stephania blabra, Moringa oleifera, Randia dumetorum, Centella asiatica, Ranunculus laetus Oxalis corniculata Salix Utrasperma, Bauhinia purpurea, Vitex negundo, Ranunculus arvensis, Cidrella Toona, Artemesia sp., Grewia sp, Mallotus philippensis, Terminalia chebula, Myrica nagi, Betula, utilis, Taxus baccata, picrorhiza kurroa, saussurea gossypiphora, Datura stramonium Aconitum - heterophyllum, Aconitum falconerii, Cessampelos pariera, Viola serpens, Sida cordifolia, Helicteres isora, Melia azadirachta, Tribulus terrestris, Celastrus paniculatus, Cedrus deodara, Momordia charantia, Plumbago zeylanica, Swertia chirata, solanum xanthocarpum, Solanum nigrum, Bacopa monnieri, Asteracantha longifolia, Achyranthes aspera, Plantago

major, Chinapodium album, Rheum emodi, Cinnamomum tamala, Cinnamomum camphora, Croton geglium, phyllanthus niruri, Juniperus communis, Terminalia chebula, Terminalia belerica, Cedrella toona, Nardostachys jatamansi, Valeriana wallichii, Betula utilis, Rubia cordifolia etc.

Governing body of I.C.C.R.

10388. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reconstituted the governing body of Indian Council of Cultural Relations; and

(b) if so, what are the names of the members of the reconstituted body?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations was reconstituted in August, 1978.

(b) A statement giving the names of the members of the re-constituted body is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Names of the Members of the re-constituted Governing Body of Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

President	Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee.
Vice-President	(i) Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay (ii) Dr. Karan Singh, M.P. (iii) Shri Jagat S. Mehta.
Member-Secretary	Shri J.N. Dixit.
Financial Adviser	Shri R. Patnaik
Nominees of the Government of India	(i) Shri Jagat S. Mehta. (ii) Shri P. Sahasrayagam (iii) Shri S.M.L. Bhatnagar
Nominees of the General Assembly	(i) Shri Nanaji Deshmukh, M.P. (ii) Shri Krishnarao Thakur, M.P. (iii) Shri Narendra Singh, M.P. (iv) Prof. R.N. Dandekar (v) Smt. Shanti Sadiq Ali (vi) Dr. Rajni Kothari (vii) Shri J. Swaminathan (viii) Prof. Raja Ram Shastri (ix) Shri B.G. Verghese.

Indian Nationals under Detention Abroad

10389. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the Indian nationals now in detention in different countries excluding Pakistan; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The factual information is being collected from our Missions abroad and will be laid on the Table of the House immediately on receipt.

Payment to Workers for Closure of Industries other than for Labour Trouble

10390. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:—

(a) whether during the period of closure of industrial units due to any reason other than labour trouble itself, no salary is paid to the workers for such periods;

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

(c) whether Government propose to frame some laws in this regard in the interest of the poor low paid working class; and

(d) if not, what laws and rules are applied in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, where an undertaking is closed down, for any reason whatsoever, every workman who has been in continuous service for not less than one year shall, subject to certain exceptions, be entitled to notice and compen-

sation in accordance with the Act. In the case of undertakings employing not less than 300 workmen the Act makes special provisions requiring also previous approval of Government before closure; however, this is now inoperative as a result of the Supreme Court judgment in the case of Excel Wear and others vs. Union of India and others (II/LLJ/1978/527/SC).

(c) and (d). The Industrial Relations Bill, 1978 introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 30th August, 1978 provides more benefits for the workmen.

T.B. Incidence

10391. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news reports that there has been heavy increase in the spread of T.B. incidence in the country, if so, facts thereof;

(b) whether thousands of T.B. patients registered with the T.B. Hospitals in different parts of the country are declined treatment/admission for years together, if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to establish some more hospitals for providing adequate treatment facilities to the T.B. patients and whether assistance from any foreign country/agency is also being explored in this connection, if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that the prevalence rate of TB disease has increased in the country.

(b) No. The patients diagnosed to be suffering from T.B. disease are offered free treatment with potent Anti-TB drugs on domiciliary basis and the patients needing admission on clinical grounds viz; those suffering from acute emergency or needing surgical operation etc., are offered admission on

priority basis as inpatients in the TB hospitals/Sanatoria.

(c) The stress under the National TB Control Programme is on the expansion of the domiciliary treatment services to be organised by establishing District TB Centres in each of the Districts of the country and additional TB beds are to be established as an adjunct to the domiciliary treatment programme to look after the acutely ill and toxic patients suffering from serious complications etc. The schemes of establishment of District TB Centres and TB beds are under the State Plan sector and the State Governments are taking necessary steps in this respect.

Assistance from International Agencies viz, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and UNICEF is being obtained for equipping the unequipped District TB Centres of the States/U.T.'s with X-Ray Units with Odelco Cameras and Laboratory equipments, respectively to expand and enlarge the diagnostic activities on proper lines at the District TB Centres. SIDA have agreed to supply 100 sets of X-Ray Units with Odelco Cameras, Miniature X-Ray Films and the UNICEF would provide 100 sets of Laboratory Equipments for supply to the District TB Centres during the VI Plan.

Loss of C.I.W.T.C. during 1977-78

10392. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 13th April, 1979 that Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited has incurred a huge loss during 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in 1976-77 also there was fall in the value of production;

(c) if so, the details regarding the losses during last three years; and

(d) the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The total losses incurred during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 were Rs. 398.29 lakhs, Rs. 447.29 lakhs and Rs. 647.79 lakhs respectively.

(d) the primary reasons are as under:—

- (i) Increase in interest liability for heavy loans taken from Government of India as well as State Bank of India due to non-availability of liquid funds from the internal resources on account of heavy losses suffered by the Company.
- (ii) Gradual increase in rate of interest charged both by the Government of India and State Bank of India, including penal rates where applicable.
- (iii) Charging penal rates in subsequent accounts due to disability of the company to pay the due interest.
- (iv) Losses on construction of vessels jobs and general engineering jobs due to delays in their completion and escalation of costs.
- (v) Incidence of heavy repairs to old fleet to maintain river services.
- (vi) Non-receipt of enough cargo offering to feed the available capacity in the years 1975-76 to 1977-78.
- (vii) High manning scales of existing vessels.
- (viii) Long turn round period of the vessels due to long loading and unloading time in absence of requisite infrastructure, low efficiency of the existing flotilla due to old age, non-availability of night navigation facilities.

(ix) Increase in wages and salaries due to implementation of Engineering Award, Third Pay Commission Award and Bipartite Agreement with Crews' Union.

(x) Idleness at certain shops due to non-receipt of fresh orders, e.g. New Alipore Hull Shop, Smithy Shop, etc.

(xi) Incidence of bonus as per Bonus Act

कुतुब एक्सप्रेस को जेतवाड़ा स्टेशन पर रोका जाना

10393. श्री सखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ममद सदस्य, व्यापारी और स्थानीय लोग मध्य रेलवे में मतना और मालिकपुर के बीच जेतवाड़ा स्टेशन पर कुतुब एक्सप्रेस रोकने की व्यवस्था करने को मांग कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो मंत्रालय के निर्णय के बावजूद वहां पर कुतुब एक्सप्रेस न रोके जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे को जेतवाड़ा स्टेशन पर मेहर स्टेशन की अपेक्षा अधिक आय होती है जहां पर कुतुब एक्सप्रेस रकती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) कुतुब-नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस को जेतवार स्टेशन पर ठहराने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कोई विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है । कुतुब-नर्मदा एक्सप्रेस की जेतवार में ठहराने के लिए यातायात की दृष्टि से कोई औचित्य नहीं है ।

(ग) यात्रियों से होने वाली आमदनी जेतवार की अपेक्षा मेहर स्टेशन पर अधिक है ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की अधिकृत भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी

10394. श्री बलराम सिंह वरसे : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे सन्धिकारियों के पक्षनाम क्या हैं जो हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की अधिकृत भाषा बनाने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के सत्रियों के साथ परामर्श कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) ये परामर्श कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी को लागू करने के लिए सही प्रक्रिया क्या है और विचार करने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव की स्वीकार करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी) :

(क) से (ग) . हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक अधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दिलाने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के स्वीकारात्मक निर्णय की आवश्यकता होगी । हिन्दी को इस प्रकार की मान्यता दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में सकल्प अभी पेश किया जा सकता है जबकि इसके आम सहमति से पारित हो जाने की या इसे बहुमत प्राप्त हो जाने की काफी प्रबन्धी संभावना है । किसी विशिष्ट काम पर किस अधिकारी को लगाया गया और उसका पदनाम क्या है, यह बताने की प्रथा भारत सरकार में आमतौर से नहीं है ।

मोटा इलेक्ट्रोस्टील लिमिटेड, बिबानी द्वारा जवाब की गई भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की छराबियां

10395. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स मोटा इलेक्ट्रोस्टील लिमिटेड, बिबानी (हरियाणा) द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत भ्रम-भ्रम कितनी धन राशि जमा कराई गई और कितनी अभी बकाया है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स मोटा इलेक्ट्रोस्टील लिमिटेड, बिबानी, हरियाणा नामक कोई प्रतिष्ठान नहीं है । तथापि, मैसर्स मोटा इलेक्ट्रोस्टील लिमिटेड, बिबानी, हरियाणा नामक एक प्रतिष्ठान है, जिसने 31 मार्च, 1979 तक भविष्य निधि भ्रमदानों के रूप में 1,13,025.00 रुपये की कुल राशि का भुगतान किया है । उपर्युक्त प्रतिष्ठान की ओर उक्त तारीख तक भविष्य निधि की कोई राशि बकाया नहीं थी ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि कारखाना (मैसर्स मोटा इलेक्ट्रोस्टील लिमिटेड) ऐसे क्षेत्र में स्थित है, जहाँ कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के प्राधिकारी उपबन्धों को लागू नहीं किया गया है । इस कारखाने को गलती से पहली सितम्बर, 1975 से अधिनियम के अधीन समाया गया, परन्तु तत्पश्चात् 28 फरवरी, 1976 से इसे अधिनियम की परिधि से निकाल दिया गया । अधिनियम की परिधि में रहने की अवधि के दौरान, 13,217.65 रुपये की धन-राशि का भ्रमदानों के रूप में भुगतान किया गया ।

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

10396. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure from the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund before and after nationalisation of coal mines;

(b) the per capita expenditure on the Coal Miners from this fund yearly between 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) whether Government are aware about reports that part of wages and welfare benefits to coal miners is actually appropriated by anti-social elements who terrorise the coal mine belt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) The coal mines were nationalised on 1st January, 1973. The annual expenditure in the preceeding year 1971-72 and 1972-73 was respectively Rs. 393.05 lakhs and Rs. 389.92 lakhs. The annual expenditure in the subsequent years was as follows:

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74	434.15
1974-75	351.3
1975-76	607.23
1976-77	582.62
1977-78	748.88
1978-79	979.52

(b) The per capita expenditure on the miners from this fund yearly bet-

ween 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is broadly as follows:—

Year	Per capita expenditure
	Rs.
1976-77	115.11
1977-78	146.83
1978-79	192.06

(c) The government are aware of the general law and order problems prevailing in certain coal belts. No information is available however of any specific instance of appropriation of wages or welfare benefits by anti-social elements by terrorising.

Murder of Indian Diamond Dealer in United States

10397. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recent incident of murder of an Indian Diamond dealer; Shri Satyagupta aged 27 years in United States with Gem worth about 50,000 dollars; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Shri Satya Narain Gupta, who had been working with his elder brother Shri Om Prakash Mawar, left his office on March 9, 1979 with a consignment of precious stones (reportedly valued at \$ 250,000 approximately) for delivery to a client also in New York city. Since Shri Gupta did not return home the matter was reported by his other brother Shri Rameshwar Mawar to the New York police on March 10. While police investigations were in progress, the Pennsylvania State Police informed their counter parts in New York on

March 12 that a body answering to the description of Satya Narain Gupta had been found in a remote village called Skier's village in Pennsylvania, about 100 miles from New York city. The body was found gagged and bound in a sleeping bag. According to the Pennsylvania State Police death was caused by strangulation. There was also a wound on the head. The death certificate issued by the Pennsylvania State Government mentioned the cause of death as "suffocation by strangulation."

A special police task force composed of detectives from the Missing Persons Bureau, the Major Case Squad and the Homicide Unit is conducting investigations into the murder. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Pennsylvania State Police are also associated with the investigations. No arrest has so far been made.

Mr. Palkhiwala's desire to resign

10398. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Palkhiwala, Indian Ambassador to US has either resigned or expressed his desire to resign;

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

(c) the reasons why he has resigned or is resigning?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE) (a): Yes, Sir, he has expressed his desire to come back to India.

(b) and (c). He has expressed his desire to return to India in order to resume his profession.

1082 LS—3

बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन

10399. श्री कुल राज सिंह : क्या री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में मुरादाबाद डिब्बोजन के अन्तर्गत बरेली रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के लिए आरक्षण की सुविधा पहले दो खिड़कियों पर उपलब्ध थी परन्तु अब यह सुविधा केवल एक खिड़की पर उपलब्ध है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा किस के आदेश से किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या एक ही खिड़की पर प्रथम व द्वितीय श्रेणी की सीटों/बर्थों का आरक्षण कराने से यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधा होगी ; और

(ग) एक ही खिड़की पर कितने आरक्षण मांग पत्र तथा कितने मुख्य के टिकट बेचे जाते हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). बरेली स्टेशन पर पहले और दूसरे दर्जे के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी कार्यभार को देखते हुए केवल एक ही खिड़की के लिए कम्पारिमेंट की स्वीकृति दी गयी है। दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए दो अतिरिक्त अस्थायी खिड़कियाँ खोली गयी थीं जिनमें से एक खिड़की बरिष्ठ वाणिज्य मंडल प्रधीक्षक, मुरादाबाद के आदेशों के अनुसार 22-2-79 से बन्द कर दी गयी है। इस समय दो खिड़कियाँ एक ही लिफ्ट में इस प्रकार काम कर रही हैं :—

खिड़की नं० 1 :— सभी गाड़ियों के लिए पहला दर्जा और हाउन गाड़ियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा।

खिड़की नं० 2 :— सभी अप गाड़ियों के लिए दूसरा दर्जा।

उपर्युक्त व्यवस्थाएँ पर्याप्त हैं और संतोषपूर्ण रूप से कार्य कर रही हैं।

(ग) इस समय इन दो खिड़कियों पर प्रतिदिन औसतन 125 आरक्षण मांगपत्र और 185 टिकटों का काम निबटाया जाता है।

Railway tracks in Punjab

10400. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) new railway tracks laid in Punjab since 1947;

(b) what is the rate of ratio proportion of this track to the all India track expansion;

(c) if no track was expanded, the reason thereof; and

(d) how much new railway tracks are to be laid in 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Following railway tracks have been laid in Punjab since 1947:

	Length in Kms.
(i) Rupar-Nangal	55.30
(ii) Mukerian-Pathankot . .	42.98
(iii) Pathankot-Madhampur .	12.80
(iv) Madhopur-Kathua (Partly in Punjab).	8.60
(v) Rail link to Chandigarh by realigning Ambala-Kalka line	15.98
TOTAL	135.75

(b) 1.75 per cent, upto end of March, 1978.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No new line has been approved for construction in Punjab during 1979-80.

Karnataka Railway Service Commissions

10401. **SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka is served by three Railway Service Commissions for the purpose of recruitment;

(b) if so, details regarding safeguarding the interests of local people in the matter of recruitment in the Railways;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up another Railway Service Commission in that State; and

(d) if so, the time by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN) (a) and (b). Recruitment to Class III categories by the Railway Service Commission is on zonal railway basis. The jurisdiction of each Railway zone does not coincide with the State boundaries. Each Railway Zone traverses more than one State. In order to attract local persons vacancies in pay scales the minimum of which is Rs. 425 or less and which form the bulk of the vacancies, are advertised in all regional newspapers commonly read in the area where the vacancies exist. The Railway Service Commissions also hold written tests and interviews at all important centres. The recruitment procedure, therefore, provides enough scope to fulfil regional aspirations

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Free Travel between India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh

10402. **SHRI S. S. LAL:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has under consideration the proposals to do away with passport and visa restrictions for travelling between India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, progress, if any, made in this regard.

(c) whether consultations among the concerned countries have ever been held; and

(d) if so, the reactions of these Governments to the proposals?

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

(a) No, Sir, there is no specific proposal to this effect, under our consideration.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

US activities in Indian Ocean

10403. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Patriot" dated April 18, 1979 captioning "U.S. fleet strength raised"; and

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

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

(b) The question of increased naval presence was taken up by the Foreign Minister during his recent visit to the USA. It was pointed out that the build up of US naval forces in the Indian Ocean would inevitably lead to an escalation in the naval presence of other countries in the region. The US Secretary of State stated that there was no decision to establish a separate fleet for the Indian Ocean and the present additions to US naval strength were temporary. During these discussions, we also pointed out the necessity of an early resumption of the USA/USSR bilateral talks on the Indian Ocean in order to achieve the objective of the Establishment of a Zone of Peace in this region. In reply to our Foreign Minister, Mr. Vance expressed the hope that the talks on the Indian Ocean with the USSR could be resumed soon.

Railway Station Stalls

10404. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stalls at Railway stations in the country virtually be-

ing run by persons other than allottees; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are considering to take against such cases and how much time will it take to accomplish this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). During the last two years, 1977 and 1978, 14 cases of subletting of contracts were brought to the notice of the Zonal Railway Administrations. In 12 cases the contracts were terminated. In one case the charge of subletting was not substantiated. In the other case, the matter is under investigation.

Subletting the contracts at railway stations is strictly prohibited and in proven cases, the contracts are terminated straightaway.

Wagon Allotment for Mangoes

10405. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions are being placed now and then on supply of wagons to jaggery, mangoes growers at Chittoor, Pakela and Damalchamon;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is not possible to remove the restrictions for ever?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). Jaggery traffic from Chittoor area mostly moves to broad gauge stations in Bombay area requiring transshipment at Guntakal. Whenever there is a heavy hold-up of loads for transshipment, restriction has to be imposed on booking of further traffic (including jaggery) to avoid immobilization of wagons. No restrictions are, normally, imposed for loading of Mangoes.

(c) No, Restrictions become necessary when a route or a terminal is congested, necessitating regulation of further inflow of wagons.

Specialities in Dentistry

10408. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many specialities in Dentistry exist in the country at present;

(b) how many specialities in Dentistry exist in institutions under the Government of India and their names.

(c) what is the nature of duties of Staff Surgeon (Dental), Junior Staff Surgeon (Dental) and Dental Surgeon under the Government of India and whether any of these categories are required to do work in any of the specialities by virtue of their duties;

(d) whether Post-graduation in any branch of Dentistry can be utilised in teaching purposes and for private practice; and

(e) is post-graduate degree in any one speciality considered necessary for appointment to any of the posts mentioned above and if the answer to part (b) in the affirmative, why can't there be time-scale promotion to higher posts under the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) 9 Specialities in Dentistry exist at present in the country.

(b) The postgraduate Institute for Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh conducts MDS course in Pedodontia and Preventive Dentistry and the Armed Forces Medical College Pune, conducts MDS course in Prosthetic Dentistry and Oral Surgery. Facilities for Maxillofacial prosthetic Dentistry is also available in Safdarjang Hospital.

(c) The general nature of duties attached to these posts are as under:

Staff Surgeon (Dental)

(a) To attend to Dental ailments in hospitals.

(b) To supervise the work of making dentures.

(c) To guide and inspect the work of Dental Clinics.

(d) To attend to any other duties as may be assigned by the DGHS from time to time.

Junior Staff Surgeon (Dental) and Dental Surgeon

(e) Treatment of dental diseases patients.

(b) Any other duty that may be assigned by the DGHS from time to time.

All the Dental Surgeons do undertake work in the specialities in Dentistry for which they are qualified as a part of their duties.

(d) As per the norms laid down by the Dental Council of India it is necessary for Professors, Assistant Professors/Readers & Lecturers in a Dental College to possess postgraduate qualification in that subject which he is teaching. Private practice by Central Government doctors is not permissible and as such the question of utilising postgraduation in any branch of dentistry by Central Government doctors for private practice does not arise.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tuberculosis Cases in Hill Districts

10407. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tuberculosis cases in the hill districts of Almora and Pithoragarh respectively in 1978;

(b) the steps being taken to eradicate tuberculosis from these Districts; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Director of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh has reported that the number of Tuberculosis cases in Almora and Pithoragarh during 1978 were 2018 and 1232 respectively, though no specific survey was done.

(b) Tuberculosis Centres to provide diagnostic and treatment facilities to the TB patients have been established at both the districts. A BCG team to undertake BCG Vaccination of the susceptible population has been provided in these two districts. To cater to the needs of seriously ill TB patients suffering from acute emergencies etc. 8 TB beds have been provided at Almora and 40 bedded TB hospital at Pithoragarh.

(c) Anti TB drugs were supplied to the TB centre Almora during 1978-79. A full set of laboratory equipments was also supplied to that Centre in 1975. It is also proposed to supply them with a set of X-Ray Unit with Odelca Camera. A set of laboratory equipments and X-Ray equipments will be supplied to the TB centre Pithoragarh.

रेलवे जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी

10408. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने नौ राज्यों में रेल जन सम्पर्क अधिकारी नियुक्त किये हैं;

(ख) इन जन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के पीछे उद्देश्य क्या है; और

(ग) राजधानियों में नियुक्त जन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के प्रथम कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण)

(क) जी हाँ। सहायक जन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों।

के भी पदों की स्वीकृति दी गयी है जिसका मुख्यालय कुछ राज्यों की राजधानियों में होगा।

(ख) इन अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति विभिन्न राज्यों में किसी निम्न-निम्न श्रेणीय रेलों के लिए की गयी है ताकि जनता से प्राप्त टिप्पणियों और सुझावों के बारे में रेलों के प्रबन्धन में सुधार हो और साथ ही रेलों के कार्य-निष्पादन के बारे में प्रसिद्ध सूचना प्रचारित की जा सके।

(ग) इन जन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की सहायता के लिए कितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता है इसका हिसाब लगाया जा रहा है और अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

Locomotive Workshop, Western Railway, Dahod

10409. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the sanctioned strength of block cadre of Locomotive Workshop, Western Railway, Dahod;

(b) how many vacancies are lying vacant in different categories;

(c) why the vacancies are not being filled up;

(d) what action is being taken to fill-up the vacancies; and

(e) if the vacancies are not being filled up due to non-availability of work-load, what action is being taken to provide sufficient work load?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Improvement of Inland Water Transport

10410. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of transport requirements in the country with a view to co-ordinate inland

water transport with other modes has since been made and if so, the gist thereof;

(b) whether schemes for the improvement of existing waterways transport have been formulated; and

(c) whether in view of the energy crisis and high fuel cost the Transport Directorate has made a study of immediate requirements and long term planning of the waterways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) National Transport Policy Committee set up by the Planning Commission is seized of the problem of optional inter mode use of different modes of transportation to meet the transport requirement of the country. Their report on the subject is awaited.

(b) Scheme for improvement of waterways have been formulated and implemented under Central and Centrally Sponsored as well as State Plan projects from time to time. In the 1978-83 Draft Plan, a provision of Rs. 31 crores has been made for the Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes for improvement of inland water transport in different parts of the country.

(c) A scheme for hydrographic surveys of major waterways in the country which might be considered for being declared as National waterways, is being prepared by the Inland Water Transport Directorate. The results of these surveys will be useful and necessary for preparing schemes for development of these waterways.

Appointment of judges in Industrial Tribunals, Dhanbad

10411. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is not a single judge in any of the three

Central Government Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad;

(b) whether Government are aware that huge number of industrial cases are pending in the said three Tribunals causing enormous sufferings to the workers involved; and

(c) what steps have so far been taken to appoint the judges and expeditiously dispose of the pending industrial cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Shri J. P. Singh has been appointed as Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad from 19-1-79. He is also looking after the Pending cases of Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad. The Presiding Officer of Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur is also looking after the work of Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad by holding court there for some days every month.

(b) and (c). To expedite disposal of cases, monthly progress reports are obtained from each Tribunal and where necessary, instructions are issued for expeditious disposal. Steps are also being taken to appoint Presiding Officers at Industrial Tribunal Nos. 1 and 3, Dhanbad.

Guidelines to regulate Expenditure of Public Undertakings

10412. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines or ceiling limits to regulate expenditure in Public Undertakings like Central Inland Water Transport Corporation; and

(b) expenditure on entertainment incurred by Cochin Shipyard Limited during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Honourable Member is presumably referring to the guidelines/ceiling limits to regulate Public Undertakings. If so, these guidelines/ceiling limits are contained in the following three orders issued by the Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises), copies of which are laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4462/78]

(1) Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Circular O.M. No. PBE/GL-018/78/MAN/2(16)/78-BPE(GM-I) dated 19th June, 1978.

(2) Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Circular O.M. No. BPE/GL018/78/MAN/2(16)/78-BPE(GM-I) dated 6th July 1978.

(3) Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) Circular O.M. No. BPE/GL018/78/MAN/2(16)/78-BPE (GM-I) dated 9th April 1979.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Cochin Shipyard Limited on entertainment was Rs. 68,911 during 1976-77 and Rs. 48,776 during 1977-78.

Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges

10413. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 6804 on the 12th April, 1979 regarding Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges and state the schemes available and being formulated and the names of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges in the country with amount of assistances given to each of them during the last 3 years (year-wise) and/or proposed to be given during the Five Year Plan Period 1978-79 to 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): A statement showing the existing schemes of financial assistance to Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges in the country together with the amounts of assistance given to each during the last 3 years is laid on the table of the Sabha. In view of the recent decision of the National Development council to transfer most of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the State-Sector, the formulation of Schemes of Assistance to Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic Colleges during the remaining part of the 5 years plan period 1978-79 to 1982-83 and determination of the quantum of assistance thereunder is being reviewed and has not yet been finalised.

Statement

Existing Schemes

I. CENTRAL SCHEMES :

Name of the Scheme	Name of the College	Quantum of Assistance .		
		76-77	77-78	78-79 (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Scheme for upgradation of Post Graduate Departments in I.M.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.	20.25	28.90	41.61
Do.	Gujarat Ayurveda University, Jamnagar.	19.32	22.85	30.93

1	2	3	4	5
Scheme for upgradation of Post Graduate Departments in ISM.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh . . .	5.39	5.00	6.00
2. Scheme for providing Assistance for improving Under Graduate Colleges run by voluntary Organisations.	A.V. Mahavidyalaya Satara. . . . .	..	..	*35
	R.T. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Akola . . .	*75	*29	..
	Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Mazari	*85	..	..
	D.A.V. College, Jullundur	1.00	*64	..
	Hubli Ayurveda Vidyalya, Hubli . . .	1.00	..	..
	D.M.M. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Yeotmal	..	*95	..
	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Nagpur	1.20	..	2.55
	Ayurved Mahavidyalaya Bijapur	1.00	..	..
3. Scheme for providing financial assistance to Under Graduate Homoeopathic Colleges.	Ayurvedic College, Nasik	..	1.00	..
	D.N.D. Homoeo-Medical College & Hospital, Calcutta	4.00	..	..
	Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune . . .	2.00	..	..
	Rajasthan Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Jaipur . . .	*49	*54	2.34
	Mohan Homoeo Medical, College,	*96	..	..
	Pratap Chandra Memorial Homoeopathic Hospital & College, Calcutta	1.14	28	..
	Kanpur Homoeo Medical College, Kanpur . .	*20	..	..
	Calcutta Homoeo Medical College, Calcutta . .	*22	1.25	2.17
	Karnataka Homoeopathic Medical College, Hubli	*41	..	35
	Homoeopathic & Biochemic Medical College, Yeotmal	*96	..	..
	Homoeopathic & Biochemic Medical College Amravati	*43	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
	Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College, Bombay . . .	'29	..	'31
	Shri Durgaji Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Chanderwar . . .	..	'51	..
	All Orissa Co-operative Homoeopathic Medical College, Orissa .	..	'19	'31
	Homoeopathic Medical College, Punjab. .	..	1'50	..
	Temple of Hahnemann Hospital & College, Bihar . . .	..	'27	'44
	Dr. Padiar Memorial Homoeopathic Medical College, Ernakulam .	..	..	3'14
	Gujarat Homoeo. Medical College, Savli . .	..	..	'75
	Homoeopathic Medical College, Chandigarh .	..	..	'17
4. Financial assistance to National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur.	National Instt. of Ayurveda, Jaipur . . .	5'10	11'00	12'00
II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED :				
Centrally sponsored schemes for upgradation of Post-graduate Deptt. of ISM.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Trivandrum . . .	4'00	4.25	5'85
	Ayurveda College, Lucknow . . .	3'00	3'50	3'00
	Govt. Ayurveda College Udaipur & Jaipur .	3'00	4'00*	2'00**
	Govt. Ayurveda College, Raipur & Gwalior	1'00	1'25	3'00
	Govt. Ayurveda College, Patiala .	1'00	1'25	1'45
	R.A. Poddar Ayurveda College, Bombay .	'75	1'00	1'00
	Govt. College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, Mysore . . .	2'00	4'75	2'00
	Govt. Ayurveda College, Hyderabad & Nizamia Tibbia College, Hyderabad .	3'00	3'25	3'50

*Includes provision of Rs. 250 lakhs for a Central Scheme

**For one upgraded department, Udaipur only

1	2	3	4	5
	Shyamdas Vaidhya Pitha College, Calcutta .	1.25	2.50	2.00
	Gopi Bandhu Ayurveda College, Puri . . .	.50	2.50	1.00
	Govt. College of Indian System of Medicine, Palayamkottai . . .	2.50	3.00	2.70
	Government Ayurveda College, Patna . . .	..	.75	2.00
	Akhandanand Govt. Ayurved College, Ahmedabad . . .	..	..	0.50

हिन्दी अनुवादक

10414. श्री रामानन्द लिबारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने पत्र संख्या हिन्दी/64/6/1 दिनांक 2-2-1964 के द्वारा पारित किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार अनुवाद और प्रशिक्षण अलग-अलग कार्य हैं और जो कर्मचारी अनुवादक की योग्यता रखते हैं वे अनुदेशक का कार्य नहीं कर सकते इसी प्रकार अनुदेशक अनुवादक का कार्य नहीं कर सकते ;

(ख) क्या बोर्ड के दिनांक, 8 मई 1978 के पत्र संख्या ई/ई0एम0जी0/1-78 ईएनआई/124 के अनुसार हिन्दी सैक्शन और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण संगठन के पद एक साथ मिला दिये गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी अनुवादकों के हितों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त नीति की समीक्षा करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो संशोधनों की रूप रेखा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो हिन्दी अनुवादकों का भविष्य अंधकारमय बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के अनुवादकों ने हम

बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें की हैं परन्तु उन पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) से (ङ). यह सही है कि 1964 में रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा पूर्व रेलवे को एक स्पष्टीकरण भेजा गया था कि अनुवाद और प्रशिक्षण दो अलग-अलग क्षेत्र हैं और प्रधान हिन्दी अनुवादक के पद के लिए चयन वरिष्ठ अनुवादकों में से किया जाना चाहिए, क्यों कि जो कर्मचारी अनुवाद और प्रशिक्षण के पद के लिए अलग अलग योग्यता रखते हैं उन्हें एक दूसरे पद के लिए योग्य नहीं समझा जा सकता। लेकिन, राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 और राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के पारित हो जाने और हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण की जिम्मेदारी पूर्णतः गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा से लिए जाने के कारण इस स्थिति में क्रमशः परिवर्तन हुआ है। हिन्दी गणितीय यूनिट के पास अब मुख्य काम इस बात का सुनिश्चित करना रह गया है कि राजभाषा संबंधी आदेशों का पूर्णतः पालन किया जाय। इस प्रकार राजभाषा अधिनियम में द्विभाषीकरण की नीति से प्रशिक्षण यूनिट में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के अनुवाद कार्य के ज्ञान और अनुभव में पर्याप्त रूप से वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर प्रशिक्षण यूनिटों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति की कोई उपयुक्त सराफ की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी। प्रशिक्षण यूनिट में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे बोर्ड की समय-समय पर लिखित और मौखिक रूप से उनकी पदोन्नति सराफ की इस असंगत स्थिति में सुधार लाने का अनुरोध किया था। छानबीन से पता चला कि प्रशिक्षण यूनिट के काफी बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारी लम्बे समय से एक ही ग्रेड में पड़े हुए

हैं और सरकारी की गुंजाइश न होने के कारण वे अपने बेतनमान के अधिकतम पर पहुँच गये हैं या पहुँचन की स्थिति में हैं। इसलिए रेल मंत्रालय ने अनुवाद यूनितों के कर्मचारियों की सरकारी की सम्भावना की तुलना में, हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के कर्मचारियों की इस दयनीय स्थिति का गह्वारी से अध्ययन किया और यह विनिश्चय किया कि इन दोनों संवर्गों को एक साथ मिला दिया जावे ताकि दोनों के लिए पदोन्नति की समान सरणी उपलब्ध हो सके और दोनों यूनितों के कर्मचारियों के लिए ऊँचे ग्रेड के पदों पर पदोन्नति की सम्भावना बन जाये। रेल मंत्रालय ने रेलों पर काफी बड़ी संख्या में कार्यरत अराजकपक्षित कर्मचारियों के व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखकर यह निर्णय लिया है और अधिकार कर्मचारियों ने इसे पसन्द किया है। यद्यपि यह सही है कि पूर्व रेलों के कुछ अनुवादकों ने रेलवे बोर्ड की अपना अभ्यावेदन भेजा है। लेकिन ये व कनिष्ठ अनुवादक हैं जिन्हें दोनों संवर्गों को मिला दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप एक ग्रेड की सेवा अवधि के आधार पर आपसी बरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने के कारण नुकसान पहुँचा है। इस निर्णय से मुख्यतः 425—640 रुपये के बेतनमान में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और यह भी केवल उन अनुवादकों पर पड़ा है। जिनकी सेवा की अवधि प्रशिक्षण यूनित के कर्मचारियों की सेवा की अवधि से कम है।

1978 में दोनों संवर्गों के मिला दिये जाने से उन कर्मचारियों की तुलना में जिन्हें इससे नुकसान पहुँचा है, इन यूनितों के अधिकार कर्मचारियों को लाभ पहुँचा है। इसलिए रेल मंत्रालय का कर्मचारियों के व्यापक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने निर्णय में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

Railway wagons indented by S. E. Railway

10415. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of Railway wagons in the South Eastern Railway against the orders;

(b) the total number of wagons indented by end of March and the number supplied; and

(c) what are the causes of these shortages and the cures prescribed for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) There is no overall shortage of wagons as such. But due to change in pattern of traffic and the subsequent increase in lead and consequent increase in turn-round of wagons availability has been less than required.

(b) 9638 wagons were loaded per day during March 1979 leaving an outstanding demand for 61,003 wagons as on 31-3-1979.

(c) Due to floods there was a complete set-back on the system for about two months. Moreover, due to heavy receipt of imported fertilizers and coal, South Eastern Railway had to arrange movements of the same in addition to all programmed traffic and other higher priority traffic. Besides, the detention to wagons at the ore loading points and by other major users like steel plants, washeries in Kathara area, disruption to traffic due to public agitations, wild-cat strikes and sudden work stoppages by categorical Associations etc., resulted in deterioration in wagon mobility. All possible endeavour is being made to improve loading in consultation with the State Governments, major bulk consumers and the trade.

इज्जत नगर विबीजन द्वारा बैगनों का आबंटन

10416. श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा आसाम में बाबू की इलाई के लिए मार्च/अप्रैल, 1979 में इज्जत नगर विबीजन द्वारा कितने बैगन आबंटित किये गये ;

(ख) इन आबंटित बैगनों में से कितने बैगन आसाम, गौहाटी तथा अन्य स्थानों पर बाबू उत्पादकों को दिये गये और कितने व्यापारियों को दिये गये ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बैगन आबंटित करने के मामले में किसानों की अपेक्षा बड़े व्यापारियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रैल वेडगास में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तिल नारायण) :
(क) मार्च और अप्रैल, 1979 के दौरान पुर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इन्फेक्शनर संजल में आसाम के विभिन्न संस्थान स्तरों के बाबू के संधान के लिए 593 माल डिब्बे सप्ताह किने गये ।

(ख) बाबू से लगे 593 माल डिब्बों में से, असम राज्य सरकार के प्रयोजन के अन्तर्गत असम के व्यापारियों द्वारा मुहूर्त के लिए 88 माल डिब्बे और 45 माल डिब्बे अधिन के बाकी बाहरों के लिए लगे गये । स्वाभाविक उत्पत्तिको या व्यापारियों में मुहूर्त के लिए 224 माल डिब्बे और आसाम के अन्य स्थानों के लिए 225 माल डिब्बों का संधान किया था ।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं । असम, मेघालय, और अन्य राज्यों द्वारा प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार बाबू का कुछ संधान किया गया जो 'म' क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत आते हैं जबकि अन्य क्षेत्रों से आया हुआ यातायात 'ब', क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत आता है । माल डिब्बों के प्रायोजन में किसी भी पार्टी को तरकीब नहीं दी गयी है और माल डिब्बों की सप्ताह प्रत्येक क्षेत्रों की प्राथमिकता के अन्तर्गत रीतिरूप की लगी-लगी तारीख के अनुसार की गयी है ।

Restarting of Virginity Tests

10417. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report from London about checking by Immigrants Welfare Organisations on a claim that virginity tests were carried out on two Asian women at Heathrow airport recently in defiance of the ban on such tests imposed by the British Home Secretary;

(b) if so, whether the press report was correct and whether their nationality was established; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The press report dated London April 15 (PTI) appeared to be based on a news report in Britain alleging that virginity tests had been carried on two Asian women at Heathrow airport after the ban of such tests imposed by the British Home Secretary. The British Home Office, with whom the matter was taken up by the High Commission of India, London, have said that their enquiries disclose no reason for believing that there has been any failure by the Immigration Service at Heathrow Airport to observe the Home Secretary's instructions. If fresh evidence becomes available, Government will take up the matter with the British authorities.

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में प्रवेश

10418. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के बारे में दिनांक 5 फरवरी 1979 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली से बाहर से दूर से आने वाले रोगियों को यहाँ प्रवेश के लिए महीनो इंतजार करना पड़ता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे गरीब रोगियों तथा दूर के स्थानों से आने वाले रोगियों को यहाँ प्रवेश के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाय: और

(घ) क्या दिल्ली के लोगों की सामान्य बाजारों के इलाज के लिए इस अस्पताल की बजाय अन्य अस्पतालों में इलाज के लिए व्यवस्था की जायेगी?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) जी हाँ । "नवभारत टाइम्स" में कृषि विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा होने पर अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्था के प्रकृति का "डी" वर्ग के कुछ कर्मचारियों के बर्तीकरण देने के बारे में है यह विकास मंत्रालय अस्पष्ट है, क्योंकि इसका कोई विशुद्ध निष्कर्ष नहीं दिया गया है । उपरान्त यह कहा गया कि "डी" वर्ग का कोई कर्मचारी

रोगियों को बरेजान न कर सके इस के बारे में उच्च संस्थान द्वारा सारे संभव उपाय किये गये हैं।

(ब) ग्रामिण भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में अस्पताल के रोगियों की भर्ती उपचार करने वाले चिकित्सक की सलाह और वहां उपलब्ध प्लगों पर निर्भर करती है। वैसे, स्थानीय रोगियों और दिल्ली के बाहर से आने वाले रोगियों के बीच कोई भेद-भाव करना संभव नहीं है। रोग की गंभीरता ही ग्रामिण भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में भर्ती की मुख्य कसौटी है। तथापि रोगियों की भर्ती यदि आवश्यक समझी जाए और वह व्यावहारिक हो, तो इसके लिए संस्थान में प्रतीक्षा सूची बनाई जाती है।

(ग) यह व्यावहारिक नहीं है। बीमारी की गंभीरता के आधार पर भर्ती करने में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, न कि निवास-स्थान की दूरी के आधार पर।

(घ) लोगों के साधारण रोगों के उपचार के प्रबंध दिल्ली के अन्य अस्पतालों में पहले से ही मौजूद हैं। जिन रोगियों का उपचार अस्पताल में करना आवश्यक होता है, उन्हें अन्तरंग रोगियों के रूप में भर्ती किया जाता है। इसलिए, यह रोगियों का काम है कि वे ग्रामिण भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में उपचार कराने की प्रतीक्षा करने के बजाय अन्य अस्पतालों में आकर उपचार करवायें।

I.Y.C. and W.H.O. Functions in Capital

10419. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to project the "International Year of the Child" and the WHO theme of this year "A Healthy Child, a Sure Future", the Delhi Medical Association has decided to organise a number of functions for a week from April 7 this year;

(b) if so, what are the plans to do something for the poor and living in the villages and rural areas; and

(c) what are the specific programmes for the children during the week and the estimated expenditure?

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

(b) The Association has proposed to arrange meetings in rural and semi urban areas around Delhi with a view to educate the public regarding care of child health and immunization. This will continue at suitable intervals throughout the year.

(c) The Association organised scientific discussions, health education programme, a baby show and an exhibition on 'Child Health' and incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 3,500.

गुजरात में ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकास के लिए बृहद् योजना

10420. श्री कर्मासिंहवादी पटेल : क्या नीबहुन और परिबहुन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार से राज्य में ग्रामीण सड़कों के विकास के लिए कोई बृहद् योजना प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब और उसका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार में उसे केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो उसे कब प्रस्तुत किया गया था और उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और कितनी सड़कों के बारे में राशि की मांग की गई है तथा वह राशि कितनी है और उस पर केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा कब ?

नीबहुन और परिबहुन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) ग्रामीण सड़कों राज्य का विषय है तथा ग्रामीण सड़कों से संबंधित सभी मामलों की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है। परन्तु सभी गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार सहित सभी राज्यों से 3 नवम्बर 1978 का अनुरोध किया था कि वे अपने अपने यहां गांवों तक जाने के लिए सड़कों की कुल आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करें और एक ऐसा मास्टर प्लान तैयार करें जिसमें हर सड़क के लिए आवश्यक धन और सड़क की लम्बाई आदि का ध्यान रखा गया हो।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं भेजी है।

Assistance to Mauritius for Development

10421. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India propose to provide assistance for the development of small scale industries in Mauritius; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A three-member expert team led by National Industries Development Corporation visited Mauritius in February, 1978 and submitted a report on the possibilities for setting up small scale industries in Mauritius. This report is now under examination by the Mauritian authorities. At the First Indo-Mauritian Joint Commission session held recently India has also offered to cooperate in the promotion of certain rural industries like footwear manufacturing, fibre industry, bee-keeping industry, hand-made paper industry and dyeing industries.

At present, two small scale industry experts i.e., one industrial economist and one mechanical engineer are on deputation to Government of Mauritius as experts.

मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, धनबाद द्वारा कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि की राशि का विषय जाना

10422. श्री कुपल चन्द कछबाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मैसर्स राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बाईपास रोड, धनबाद (बिहार) के कर्मचारियों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि दी गई और अभी कितनी राशि दी जानी है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राम कुपल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स

राम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, धनबाद को पहली अक्टूबर 1978 से प्रतिम रूप से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 तथा उसके अधीन बनाई गई योजनाओं के अधीन लाया गया। उन्होंने प्रतिष्ठान को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन लाए जाने का विरोध किया है।

Stage-wise Charging of Fares by D.T.C. Conductors

10423. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DTC was to charge 0.30 paise from passengers travelling in a DTC Bus upto the distance of 4 Kms., as announced;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the DTC Conductors are charging the fare of 0.30 paise according to stage-wise but not distance-wise; as announced;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that conductors are charging 0.40 paise from passengers who want to go from Nanakpura to Safdarjung Hospital or Sector-I, R. K. Puram, even though the distance is not even 4 Kms.; and

(e) if so, the reasons for charging 0.40 paise instead of 0.30 paise from the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In a stage carriage, distance is calculated from stage point to stage point and not between actual bus stops travelled by a passenger. This is because in a stage carriage system in city areas, it is not feasible to reckon the actual distance between every two stops on the route of a bus for the purpose of calculating the fare. The stages are however fixed at an average distance of 2

Kms. with marginal adjustments. This facilitates the conductors, and the inspector staff to calculate, issue and check the tickets.

(d) and (e). For calculating bus fare from Nanakpura to Safdarjang Hospital or Sector-I, R. K. Puram, the distance is taken from Dhaula Kuan, the fare stage preceding Nanakpura. Nanakpura is not a fare stage. The distance from Dhaula Kuan to Safdarjang Hospital/Sector-I, R. K. Puram is more than 4 Kms. and the fare of 40 paise is charged correctly.

High Density DC Emu

10424. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 521 on the 22nd February, 1979 regarding construction of high density EMU Coaches and state:

(a) the number of suggestions and reaction received by Railway administration in respect of manufacturing high density DC EMU proto type rake which has been built and put into service on Western Railway to test Bombay Suburban Commuters' reaction;

(b) the nature and details thereof;

(c) what are the recommendations of Research Design and Standard Organisation in respect of the same;

(d) since when these recommendations are under consideration of the Railway Ministry; and

(e) whether the Railway Ministry have taken decision on the said recommendations; if so, when and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The number of suggestions and reactions received by the Railway Administration were 83.

(b) The suggestions and reactions related mainly to the longitudinal seating arrangements, hand-hold facilities for standing commuters, fear of ladies' chains/plaits being snatched by miscreants, difficulties felt by sitting passengers in stretching their legs as also trampling of their feet by standing passengers and the need for more fans for better circulation of air.

(c) The Research Designs and Standards Organisation recommended the manufacture of two more prototype high-capacity rakes with transverse seats, extra hand-holds and additional fans.

(d) The Research Designs and Standards Organisation submitted its recommendations in December, 1978 for the consideration of the Railway Ministry.

(e) Yes, in March/April, 1979. The Railway Ministry has decided that since a number of commuters have to travel for long periods in EMU trains and the existing seating arrangements are satisfactory, *status quo* should be maintained as far as seating arrangements are concerned. The Suburban stock would thus continue to be manufactured as per existing plans and without any reduction in seating capacity.

Kalyan Power House

10425. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 500 on the 22nd February, 1979 regarding Kalyan Power House at Thakurli and state:

(a) the reasons of not treating the Kalyan (Thakurli) Power House as workshop and date of such decision;

(b) whether the demand of the employees of said Power House regarding coverage under the Dress Regulations has been finally considered if so, with what result;

(c) if not considered so far, the reasons of delay as the matter is pending for a year or so; and

(d) when it is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The working conditions of the Electrical Power House are different from those of the workshops. The provisions of the Indian Railway Code for the Mechanical Department (Workshops) have not been extended to the staff of the Electrical Power Houses. On the same consideration, staff of the Electrical Power Houses are not allowed to avail of the holidays for the workshop staff.

(b) to (d). Steps have been taken to stock Gum boots, Water proof coats/cape, etc. under Tools and Plants account for being used by the staff during monsoon. Similarly, Boiler suits and tight dresses are being stocked for issuing to the staff.

मैसर्स ठाकुर प्रसाद देवकिशन, निजामगंज (महाराष्ट्र) पर बकाया भविष्य निधि

10426. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स ठाकुर प्रसाद देवकिशन, निजामगंज, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में, बर्षवार भविष्य निधि की कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई और उन पर बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स ठाकुर प्रसाद देवकिशन, निजामगंज, औरंगाबाद (महाराष्ट्र) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में नहीं आते। अतः इस प्रतिष्ठान द्वारा भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मैसर्स बागडिया ब्रादर्स तथा महेस एजेंसी राउरकेला पर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

10427. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स बागडिया ब्रादर्स तथा महेस एजेंसी

प्लांट साईट-रोड, राउरकेला-1, के विच्छेद पत्र तीन वर्षों से भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

अथ तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृष्ण सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स बागडिया ब्रादर्स, प्लांट साईट रोड, राउरकेला तथा महेस एजेंसी प्लांट साईट रोड, राउरकेला-1, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में नहीं आते। अतः भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Kirandul-Kottavalasa Line

10428. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not allowing the Kirandul-Kottavalasa line for the movement of goods trains particularly of raw materials of industries to be set up in the Koraput District, Orissa; and

(b) the measures taken by his Ministry for early running of goods trains on this line for the development of tribal and backward regions of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The railway line from Kirandul to Kottavalasa was primarily constructed for transport of iron ore from Bailadilla mines to Visakhapatnam Port for export. The requirements of section capacity to deal with the present and anticipated level of iron ore traffic make it difficult to accept any sizeable quantities of general goods traffic on this section. A few stations on this line have been opened for general goods traffic in addition to passenger and parcel services on the entire section.

For other major industrial traffic, like that of alumina and cement, feasibility of construction of other

viable rail links is being examined in consultation with the concerned departments.

Development of Road Communication in the Tribal Sub-plan Areas

10429. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received the recommendations made by the Working Group on Tribal Development set up by the Home Ministry regarding the development of road communications in the tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) if so, the road development programme and schemes prepared by his Ministry and guidelines issued to the States for early decision; and

(c) funds earmarked by his Ministry for road development for tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Road development is undertaken both by the Central and State Governments as part of the Central and State Sector Road Programmes respectively as per the priorities and allocations determined by the Planning Commission and the guidelines issued by them to both the Central and State Governments. The Draft (1978-83) Plan includes a provision of Rs. 275.00 crores for the development of roads in Tribal Areas in the State Sector. In addition, a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores have also been made in the Central Road Sector for giving financial assistance to States for the development of roads in Tribal Areas. However, it may take some time for programmes to be finalised against these allocations as 1978-83 plan allocations have yet to be finalised. Besides, there are some

on-going works on Central Sector Road Schemes like National Highways, Centrally aided State roads of inter-state or economic importance etc. located in Tribal Areas.

Community Health Workers

10430. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the Community Health Workers do indeed perform their role in taking promotive and preventive steps for better health, instead of becoming pill-pushers; and

(b) the details in respect of the proposed sanitary-cum-epidemiological stations to be set up by Government, their locations and the areas to be covered by such stations?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The Community Health Workers, after they are selected by the community are given training for 3 months mainly in preventive and promotive health services. They also receive training in treatment of minor ailments, but their primary function is promotion of preventive and promotive health services. The CHWs receive periodic guidance from paramedical workers employed in the Government health care system.

(b) There is no scheme to establish sanitary-cum-epidemiological centres. Such activities are generally attended to by the Primary Health Centres. A Primary Health Centre is established in every block (covering a population of 80,000 to 1,00,000). There are more than 5400 such centres already in existence in the country. A proposal, in principle has been accepted to establish one Primary Health Centre for a population of 50,000 in a phased manner from 1983 onwards.

**Rules formulated under Section 88
of the Merchant Shipping Act,
1958**

10431. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) have any rules been formulated as provided for in Section 88 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 laying down the scale of manning of ships by seamen other than officers;

(b) if so, has there been any public notification about it; and

(c) if not, has Government any control over the existing system of manning of ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the existing system the manning of ships is decided mutually by the shipowners and seamen's unions.

Medical Checkup of Seamen

10432. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state is it a fact that the system of medical check-up of seamen is controlled exclusively by the owners and they pay scant regard to the Government's recommendation in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): No, Sir.

The seamen are medically examined in accordance with Indian Merchant Shipping (Medical Examination) Rules 1958 by officers of Port Health Organisation at the time of the initial recruitment and a certifi-

cate to that effect is issued. Such Medical Certificate is valid for a period of eight years. However, during this period the seamen are again medically examined by the Doctors appointed by the Shipping Companies before Commencement of each voyage. Such a Medical Examination is considered necessary by the Shipping Companies to find out whether the seamen who would be proceeding on a voyage have contacted any disease which has rendered them medically unsuitable for sea voyage.

Slaughter Mining in Sijua Colliery

10433. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1736 on the 30th November, 1978 regarding slaughter mining in Sijua Colliery and state:

(a) whether the answer was given on the basis of the drawing survey map and report by the TISCO and not on actual survey of the spot of widening and hightening of the mines beyond prescribed limit;

(b) whether the Ministry would advise actual checking of Sijua Mines by a survey team specially after the fatal accident in TISCO Collieries last year; and

(c) if so, when and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The reply to Unstarred Question No. 1736 on the 30th November, 1978 was given both on the basis of statutory mine plans maintained by TISCO as well as actual inspections of accessible part of the workings made by the officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety from time to time.

(b) and (c). In view of the position stated in part (a) above no further survey is considered necessary as no useful purpose is likely to be served by deputing any special survey team for the purpose.

गुजरात के किसानों को तुरत पारगमन सेवा की सुविधा

10434. श्री मोती लाल शर्मा चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के झालू उत्पादकों ने झालू की छुपाई के लिए तुरत पारगमन सेवा के लिए मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या झालू के बड़े पमाने पर उत्पादन को देखते हुए, सरकार किसानों को भीषण हो तुरत पारगमन सेवा की सुविधा प्रदान करेगी ताकि वे उत्पादन को किसी प्रकार की क्षति होने दिया बिना उम्मे बेचने के लिए अविलम्ब ला सकें ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निख नारायण) :

(क) जी हा । ग्रहमदावाद और दीसा के झालू उत्पादकों ने दीसा और काकरिया से कार्नाक ब्रिज, बम्बई तक द्रुत पारवहन सेवा की व्यवस्था के लिए अभ्यावेदन दिया है ।

(ख) बम्बई क्षेत्र में बोरीवली के दक्षिणी स्टेशन के लिए झालू की वृद्धि पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया हुआ है । इस तथ्य का देखते हुए, कार्नाक ब्रिज के लिए द्रुत पारवहन सेवा शुरू करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Weighing Machines for Bombay Port

10435. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Port had placed an order for 30 weighing machines with the British-owned Avery (India);

(b) whether Government have investigated the charges of irregularity in the Tender by the BPT auditors; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article appearing in the issue of "Current" dated the 31st March, 1979 if so, the clarification on the allegations made therein and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objections raised by the Accountant General, Central, in the Draft Audit Report on the accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1976-77 were settled with the Audit by the Port Trust.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, has been requested to look into the matter.

Extending the period of the Financial Assistance to the Shipping Industry

10436. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news items captioned "SDFC in a Soup" appeared in the 'Financial Express' (Bombay Edition) of 1st April, 1979;

(b) if so, whether Government have extended the period of the financial assistance to the shipping industry to avoid difficulties to the Shipping Development Fund Committee as guarantors; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the shipping industry is being forced to pay interest to the foreign bankers at the rate of 10-12 per cent per annum while the Government could earn 6-7 per cent on the investment of foreign exchange reserves abroad and what is the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The Shipping Companies who have raised foreign exchange loans commercially for acquisition of ships have to pay interest at the prevailing market rates, according to the loan agreements. The Companies who have availed of the loans under the SAFAUNS scheme, however, are reimbursed the interest charges paid in excess of 7½ per cent by way of interest subsidy by the

Shipping Development Fund Committee. One of the relief measures agreed to by the Government for meeting the cash deficits of the shipping companies upto 31st March, 1979 is conversion of the foreign exchange loan instalments payable upto 31st March, 1979 into loans analogous to SAFAUNS.

Goods carried by Ships and Vessels

10437. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total volume of goods carried by the ships owned by the Indian Shipping Corporation and out of that what is the percentage of the total goods carried by the vessels;

(b) what is the percentage of goods carried by foreign vessels; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the percentage of the Indian Shipping Corporation by carrying Indian goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI QUTAB RAM): (a) During the year 1977-78, the total volume of India's overseas trade was 58.88 million tonnes. The Indian shipping companies carried 22.82 million tonnes (viz. 38.76 per cent), out of which the vessels of the Shipping Corporation of India carried about 10.04 million tonnes i.e. 44.01 per cent of the share of the Indian shipping companies.

(b) The percentage of goods carried by foreign vessels during 1977-78 was 61.24 per cent.

(c) The Shipping Corporation of India is only one of the Indian shipping companies. The Government persuades and appeals to private Indian shippers, through various media and forums like All India Shippers' Council and its regional associations, to patronise Indian vessels. Instructions exist and have recently been

reiterated that Government owned or controlled cargo, should, as far as possible be shipped through Indian vessels.

Return of Indian Teachers from abroad

10438. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the salaries and other benefits of the Indian teachers as compared with those of other nationalities, like the Arabs in Gulf countries; and

(b) how many Indian teachers have returned home after the change in the service conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The salaries, allowances and other benefits to the teachers vary from country to country and, even within the same country, from organisation to organisation and would further depend upon the qualifications and experience of the teachers concerned. No case of discrimination in salaries and other benefits offered to Indian teachers as compared to teachers from other nationalities, has been reported.

(b) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

Visa facilities for Taiwanese Nationals

10439. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India and the Department of Tourism have requested the Government to facilitate easy issue of visas to Taiwanese Nationals in Taiwan;

(b) whether there is a growing demand from Taiwanese Nationals to come to India for purposes of tourism, business and commerce; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to provide easy and quicker facilities for grant of visas to Taiwanese people?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While taking into account that the Government of India does not recognise the regime in Taiwan, the feasibility of the suggestions are being examined.

Corruption charges against L.E.O., Nagpur

10440. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Labour Enforcement Officer posted at Nagpur and presently working at Ajmer was involved in proved acceptance of bribe charges by the Commissioner of Departmental Enquiries, Central Bureau of Investigation in 1977/78 recommending dismissal of the services of the officer;

(b) the reason for not acting on the advice of the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries and the officer who took the decision for lesser punishment with reasons for violating the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the officer for such wilful violation and if not, the reasons therefor and what action Government are proposing to take against this officer?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The Central Vigilance Commission did not specifically recommend dismissal of the Labour Enforcement Officer. It recommended the imposition of a major penalty. The Chief Labour Commissioner, after taking into consideration all matters on record, imposed the major penalty

of reduction in the present grade of the Labour Enforcement Officer.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Wagons for Transportation of Potatoes

10441. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a letter from the Uttar Pradesh Government urging for allotment of wagons for transportation of lakhs of potato bags from the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making available wagons so far; and

(c) whether he is also aware that non-allotment of wagons immediately will ruin the farmer community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made to clear potatoes from Uttar Pradesh consistent with the commitments to load other essential traffic like foodgrains, fertilizers, etc. While no difficulty is being experienced for loading of potatoes on broad gauge system of U.P., on the metre gauge side there have been difficulties due to bulk of the demands being for destinations east of Siliguri where there was congestion due to heavy accumulation of wagons. Loading to these destinations has therefore been regulated by fixing a quota for loading of various commodities keeping in view the transport requirements of all essential commodities including potatoes.

Strike in Dhanbad Division

10442. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a strike in Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway in March, 1979;

(b) if so, reason for the strike;

(c) whether it is a fact that instead of correcting the cause of strike, the management has taken repressive measures of transfer and termination of service of leaders of Railway employees fomenting more unrest and agitation; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a), (b) and (d). There was a stoppage of work on 25-3-1979 by some categories of workers at Patherdih on the issue of the death of a Shuntman who died of heart attack, alleging delay in attendance by the Railway Doctor. An inquiry has been ordered into the circumstances leading to the death of the Shuntman.

(c) No.

Medical Treatment of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan

10443. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government took any steps for ensuring effective, timely and expert medical attention and treatment to Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan;

(b) if so, what were they and with what results and expenses; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan who suddenly took seriously ill in Patna was provided full and expert medical facilities by the Bihar Government. Later, on the advice of experts, he was sifted by a special plane provided by the Government of India to Bombay for treatment in a private hospital. He was given the best possible treatment at the hospital where he recovered. He has been

later discharged. Details of expense have not been worked out.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian proposal on disarmament

10444. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any official Indian representatives are engaged in the U.N. Disarmament work and Mission during the last two years, 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) broad details of the Indian initiatives and draft proposals on the said subject at various international forums during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) During 1977 and 1978, Indian delegations have participated in the work of the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Geneva and in disarmament discussions at the 32nd and 33rd regular sessions of the UN General Assembly held respectively in 1977 and 1978, the tenth special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament held in May/June 1978 and the two organizational sessions of the UN Disarmament Commission held in October and December 1978 in New York.

(b) The composition of the Indian delegations to these international conferences and meetings for disarmament work is given in the annexed statement.

(c) At the tenth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, India tabled two draft

resolutions, one on the non-use of nuclear weapons and the other on the urgent need for cessation of nuclear weapon tests. However, in response to the general desire to have a single consensus Final Document and avoid voting on draft resolutions, India decided not to press its draft resolutions to a vote at the Special Session but take them up at the forthcoming 33rd regular session of the General Assembly. Thereafter, at the 33rd regular session of the General Assembly, both these draft resolutions, which were also co-sponsored by several other countries, were adopted by overwhelming majorities. India's resolution on non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war, which was adopted by 103 votes in favour, 18 (mostly Western States) against with 18 (mostly Socialist States) abstentions, *inter alia* declared the use of nuclear weapons as a violation of the UN Charter and a crime against humanity and called for the prohibition of their use pending nuclear disarmament. India's resolution on the urgent need for cessation of further testing of nuclear weapons, which was adopted by 130 votes in favour to 2 (France and China) against with 8 abstentions, called upon all States to refrain from testing of nuclear weapons pending the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Statement

(A) *India's delegation to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) in Geneva in 1977 and 1978*

15 February to 28 March 1977

1. Shri K. P. Jain—Leader
2. Shri S. T. Devare

29 March 1977 to 31 August 1978

1. Shri C. R. Gharekhan—Leader
2. Shri S. T. Devare

(B) *India's delegation to 32nd and 33rd regular sessions of the UN General Assembly, in regard to disarmament work*

1. Shri A. B. Vajpayee—Leader
2. Shri Samarendra Kundu
3. Shri R. Jaipal
4. Shri M. A. Vellodi
5. Shri C. R. Gharekhan
6. Shri S. Dubey

(C) *India's delegation to the tenth special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament held in May/June 1978*

1. Shri A. B. Vajpayee—Leader
2. Shri R. Jaipal
3. Shri M. A. Vellodi
4. Shri B. G. Mishra
5. Shri S. T. Devare
6. Shri S. Dubey
7. Shri K. P. Jain
8. Shri A. Mubayi

(D) *India's delegation to the UN Disarmament Commission's sessions in 1978*

1. Shri M. A. Vellodi—Leader
2. Shri S. Dubey

Grant payable to State

10445. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of determination of grant payable to the States in lieu of passenger fare tax is under discussion at appropriate Governmental levels at present;

(b) if so, broad indication thereto;

(c) whether one or more State Governments have made any repre-

sentations to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The Seventh Finance Commission had recommended that the question of enhancing the grant payable to States in lieu of passenger fare tax be referred to the Railway Convention Committee for consideration. The matter is under reference to the Railway Convention Committee.

(c) and (d). The Government of Gujarat had represented to this Ministry that the amount of grant may be enhanced.

Replacing old First Class Coaches

10446. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several first class coaches on the Western Railway, particularly on the long local distance passenger trains, have become very old and useless;

(b) if so, reasons for the continued use of such coaches; and

(c) why are the new coaches not put in service soon on these passenger trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Newly-manufactured Coaches are generally put on long-distance Mail/Express trains, including the new Super-fast Expresses, where their utilisation is more demanding and other Coaches are used on long-distance passenger trains.

Workshop on Kalaazar

10447. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop on Kalaazar control was held in Patna during the month of April, 1979;

(b) if so, the names of the personnel who participated in the workshop; and

(c) outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes. A workshop on Kalaazar Control was held at Patna from 8th to 12th April, 1979.

(b) A list of persons who participated in the Workshop is enclosed. (Annexure I). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4463/79].

(c) A summary of the recommendations made by the Workshop is enclosed. (Annexure II) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4463/79].

Hospital for Mental Patients

10448. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total number of hospitals in the country giving treatment to mental patients under each system of medicine;

(b) what is the amount spent by such hospitals under each system of medicine and the number of patients admitted during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is paying less attention to cure the patients by Ayurvedic system of medicine; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to
(d). The information is being collect-
ed and will be laid on the Table of
the House.

**Shortage of drugs and medicines in
C.G.H.S. Dispensaries**

10449. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS
dispensaries throughout the country
are experiencing acute shortage of
drugs and medicines;

(b) is it a fact that due to this
CGHS doctors do not prescribe medi-
cines to patients;

(c) is it a fact that at various
places CGHS dispensaries purchase
drugs from open market as direct
supplies from manufacturers are
limited; and

(d) whether Government proposes
to keep tested and established drugs
and remedies of Homocopathy,
Ayurvedic and Unani systems of
medicines in the CGHS dispensaries?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR**
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Normally the manu-
facturers or the distributors supply
the required medicines to the Medical
Stores Depot in time. However,
whenever these supplies do not mate-
rialise, the Medical Officer makes
small purchases from the authorised
chemist. In case of failure of autho-
rised chemists to supply any medi-
cine the Medical Officer Incharge au-
thorises the CGHS beneficiaries con-
cerned to purchase the medicines from
the open market and the cost of medi-
cines so purchased in reimbursed to

them by the authorised chemist. This
type of purchasing is however rare.

(d) Drugs and remedies of the Ho-
moeopathic, Ayurvedic and the Unani
systems of medicine which are stock-
ed in the CGHS dispensaries are ap-
proved by a Purchase Committee. At
present no scientific drugs testing faci-
lities are available with the Govern-
ment for testing these medicines.

**Loss suffered by Indian Chancery in
Kampala**

10450. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTER-
NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the news
item captioned "Chancery houses
ransacked" published in the 'Hindus-
tan Times' of the 17th April, 1979;

(b) the losses suffered by the In-
dian Chancery and staff of Indian
High Commission in Kampala;

(c) was the loot of the Chancery
and the houses of the Indian High
Commission due to inadequate secu-
rity measures; and

(d) what is the reaction of Gov-
ernment to the said incidence and
what further steps have been taken
to assure security to the lives and
property of the Indian High Com-
mission staff and other Indian popu-
lation in Kampala?

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

(b) The financial estimate of the
damage/losses is about Rs. 1,61,000.

(c) and (d). The looting took place
in a situation of violence and civil tur-
bulence where some elements sought
to take advantage of the prevailing
confusion and disorder. Our High
Commission had taken the necessary
security measures possible in the cir-
cumstances. Our High Commissioner
in Kampala has taken up with the new

authorities in Uganda the question of protection of the life and property of the Indians residing in Uganda. The authorities have assured that they will do everything possible in that regard.

Losses suffered by Shipping Companies

10451. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the study of the shipping transport industry 1977-78 made by the Economic Times Research Bureau as published in the 'Economic Times' (New Delhi Edition) of 17th April, 1979;

(b) whether the alarming figures of losses suffered by the Shipping Corporation of India and other Indian shipping companies as mentioned in the said study are correct; and

(c) if so, what measures are being taken or proposed to be taken to help the shipping industry to overcome present crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a result of acute depression in the freight market, the shipping industry the world over is facing financial difficulties and Indian Shipping Companies are also facing problems of liquidity. Government have decided that following financial reliefs could be granted to Indian Shipping Companies facing serious cash-flow problems for the period upto 31 March, 1979:—

(i) Replacement of foreign exchange loan instalments under the New Scheme for financing Ship Acquisition from abroad from the foreign exchange reserves of the country;

(ii) Grant of moratorium on the payment of loan instalments of Shipping Development Fund Committee loans upto three years; and

(iii) Grant of additional loans against past acquisitions in cases where the original amount of loans falls short of the maximum permissible limits.

The assistance would be restricted to the minimum amount required to take care of cash deficits for the period upto 31 March 1979. In granting such financial assistance, Government will ensure that the company has a past record of honest and competent administration and it makes demonstrably impressive efforts to mobilise resources to improve its cash flow position before the Government agrees to grant any of the proposed assistance

Government have also set up a High Level Committee to examine all the options available to Government on the problems and management of the crisis in shipping industry with reference to its present structure and to suggest structural changes, if considered necessary.

Delivery of wagons and coaches

10452. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons and coaches ordered for delivery in 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the number of these actually delivered by the wagon building industry during each year;

(b) the reasons for shortfall and the steps taken to meet the shortfall; and

(c) whether and to what extent the increase in the price of steel items is responsible in reducing the building of wagons and coaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The planning and actual production of Wagons and Coaches during 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Wagon-building industry and Coach-manufacturing units was as under:

Year	Planning as per Budget Estimates	Actual production
WAGONS (in 4-wheelers)		
(i) 1977-78 . . .	8500	10842.5
1978-79 . . .	8500*	10470.0
COACHES (in Vehicles Units)		
(ii) 1977-78 . . .	281	211
1978-79 . . .	290	223

(*Revised to 11500 in June, 1978).

(b) During 1977-78 the Wagon Building Industry was able to achieve higher production. The production in 1978-79 was, however, lower than the revised planned quantity mainly due to inadequate supplies of Wheelsets from Durgapur Steel Plant. The actual production of Coaches also fell short of the targets partly due to inadequate availability of Wheelsets from Durgapur Steel Plant and partly due to failure of the Coach manufacturers to fulfil the targetted production. Availability of Wheelsets for Wagon/Coach production is now being ensured by a resort to imports.

(c) No.

Number of Indians settled in Uganda

10453. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) the total number of Indians at present who have been settled in Uganda;

(b) whether Government have received reports about their safety during the recent war in Uganda; and

(c) what role has been played by the Government of India for the safety of Indians in that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The total number of Indian citizens at present in Uganda is 100.

(b) and (c). Our High Commissioner in Kampala maintained constant touch with the Indian citizens and the local authorities with a view to ensuring necessary measures for the safety and security of the Indian citizens and kept the Ministry of External Affairs regularly informed in the matter. Our High Commission organised the evacuation of about 250 Indian citizens from Uganda to Kenya from the 30th March, to 2nd April, 1979. The High Commissioner himself and other members of the mission escorted these Indians. The High Commission in Nairobi provided all possible assistance in regard to the reception, accommodation and repatriation of the evacuees.

Recommendations of Working group on Tribal Development

10454. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a plan according to the recommendations made by the working group on Tribal Development set up by the Home Ministry for Medium Term Plan for tribal areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof and decisions taken by his Ministry for the year 1979-80 and for the rest of the Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The

whole policy development of various modes of transport to suit the needs of various areas including backward and tribal areas is under the consideration of the National Transport Policy Committee appointed by the Government whose report is still awaited. Further, the Government have already sanctioned the following new lines in 1979-80 to develop the tribal areas in the North-East Frontier Region:—

(i) BG line from Gauhati to Burnihat in Assam and Meghalaya.

(ii) MG line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat in Tripura.

(iii) MG line from Balipara to Bhalukpong in Arunachal Pradesh.

(iv) MG line from Silchar to Jiribam in Manipur.

(v) M.G. line from Aunguri to Tuli in Nagaland; and

(vi) MG line from Lalaghat to Bhairabi in Mizoram.

In addition, the Railways have also undertaken surveys for New Lines in the following tribal areas:

(i) Parvatipuram-Koraput

(ii) Lalitpur-Singrauli (Partly falling in tribal areas); and

(iii) Barwadih-Karonji (partly falling in tribal area).

हाला और चूक सीमेंट संयंत्रों का बन्द होना

10455. श्री बरार शाहब राय :

श्री बुजसूचन तिवारी :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के हाला और चूक सीमेंट संयंत्रों को कोयला न मिलने के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन दोनों संयंत्रों की प्रति महीने 14 रैकों की आवश्यकता है जिसके बदले जनवरी से मार्च, 1979 के दौरान केवल 8 रैक सप्लाई किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) से (ग). इस्ला और चूक सीमेंट कारखानों ने सूचित किया था कि कोयले की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब के कारण कुछ दिन के लिए उन्हें इस्ला और चूक स्थित अपनी मशीनों को बन्द रखना पड़ा। इन कारखानों की मासिक मांग 11 रैक कोयले की है, जबकि इन कारखानों के लिए कोयले की प्लाई जनवरी-मार्च, 1979 की अवधि में प्रतिमास मात्र से आठ रैक के बीच रही। चूंकि कोयले के लिए कुल मांग उपलब्धता से बहुत ही अधिक है, इसलिए इस्ला और चूक के कारखानों सहित किसी भी उपभोक्ता की पूर्ण मांग को पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं है।

मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी और मैसर्स धारित्री ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, उड़ीसा द्वारा भविष्य निधि को राशि का जमा कराया जाना

10456. श्री इयाराम शाहब : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (एक) मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी छनदान बाजार, भद्रक उड़ीसा और (दो) मैसर्स धारित्री ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, छनदान बाजार, भद्रक उड़ीसा ने गत तीन वर्षों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि जमा की है और उन पर पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

भ्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स नेशनल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, चन्दन बाजार, भद्रक, उड़ीसा और धारित्री ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, चन्दन बाजार, भद्रक, उड़ीसा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन नहीं आते। इन प्रविष्टियों द्वारा भविष्य निधि की धन-राशि जमा कराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि ये दोनों कम्पनियाँ भद्रक में स्थित हैं, जहाँ पर अभी तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 1(3) के अधीन कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के उपबन्धों का लागू नहीं किया गया है। अतः उक्त कम्पनियों के कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई अंशदान जमा कराना अपेक्षित नहीं है।

Kashmir

10457. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has lately started taking up the Kashmir issue again in foreign countries/International forums

and they are mobilising international opinion and circulating lot of publicity material on this issue;

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

(c) whether the Government of India has taken up concrete steps to counter such propaganda of Pakistan and if so, details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The Pakistan Government has been giving expression to their position on Jammu and Kashmir from time to time. No significant change has been noticed in Pakistan's attitude. The Government of India's stand on Jammu and Kashmir is well-known and all necessary steps are being taken to safeguard our position in this regard.

Number of S.C., S.T. and Muslims in Ministry of External Affairs

10458. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes and Muslim officers serving at present in the Ministry of External Affairs in different categories, category-wise; and

(b) whether some officers have recently resigned and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) A statement detailing category-wise number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe personnel is laid on the Table of the House. Neither recruitment nor advancement in Government service is determined on the basis of religion. The records of officials are also not maintained or classified according to an individual's faith or caste.

(b) An officer belonging to Scheduled Castes who was directly recruited as a Section Officer resigned at his option from the Ministry of External Affairs to join a service offering better prospects outside the Ministry.

Statement

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Excluding Central Passport and Emigration Organisations)

Statement showing the total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes as on 31-12-1978.

Class (Group)	Total number of Employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I (Group A)	643	47	25
Class II (Group B)	1544	92	10
Class III (Group C)	683	71	16
Class IV (Group D)	484	49	..
(excluding sweepers)			
Class IV (Sweepers)	55	35	..

10459. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases where public sector organisations like Food Corporation of India have been using ships as virtual godowns thus adding to the problems of the already choked Bombay Port;

(b) whether it is a fact that the penalty which they have to pay on that account is much lower than the warehousing charges they have to pay outside the port; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps Government have taken in this regard

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Bombay Port Trust and the Food Corporation of India have reported that ships are not being used as godowns.

Loss to Shipping Companies in respect of Coastal Carriage of Loco Coal

10460. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss to shipping companies in recent months in coastal carriage of loco coal on account of indifference shown by railway and coalfields authorities, and

(b) what is Government's policy regarding transportation of coal by coastal shipping from east coast ports to Southern consuming centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Statistics relating to this is not compiled.

(b) The present policy of the Government is that as and when the consumers desire to lift coal from Calcutta/Haldia to the Southern consuming centres, they have to place indents on the Coal Controller, who forwards such indents to the Director General of Shipping, Bombay, for arranging the allotment of ships to the various consumers in the monthly meetings, which are attended by the representatives of the Indian Coastal Conference, Shipping Companies, Railways, Port Trusts, Coal India and concerned industrial consumers.

शिवेणी इंजीनियरिंग, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को राशि जमा कराया जाना]

10461. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि शिवेणी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, गोबर्धन रोड, मथुरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई गई है और अभी कितनी राशि जमा करानी शेष है ?

जब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि मैसर्स शिवेणी इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, गोबर्धन रोड, मथुरा, ने, जिन्हें कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 17(1) (क) क अधीन छूट प्रदान किए जाने तक, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के पैराग्राफ 79 के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई है, 31 मार्च, 1979 तक अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को भविष्य निधि अक्षदानों की 4,55,488.93 रुपये की धनराशि हस्तान्तरित की है। यह न्यासी बोर्ड इस कम्पनी की भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था करता है। उस तारीख तक इस फर्म की और न्यासी बोर्ड को हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए कोई राशि जमा नहीं की।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने सूचित किया है कि यह प्रतिष्ठान मथुरा नगरपालिका सीमा से बाहर स्थित है और वहां कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के उपबन्धों को अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है। अतः कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत अक्षदानों को जमा करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं उठता।

New Item, Entitled "Secret Change in U.K. Immigration Law"

10462. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item published in 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated the 14th March, 1979, page 7, under the caption "Secret change in U.K. Immigration Law"; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts are as follows:

Under the British Immigration Rules a passenger entering Britain can be re-admitted for settlement on satisfying the Immigration Officer that he was settled in the United Kingdom he left it and that he has not been away from Britain for longer than two years. According to the British Home Office, in 1978 some people who had severed their connection with the United Kingdom were seeking to preserve their 'resident' status by judiciously timed short visits every two years.

Where, on examination at the port of entry, an Immigration Officer concludes that a former resident seeking re-admission in that capacity had not re-established his ordinary residence on the previous occasion of his stay in this country, limited leave for six months on conditions neither prohibiting nor restricting his taking employment is normally granted. Having been given entry, the passenger is told that it is open to him to apply to the Home Office if he wishes to establish his claim to be settled here.

The second change mentioned in the new report refers to representatives of voluntary organisations being excluded from interviews with im-

migrants by Immigration officials. There is nothing in the rules entitling such representatives to be present.

Government will continue to take up cases of hardship or discrimination with the concerned authorities in Britain.

Re-engaged retired Railway Servants

10463. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are vacancies of Commercial Clerks and Ticket Collectors on the Bombay Division of the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the retired Railway servants are re-engaged in these vacancies instead of providing employment to available competent youths; and

(d) if so, for how many years this practice is in vogue and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). There are 36 vacancies of Ticket Collectors and 164 of Commercial clerks in Bombay Division.

(c) and (d). Re-employment to retired employees was resorted to in 1974 and 1978 in the absence of panels of selected candidates from the Railway Service Commission and promotions from Class IV to Class III had also been made to the maximum extent possible.

Assurance regarding Shipment of Salt and Cement from Tuticorin to West Bengal

10464. **DR. BIJOY MONDAL:** Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently assured the West Bengal Government to trans-

port four ships of salt every month and cement ships carrying 40 thousand tonnes per quarter from Tuticorin to West Bengal State; and

(b) if so, whether the assurance has been honoured and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. But, only a general assurance was given, and everything possible is being done to provide as many ships as possible to see that the needs of the West Bengal Government are met

Difficulties in Getting Admission for T.B. Patients

10465. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report in the 'Sunday Standard' dated the 8th April, 1979 wherein it has been stated that thousands of chronic T.B. patients are waiting to get admission to the two T.B. hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are thousands of other T.B. patients in the Capital who are denied treatment due to lack of medical facilities; and

(c) if so, full facts thereof and what effective steps are being taken to expand the capacities of the present T.B. hospitals and also to set up new hospitals in near future to cope up with the situation?

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

Yes, Government have seen the press report referred to. A number of T.B. patients get registration for admission to T.B. Hospitals because of socio-economic conditions but such admission may not be necessary for their effective treatment or even as public health measure. All of them are provided equally efficient treatment through 10 clinics in the city. Admission is necessary only when a patient requires surgical treatment or develops a serious complication. Such patients are admitted immediately and are not put on the waiting list at all.

(b) No. Free diagnostic and domiciliary treatment including anti-TB drugs are provided to all the T.B. patients suffering from T.B. through 10 clinics in Delhi City and 2 Hospitals. The medical facilities provided are considered adequate

(c) In view of the position explained in reply to part (a) expansion of the capacities of the present hospitals and setting up new hospitals at present is not necessary.

Attaching more Bogies to Train No. CB I and CB II

10466. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 6 bogies instead of 10 bogies have been provided for passenger train No. CB I and CB II running between Bareilly and Muradabad and several passengers have to sit on the roofs of the bogies to perform the journey; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The normal composition of 1 CB/2 CB Chandausi-Bareilly passenger is 7 coaches. Usually the trains run as per the normal composition, but on a few days during April, '79 the trains ran short of the scheduled composition

because of coaches having to be detached for mechanical/electrical defects with no immediate replacement being available.

Shortage of Triple Vaccine for Children

10467. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the triple vaccine for newly born children is not available in CGHS Dispensaries since March, 1979;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, the names of localities in which the medicine was not available in CGHS Dispensaries during the month of March and April, 1979 (month-wise); and

(d) what action Government propose to take in this regard that the supply of medicine is not discontinued and is always available with all the dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The Triple Vaccine has been available in all the CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi except in the Hauz Khas and the Nauroji Nagar dispensaries where it was not available during the first three weeks of March, 1979 owing to a brief interruption in the supply from the manufacturers.

(d) Indents on the authorised supplier i.e. Central Institute, Kasauli are placed well in time so that the continuity of supply is maintained. However, sometimes, the suppliers are not able to meet our demands due to factors beyond their control.

बिहार में मोटर गेज लाइनों की व्यवस्था

10468. श्री सुरेश झा चुनव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह कृतज्ञ की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में बिहार राज्य में मोटर गेज लाइनों की ग्राउ गेज में बदलने तथा नई रेल लाइनों का विकास करने के बारे में बिहार सरकार से कुछ प्रस्ताव भेजना सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिद्ध चारण्य) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) निकट भूतत् में बिहार राज्य में विभिन्न मोटर लाइनों के सामान परिवर्तन और नवी लाइनों के निर्माण के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव/सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं :-

अनुमानित लम्बाई कि०मी० में	
1. मुजफ्फरपुर-सगीली-मरकटिया- गंज (आनाम-परिवर्तन)	160
2. हसनपुर रोड-सकरी (मी०ला०)	80
3. मेदारहिस-हुमका (ब०ला०)	64
4. वैद्यनाथग्राम-हुमका (ब०ला०)	63
5. हुमका-मधुपुर (ब०ला०)	59
6. गिरिडीह-हजारीबाग रोड (ब०ला०)	56
7. हजारीबाग रोड-हजारीबाग टाउन रांची रोड (ब०ला०)	78
8. हजारीबाग टाउन-रांची रोड (ब०ला०)	40
9. हुमका-साईथिया (ब०ला०)	56
10. हुमका-रामपुर हाट (ब०ला०)	54
11. कोरबा-रांची (ब०ला०) (लोहारा- डागा-रांची के बीच आमान- परिवर्तन) (अंशतः मध्य प्रदेश में)	381
12. मुंशा-टटिवा (ब०ला०)	15
13. सिमरौ-बलियापुर-बिहारीगंज (मी०ला०)	55

	अनुमानित लम्बाई कि०मी० में
14. माधोपुरा-सिद्धेश्वर स्थान (मी०ला०)	10
15. बघनाहा-भीमनगर (मी०ला०)	30
16. निर्मली-सरायगढ़ (मी०ला०)	58
17. सरायगढ़-भीमनगर (मी०ला०)	30
18. डेहरी-भान-सोन-पिपराडीह	60
19. रांची रोड से गिरिडीह बगस्ता " कोरमा (ब०ला०)	180
20. वैद्यनाथधाम से मदारहिल (ब०ला०)	55
21. गैया-राजगीर (ब०ला०)	43
22. पीरपैटी-हुमका बगस्ता गोड्डा (ब०ला०)	125

कुछ समय पूर्व मजफ्फपुर-सगौली-गबौली रेल लाइन के बदलाव के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। इस लाइन का पुनर्मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है। सगौली से नरकटियागंज रेल लाइन के भ्रामान परिवर्तन का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है।

हुसैनपुर रोड से सकरी तक नयी मीटर लाइन (क्रमांक 2) के निमाण की स्वीकृति पहले ही दी जा चुकी है।

क्रमांक 3 से 17 तक उल्लिखित नयी लाइनों के लिए भी भूनीत में सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे परन्तु वित्तीय दृष्टि से इन्हें अर्थक्षम नहीं पाया गया और वित्तीय कमी तथा यातायात की सम्भावनाओं को देखते हुए इन प्रस्तावों को छोड़ दिया गया है।

हेर डेहरी भान मीनबपिपराडीह (क्रमांक 18) के लिए सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट विचाराधीन है।

क्रमांक 19 से 21 में उल्लिखित लाइनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण के कार्य बानू हैं। गोड्डा के रास्ते पीरपैटी से हुमका तक रेल लाइन के सर्वेक्षण के प्रस्ताव पर इसलिए विचार नहीं किया गया क्योंकि संसाल परमना में कीयता उत्खनन के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति अभी स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है।

पश्चिमी हायाघाट डिवीजन

10469 श्री सुरेन्द्र शा सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरभंगा जिल में हायाघाट-पालवाड़ा स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ पानी की निकासी के लिए पर्याप्त सक्षम नालियां न होने से बाढ़ के कारण पश्चिमी हायाघाट डिवीजन की हुई भारी क्षति के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है, और

(ख) क्या भ्रामामी बाढ़ से पहले जल की निकासी के लिए कोई प्रबंध करने का सरकार का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) हायाघाट और पलवारा के बीच 22/9-10 तथा 23/10-11 किलोमीटर पर वर्तमान दो रेल पुलों के बीच 207.25 मीटर का जलमार्ग है जो इस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ के पानी की निकासी के लिए पर्याप्त समझा जाता है। वित्त में इन दोनों पुलों पर बाढ़ के पानी की इनमें से निवामी के दौरान कोई कठिनाई महसूस नहीं की गयी है। खल्वे न इस खण्ड पर किसी जलमार्ग या पुल का बन्द नहीं किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिबेशो से जलपोतो का धायात

10470. श्री सुरेन्द्र शा सुमन : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्षों अर्थात् 1976-77 से 1978-79 के दौरान कितने जलपोतो का वार्षिक धायात किया गया और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ, और

(ख) जलपोतो का दशवार मूल्य क्या है?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) और (ख). बाकड़े एकत्र किए जाएंगे और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रखा दिया जाएगा।

Technical Collaboration with developed Nations

10471. SHRI S. S. LAL:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new programmes are being charted out in the Ministry to augment multilateral economic relations and technical collaborations with developed and developing nations of the world;

(b) if so, the major features of these programmes; and

(c) progress, if any, made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Continuing efforts are made by Government to augment and promote multilateral economic relations as also technical collaboration between India and other countries.

(b) Programmes to increase multilateral economic exchanges are considered and evolved in international fora as also between India and other countries bilaterally and multilaterally. This is sought to be achieved through increased flow of resources, the promotion of trade, transfer of technology, industrialisation etc. and the establishment of a new international economic order. In regard to exchanges between India and other countries, the main objective is to develop and increase economic exchanges bilaterally and multilaterally which would assist in a greater utilisation of each other's capabilities, capacities, and to promote both national and collective self-reliance.

(c) In international fora discussions to achieve the above objectives are of a continuing character and an international development strategy for the next decade is to be discussed and adopted at a special session of the United Nations to be convened in 1980. Government have also initiated dialogues with regional bodies such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the European Economic Community (EEC). There is now a growing awareness that increased multilateral economic exchanges and

technical cooperation are of mutual benefit the results of which would be noticeable in the years to come.

SO and ST Employees in Ministry of External Affairs

10472. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Class/grade-wise total number of employees of Ministry of External Affairs working in India and abroad, of which how many are Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees in various grades and categories;

(b) in case reserved quota meant for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates has not been filled in different categories of posts, if the Government are considering to fill in the reserved quota posts by the Deputationists from other Ministries/Departments; and

(c) if not, then what measures are being taken to fill in the quota?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) A statement detailing the category-wise classification of the total number of employees in the Ministry of External Affairs working in India and abroad, indicating the number belonging to the Scheduled Castes and to the Scheduled Tribes is laid on the table of the House.

(b) and (c). As regards the measures to fill in the reserved quota the Government have under constant review the extent to which the quota of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has not been filled, and where possible suitable relaxation is given to enable filling up the quota.

Statement

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(Excluding Central Passport and Emigration Organisations)

Statement showing the total number of Government servants and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them as on 31-12-1978.

Class (Group)	Total Number of Employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I (Group A)	643	47	25
Class II (Group B)	1544	92	10
Class III (Group C)	683	71	
Class IV (Group D) (Excluding sweepers)	484	49	..
Class IV (Sweepers)	55	55	..

Construction of Bridge over Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh

10473. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many bridges are under construction over the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) how many bridges are anticipated to be constructed upto 1981;

(c) whether it is fact that the Government of India have decided to construct a bridge over Yamuna for connecting Itawah and Jalaun near Audriyya Ghat (Shergarh Ghat); and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There are only two bridges under construction over river Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Construction of two more bridges over river Yamuna has been ap-

proved. Actual construction will start in due course.

(c) and (d). At present no such proposal is under consideration in this Ministry.

Hindi Officer and Hindi Translator

10474. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Hindi Officer, Hindi Translator Grade I and Hindi Translator Grade II in the proper Ministry and its attached/subordinate Offices;

(b) the number of posts, out of them, reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of employees belonging to these categories working there;

(c) if there is no employee belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Presidential Orders regarding reservation are applicable, if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). The number of Hindi posts in the Ministry including the Dte. G.H.S. is as follows:

Sr. Hindi Officer (Rs. 1100—1600)	One
Hindi Officer (Rs. 650—1200/Rs. 840—1200)	Three
Hindi Translator (Rs. 550—800)	Five
Jr Hindi Translator (Rs. 425—700)	Fifteen

The posts of Senior Hindi Officer and Hindi Officers are held only on ad hoc basis.

There is only one officer belonging to the Scheduled Caste, who is holding the post of Junior Hindi Translator. Orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are applicable to Hindi posts and the Communal Roster prescribed for reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being followed for filling up the above posts. However, pending formation of the Official Language Service, a large number of Hindi posts are filled only on ad hoc basis.

In so far as Hindi posts in Subordinate Offices are concerned, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Overbridge at Tirupati

10475. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are proposing to construct Railway over-bridge at Tirupati; and

(b) if so, when will it be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Work on the road over-bridge as well as its approaches is already in progress.

Vijayawada-Gudur line strengthened

10476. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the line between Vijayawada and Gudur is being strengthened at present; and

(b) if so, the expenditure to be incurred on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, track renewals on this section using heavier rails are in progress.

(b) Expenditure incurred on track renewals from 1974-75 to 1978-79 is Rs. 6.57 crores. Further expenditure on works in progress including new works proposed for 1979-80 will be Rs. 8.82 crores.

Economic experts in India Missions

10477. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to deploy economic experts for our missions abroad for manning their commercial and economic wings;

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

(c) in what manner these wings are functioning at present; and

(d) by when the new scheme of economic experts in the missions will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) and (b). In view of the complementarity of diplomatic experience, knowledge of foreign

languages, familiarity with international affairs required by an officer doing economic and commercial work for effective results, it has been the policy of the Ministry to man commercial and economic wings in our missions abroad normally by Indian Foreign Service Officers who are given suitable training and experience for this purpose, and not by the deployment of outside economic experts.

(c) Commercial and Economic wings in our missions abroad undertake work connected with trade, bilateral economic and technical cooperation and report on economic and commercial developments in the country and the region concerned.

They are at present normally manned by Government servants recruited through competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC. The working of the economic and commercial wings is under constant review by Government. Periodical assessments are carried out by Foreign Service Inspectors to evaluate the performance and necessary steps taken to ensure that their objectives are being achieved.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of subway or overbridges in Tamil Nadu

10478. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has urged the centre to construct subways or overbridges at 16 such crossings which the State Government has identified; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Constitutionally,

the Central Government are responsible for roads declared as National Highways. In Tamil Nadu about 15 subways or overbridges along the National Highways have been so far identified for construction in consultation with the State Authorities.

(b) Out of these 15 subways/overbridges, 8 have already been sanctioned since Fourth Plan Period. The remaining seven are planned to be included in the Sixth Plan depending on the resources available and the other priority considerations.

Fire in Karjat bound suburban train

10479. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karjat bound suburban train caught fire on 11th April, 1979 near Kalyan Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) On 11-4-1979 at about 14.10 hours while train No. S-9 Down Bombay VT-Karjat suburban was running between Kalyan and Withalwadi stations of the Central Railway, fire broke out in the 7th coach of the train, as a result of which, 7 persons were killed, 5 sustained grievous injuries and 18 simple injuries.

According to the provisional finding of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay who held a statutory inquiry into this accident, the fire was caused as a result of a highly inflammable material such as gun powder or blasting powder carried by one of the passengers in the 2nd class compartment which got ignited by contact with a lighted 'bid' or cigarette.

Leprosy in Hill Districts

10480. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of leprosy cases in the hill Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh respectively in 1978;

(b) the steps being taken to eradicate leprosy from these Districts; and

(c) whether any Central assistance has been given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The figure regarding the number of leprosy cases in the hill Districts of Almora and Pithoragarh for 1978 are not available but according to surveys done earlier the estimated number of cases in these two Districts is 2625 and 470 respectively.

(b) While eradication of leprosy from these Districts may take time, one Leprosy Control Unit at Balwakote, one Urban Leprosy Centre at Pithoragarh and one Urban Leprosy Centre at Almora have been established to control the disease.

(c) Yes. Central assistance was provided under the National Leprosy Control Programme to the units established during the 5th Five Year Plan, i.e. for the Urban Leprosy Centres at Pithoragarh and Almora.

House Building Advance for Railway Staff

10481. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Railways during the last three years for house building advance for Railway Staff, year-wise;

(b) the year-wise position of zonal railways;

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(c) Division-wise and workshop-wise position;

(d) how many Railway staff have applied and how many of them granted the advance Division-wise and workshop-wise;

(e) how many staff of Class III and IV were granted advance, Division-wise and workshop-wise;

(f) how many staff of SC/ST have applied and were granted the house building advance; and

(g) procedure for disbursement of funds on Railways, Division-wise and workshop-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Programme for Family Welfare Programme

10482. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) financial allocation made in 1977-78 and 1978-79 including propaganda made for family welfare;

(b) break-up of the expenditure made for family welfare propaganda in (i) urban and (ii) rural areas;

(c) whether the prevailing practice of polygamy among some communities against the objective of family welfare;

(d) if so, will Government take legal measure against the practice of polygamy; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Al-
location made for Family Welfare

during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 9867.17 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 11181.39 lakhs

(b) Separate figures of expenditure on Family Welfare Propaganda in rural and urban areas is not collected. The expenditure on Family Welfare Propaganda during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was Rs. 282.25 lakhs and Rs. 370.18 lakhs, and about 80 per cent of this expenditure was spent in rural areas.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Diplomatic posts lying vacant

10483. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the diplomatic posts in Indian Missions abroad, including those of Heads of the Missions which have been lying vacant for the

past over one year, six months and three months, separately;

(b) the reasons for the vacancies; and

(c) the number of posts of Heads of Missions manned by persons drawn from politics and services, foreign and other All India Services and the percentage of these posts manned by persons drawn from politics?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): (a) The required information is contained in the statement attached.

(b) The posts mentioned in the statement have been lying vacant for administrative reasons.

(c) Ten posts of Heads of Mission are manned by eminent publicmen and 88 from foreign, other All India Services and other services. The percentage of posts manned by the former works out to 8.8.

Statement

Statement of Diplomatic posts lying vacant in Missions abroad

S. No.	Post and Station	Lying vacant for over		
		1 year	6 months	3 months
1.	Ambassador of India, Lima	..	..	1
2.	Second Secretary, First Secretary, High Commission of India, Dar-es-Salam	..	1	..

Apart from the above, a few posts in Missions abroad of IFS Probationers who are to be posted abroad during the coming months, are lying vacant.

Indian Labour Conference

10484. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) when the last meeting of the Indian Labour Conference a tripartite body representing trade union, employees and Central and State Governments was held;

(b) what were the decisions taken in the meeting; and

(c) whether those decisions have been implemented and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The last meeting of the Indian Labour Conference was held on 22-23 October, 1971. Since then further tripartite discussions have taken place on the items discussed at the Conference.

(b) The main decisions related to bringing forward a central legislation on payment of gratuity; measures to be undertaken to safeguard the interests of workers in the event of closure of industrial undertakings; appointment of a Committee to review the entire scheme of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act; and others.

(c) Most of these decisions have been implemented.

Modernisation of Ports in Maharashtra

10485. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for modernising the ports in Maharashtra during the 6th Plan; and

(b) if so, please furnish important details of the proposal received/under considerations/analysed for development of ports, port-wise in Maharashtra, and the allocation of funds made for 1978-80, and details of expenditure incurred during 1978-79 project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). There is only one Major Port in Maharashtra, namely Bombay Port. For the Plan period 1978-83 a provision of Rs. 71.06 crores has tentatively been agreed to for Bombay Port. This includes a sum of Rs. 25 crores for Nhava-Sheva.

The important schemes to be implemented by the Bombay Port during the Plan period are:—

(i) 4th Oil Berth at Butcher Island.

(ii) Purchase of an additional floating crane.

(iii) Purchase of cargo/container handling equipment.

(iv) Purchase of 2 high-powered bollard pull tugs.

(v) Housing facilities for staff.

A sum of Rs. 5.41 crores has been incurred by the Bombay Port on Plan works during 1978-79 and an amount of Rs. 8.97 crores has been allocated for this Port for the year 1979-80.

2. Ports, other than Major Ports, figure in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the responsibility for their development vests in the State Governments concerned. However, loan assistance has been given in the past to the Maritime State Governments for development of minor ports selected on the basis of one minor port from each Maritime State. The Port selected for the purpose from Maharashtra was Bhagwati Bunder (or Mirya Bay) for which loan assistance totalling Rs. 107 lakhs was released in favour of the State Government in the IV and V Plan periods. The development of minor ports in the Plan period 1978-83 would form part of the States' Plans. No loan assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Sector is envisaged for their development during the period 1978-83.

Indian Railway Technical Know-how to Foreign Countries

10486. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries during the past two years who have sought technical skills and know-how from the Indian Railways;

(b) what is the value of Railway goods and equipments sold to these countries and modernise their railways including the value of the consultancy services therein for the last two years; and

(c) how does it compare with the corresponding earlier period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Nine.

(b) and (c). Total value of railway goods and equipment sold abroad and earnings from 'consultancy services' provided to various countries abroad is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Railway goods & equipment sold	Consultancy Services
1975-76 . .	325.6	44.0
1976-77 . .	988.8	22.0
1977-78 . .	0.5	86.0
1978-79 . .	648.9	*133.6 (Approx.)

*Includes Rs. 17.6 lakhs from earnings for providing the services of railway experts and technicians for maintenance work abroad

Indo-USSR Cooperation

10487. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the follow-up steps taken by the Government of India in cooperation with its counterparts in USSR for the effective implementation of the various protocols and agreements signed by our Prime Minister

and the first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union; and

(b) what are the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) At the conclusion of his visit to the Soviet Union in October, 1977, Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of USSR and the General Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. L. I. Brezhnev signed a joint declaration. No other protocol or agreements were signed during that visit. The joint declaration provided for the drawing up of a long-term Programme of Co-operation in Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological fields. Meeting between experts from both sides were held subsequently and the Long Term Programme was initialled in November 1978 in New Delhi. It was signed by Prime Minister, Mr. A. N. Kosygin and Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai in New Delhi on March 14, 1979.

The Long-term Programme provides for a framework for identification of areas of Indo-Soviet cooperation in various fields. Any results achieved as a result of this cooperation would necessarily appear only after the lapse of a certain period of time after concrete ideas of cooperation are implemented. The identification for these concrete areas of cooperation is presently under way.

पास अनुभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा जाया और विस्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस के यात्रियों की रीकॉर्ड

10488. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड के सामान्य पास अनुभाग के कर्मचारी यात्री/वास्तु के पासों से जांचा करने के हकदार हैं और उन्हें यात्रियों में यात्रियों की तलाशी लेने का अधिकार है;

(ख) क्या चांदी/धातु के पातधारी उक्त कर्मचारियों ने नवम्बर, 1976 में बिष्णुनाथ एक्सप्रेस के द्वितीय शेणी के स्लीपर डिब्बों में यात्रियों की तलाशी ली थी और उन्हें परेशान किया था;

(ग) क्या सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों ने इस प्रकार परेशान किये जाने के विरुद्ध 15 नवम्बर 1976 को रेलवे बोर्ड के सतर्कता विभाग को शिकायत की थी;

(घ) यदि हा, तो मामले पर अब तक निर्णय न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण):

(क) जी नहीं। सामान्य (पास) छात्रा का केवल अनुभाग अधिकारी, अन्य राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की तरह, ह्यूटी पर मेटल पास का उपयोग करने का पात्र है। लेकिन, उसे यात्रियों के टिकटों की जांच करने का अधिकार नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी हां। रेलवे बोर्ड के एक कर्मचारी ने कांशी बिष्णुनाथ एक्सप्रेस में सवार होते समय परेशान किये जाने की शिकायत नवम्बर, 1976 में की थी।

(घ) और (ङ). इस मामले की जांच की जा चुकी है। चूंकि भारतीय सिद्ध न हो सके अतः तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री के अनुमोदन से इस मामले को समाप्त कर दिया गया।

Adulteration in Food Staff,

10489. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to very recently published article on the grievances of the consumer society owing to Government's failure in taking effective measures to fight the adulteration in food stuffs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a)
Yes

(b) The shent observations made in the article are as under:

1. There is a need to have a complaint centre in Delhi where consumers can send complaints regarding adulteration of food stuffs.
2. A massive cooperation campaign is needed by consumers societies and health officials to fight adulteration in food stuffs.
3. Machinery is needed for quick prosecution of adulterators in special courts.
4. Steps should be taken to check indiscriminate use of pesticides and non-permitted coal-tar colours in food stuffs.
5. The consumers should set up their own laboratories so as to get the food articles tested.

Though the enforcement of the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the rules made thereunder is exercised by the State Governments/Union Territories, the Central Govt. have taken the following measures to meet this menace:—

(a) The complaints with regard to food adulteration in Delhi could be sent to Director (PFA) of Delhi Administration for appropriate action.

(b) The State Governments have been advised to form advisory committees on State/District levels, where trade representatives, consumers representatives could be associated for better implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

The Central Government has published some pamphlets on "effects of various adulterants and quick methods for detection of adulterants". These pamphlets have been circulated to the State Governments and educational institutions as well. The State Governments have also been request-

ed to create consumers awareness through radio, television, exhibitions, talks, seminars and other mass media. Recently, an exhibition was organised by the Delhi Administration, where various provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were highlighted.

The Central Government also organised a refresher training course of senior level personnel of the State for better implementation of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) The Central Government has time and again requested the State Governments to check adulteration of food-stuffs at all levels starting from whole salers, manufacturers to retailers and to expedite the cases in courts of law.

A reference has been made to the Registrar, High Court requesting him to look into the possibility of arranging a refresher course for the judiciary, so as to acquaint them with technicalities of various provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(d) Use of D.D.T. in foodgrains has already been banned under the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The State Governments/Food Health Authorities have been requested to have a check on indiscriminate use of pesticides and other chemicals.

(e) The proposals to set up a laboratory by the consumers is welcome and the Central Government will be happy to extend all technical co-operation.

New Unit of Integral Coach Factory

10490. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a new unit of Integral Coach Factory which may produce 400 coaches annually;

(b) if so, the details in respect of the location, cost and the variety of coaches which would be manufactured at the proposed unit;

(c) whether Government are also considering to set up two units of Integral Coach Factory with a capacity of 200 coaches each instead of one unit with a capacity of 400 coaches; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). In view of the increasing demand for railway coaches, a techno-economic survey regarding the feasibility of setting up a new Coach Production unit is being conducted, which will include recommendations on capacity, cost, location etc about the proposed Coach Production Unit. The Survey will be undertaken during the year 1979-80.

Earnings from Passenger Traffic and Goods Freight

10491. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state:

(a) the amount of earnings from passenger traffic and goods freight during the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978 and the comparative figures for the period 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1977;

(b) the amount of loss due to thefts and pilferage during the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978 and comparative figures for the previous year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to prevent thefts and pilferage and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The earnings from Passenger traffic and goods freight during the periods 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978

and comparative figures for the period from 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1977 are as under:

	(Rupees in crores)	
	1st April '77 to 31st December, 1977	1st April, '78 to 31st December, 1978
Passengers . . .	468.22	500.18
Goods	1006.29	973.43

(b) The amount paid as compensation for loss due to theft and pilferage is as under:

1st April, '77 to 31st December, '77	1st April, '78 to 31st December, '78
Rs. 7.70 crores	Rs. 5.98 crores.

(c) The following measures have been taken to prevent thefts and pilferages:—

1. Proper rivetting and locking of wagons carrying valuable goods.

2. Seals on wagons are checked at important yards to localise thefts.

3. Trains carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains are escorted by Railway Protection Force in vulnerable sections.

4. Railway Protection Force Personnel are deputed for track patrolling in vulnerable sections places.

5. Yards, vulnerable for high incidents of thefts are patrolled by Railway Protection Force Dog Squads also.

6. Important and vulnerable yards are patrolled round the clock and guarded by armed Railway Protection Force Personnel.

7. Checking of rivets and seals of all loaded wagons at transshipment

points is done before they are unloaded and transhipped.

8. Staff of Crime Intelligence Branches of the zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau of Railway Board are deployed to collect crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and also to organise raids.

9. Important goods sheds and platforms are guarded by R.P.F.

10. Close co-ordination between Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police is maintained to exchange criminal intelligence.

11. Drive against thefts and pilferages are organised on all-Indian basis.

12. Escorting of goods trains carrying iron and steel, foodgrains, sugar, oilseeds, etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel in vulnerable sections.

13. Insistence on provision of dunnage to protect flap doors in case of wagon load consignments of sugar, grains, pulses, oilseeds, etc.

14. Use of nuts and bolts for rivetting wagons loaded with valuable goods.

15. Proper maintenance of wagons so that incidents of side-ners of wagons resulting in detention and transshipment is minimised and pilferage through doors and body-holes is reduced.

16. Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations.

17. Prompt fixation of staff responsibility.

These measures have resulted in substantial reduction in the amount paid as compensation for loss due to thefts and pilferage during 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978.

Accidents in Mines during 1978

10492. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died/seriously injured due to accidents in various Mines during 1978;

(b) the steps taken to prevent such accidents in future; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the provisional figures furnished by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, 260 persons were killed and 2737 persons were seriously injured due to accidents in mines during the year 1978.

(b) Improving safety measures in mines is a continuous process. Steps taken by the Government to improve safety conditions and to reduce casualty rates are, as under:

(i) Carrying out routine and special inspections of mines to check compliance with the statute, pointing out violations, and taking further follow up action, where necessary.

(ii) Drawing attention of management to any unusual incidence of accidents/increase in accidents and asking for specific action programme to arrest any such untoward rise in the number of accidents.

(iii) Carrying out periodic dialogue at various levels of management on results of inspections.

(iv) Implementing the recommendations of the reports of the Conferences on Safety in Mines.

(v) Holding safety weeks to inculcate safety consciousness amongst workers.

(vi) At the request of the Government, an I.L.O. multi-Disciplinary Team under the International Programme for the Improvement of working Conditions and Environment sponsored by the International Labour Organisation, has visited India to study, discuss and make suitable recommendations in the field of mines safety. Its recommendations are awaited.

(c) Compensation is payable by the managements under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the administration of which falls within the State sphere.

Inhuman treatment to Coloured People in Britain

10493. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received detailed reports and specific instances about the inhuman treatment that is being meted by the racist Government in Britain;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take retaliatory measures and discontinue trade and commerce with Britain to safeguard the honour of the coloured people not only from India but also from other parts of the world?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) While there have been instances of difficulties encountered by Asian people at the hands of the British immigration authorities, it will not be correct to say that inhuman treatment is being meted out or that the British Government is racist.

(b) Complaints about discriminatory treatment given to Indian nationals in Britain are taken up with the British authorities if full particulars about each case are available,

for example, the handcuffing of Indian seamen in Britain on which Foreign Minister made a detailed Statement in Rajya Sabha on 30th August, 1978 after our taking up the matter with the British High Commission. Similarly on the reported virginity test conducted on an Indian woman at Heathrow Airport in London, the Indian High Commission in London as well as the Ministry of External Affairs immediately registered a protest with the British Government and the Minister of External Affairs made a statement in this regard in Lok Sabha on 21st February, 1979. At a meeting of UN Human Rights Commission at Geneva, the British Representative in his speech on 5th March, 1979 apologised on behalf of his Government for the incident at the London airport and to the lady herself. The British Home Secretary has since issued instructions to stop the gynaecological tests

(c) No, Sir. The Government are of the view that a constructive dialogue should be continued with the British authorities in order to ensure a non-discriminatory and harmonious atmosphere for Indians living in Britain.

Malaria in Delhi

10494. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) has Government seen the statement of Mayor of Delhi that there was a sabotage of anti-malaria programme in Delhi;

(b) if yes, what are the contents and what action has been taken by Government to check malaria in Delhi;

(c) how much money has been spent to eradicate the malaria in Delhi in the last 3 years; and

(d) has Government chalked out any scheme to check malaria in future in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Government have seen the press report as it appeared in the Statesman, New Delhi on 20th March, 1979 which contains the statement of Mayor of Delhi referred to.

(b) A statement showing the points mentioned and the position with regard thereto is enclosed.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 420.89 lakhs has been spent on control of Malaria in Delhi during the years 1976—79.

(d) Yes.

Statement

Points	Position
1	2
1. Aerial Spray by Malathion	It was agreed in principle to undertake aerial spray with insecticides provided the spray was restricted to flood affected areas not approachable by ground route and where the population was sparse. Due to improvement in weather conditions and subsiding of flood waters the aerial spray did not become necessary. Technical advice is that spray with Malathion in populated areas could have harmful effect. Some senior Officers of the Ministry of Health had met Mayor of Delhi on 23rd November, 1978, and explained the above position. It was also indicated that in case aerial spray became necessary in future it could be undertaken.

1

2

2. Lobby of insecticides suppliers and spray with Malathion.

This is not correct. As already mentioned aerial spray would be undertaken if the conditions mentioned above are satisfied. Normally insecticidal spray in rural areas is done inside the houses and anti-larval work is done in urban areas. In rural area of Delhi previously DDT was being used but as resistance to D.D.T. was reported in some areas last year BHC was sprayed. Fogging with Malathion was undertaken last year and has already been introduced in Delhi this year. Tifa machines have to day been made available to Delhi Municipal Corporation and one for NDMC areas. In addition Dtc. of NMBP uses ULV spray machines.

3. Efficacy of radical treatment and Primaquine tablets for Malaria.

Radical treatment with Primaquine tablets in National Malaria Eradication Programme is given for 5 days at the rate of 15 mg per day. It is effective to the extent of 90 to 95 per cent. It has, however, often been observed that a Malaria patient could take the drug for 2 or 3 days and not for 5 days continuously. The effect is that the treatment is incomplete and there are cases of relapse. Need is to ensure that the Malaria Worker should administer the drug in his presence. The concerned officials must also supervise the activities.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ NO. 2523 DATED 6-3-1979 RE. A.T.I. in D.T.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): The reply to the Question was based only in respect of the checking carried out by the Central Checking Cell of the DTC. Information about the checking carried out by Divisional checking staff in the year 1978 was inadvertently not taken into account by the DTC. The reply to the Question may, therefore, be read as under:—

"The Corporation has deployed, as on date 224 members of Inspectorial staff consisting of Traffic Supervisors, Traffic Inspectors and Asstt. Traffic Inspectors for checking ticketless travelling in its buses. During the last 3 years, the composition fee paid by the passengers found without tickets are as under:—

Year	Composition Fee (in Rs.)	No. of ticketless passengers detected.
1976	7,41,490.00	97,608
1977	2,22,210.00	40,860
1978	4,54,400.00	90,852
	14,18,100.00	2,29,320

Inconvenience caused to the Hon'ble Members is regretted.

2. A reply to the Question was given in the Lok Sabha on 8th March, 1979 on the basis of information furnished by the DTC on 5th March, 1979. Subsequently in the afternoon of 8th March, 1979, information was received from the Delhi Transport Corporation stating that the earlier information may be modified. The Chairman-cum-General Manager of the Corporation was requested on 9th March, 1979 to look into the matter

and confirm that information received later was correct and indicate circumstances in which incorrect information was furnished in the first instance. On the 15th March, 1979, a report was received from the Chairman of the Corporation stating that the information furnished earlier was based on the information given by Central Checking Cell of the Corporation and did not contain the information about the checking carried out by the Divisional checking staff of the Corporation in the year 1978 and that this was in inadvertent omission. Immediately steps were taken to prepare the correcting reply, both in English and Hindi, which was sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 29th March, 1979. A delay of 13 days from the period allowed as per Speakers direction thus occurred in this case. The delay is regretted.

11.30 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT REGARDING ATTACK ON ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AT DADRI RAILWAY STATION ON 9-5-1979.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Regarding the atrocities on Aligarh students....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I am on my legs. Four adjournment motions and other motions have come before me. I have called for an immediate report.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why don't you allow the adjournment motion?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Five students, who were brutally beaten up, are in the JP hospital (Interruptions).

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MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you not allowing the adjournment motion?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Home Minister to make a statement in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Unless you admit the adjournment motion, how can we bring all the facts before you? I have gone to the hospital, I have seen the students, I have seen how brutally they have been beaten up and injured, the helpless students coming for the rally from Aligarh. The train was stopped, surrounded by the goondas and they have been mercilessly beaten up.... (Interruptions) Kindly allow the adjournment motion. Let his statement come. Let us have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am directing the Home Minister to make a statement. Therefore, if necessary, we will have a discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Members from all sides are agitated. This is not a party matter. Admit the adjournment motion, let us have a full discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: After we get the facts, we can have a discussion. I am not allowing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): This is an extremely distressing situation. There is such a clamour in the House, demanding permission for discussing this matter straightaway. Persons belonging to the minority community were coming to Delhi. They were dragged out of the train and attacked. Two persons were seriously injured. Others are still in

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the hospital. The facts are so clear. There is no other fact to be brought in. There is no question of the Minister coming and making a statement at all. Are you not going to permit even this sort of thing? We are here not merely to pass the Bills, we are here to raise issues concerning the people and today there cannot be a more important matter than this.

MR. SPEAKER: After he makes a statement, there can be a discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A Member of Parliament was attacked, a privilege motion is given, you are rejecting that. Whatever comes to hurt the Government, we do not get an opportunity to discuss. With this sort of attitude, this Parliament cannot run. In protest against this attitude of yours, I am staging a walk out from this House, in view of your refusal to permit an adjournment motion on this very important issue.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): This is not a matter which should be taken as a sort of routine matter. There are certain matters for consideration before Parliament and therefore the Aligarh University students wanted to demonstrate their point of view before Parliament. It is their right to do that. The issues of secularism are involved in this matter. Therefore if we merely take the routine step of referring it to the Government, it does not help in any way. The whole House is exercised over this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. The Minister has said that he has asked for information from the U.P. Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Allow a discussion here. You can get the information on the telephone.

We have done it before many times. I have done it as Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. Discussion can be had in various ways. There is already one discussion under rule 193 today. We can postpone it and have a discussion on this. If the House so pleases, I am prepared to allow a discussion under Rule 193 today itself. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We want an adjournment motion. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a matter for an adjournment motion. (Interruptions) I am allowing a discussion under Rule 193.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We want to censure the Government on this. We do not want a discussion under Rule 193. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I must have facts before I decide. I am prepared for a discussion under Rule 193. (Interruptions).

I am prepared to allow a complete discussion on this matter. But if you want an Adjournment Motion, I must say that I should get the facts; without facts, I cannot decide . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What do you mean by saying 'I want the facts'. You are not here as a judicial officer.

MR. SPEAKER: To decide whether there is a *prima facie* case or not.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Nobody needs to place any facts before you. The only fact you should know is whether the matter is recent, whether the matter is of urgent public importance. Then the Adjournment Motion must come. Nobody need

tell you about the facts for you to make a decision. We are not here to present the facts for your decision. What do you mean by saying 'I must get the facts'? You don't have to get the facts. It is for the House to get the facts. Nobody has any liability to give you the facts. It is for the House to get the facts. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order. This is a very serious matter, and every section of the House is concerned about it. I totally endorse what Mr. Chavan has said. I condemn the attack on the boys of the Aligarh Muslim University. They have a right to protest. Those who are guilty should be punished... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order.

मेरा केवल विनम्र निवेदन यह है कि जब ऐजर्नमेंट मोशन आया है, सबने ऐजर्नमेंट मोशन आ सकता है कि नहीं यह हम सब जानते हैं, यह ठीक है ऐजर्नमेंट मोशन आ सकता है, आप उनको सुनिये और सुनने के बाद आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हम ऐजर्नमेंट मोशन बलाक नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम फुल डिस्कशन बलाक करेंगे।

But you cannot say that you will not hear the Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not said that. My difficulty is this. In the matter of Adjournment Motion, the rulings of my predecessors are that, when the facts are in conflict, you must call for the facts and thereafter decide. I am reading from the ruling (Interruptions) I have asked for the facts. I can consider the Adjournment Motion only after considering the facts.

AN HON. MEMBER: We have collected the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: You may have collected the facts. But I have to... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All the newspapers are full of facts. Hundreds of students have been injured. This is carried by every newspaper. What more facts do you want?

MR. SPEAKER: If you want an Adjournment Motion, I can do it only after considering the facts. If you want a discussion, I am prepared to allow a discussion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are the facts which are in dispute?

MR. SPEAKER: I must get the facts from the Government also. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then how are you allowing a discussion on this? The very fact that you are allowing a discussion shows that the subject demands immediate attention by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope the Leader of the Opposition is familiar with the Directions and the Rules. One of the Rules is where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion and hear from the Minister and/or members concerned a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Did you read out that motion? If you resort to that procedure, then you should have read out the motion, you should have asked the member to make a statement, you should have asked the ministry to make a statement and then say that the adjournment motion is not allowed. Now that you have said that the Leader of the Opposition is not aware of the provisions, I am telling Your duty is to read out the motion, ask the Member to give his explanation, ask the Minister to make his statement and then you say you have not allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER: That also is not correct. Decisions are that we can call for facts and not read out the motions.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not to be governed by a sort of a Supreme Court decision. It is not that. The present position is that the House acts like the Speaker. That is the present position.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु सिन्घे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये। अपोजीशन को स्थगन प्रस्ताव के बारे में अपना केस रखने का अधिकार है, उनको सुनने के बाद आप कह सकते हैं कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव ऑर्डर में नहीं है, मैं चर्चा के लिये इजाजत देता हूँ, लेकिन यह ठीक नहीं है कि आप उनकी बात सुन ही नहीं रहे हैं। हम लोग अपोजीशन में रहे हैं, पचासों बार हमने अपने केस को आर्ट-आउट किया है।

The Opposition has a right to argue their case and you must listen to them. Let us proceed in an orderly manner. Let the Opposition make out a case. If you think that the motion is not in order, you rule it out and then you can say, 'I can permit a discussion' and that should be the end of the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order. Under rule 58, what you have been saying now makes thing rather difficult for us and that is why I am raising a point of order to get your guidance for all times to come.

Any Member of this House and particularly, the members of the Opposition have an inherent and basic right to send a notice for an adjournment motion. Now if you think under rule 58 that the matter is definite, urgent and of public importance, all that is left to you is three things. One is that you will read out or ask the Member concerned who has given the notice to read out the notice and you will also permit the member concerned who has given notice to explain to you and to the House why he thinks that the matter is urgent, definite and of public importance.

(2) If you think that the matter is neither urgent nor of public im-

portance nor definite you can rule it out. But on every matter which is brought to your notice on the basis of information available to us not merely through newspapers but on the basis of direct evidence if you start this practice of referring the matter to the government, then the whole purpose and importance of the adjournment motion debate will be completely lost. The whole idea of an adjournment motion is that the matter is so urgent and of such great importance that not a minute's time can be wasted. If you are sure of your own ground, and on the basis of the motion made by the member you are satisfied, then the government giving information is of secondary importance. What is of more importance is -- government information will come at the time the motion is discussed and the government will come out with information perhaps at the beginning and also at the end—this: to bar the adjournment motion on the plea that the government information is awaited by the Speaker will mean in effect that this rule 58 becomes redundant and, that is not the purpose. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, any hon. Member has a right to move an adjournment motion. That is not being contested. Among the many qualifications for an adjournment motion to be admitted is also the question of Central responsibility.

Sir, the question primarily arises when you admit a motion. As far as we understand you have not taken a decision on the admissibility of the motion. According to the Rules of Procedure, it is open to you, when you, Sir, feel that the facts that you need are not available to you or are not adequately available to you to

enable you to take a decision (*Interruptions*)...I am not hurting anyone I am only pointing out the Rules of Procedure. There is no intention to hurt anybody or shut out any discussion on this.

According to the Rules of Procedure, you are within your rights. Under Rule 60(1) it is said:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may, before giving or refusing his consent, read the notice of motion."

Here, you hear from the Minister as also from Members a brief statement on facts and then the decision is given on the admissibility of the motion. (*Interruptions*) I can make my submissions as the hon Members make submissions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why do you depend upon Government?

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA: The question, therefore, is whether you, Mr Speaker, feel that you are not in possession of the full facts to take a decision on the admissibility of the motion which includes the question of Central responsibility. As far as I can understand, you have been pleased to ask the Home Minister to give you full facts because, you feel that full facts are not available to you at this moment. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, the first point is that you have not given your ruling on the admissibility of the motion; the second point is that you feel that you need more facts and you have asked the Government to provide you with full facts before taking a decision. The third point is: you have said that you are willing to ask the Government to make a statement to-day. The fourth point is that you have said that after the Government makes the Statement, you will allow a discussion today after you decide about the admissibility of the motion. Therefore, the discussion can

this has not been ruled out by you. On the question of admissibility of the motion, you have not given your ruling. Therefore you have agreed to provide an opportunity for a discussion on this. On the admissibility of the adjournment motion, you need fuller facts. Therefore, I appeal to the House to wait for the statement from the Home Minister to enable you to carry on the business. .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am sorry, I have to differ from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. We are sitting three days following are holidays. This is an adjournment motion on a matter of extreme public importance. Otherwise, it is not an adjournment motion at all. We are not agreeable to the procedure whereunder we can wait till Monday or Tuesday when it ceases to be an adjournment motion altogether.

With regard to the Central responsibility, this has happened in the Railways. The train was stopped. These are undisputed facts. The persons were dragged out and were beaten up. Those persons who were affected happened to be Muslims belonging to one particular minority community. Therefore, there it is a central responsibility that the minorities have been attacked. This is the Central responsibility. It happened in the railways. This is the 'Central responsibility. A very urgent incident has taken place. That is an admitted fact and that is of a recent occurrence. Nothing more remains to be done at all. Even if the procedure it to be followed, this side has to be heard and that side has to be heard and a total sense of the House has got to be taken. Otherwise, you cannot run this House at all. The total sense of the House has to be taken. All sections of the House—on this as well as on the other sides,—are agitated on this question. In Parliament we must express our feelings. By going

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through the Procedure, precedents, rulings and all that, this House cannot be run that way at all. This House has got a responsibility to the agitated members of the Muslim community. The minorities have got to express their feelings about it. So, an adjournment motion alone will be the answer. The four grounds advanced by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs cannot be acceptable to us. We want a discussion on the basis of an adjournment motion. No other discussion will satisfy our requirements.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): Mr. Speaker, you read out the motion right now. We have given the facts after meeting the students. I went to the hospital and met all of them. Many of them are in a serious condition. The matter cannot be left pending. A fascist attack has been made on the students of Aligarh University. (Interruptions).

Muslims are living today under a shadow of death. That is the position and the motion must be taken up right now today. (Interruptions)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Sir, I want to draw your attention to the basic fact. This Parliament is meant to reflect the views of the people rather than that of the government on such vital issues. To deny us an opportunity to express ourselves on such a vital and important matter by some rule or other is not proper. It will affect the dignity of our House. It is not just a motion. An adjournment motion is also a censure of the government. That is why we are very keen to see that the adjournment motion should be admitted because things are happening in this country which have been creating feelings of insecurity in the minds of the minority communities. It was only the other day we discussed about Jamsedpur and now if the students had not opened

the door and surrendered themselves the idea was to burn the whole bogie. If such a serious matter is not to be a matter to be discussed here where are we to go and discuss. Therefore, the adjournment motion should be discussed here and discussed today itself.

श्री विजय कुमार महतोवा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फैसला आप के पास है कि कांग्रेस (ब्राह्म) के बदमाशों ने उन को मारा है। अगर कोई डिस्कशन वह करना चाहते हैं तो कर लीजिए, जिस से पता चल जाय कि कांग्रेस (ब्राह्म) के कौन-2 लोग क्या क्या कर रहे हैं और संजय गांधी किस तरह से साजिश कर रहे हैं। इस को डिस्कस कर लीजिए, जिस में फैसला हो जाय।

PROF. SAMAR GUPTA (Contail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think there are no two opinions in the House that the matter deserves attention of the House and that the matter is serious and urgent and members are equally anxious and feel concerned that this matter should be discussed. As you are not posted with all facts you feel that certain information should be furnished to you before you could take a decision. Some members feel that they are already in possession of the information and they have direct information. I think these two viewpoints can be re-conciled. The adjournment motion can be taken up at a later time and in the mean time government can furnish the information and after that you can take the decision as to whether the adjournment motion should be admitted or not. I would appeal to my hon'ble friends let the Speaker take his time. (Interruptions) I mean today. It is only a question of an hour or two for the Speaker to get the information. After that he will take the decision. We are not afraid of the adjournment motion. (Interruptions) If there is a general discussion we can also freely and frankly participate in it. We can also participate and speak. But if you allow Adjournment Motion only, what will be our stand? Naturally we will try to defend the Government we want to have a free and frank discussion in

the matter. Let there be a full discussion, not an adjournment motion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I imagine, when the entire House wants immediate discussion, I don't think, what is the objection having an Adjournment Motion. (*Interruptions*) You accept what Mr. Madhu Limaye has suggested. You read it. Let them make out a case as Mr. Madhu Limaye has suggested.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye's suggestion is the most proper suggestion. When I got the Adjournment Motion, there were three version of it. Immediately I got the motion at 8-30 p.m. in the night I sent for details.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I sent it in the afternoon itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear me? Immediately I got the motion, I called for information yesterday night itself. I called for the facts. (*Interruptions*) Why don't you hear me?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Afternoon, night and evening are different. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you allow me also to speak? There were three different versions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Our version is different (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you don't want to hear me I will not say anything... (*Interruptions*) Why don't you hear me?

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I requested you, in the morning, don't go by the papers. I have got information in my possession. I had a talk for half-an-hour with the Chief Minister of U.P. He informed me about the position at 1 A.M. in the night and I did accordingly. You know everything.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not my adviser nor can I advise you. I have called for a report from the Minister. (*Interruptions*)

श्री चमन भाई एच० सुक्ल : ये क्या बोलते हैं ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं बोलता हूँ कि यह सब प्रार० एस्० एस्० का तिकड़म है।

श्री चमन भाई एच० सुक्ल : यह सब राज-नारायण ने साक्षि की है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH: You please hear us as to what we have got to say. It is a matter of the highest concern to us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not waste time on this. I will take up the matter at 2 O' clock. I will hear all the sides and after that I will give my decision.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No, no Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to be dictated to by anybody. If I gave my consent then it can be taken up at 4-30.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The question of Adjournment Motion is different and it has to come up immediately. There are certain procedure. Either you allow and ask the House to give leave, or you do not allow, or you resort to the next procedure which you mentioned, that is first hear the Members and the Minister and take a decision and we go ahead. There is no procedure by which you can say: "I will post the case at 2,00 O' clock; I will hear the parties and give the decision." This is not a court of law; this is the Parliament of India. There are certain procedures. You cannot post it for hearing at 2.00 O'clock; you take it up now. Under the rules it has to come up now, it cannot come up at 2.00 O'

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

clock. You dispose it either way; you allow it, reject or hear us and then decide. The rules do not permit posting it up at 2.00 O'clock for a preliminary hearing.

MR. SPEAKER: Not a preliminary hearing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under what rule? Rules are supreme in this House... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The adjournment motion should get the priority... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, I will hear Members now itself. The first notice is from Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to make my submissions on a matter that affects the life, honour and rights of the minorities.

In order that I may be able to make my submissions to you, it is necessary to understand my notice and I quote:

"The unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May by train to Delhi for the protest rally in connection with the Amendment Bill, the free use of even fire arms, the consequent injuries to several students with some still missing and the failure of the Government to protect the students as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest and the panic among the Muslim minority community."

Sir, the important points are very well borne out from the text of the motion that I have read out. When the students started from Aligarh by the morning train at 6.55 a.m., many miscreants had boarded the train at Aligarh itself. A plan existed and

many further boarded on the way and finally near Dadri railway station, the whole ugly, inhuman fascist attack took place on the students. Some of the coaches were even detached. The students of the Aligarh Muslim university were pulled out of the train and beaten with lathis. Even the faces of some of them could not be recognised. That is the point.

It is said that a black Ambassador car was following... (*Interruption*) It is wrong to blame the villagers for anything. Take the case of one student, Zainulabuddin. He was picked up after beating by those fascist forces, and was taken for being thrown into a well. It was some of the Gujars, it was some of the villagers who came running in order to save Zainulabuddin, in order to save him from being thrown into the well. Why blame the local people? They came even running to protect. If the students got some protection, if the injured got some water, and if the injured got some first-aid, it was because of the local people there.

These students were coming, in order to organize their rally here to protest, in order to have the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. Now from Belchi to Jamshedpur, a sordid record of the massacre of the minorities.....

MR. SPEAKER: We are only on the admissibility.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I will be brief; and to-day, an attempt is being made by fascist forces, by the RSS forces, to strangle even the right of the minorities to raise their voice in protest, when their minority rights like the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University, is being refused. This is the seriousness of the whole thing.

The question now comes up, of Centre's responsibility, and of the admissibility of the motion for ad-

journalment. It is rather, I must say, an unabashed statement from the Government, to say that the Centre will not be responsible for the protection of lives and honour of its citizens, especially the minorities. The Government making such a statement must be condemned; it is an unabashed statement, and shows the degree of the unabashed nature of the attitude that exists, where the question relates to minorities.

The House must take due notice of this particular fact. More than 100 students have been treated in the Hospital and sent away. 19 of those students have been admitted. I went and saw them twice yesterday; and to-day morning also, before coming. Some of them are in a very serious condition. I am not naming them here, because it is not necessary. We will take it up during the discussion. (Interruptions) The seriousness is more reinforced because an attempt is being made to wash away the entire incident. (Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order. You have asked, Sir, for placing the facts about the incident; and, on the basis of the facts, you have to take a decision on the desirability of admitting the motion. While placing the facts, these political imputations, and political motives.... (Interruptions) It is a matter which will come up when a full-fledged discussion is taken up. (Interruptions)

It is being already turned into an adjournment motion. It is a question of the desirability of admitting the motion. You should ask only for facts. These are not facts. These are political imputations, and political discussions. Instead of helping you... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE—rose—

MR. SPEAKER: If I reject it, I will hear you...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will conclude by saying that the matter is of the greatest importance. The adjournment motion has been given. Kindly admit it, and allow a full discussion on the adjournment motion. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : Sir, we are still awaiting the report from the State Government. (Interruptions). However, according to the information received from the district authorities of Ghaziabad, about 1000 students of Aligarh Muslim University, with banners, were travelling from Aligarh to Delhi by the Aligarh-Delhi Shuttle Passenger Train which leaves Aligarh at 5.50 AM for participating in a rally at Delhi. At Vair Railway station in Bulandshahr District, there was a scuffle between students and some people who sought to board the train. This scuffle in the train continued until the train reached Dankaur railway station. Again, at Dadri Railway station, there was a scuffle and maar-peeet between the students of Aligarh Muslim University on the one hand and passengers and students who joined the train from Dadri to go to Ghaziabad on the other hand. When the train left Dadri Railway Station, some passengers pulled the chain and the train came to a stop near the outer signal. Thereagain, scuffle maar peeet and stoning took place. On receipt of information at Police Station Dadri from the Station Master, Dadri Railway Station, police force rushed to the spot and controlled the situation. The students of Aligarh Muslim University complained of having been assaulted and looted by passengers and students who had boarded the train at Vair and Dadri. A case under section 147/323/395/398 IPC was registered at P. S. Dadri. Two AMU students were got medically examined at Dadri and they were found to have received simple injuries. Other students of the AMU who had received injuries continued their journey to Delhi. The police escorted the train up to Ghaziabad.

[Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

Four students of Bulandshahr district who were found near the railway track were arrested. There is no information about any fire arms having been used. Investigation of the case registered at P. S. Dadri is continuing.

Seventy one students with injuries reported at the Loknayak Jayaprakash Narain Hospital in Delhi, of whom forty five were discharged after first aid. 20 persons were admitted in the hospital and 6 are reported to have received grievous injuries. Medical reports from the hospital are still awaited. The Lt. Governor Delhi, on my behalf as well as on his own behalf, visited the injured students in the hospital and told the hospital authorities that all necessary medical attention should be given to them and that all expenditure on this will be borne by the Delhi Administration. (Interruptions)

The origin and causes leading to this unfortunate incident will be known only after detailed report is received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) On a point of order, Sir. Under rule 60 there are two provisos. Please have a close look at the second proviso. Rule 60 reads thus:

"(1) The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall the member concerned..."

That stage has not arisen yet. Proviso No. 2 is very relevant and it must be adhered to:

"Provided further that where the speaker is not in possession of full facts"—apparently you are not—"about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing his consent read the notice of the motion..."

You have not read the notice of the motion. That is why I am pointing it out. We are having a parliamentary democracy here where Parliament is supreme, not the Government not the executive. We are not an executive democracy. We should not reduce our parliamentary democracy to a pale, anaemic, almost leukaemic shadow of the substance. So, before given your consent, you have to read the notice of the motion, and then the second stage arises "and hear from the Minister". The Minister of State for Home Affairs has made a statement for what it is worth. And then the rule says "and/or". I am sure you will give a liberal interpretation of that as "and" and not as "or"; the rule says "and/or members concerned"; the word used is "members" in plural, not only one member. I presume there are a number of members concerned and it is for the Speaker to decide whom to call. The rule says "and/or members concerned" a brief statement on facts and then give his decision on the admissibility of the motion". Please read the notice of the motion. You have not read it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath, you are under the impression that all the members have joined together and given a notice; it is not correct. There are separate motions, and not one motion. I have taken up the first one, in point of time, and I have heard the member, so far as the motion is concerned.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If a large number of members have given notice together, the rule says the first member will be treated as the member who has given the notice and the other members will be ignored. But here separate notices have been given and these separate notices are before you. In that case, this particular rule applies and the members must be given an opportunity. Therefore, the rule

which applies to a notice which is given by all the members together where only one member will be entitled to speak will not apply to the present case. Since they are different notices all members are entitled to be heard under the rule which Shri Kamath has read out.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion given notice of by Shri G. M. Banatwalla reads:

"The unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Allgarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May, 1979 by train to Delhi for their protest rally in connection with the Amendment Bill, the free use of even fire-arms, the consequent injury to several students with some still missing, and the failure of the Government to protect the students as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest, and the panic among the Muslim minority community."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I rise to seek for leave to move a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussion a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:

"The unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Allgarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May, 1979 by train to Delhi for their protest rally in connection with the Amendment Bill, the free use of even fire-arms, the consequent injury to several students with some still missing, and the failure of the Government to protect the students as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest, and the panic among the Muslim minority community."

MR. SPEAKER: Those hon. Members who are in favour of it may rise in their places.

Some hon. Members stood up

MR. SPEAKER: The requisite number is there. Is there any objection to this motion?—I find there is no objection. Leave is granted. We will take up the adjournment motion at 4 O' Clock.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, I want a clarification. Will the Private Members' Business be taken up and, if so, at what time?

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, when the Adjournment Motion is there, it has precedence over all other business.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: If I heard you right, you directed that the adjournment motion will be taken up at 1600 hours, i.e., at 4 O' Clock. Is that so?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : You directed that it will be taken up today at 4 O' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, 4 O' Clock.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Now, Sir, it is for the first time that there would be an inroad into the Private Members' business.

Mr. Speaker: I am told it is not the first time. There were a large number of occasions earlier also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Never it happened. Why don't you take up the adjournment motion immediately now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me read out to you from the *Manual of Business and Procedure in Lok Sabha*, page 48A:

"At 16.00 hrs. on 5th December, 1967, for discussion on adj. motion re. alleged police raj in Delhi

[Mr. Speaker]

and manhandling of two U.P. Ministers etc. After adj. motion was negatived at 1835 hrs., half-an hour discussion was taken up. On objection raised by Shri. S.N. Dwivedy, Speaker observe that under rule 61, adjournment motion had to be taken up at 1600 hrs. irrespective of the fact whether official or non-official business was before the House."

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is not correct. Please see rule 61. It is very clear. It says: "16.00 hours or at an earlier hour". It can be earlier because of Private Members' business.

MR. SPEAKER: That is, of course, a choice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You cannot snatch our right.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You can have the adjournment motion at 2 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: No. Now we come to Papers Laid on the Table.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, what about Private Members' business

MR. SPEAKER: The Private Members' business gets pushed back. There is nothing more about it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, at 2 O' Clock we can take it up.

(Interruptions)

श्री राज नारायण : आपने कहा कि यह क्वेश्चन है, तो इसको ले लीजिए । 3 दिन की छुट्टी हो रही है बहुत से एम० पी० बर जा रहे हैं।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, Friday is a holiday. So, on Thursday the Private Members' business will be taken up. The whole purpose, therefore, of that

rule is that under no circumstances Private Members' time of 2½ hours every week shall be sacrificed.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such thing. This is a decision in contra.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If there is the adjournment motion today at 4 O'Clock, then my submission is that you must find out 2½ hours today before 4 O'clock for Private Members business and the Government business may be postponed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: You Can take up Private Members' business at 1.30.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Every week there should be 2½ hours for this purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no such mandatory rule. If there is any mandatory rule, you bring it to may notice, (Interruptions). On the other hand, the ruling is otherwise.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Friday's Private Members' business is now shifted to Thursday because Friday is a holiday. What does it means? It only means that every week 2½ hours shall compulsorily be given to the Private Members business. If that is done, then my submission is that Government business today between now and 4 O'Clock may be taken in such a way that the Private Members' time of 2½ hours is given and at 4 O'Clock we start the adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I see no point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I can understand your impatience. But you have not seen or observed closely the wording of Rule 61.

Rule 61 says:

"The motion 'that the House do now adjourn' shall be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour—you have got ample power—

"...if the Speaker, after considering the state of business in the House, so directs."

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot take it up earlier because I must give Government also sometime to get fuller information. They have not yet got it. Private Members' right is not one of the fundamental rights.

श्री नाथ सिंह (दोसा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि कल शुकवार की छुट्टी है, इस लिए प्राइवेट मेम्बरज बिजनेस को आज शुकवार को रखा गया है। आज आपने एजानमेंट मोशन की इजाजत दी है। आपके सामने दो विकल्प हैं। या तो आप एजानमेंट मोशन को 2 बजे ले लें और उसके बाद प्राइवेट मेम्बरज बिजनेस को लें, या प्राइवेट मेम्बरज बिजनेस के बाद एजानमेंट मोशन को 6 या 6½ बजे लें। सरकारी कार्य को आगे बढ़ा दिया जायें। हर मप्ताह प्राइवेट मेम्बरज बिजनेस के लिए डाई घंटे दिए जाते हैं। आज मेरा स्वयं का एक रेजोल्यूशन कार्य सूची में है अगर आपने आज मुझे समय न दिया, तो चूंकि 18 तारीख को सेशन खत्म हो जावेगा इस लिए मुझे अपना रेजोल्यूशन मूव करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि आप एजानमेंट मोशन को 2 बजे ले लें या बास में लें, लेकिन प्राइवेट मेम्बरज के रेजोल्यूशन को मूव करने की इजाजत अवश्य दें।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Let me make a submission on this very important matter. Why I say it is important is this. The very purpose of the existence of Parliament is to allow Members who represent the people to put their grievances before Government. However, we find that more time is taken by Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That again is not correct.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Out of 40 hours on the average per week,

only 2½ hours are given to Private Members. If you are creating this precedent, that also will be taken away.

What is the purpose of this Parliament? Are we here merely as a rubber stamp for Government action and for executive Bills. You may kindly take up Private Members Business instead of Government business at 2 o' Clock. I appreciate that Government have to have some time to get the information, but kindly see that Private Members' Business is taken up at 2 O'clock and given 2½ hours, not because the business of today is important or otherwise, but because you will be creating a precedent which will go a long way in destroying the little that remains.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not creating a precedent, I am only following a precedent.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Rule 26, third proviso says:

"Provided that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and a half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private members' business."

Because the House is not sitting tomorrow, you have directed that it must be taken up today. The second proviso says:

"Provided further that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private members' business."

Therefore, please assure us that if you cannot give 2½ hours today, you will give it on any other day. Better, kindly have it from 1.30 P.M. today.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The precedent that you have quoted does not hold in the present case, because the precedent says that all the

[Prof. Samar Guha]
official or non-official business stands cancelled if an adjournment motion is accepted.

There are three categories of business in the House: one is official, another non-official, and the third category mentioned definitely is Private Members' Business. It is undoubtedly non-official business.

Everyday there are some parts of official business and we have non-official business also like half-an-hour discussion, discussion under Rule 184, 193 and many other cases are also there. But Private Members' Business is completely of a different nature and it has been so definitively and purposely. So, that precedent does not apply in this case. You have to provide some time either today or if there is no time today, next week. You cannot simply say that you will cancel it on the basis of the precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: We will consider it.

Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF
FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): On
behalf of Shri Rabi Ray,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4446/79].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING FEDERATION OF INDIA LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR
GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Annual Report of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) Annual Report of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4447/79].

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:
On a point of order.

आज के बिन्दु आफ बिजनेस में मेरा हाफ ऐन बजर डिस्कशन है।

What will be the fate of this half-an-hour discussion?

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see when it comes.

12.41 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
(Delhi Sadar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Sixteenth to Nineteenth Reports.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 2nd May, 1979:—

1 The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1979.

2. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1979.

12.42 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEMONSTRATION BY RAILWAY EMPLOYEES TO PRESS THEIR DEMANDS FOR BONUS.

श्रीमती मुणाल गोरे (बम्बई-उत्तर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिल भारतीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान बिलाती हूँ और प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“अखिल भारतीय रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा बोनस की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में किए गए प्रदर्शन के समाचार।”

12.43 hrs

[Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बंडवले) : कुछ समय पहले मे रेल कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न वर्गों द्वारा विविध मंचों से बोनस की मांग उठाया गया है। नयी दिल्ली में आभ इंडिया रेलवेमैन फीडबैक द्वारा रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिये जाने की अपनी मांग मनवाने के लिए 7 मई को और भारतीय रेल मजदूर संघ द्वारा मान्यता के साथ-साथ बोनस दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर 8 मई को प्रदर्शन किये गये।

इंडियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से संबंध नेशनल फीडबैक ग्रुप इंडियन रेलवेमैन ने 25 मार्च, 1979 को हुई अपनी कार्यकारिणी की बैठक में हड़ताल का बैलट लेने के बाद एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया और अपनी सभी संबंधित युनियनों को निर्देश दिया कि वे

पहली मई, 1979 को बोनस और अन्य मांगों के प्रश्न पर अपने-अपने क्षेत्रीय रेल प्रशासनों को 31 मई, 1979 को मध्य रात्रि से पूर्ण हड़ताल पर जाने का नोटिस दे दें। लेकिन, 29 अप्रैल, 1979 को पारित एक अन्य प्रस्ताव के द्वारा नेशनल फीडबैक ग्रुप इंडियन रेलवेमैन ने हड़ताल को अपनी योजना को जुलाई, 1979 के अन्त तक के लिए स्थगित कर दिया है।

आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फीडबैक ने अपनी जनरल काउन्सिल मिति में 4 मई, 1979 को निर्णय किया है कि अगस्त, 1979 के अन्त तक हड़ताल के मतदान का काम पूरा कर लिया जाये और यदि इस बीच सरकार बोनस के प्रश्न पर कोई निर्णय नहीं लेती तो उसके बाद आगे की कार्यवाही के बारे में निर्णय लेने के लिए उनकी कार्यकारी की समिति की बैठक की जायेगी।

आल इंडिया रेलवे एम्प्लाइस कानफेडरेशन ने, जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है, बोनस की मांग सहित एक मांग पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। इस संगठन ने अब तक 8 मई, 1979 के 00 00 बजे से “नियमानुसार कार्य” करने का आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया है।

रेल कर्मचारियों की दो मान्यता प्राप्त फीडबैक—आल इंडिया रेलवेमैन फीडबैक और नेशनल फीडबैक ग्रुप इंडियन रेलवेमैन तथा भारतीय रेलवे मजदूर संघ इस आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं सदन को यह सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई गंभीर घटनाएँ नहीं हुई हैं जिनकी वजह से रेलों के परिचालन पर तुरंत प्रभाव पड़ा हो और भी क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर स्थिति लगभग सामान्य है। सरकार ने यात्री तथा माल दोनों प्रकार की गाड़ियों के सामान्य संचालन को बनाये रखने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय कर लिये हैं।

जहाँ तक बोनस का प्रश्न है, माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि वेतन, भ्राय और मूल्य से संबंधित अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित सिकारियों तथा रेलवे जैसे सरकारी उद्यमों के कर्मचारी को बोनस दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक मंत्री-मंडलीय उपसमिति का कहा गया था। इस संघ में वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा आगे विचार किया जा रहा है।

मे रेल कर्मचारियों की वर्गगत पर यह जोर देता आ रहा है कि रेल कर्मचारियों का बोनस दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए इसका व्यापक विविधताय का दायित्व होगा, सरकार को पर्याप्त समय दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है। विभिन्न मांगों का बोनस द्वारा निपटारा करने का द्वारा हमेशा खुला है। विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ वार्ता के माध्यम से रेल कर्मचारियों के अनेक वर्गों को फायदा पहुंचाने वाले बहुत से निर्णय किये गये हैं। जिन पर 125 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की लागत आयोगी। बोनस का प्रश्न भी इसी तरह कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही किये बिना, जिससे राष्ट्रीय धर्म-व्यवस्था का तथा फलस्वरूप रेल कर्मचारियों के हितों का भी नुकसान हो, वार्ता द्वारा सुलझाया जा सकता है।

भी मुजाला गोरै : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार के धान के दो साल बार भी रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस के बारे में कड़े कदम उठाने पड़ रहे हैं। यहां 7 मई को जो हुआ, उसको मैं प्रदर्शन तो नहीं करूंगी बल्कि लोक सभा को पेटिशन देने के लिए रेल कर्मचारी यहां पर धापें दें। उन रेल कर्मचारियों की धापें मन्थि लिखी है उसको रेल मंत्री जी जरा समझ लें, यह मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगी। 1974 में इसी बोनस की मांग को लेकर पूरे देश में रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल हुई थी और उन बात विरोधी दल में रहने वाले जिन नेताओं ने रेल कर्मचारियों का अपनी हार्दिक सपोर्ट दी थी उनमें से कई नेता आज कैबिनेट में बैठे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में रेल कर्मचारी दो साल तक हड़ताल करते रहे। जिन नेताओं ने उस समय रेल कर्मचारियों को पूरा सहकार दिया था उनमें केवल रेल मंत्री और उद्योग मंत्री, श्री जाले फरनेडीस ही नहीं थे बल्कि आज कैबिनेट में दूसरे मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं वे भी थे—व चाहे घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी हा, हाम मिनिस्टर श्री एच.डी. देवड़ा—इन सभी लोगों ने उस समय रेल कर्मचारियों की जानस की मांग की पूरी तरह से ताहद की थी।

मैंने पाम लोक सभा की 6 मई, 1974 की प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं जिसमें इन सभी नेताओं ने पूरी तरह से बोनस की मांग की ताहद की थी। जनता पार्टी की सरकार के धान के बाद दो साल तक रेल कर्मचारी पेंशन के साथ बैठे रहे। रेल कर्मचारियों को, सरकार के अधीन जो दूसरे औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं, उनसे कर्मचारियों के बराबर माना जाना चाहिए—यह उनकी मांग है। इसीलिए वे बोनस की मांग कर रहे हैं। आज हम देखते हैं विभिन्न राज्यों में धानायात सम्बन्धी जितनी भी संस्थाएँ हैं, जो राज्य परिवहन मण्डल हैं, उन सभी के कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिल रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कोई नहीं कह सकता कि रेल कर्मचारियों की बोनस की मांग बाजिब नहीं है। इस मांग को लेकर 1974 में रेल कर्मचारियों ने बहुत बड़ी सैक्रिफाइस की थी। उस समय मारे देश में एकाधिकारवादी कोर्सेज के विरुद्ध लोकमत संगठित करने का काम रेल कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल के माध्यम से किया था। आज हमें उनका धन्यवाद मानना चाहिए कि एकाधिकारवादी कोर्सेज का जो दमन चर रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल में समय चला रहा था उसने पूरे देश की जनता का ध्यान खींच लिया था उसके माध्यम से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों ने एकाधिकारवादी का विरोध करने का काम किया।

यह रेल मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि 125 करोड़ रुपये की मुविधाएँ, महागतः उन्होंने रेल के कर्मचारियों को दी हैं, इस का मैं मानती हूँ। इतना सब कुछ धापन किया है, मैं जानती हूँ और आप ने 50 हजार कर्मचारियों को न्यवेक्षण ग्रेड भी दिया है जो कई नामों से उन को नहीं मिल रहा था और आप ने दूसरी बड़ी अच्छी बातें उन के लिये की हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो उन की बोनस की मांग है, जो उचित और नहीं मांग है, वह नहीं मानें और उन को जब तक आप बोनस नहीं देंगे तब तक भी रेल कर्मचारी हैं,

उन में शांति और पूर्ण रूप से सहयोग करने की भावना नहीं रहेगी। आप ने बार बार इस नवन में कहा है कि रेल कर्मचारी पूरी तरह से आप के साथ सहयोग कर रहे हैं। किस तरह से रेल के एक्सीडेंट्स हो रहे हैं और कुछ जानबुझ कर इस बात की कोशिश हो रही थी, उसके बाद रेलवे प्राटेक्शन फोर्स आप ने जगह पर रखी है और उनकी मदद से आप इस का काबू में कर सकें हैं। आखिर रेल गाड़ियाँ जो अच्छी तरह से चलाने के लिए यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि कर्मचारियों का पूरा सहयोग आप को मिले। यह आप भी जानते हैं और मैं भी यह जानती हूँ कि फेडरेशन जा मानयता प्राप्त नहीं है उस ने कुछ आन्दोलन जारी किया है लेकिन जा मानयता प्राप्त यूनियन्स हैं उन्होंने बहुत ही जिम्मेदारी से बहुत दिन रात देखकर अब 9 तारीख यानी कल यह फैसला किया है कि वह स्ट्राइक वॉलेट ले लें और अगस्त तक वह वॉलेट पूरा होने वाला है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि इस मवाल में पूरी तरह से जान के लिए सब-कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी और उस कैबिनेट कमेटी ने, मैं निश्चित रूप से नहीं जानती कितने महोने विचार करने के लिए ले लिये। पूरा विचार करके क्या उस ने इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय ले लिया है? जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है कि उसने यह निर्णय लिया है कि बोनस देना चाहिए। इस प्रकार का सुझाव कैबिनेट कमेटी ने किया है, यह सुनने में आता है। अब अगर यह बात सही है, तो फिर क्या यह बोनस देने में इतनी देर लग रहा है और इस प्रश्न को जो पूरा मात्र स्थिति गभीर बनती जा रही है। तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि रेल कर्मचारियों ने दो साल तक आप के साथ पूर्ण सहयोग किया है, उन को बहुत शक्ति को अगस्त तक मत ले जाइए और स्ट्राइक वॉलेट होने से पहले ही इन का बोनस दीजिए और औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के साथ उन को बराबर की परिस्थिति में लाने के लिये जो उन की मांग है, उस को पूरा करिये। केवल विचार कर रहे हैं, इस से अब किसी का सन्तोष होने वाला नहीं है। बहुत विचार धाप कर चुके हैं। आखिर कब तक विचार करते रहेंगे। ऐसा न हो कि उन की विचार शक्ति और महान शक्ति खत्म हो जाए। कृपया ऐसा मत करिए, और तुरन्त बोनस की मांग को मजूर कीजिए।

एक मवाल यह उठ सकता है कि अगर रेल कर्मचारियों को दोगे तो दूसरे सभी सरकारी कर्मचारियों को देना पड़ेगा। मैं कहती हूँ कि उस के ऊपर विचार करना है, तो वह तो आप ने जब सब कमेटी ने सुझाव दे दिया तब किया होगा। अब इस के बारे में फिर से विचार कर रहे हैं? यह भी मैं कहूंगी कि बोनस देने के बाद उन में यह अपेक्षा रखें कि जो पैसा उन को मिलेगा, उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा नेशनल डेवलपमेंट के लिए जाए। मैं ने इस बारे में यूनियन्स से बात नहीं की है लेकिन एक लैमैन की तरह, एक सामान्य व्यक्ति के नाते, मुझे लगता है कि रेल कर्मचारी इस बात का भी आदर करेंगे लेकिन बोनस उन का अधिकार है, जिस को आप को मजूर करना पड़ेगा। तुरन्त धाप को बोनस देने की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मैं एक सवाल तो यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या 'महोदय' इस का

जवाब देने कि उन की सहन शक्ति खत्म होने से पहले, आप का इस पर निर्णय होगा। यह मैं अभी महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं श्रीमती मणाल भोरे से एक गुजारिश करूँगा कि वे यह समझ ले कि मजदूरों की 'विचार शक्ति' खत्म नहीं होगी, 'विचार शक्ति', 'कर्मचारी' में परिणत हो जाएगी। यह वह मान लें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषा की तन्मीम कर रहे हैं।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : श्रीमन्, मणाल जी ने जो यहाँ मानवावश्यकता की है, उस के साथ सिर में ही महमन नहीं है बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके रेल कर्मचारी और हमारे देश के अन्य कर्मचारी भी सहमत हैं। (यद्वाचन) इसलिए पहले मैं दावा-तोष देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहता हूँ कि हम सरकार की मार्च 1977 में दत्तानाम यहाँ नहीं है कि बोनस का जो गवाल है उसका प्रमाण मॉडल करने की कोशिश की जाए। एमजूसी के दौरान जो बोनस रानन खत्म किया गया था उसका पुनर्स्थापन करना हमारा प्रथम चरण रहा है।

Restoration of the old Bonus Act was the first step.

यह हम लोगों ने किया। यह मैं इस सदन में ही नहीं बल्कि हवाई मार्ग की ताराप में जहाँ रेल मजदूर इकट्ठे होते हैं उन के सामने भी यह कहना है कि हमारा हम को इस सवाल को हल करना है और एक मनेबा बोनस का पुनर्गठन कानून रेंस्टोर करने के बाद जिनका कवरेज उस कानून में नहीं होता है उन के बारे में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता था कि रेल कर्मचारियों, पी एण्ड टी कर्मचारियों और डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन के कर्मचारियों, इन सभी का सवाल उठेगा। उस सवाल को हल करने में थोड़ी देर लगेगी। इस के लिये मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

1974 में जब इस सवाल पर स्ट्राइक किया गया था और जिसका नेतृत्व श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने किया था तो उस समय श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने श्री जलित नारायण मिश्र की तिहाड़ जेल से खत लिखा था और विरोधी दल के लोगों में मैं भी श्रीमती गांधी से उस वक्त मिला था। उस वक्त हम लोगों ने साफ तरीके पर यह कहा था कि बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को मानने के बाद, धर्म अर्थ-व्यवस्था की कोई विस्कत हो तो फेडरल तरीके से एक-एक गांव गांव ही जाए जिस में हमारा

कोई विरोध नहीं है। यह श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने सचप समिति के तौर पर और विरोधी दल की ओर से मैंने खुद जाकर भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को उस समय कहा था।

To quote my own words, I told the former Prime Minister that:

"Leaders of this Struggle realise that if there are financial and economic difficulties, you tell us, in a phased manner, these demands could be accepted and how the problems could be sorted out."

मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मणाल जी को रेल मंत्री की हैसियत में रेल कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं की तरफ देखने का मेरा रवैया गहानभूति-पूर्ण रहा है। इस में गवर्नमेंट के वर्ड इंपार्टमेंट्स का सवाल आता है। हम बोनस के सवाल को हल करने में कुछ समय लगेगा। मैंने जान-बूझ कर बोनस के सवाल को अन्य सवालों से अलग कर दिया है। इस के अलावा श्री जितने सवाल हो सकते थे, पिछले दो सालों में हम ने उन को हल किया है। मने गर्व है कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद से, पिछले दो सालों में 126 कर्गंड की मांगों को मंजूर किया गया है। इस को इन्टेक एफिलियेटेड आर्गनाइजेशन ने और विरोधी दल में काम करने वाले लोग जो यूनियन चलाते हैं उन्होंने भी बर्द मनेबा हमारे सामने कहा है कि हम यह जरूर मानते हैं कि पिछले दो साल में जिनकी मांगें मंजूर हुई हैं उनकी मांगें पिछले 125 सालों के किसी भी साल की तुलना में जब कि दो सालों में इनकी मांगें मंजूर नहीं हुई हैं। इनकी मांगें मंजूर करने का काम पिछली किसी भी सरकार ने 125 सालों में किसी साल में नहीं किया। हम प्रमाण इस सवाल को भी हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

अब मैं बोनस के सवाल की ओर आता हूँ। जिन समस्याओं ने बेल्ट का फैसला किया था—दोनों ही फेडरेशन के लोग फैसला करने के बाद मुझे से मिले थे। पहले इन्टेक एफिलियेटेड नेशनल फेडरेशन ने फैसला किया था कि पहली मई को नोटिस देगे और 31 मई को स्ट्राइक शुरू होगी। लेकिन उस के बाद उन्होंने अपनी बैठक की और यह फैसला किया कि राज्य मंत्री और लोक भद्रा में मैंने जिस ढंग से इस सवाल को रखा था, उस पर विश्वास रख कर के हम आपको और ज्यादा समय देना चाहते हैं। यह उन्होंने मुझे निश्चित पत्र में भी लिखा है।

13.00 hrs

हमें आशा है कि आप कुछ कर पायेंगे, सरकार कुछ कर पाएगी और रेल मंत्रालय पर भरोसा रख

[प्र० मधु दंडवते]

कर हम मुक्तवी रखते हैं। यह हमारा निर्णय है। उन्होंने स्ट्राइक का डिमिशन पोस्टपोन कर दिया है...

श्रीमती भृगाल गोरे : करवा नहीं सकते थे इसलिए पोस्टपोन किया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am coming to it. I don't want to cast any aspersion on any organisation. Here I am functioning as a Railway Minister.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is good of him.

प्र० मधु दंडवते : जहां तक आज दुनिया रेलवे में फेडरेशन का मुवाला है उन्होंने जनरल कार्डिनल में फैमला किया है कि सरकार को काफी मोका देना चाहिये। उन्होंने जा फैमला किया है वह भी हड़ताल करने का नहीं है। उन्होंने निर्णय यह लिया है कि 31 अगस्त तक हम बलट देंगे। आगे चल कर उन का निर्णय यह है कि 31 अगस्त तक बलट का काम पूरा करने के बाद अपनी बकिंग कमेटी की बैठक उनके बाद बुलाएंगे और आगे चल कर क्या करना है उस के बारे में हम कारंबाई नय करेंगे। बीच में हम लोग रेल मंत्रालय के साथ बात चीत करेंगे। इस फैमले के चंद घंटों के बाद वे रेल भवन में मेरे पास आए और उन के साथ मेरी एक घंटे तक कल बैठक हुई। उन्होंने मुझे यकीन दिलाया है कि हम लोगों ने यह निर्णय लिया है लेकिन हम लोगों पर फिर भी आप भरोसा रखें और हमारा भी आप पर विश्वास है और हमारा विश्वास है कि स्ट्राइक की नीबत नहीं आएगी और जिन्होंने हमारी स्ट्राइक का नेतृत्व पुराने जमाने में किया है और जो आज सरकार चला रहे हैं हमारा विश्वास है कि उनका देखते हुए आप कैबिनेट के मामले, सरकार के मामले इस मुवाला को रखेंगे और शायद हड़ताल करने की नीबत नहीं आएगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हम नैगोशिएटिड मेटलमेट के हक में हैं। इस में गिव एंड टेक भी हो सकता है। इस प्रकार की नेगोशियेसज स्ट्राइक बलट से पहले हो सकती है।

जहां तक वर्क टू रूल का मुवाला है उन्होंने स्ट्राइक शुरू नहीं की है। यह गलत इनफॉर्मेशन लोगों की है। एक भार्गनाइजेसन है आज दुनिया रेलवे एसोसिएशन कनफेडरेशन उन्होंने वर्क टू रूल, नियम के अनुसार काम करने का

भान्दोलन शुरू किया है। स्ट्राइक शुरू नहीं की है। मैं किसी की नियत पर हमला नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन एक दो दिन गाड़ियां आने में जा दिक्कत हुई है उस का एक कारण यह भी है कि गाजियाबाद के नजदीक एक रेल एक्सीडेंट हुआ है और उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर की दिक्कत होने की वजह से ओवर हेड वायरस काम नहीं कर पाई है, इस लिए कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई है। अलीगढ़ में कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई है। उसकी वजह से गाड़ियों के आने में कुछ देरी हुई है।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र हान्वर (दुर्गापुर) : हावड़ा में क्या देरी में आ रही है ?

प्र० मधु दंडवते : बहुत अच्छी इनफॉर्मेशन आपने दी है। वर्क टू रूल शुरू होने से पहले भी हावड़ा और कनबन्ना में गाड़ियां देर से आ रही थीं ता इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि वर्क टू रूल का असर नहीं है बल्कि हमारे इसके कारण रहे हैं। वर्क टू रूल भान्दोलन घाट नारायण में शुरू हुआ है और इसको आज दुनिया रेलवे में फेडरेशन, एन० एफ० आई० आर० ने स्पोर्ट नहीं दी है और भा भारतीय मजदूर सघ ने स्पोर्ट दी है। उसका कोई ज्यादा असर भी नहीं हुआ है। हम लोगों की कोशिश होगी कि वेगन मूवमेंट और एग्जिट मूवमेंट में किसी प्रकार की बाधा न पड़े।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र हान्वर (दुर्गापुर) :

मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी के मामले यह मुवाला है, अर्थ मंत्रालय के साथ भी समझ हम रखें हैं और हमारी लगातार कोशिश होगी कि हम लोगों ने जो वादे किए हैं उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए और रेलों की आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए और साथ ही साथ मजदूर संस्थाओं का सहयोग ले कर और कम्प्रोमाइज करके उन की भागी को जहां तक हो सके पूरा किया जाए। मैं माननीय सदस्या और मदन को भी विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल को नैगोशिएटिड मेटलमेट के जरिये जल्द से जल्द हल करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं मंत्री महोदय का बधाई देता हूँ कि दो बरस में जो उन्होंने किया है वह बहुत सगहनीय है और शायद पिछले तीस बरस में इतना काम कभी नहीं हुआ है।

श्रीमती भृगाल गोरे ने कहा कि 1974 में जो रेलवे स्ट्राइक हुई उस में माननीय मंत्री जी, जार्ज फर्नान्डीज, माननीय बाजपेयी जी, माननीय समर मुखर्जी, और बहुत सारे लोग शामिल थे जिन्होंने बोनस की मांग को रखा था पर पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी में जैसे कौटून की दो साइड होती हैं उसी तरह से वेम्बरस की तीन साइड होती है एक साइड तो जब एंपोजीशन में बैठता है, दूसरे जब सरकारी पक्ष में जाता है वो थोड़ा बदल जाता है, और जब मंत्री

होता है तो बीड़ा धीर बसलता है। धीर जनता पार्टी में बीषा भी हिस्सा है कि प्रधान मंत्री या उप प्रधान मंत्री होता है तो वह बीषा साइड होती है। क्योंकि यह मंत्री धीर बाकी लोगों में सभी साइड भलग भलग हैं। सिद्धान्त रूप में यह सरकार स्वीकार करे कि हम बोनस की मांग को स्वीकार करते हैं। लेकिन मजदूरों को साफ तौर से बताना चाहिये कि हमारे देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है वह ऐसी नहीं है कि जिस में हम इतना खर्चा अभी कर सकें। या उम के बाद पी० एंड टी० के लोग, डिफेंस के लोग और कर्मचारियों के लिये इतना रुपया सरकार दे सके, ऐसी हमारी अवस्था नहीं है। और यह भी मंत्री महोदय से मांग करूँ कि जो अनुशासनहीनता है यह भी खत्म होनी चाहिये, और जो लोग ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम से काम कर रहे हैं इस को भी गन्नी से निपटाया जाय। पिछले एक साल में देख रहे हैं कि काँग्रेस नहीं आता, रेल बंगल नहीं है। अभी तक यह नहीं बता पाये कि कहानी क्या है...

SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR: Employees are not responsible; trade unions are not responsible.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want that there should be strict discipline among the railway employees and they should be frankly told that they have to work hard and harder... (Interruptions). I want the Minister to enforce discipline and the workers should be told frankly that no indiscipline would be allowed in the name of trade union or anything. There should be no harassment to the passengers; there should be no corruption. They should work hard and earn; railways should not run into losses. Then, we can consider their demand for payment of bonus. Unless they earn, they will not be allowed this... (Interruptions). But at the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to tell them that as a matter of principle, we are for bonus, but we are not in a position to give it because that will create many complications. We have to think about P&T, Defence... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Members should have some restraint on themselves.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to ask certain questions. Let the Minister write them down. He says, "We have taken steps to meet the situation". Suppose there is no agreement. What specific steps have Government taken, or they propose to take in future, to meet the situation. Again, is it a fact that the Finance Ministry has not accepted the demand for bonus? It has appeared in the Press that the Finance Ministry has rejected, and turned it down. Is it a fact that the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet has also not approved it? Thirdly, you want to have negotiations—but with whom? Will you call the representatives of all the trade unions—or of only some unions? I want that the representatives of all unions should be called. Fourthly, will this issue of bonus be applicable only to the workers working in the workshops, or even to the workers in the Railway Board? Next, what will be the financial implications, so far as Railways are concerned? If you give it, naturally you will have to give to P&T and Defence. What will be the total financial implications? I again want to repeat: the Minister should also be emphatic when he says, "Bonus, in principle, I agree. We will try to accommodate". He should be firm at the same time, because nobody should be allowed to create chaos in the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before I come to the 3 or 4 questions which he has raised, let me make one thing explicitly clear. As far as indiscipline is concerned, even the organized trade unions believe that whenever they undertake any agitation, they should give proper notice. (Interruptions) This is not an organised trade union movement. You have to make a distinction between sporadic action undertaken by unorganized sections of labour and the legitimate, organized trade union activity undertaken by trade union organizations, whether they are recognized or unrecognized. There must be a distinction between the two.

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Sometime back I received complaints from the Chief Ministers of Tripura and West Bengal the certain wagon movements had been affected by certain sporadic actions. We went into the problem and found that some of the sporadic actions—pinpricks as we call them—were not by any organized trade unions, but by unorganized sections. As far as such pinpricks are concerned we dealt with them very sternly, and we shall continue to deal with them very sternly. I am doing this after consultations with trade unionists, because it is not a legitimate trade union activity. Therefore, we must try to distinguish between the legitimate, organised trade union activity sponsored by the trade unions and some pinpricks and catcall actions indulged in by some irresponsible elements which belong to unorganized sections. During March last when such pinpricks were given and as a result, Tripura and West Bengal suffered the most, we took very stern and firm action; and we have made it very clear to the trade unions concerned that such pin prices would not be tolerated.

Coming to the question of bonus, the hon. Member has raised 3 or 4 questions. His first question was "In the event of any chaos created, what action will be taken". He has misunderstood our entire approach. I made it clear that I have full confidence in the trade union organisations, and I know that they have taken a decision to take a strike ballot. It will be possible for us to settle this problem across the table. Therefore, I shall not make any imaginary proposition that they are going to create chaos and we are going to deal with it. As far as sporadic actions and indiscipline are concerned, even to trade unions I have said that we shall never tolerate any indiscipline that will result in loss of productivity. As regards sensitive zones, if the coal does not reach in time, the production will suffer. In North-eastern States like Tripura and

Mizoram, if the rice does not reach them in time before the monsoon, they are likely to suffer during the entire year. Therefore, any sporadic activity which will create dislocation in the economy we shall deal with it very firmly. But I shall not imagine—if a legitimate trade union strike is going to take place with due notice right from now,—what action I am going to take.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Will you approve strike by Government servants at all?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
You are raising a very vital issue.

AN HON MEMBER: They have got a constitutional right (Interruptions).

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the present position is concerned and the constitutional provisions are concerned and all the laws that exist are concerned, there is a certain procedure prescribed by laws even for action by railway employees or any one else. They have to take a ballot, and follow it up by giving a due notice. After that there is a room for negotiations. And as far as railway employees are concerned, there are certain forums like PNM and JCM that are available; and many problems we are able to settle there. I have confidence that they will fully utilise these forums which are available; and with the machinery that is available, it will be possible to sort out a number of issues without plunging the workers into a strike action. Therefore, to your hypothetical question I do not want to give any reply.

As far as the decision taken in the matter by the Finance Ministry, the decision taken by the Cabinet Sub-Committee is concerned, the hon. Member is a knowledgeable person. He is fully equipped with the knowledge and functioning of the parliamentary democracy; and he knows it

very well, that those of us who have taken an oath of secrecy cannot leak out some of the intermediary decisions that have been taken in the Cabinet. I cannot reveal what the Sub-Committee has decided. When the questions are being sorted out in the Finance Ministry, I can, however, say one thing very clearly that so far the Finance Ministry has not taken a final decision. In fact before I gave my reply in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, to the railway budget demands, I went to the Finance Minister and tried to find out from him what exactly must be the answer, and with full consultation with him, I had said that the Sub-Committee was processing the issue. The Finance Ministry had to examine it; and it is at that stage the problem is there. I cannot reveal to this House what has happened in the Sub-Committee. You understand that, but he does not realise that though he believes in that I do not want to cast aspersion on that. He believes in that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why I asked this question is because this news appeared today in a paper that the Finance Ministry is opposing it on a peculiar pretext, because it will help the urban people. That I do not want. I had no intention to ask. I had avoided it. Since you accuse me being a Member of the Ruling Party, I want to know how your Ministers are behaving; how you are behaving? How the Ministers are talking before the public I want to know, because you accuse the Members; you do not accuse the Ministers.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not accusing.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I want that there should be no strike, but there should be some sort of a forum where all the grievances of the workers should be settled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am very sorry if my hon. friend and colleague Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta felt that I cast any aspersion. In fact, I said that I have full faith in his knowledgeability and that he himself believes in the functioning of the parliamentary democracy. Some decisions of the Cabinet Sub-Committee, interim decisions of the Cabinet Sub-Committee, I cannot reveal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He just took a chance in the dark.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If, inadvertently any remarks of mine have hurt him, I would withdraw even those inadvertent remarks. So, this is the position. As far as negotiations are condemned with whom the negotiations are carried on? There are various statutory forums like JCM and PNM. There are certain recognised organisations. There was some demonstration by the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh claiming that they should also get the recognition. They went back happily yesterday when I assured them that even pending Industrial Relation Bill, because it will take a long time,—we have to

take the consent of all, if all the existing unions whether recognised or un-recognised, accept the proposition, then as an experimental measure let us go ahead with the problem of settling the recognition issue on the basis of referendum, that is balloted by the workers, I shall be prepared for it. I am happy to know that a number of organisations—All India Railwaymen's Federation, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, they have given in writing that they are prepared for such a referendum. I hope if I am able to sort out that issue, then whether to include or whether to exclude, that issue can be eliminated. This is in connection with this.

As far as the principle is concerned he said, "Are you prepared to announce this here that we accept this in principle for Railwaymen," It means in the existing jurisdiction of

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the Bonus Act if we already include Railways, then the question does not remain controversial at all. But I am not authorised to make that announcement unless the Cabinet has taken a final decision. Unfortunately, I am not accustomed to go on making pronouncement unless a final decision is taken. I shall have to await the decision. But I shall contribute my mite in settling the issue finally and firmly.

श्री विजय कुमार महोदय (वर्धमान दिल्ली)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सारी मिचुएशन बिलकुल नार्मल है।
.... (व्यवधान) ... बर्क टु हल के बावजूद हालात नार्मल है और कोई इस में किसी तरह की गड़बड़ नहीं हो रही है। लेकिन आज के पेस के अंदर जो खबर है और खास तौर से "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" के फंट पेज पर जा खबर है, उस को आप देखें:

"'Sabotage' at station

Attempted sabotage by agitating railwaymen delayed all important incoming and outgoing trains here today.

Near Ghaziabad, a Bareilly-Delhi Passenger tram was twice derailed. The trains coming behind were delayed. Thousands of passengers were stranded.

Railwaymen were obstructing automatic signals creating confusion. The signals at some places did not operate with the result the trains did not move

Commuters crowded inquiry counters. Late this evening, lights went out for two-three minutes plunging the entire Delhi Main station in darkness creating confusion and chaos.

The platforms were strewn with luggage and commuters. The notice board said several trains were running late by three to eight hours."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन हालात में मंत्री महोदय का यह कहना है कि मिचुएशन में कोई फर्क नहीं है और सब काम बिलकुल ठीक, नार्मल चल रहा है कहां तक सही है? मैं उन को याद दिलाता चाहता हूं कि हमारे एनर्जी मिनिस्टर ने कई बार इस बात को रिपीट किया है कि क्योंकि जो बर्क है उस चल रहा है नार्मल ईस्टर्न

एरिया में, उस की बजह से मारे हिन्दुस्तान में कोयला नहीं पहुंच रहा है और कोयला नहीं पहुंचने की वजह हो सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में किसी दिन कैपिटल कंटीशन आ जाय। यह कोई लाधारण बात नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूं कि जब बोनस हमें देना है और जब यह तय किया है कि बोनस की मांग को हम मानते हैं तो बोनस दिया क्यों नहीं जाता है? उस को इतना ढिले करना और इतना धुमाना फिराना जिम में यह स्थिति हो जाय कि सौ प्याज भी खाना और सौ जूते भी खाना, उन का एजीटेशन भी हो जाय और उन के अगड़े भी हो जाय और उस के बाद बोनस दे, यह कौन सी समझदारी की बात है? समझदारी का तरीका यह है कि अगर आप को बोनस देना है तो उस में इस से पहले कि बे वोग एजीटेशन का रवैया अडिग-यार करे, लाखों आदमी दि-नी में आप और उनके डिमास्टेशन हा और फिर यह हो कि हम उन को बोनस देते हैं, बजाय इस के जब आप बोनस देने जा ही रहे हैं, जैसे आप इवन रोटी के कारखाने में जो इवल रोटी बनाने वाले हैं उन को तो आप बोनस देते हैं गवर्नमेंट अडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में और जारेल, गाड़ी का ड्राइवर है, जा डजन चलाता है, जिम का इतनी मुश्किल जेलनी पड़नी है, उस का आप बोनस नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो यह कोई पैरिटी की बात भी नहीं है और दूसरी कोई चीज भी इस में नहीं है, यह मिदग्न रूप में स्वीकार करने की बात नहीं है, आप को बोनस देना है और उस का मेथड क्या होगा, वह आप डिक्लेयर करें और उस में उन का कोई इस तरह का भोका नहीं देना चाहिये।

मे यह भी मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस बात को भी वह ध्यान में रखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई पार्टी किस तरह से कैपिटल हालात पैदा कर रही है, आपने देखा कि पुलिस की हड़ताल हो रही है, आप ने यह भी देखा कि जगह जगह पर स्ट्राइक कराने के लिए जा माजिहा हो रही है। जब आप बोनस देने जा रहे हैं तो यह भी बात बर्क देने है कांसेम (आई) के उन लोगों को, सजय गांधी और उन के दूसरे लोगों को जो नारे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर एनाकी फैलाना चाहते हैं और उसका बहाना बूढ़ रहे हैं अभी जो हालात हुए और जिस तरीके से अगड़े हुआ अनीगद के स्टडेंट के साथ जो हुआ, जिस के बारे में बात भाग्यो, यह सब उसी माजिहा का नतीजा है और मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखें। वह कहते हैं कि कैबिनेट फैसला करेगी, बाद में करेगी और उस की मेथडाली इन्की जा रही है और उधर से नोटिस आ गया रेक्रेडम होने का तो यह क्या कोई ऐसी बात है कि हमें रेक्रेडम के डर से या किसी और बात से देना है या गवर्नमेंट की अपनी मर्जी से देना है जब कि प्रिंसिपल के तौर पर हमने खुद इस बात को माना है। इन दोनों में बहुत फर्क है। मंत्री महोदय इस फर्क को समझें। लोगों की एजीटेशन करवा कर और करोड़ों पैसजर्स को नुकसान पहुंचा कर बाद में बोनस का एगार्समेंट करेंगे।

इस का क्या फायदा है ? फौरी तौर पर एक दो दिन में इसको कैंबिनेट में ले जायें और बोनस के बारे में डिक्लेयर करें। मेथड का फैसला बाद में होना रखा। यही मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने बोनस के वजाफ़ शुरू में कोयला के वितरण का मवाल उठाया। मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि जब मैंने यह कहा कि परिस्थिति नायर एबाउट नामल है, परिस्थिति सामान्य है, तो बैंगन मूवमेंट के बारे में अन्य दिक्कतें हैं जिनकी वजह से कई जगह पर कोयला कम है और जहाँ कोयला है वहाँ बैंगन कम है—इन कारणों की वजह से जा दिक्कतें हैं उनका मैंने जिक्र नहीं किया, मैंने कहा कि 8 नारिख को जो "वर्क टू रूल" मूवमेंट शुरू हुआ उसकी वजह में कोई ज्यादा डिमलाकेशन नहीं हुआ है। दिन्नी स्टेशन पर धाज जो मोड़ हुई है जिसका चित्र 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' और दूसरे पत्रों में प्रकाशित है उसका कारण वर्क टू रूल नहीं है। यहाँ पर पावर की कटौती में वजह तरलीप पैदा हुई है बा एन डा जगह पर माइनर डिरेलमेंट्स टूंग (ध्वबधाल) मैंने बैंगन के बारे में यह बताया कि एक दो दिन में जो हुआ उसकी वजह अलग है। 4 नारिख को जा वर्क टू रूल मूवमेंट शुरू हुआ है उसका डम पर ज्यादा असर नहीं हुआ है।

बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि बोनस प्रगट देना है ता प्रेस व साथ देना चाहिये। जल्दे प्रगट नक झगडा करने के बाद जगम झाने क. बाद परिणामत खराब करने के बाद बोनस देना अच्छा नहीं है। मैं उनकी भावनाओं के साथ सी फीमदी महमत हूँ। उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी में जल्दी हम फैमला कर लेंगे और जब फैमला हागा ता प्रेस के साथ उसको लोग के सामने रखेंगे तथा उस पर अमल करेंगे उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। जब फैसला हो जायेगा ता उस पर अमल करने में ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी। लेकिन जैसा कि और कई लोग ने कहा, दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स का भी जिक्र करना है इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए और जा हमारे आर्थिक समाधान है, रिमोर्सेज हैं उनको देखते हुए फेज में इसको हल करना है या एक ही त्रम में हल करना है—इस पर माचना होगा। (ध्वबधाल) जहाँ तक रेल कर्मचारियों का मवाल है बोनस पर 75 में 80 करोड का इसीडेम होगा— पर ईयर।

AN HON. MEMBER: Per Year?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes. You cannot give bonus once in 50 years. It has to be given every year.

एक साल के लिए 75 से 80 करोड का खर्चा इस पर होगा।

दूसरा सवाल जिसका जबाब मैंने नहीं दिया था रिट्रास्पेक्टिव जबाब देना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने कहा कि फैसला भी हो जाय तो वह क्या हो

सकता है, क्या सिर्फ वर्कशाप में काम करने वाले ही इसमें होंगे तो उसका फैसला हमको करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जब फैसला होता है तो उसमें एक ही इंडस्ट्री में दो प्रकार के कर्मचारी कभी नहीं माने जाते हैं। बैंको में और एल आई सी में मैंने अलग वर्कर और दिमाग म काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में कोई भेद नहीं किया जाता है। किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर में ऐसा भेद नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिए जो मुझाव है वह मजूर हा या न हो लेकिन इस तरह का डिबिजन कहीं पर नहीं है यह बात मैं माफ करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री अमरसिंह बो० राटबा: (छोटा उदयपुर) - भ्राग लग जाने के बाद कुछा खोद कर पानी निकाला जाय—ऐसा हर बात में हो रहा है। भ्राग देश में मर्यापह, हडताल, डकैती, भ्राग लगाना,—यह बातें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं। यह बातें हो जाने के बाद समितिया बनती हैं और उनके बाद काम शुरू करने का वचन दिया जाता है। 8 मई को बोट क्लब में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सामने और सत्याग्रहियों के सामने उद्योग-पतियों के चातते उद्योग मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 2 मास में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए और मजदूर साथ क लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह उन के मंत्री का कहा हुआ है मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह रेलवे कर्मचारियों की और उन के साथ की माग है और भ्राप ने भी वचन दिया हुआ है कि बोनस देगे। उन्होंने ये वचन दिये हुए हैं।

- (1) बोनस देने का वचन,
- (2) अन्य सार्वजनिक म्थानों के समतुल्य बोनस देने का वचन,
- (3) पद मत्याकन का वचन,
- (4) महंगाई भत्ते देने का वचन,
- (5) श्रमिका को और मजदूरों का प्रमथायी रखने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने का वचन।

ये ज्ञान फर्नाण्डीस साहब ने भी माग की हुई है और सरकार बनने के वकन ये वचन दिये हुए थे लेकिन ये अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुए हैं। कब इनका पूरा कर रहे हैं ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा। एक फीरस्त इनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार के आने के बाद रेलवे मंत्री की हैमियन से कितनी मागे मजूर की हैं और कितना पैसा उन को दिया है। यह फीरस्त मैं रखना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस की बात है, उन के भाषण की रपट का मैंने पढ़ा है और जिस विवाह जुलूम में जो लोग थे, उन लोग ने भी मुझे बताया है कि जार्ज फर्नाण्डीस साहब ने यह भी उन मजदूरों को बताया कि बोनस का सवाल हल होने वाला है लेकिन यह भी ध्यान रखें कि जनता सरकार ने उन को 126 करोड रुपये दिलाए हैं। यह उन्होंने उस विवाह रेली में कहा है। यह नहीं कहा कि भ्राप के सवाल हल

[प्रो० मधु दण्डवते]

नहीं हुए और जॉर्ज फर्नांडीस साहब ने जो टोटल फीसर्स दिये हैं, उन का बैंक भ्रप में रेलवे मंत्री की हस्तियत स यहा पर देना चाहता हूँ।

Selection Grade for Class IV employees, 50,000 posts, for the first time in 125 years Rs. 1.50 crores; restructuring of Class III posts, 41,000 posts Rs. 10.5 crores; revision of incentive bonus rates for workshop staff Rs. 10 crores; revision of running allowance for loco staff from 25 per cent to 40 per cent Rs. 14 crores; sanction of 2,700 posts for implementation of 10-hour rule for loco staff, which was violated by the previous Government, Rs. 23 crores; sanction of 10,000 additional posts for implementation of Miabhoj Award Rs. 8 crores carriage and wagon staff, upgradation of posts in ratio of 50:10:40. Rs. 6 crores, Railway workers' Classification Tribunals' Interim Report, Benefit to Artisan Staff, Rs. 10 crores Absorption of commissioned bearers as regular employees (1,012 posts) Rs. 0.3 crores; adjustment of 1974 strike absence against leave due Rs. 6 crores; 40 per cent promotion quota for Class II officers instead of 33 1/3 per cent; all temporary officers confirmed; Cadre review for Class I undertaken; dearness allowance three additional instalments; recently another instalment has been sanctioned the cost is Rs. 66 crores; Special Grant for Staff amenities Rs. 15 crores; revision of night duty allowance rates Rs. 6.8 crores; increase in rates of payment for work on National Holidays Rs. 1.23 crores; Upgradation of 7,000 Class III posts Rs. 1.75 crores.

एक खुशी की खबर मैं और देना चाहता हूँ। 90 साल पहले शिकागो में मजदूरों का एक जुलूम निकला था कि 8 घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं लेना चाहिए, तो उस वक़्त उन पर गोली चली थी और उन के खून से एक नया हतिनाम बना और सारी दुनिया के मजदूर बन्तारों ने कहा था 1 मई को कि 8 घंटे का दिन शुरू करें, 8 घंटे की इयूटी करो और इसी 1 मई को अहमदाबाद में सर्वोदय गन्सप्रेम का उदघाटन करते हुए, मैंने जोषणा की थी कि सब से निम्न श्रेणी का जो मीसमन है, जिन की सदाव 2 लाख 12 हजार है, उन के लिए 1 मई से 8 घंटे का दिन रहेगा।

13.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

STATEMENT RE. REDUCTION IN PRICES OF COTTON CLOTH AND COTTON YARN

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Sir, Government has been viewing with concern the trend of rising prices of cotton cloth and yarn in recent months, particularly in the context of the falling prices of cotton. This was first brought to the notice of the industry which in its defence pointed out that while cotton prices have, no doubt, fallen, costs of other inputs like wages, dyes and chemicals, fuel and other overheads have been increasing at the same time, which has made up for the fall in prices of cotton. The industry also drew Government's attention to the power cuts which have been imposed in various parts of the country and wage increases which have been negotiated in some major textile concentrations.

Claims of the industry were cross-checked with the experience in the National Textile Corporation and it was found that the escalation in prices was not justified by any means, I, therefore, held discussions with representatives of the textile industry in a meeting convened by me in Bombay on 10th March 1979. I urged upon the industry that they should take immediate steps for bringing down the prices of cotton cloth and cotton yarn.

Consequent upon this meeting, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation res-

ponded on April 2, 1979 with the following three alternatives:—

(i) To roll back to the level of cloth prices prevailing in December, 1978, or

(ii) To freeze price of cotton cloth at the levels prevailing prior to 16th March, 1979, or

(iii) To reduce ex-mill prices of cotton cloth to the extent of 2 per cent of the invoice rates obtaining prior to 16th March, 1979.

The above proposals of the ICMF were found to be unacceptable in the context of the sharp decline in cotton prices. Accordingly, the matter was discussed further with the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation who have now come up with proposals for more substantial reductions in the prices of cotton cloth and cotton yarn. We have decided to accept the proposals.

All composite mills will roll back domestic ex-mill prices of cotton fabrics (except industrial fabrics) to the levels that obtained as per invoices made in October, 1978. Simultaneously, all mills selling cotton market yarn will roll back prices of cotton market yarn including hanks, cones, pirns, beams and hosiery yarn to the invoice prices that prevailed in October, 1978 in respect of counts upto and including 59s. The price reduction in respect of counts 60 to 89s will be 5 per cent on April, 1979 invoice prices. No reduction will be made in respect of counts 90s and above. Different formulae are being applied to different count ranges because of the sharp differences in the price movements of the corresponding varieties of cotton. The differential treatment accorded to different counts of yarn may have been justified in the case of cloth also, but since it will be difficult for consumers to distinguish between different counts of yarn used in cloth, the roll back in respect of cloth has been made uniform in respect of all cloth.

The decision with regard to roll back or reduction of prices shall remain in

force till 1st September, 1979, the beginning of the next cotton season, by which time a review would be made, taking into consideration the expected size of the cotton crop and the expected cotton price situation. If any unforeseen circumstances develop before September 1, 1979, an earlier review could be undertaken.

The roll back in the prices of cloth and the roll back and reduction in the prices of cotton yarn are being done on the basis of discussions between the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation and the Industry Ministry. It has however been decided that monitoring of these price decisions should be done by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, which they have agreed to do through verification of invoices of mills through their regional associations. Significant changes in sorts of cloth would be monitored through Vigilance Committees to be organised in suitable places with a representatives of the Textile Commissioner, and the roll back/reduction decisions in respect of cotton yarn would be monitored through Vigilance Committees in different regions which will include representatives of the Textile Commissioner and the Development Commissioner (Handlooms).

Any system of reduction of prices at the ex-mill stage in a situation of brisk demand will be of no avail unless steps are taken simultaneously to ensure that the benefits in the reduction in prices are demanded and received by consumers. With this in mind, the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation will take a number of steps which should go a long way in ensuring that the reductions being effected at the ex-mill stage are passed on to the ultimate consumers of cloth or to the weavers in the decentralised sector who use market yarn. For cloth, leading mill groups to be identified by the ICMF will give wide publicity about their ex-mill prices and also about the suggested retail prices or actual retail prices for their standard products as obtain in their own retail shops. This will be publicised through

[Shri George Fernandes]

both National and Regional newspapers. The ICMF will also broadcast over the radio cloth prices in the same manner as for foodgrains and other essential commodities. In respect of cotton yarn leading spinning mills will publicise the rolled back ex-mill prices and the rolled back offtake prices in stock depots where these are maintained by them.

Apart from publicising the reduced prices of cloth and market yarn, steps are also being taken to improve the public distribution system for cloth and yarn. It has been agreed that the Textile Mills will raise their allocation to the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation from the existing level of 10 per cent to a level of 20 per cent of the cross-section of their production at ex-mill rates. The public distribution system will be strengthened so that the NCCF is enabled to effectively indent for larger percentages progressively so as to reach 20 per cent level as early as possible. In respect of cotton yarn, there is not public distribution at present. After a suitable public distribution system has been evolved for market yarn by the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) in consultation with the State Governments, the ICMF shall offer 10 per cent of their production of market yarn at ex-mill rates for sale through such a public distribution system. Simultaneously, after identification of suitable areas for setting up new stock depots, the ICMF and the NTC (through their member mills) will organise additional stock depots in these areas and will also ensure that counts of yarn required in particular regions are continuously available in stock depots.

I am happy to announce that the National Textile Corporation will also effect reduction in the prices of cloth and yarn along the same lines as offered by the ICMF.

After announcement of the Textile Policy by me in Parliament on August 7, 1978, the Textile sector has been able

to revive from its sluggishness of the earlier years, and the overall situation has led to the textile industry turning the corner from one of continuous accumulation of losses to that of generation of cash profits. It was necessary that the prosperity of the Textile Industry should be shared in reasonable measure by the workers in the industry and the consumers of cloth and yarn. Wage revisions have already taken place in West Bengal and Bombay and similar wage claims are pending in other parts of the country. The present package of price decisions will be in the direction of the prosperity being shared by the consuming public. I am happy that the Textile Industry has also shown some awareness of its social responsibility and I hope they will make a sincere effort in ensuring the implementation of these decisions.

13.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 14th May, 1979, will consist of:—

1 Discussion on the Goa, Daman and Diu Budget for 1979-80.

2 Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Goa, Daman and Diu Budget for 1979-80.

3. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Papers.

4. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1978.

5. Further consideration and passing of the Constitution (Forty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1978.

6. Consideration and passing of the Lokpal Bill, 1977, as reported by the Joint Committee.

7. Consideration and passing of the Sree Chitra Triunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Bill, 1979, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

8. Discussion under Rule 193 on attacks on the coloured people particularly Indians in Britain at 6.30 P.M.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): With your permission I want to make a few brief submissions.

First of all, I would like to know from the Minister as to what happened to the very earnest request and suggestion so generously made by Shri H. V. Kamath, and supported by me equally earnestly, about the hours of work for next week, because I believe the Business Advisory Committee met yesterday, and since we have not had any report. I would like to know what the State of Affairs is in that regard, how we are to work the whole of next week.

About the Anti-Defection Bill, since next week is the last week, I know there is no point in my asking when it is coming. In the past some of my colleagues, Dr. Ramji Singh and Shri H. V. Kamath, and myself had asked again and again about it, and they said that consultations were going on. Therefore, I would now like to ask not when the Bill is coming, because it is not coming next week I am sure, but at least at what stage these consultations are, because I find that the Congress candidate who opposed me at the last general election has been admitted to the Janata Party. He has been made a Pradesh Delegate of Janata Party from Gujarat. That is how defections are taking place. I am referring to Mr. Govindbhai Patel who has joined the Janata Party. The former Chief Minister of Gujarat, Mr. Chimanbhai Patel, who was universally and summarily rejected by the people, has also joined the Janata Party. I do not know how long the Janata Party will go on receiving

such elements. Then it will be difficult for me to support such a party with such wrong and dangerous elements being a part of that party. I want the party to survive as a pure party, without getting all kinds of people. Let him tell us as to at what stage the consultations are taking place regarding anti-defection Bill because *status quo* is scandalous and is proving beneficial to the party.

Two more points and I have done. Yesterday, you were good enough to allow me to speak about that point in detail because I feel agitated on that viz., the question of annulling the immoral Act, giving pension to ex-Members of Parliament, passed by last Parliament. (Interruptions) I have a right to say what I want to say, (Interruptions). It was immoral because it was passed by a captive Parliament, and when public opinion was not made available. When thousands and millions of people go without pension after putting lots of years of service, how can the Members of Parliament, after a mere five years of service get pension? I am not arguing. (Interruptions) The House is a witness to my point of view yesterday. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please Let him have his say.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: All I am saying is that there may be a provision for old age, but not the kind of Act which was passed by a captive Parliament. I want the Government to tell us as to when that Act will be annulled and when they would bring forward a new Act subsequently making provision for old age.

Lastly, the Estimates Committee has recommended a kind of fully representative Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs. There are also certain other reports of other Committees of Parliament, which have suggested the setting up of certain Committees. I would like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, enthusiastic

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

and devoted as he is to parliamentary matters, to tell us how far the Government are giving serious attention to this. I would ask him to come with a statement about it in his statement about the next week's business because if the effectiveness of the Members of Parliament and that of the Parliament is to be increased, then these Committees, particularly the Committee on Foreign Affairs must be immediately and properly constituted so that the Members of Parliament can use more time and skill in the Committees apart from using them on the floor of the House.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to the power crisis in West Bengal. Next week will be the last week for this session. The situation as it has developed in West Bengal is known to everybody. An unprecedented situation, a disastrous situation and a crisis has overtaken the fate of West Bengal. I do not know what will happen to that. I want to know whether some time will be provided for a discussion, in any form, of that crisis. You know the effects of it, on the economic life, the social life, the administrative life. We must have a discussion on how the problem can be solved. I do not believe in censuring the Government of West Bengal. The Central Government and the State Government should sit together and see how the problem can be solved. That requires certain discussion in the House. The situation is very serious and an unprecedented one. It had never happened in the history of West Bengal. It may lead to a devastating situation. The whole economy of West Bengal is getting collapsed and it will lead to a chaotic situation beyond redemption. I have given a calling attention notice. Other Members also have given calling attention notices. I would beg of the Minister to provide for some discussion in any form, either as a calling attention or as a short duration discussion. After

the session, two months will be there and we will have no opportunity. There is a harrowing situation in West Bengal. Everyday two-column or three-column articles appear in the press in West Bengal about the power crisis there. The Central Government and the State Government should sit together and find out some way to resolve the crisis and for that at least some opportunity should be given to discuss the problem in the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall be very brief, precise and concise. This is the last occasion of its kind for this session and, I am sure, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is heaving a sigh of relief on the prospect that from next week he will not have to face the music...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will have to face the music for the whole of next week.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Not of this kind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, he likes this kind.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We should be happy if the hon. member from Ranchi is thinking in that strain. I am glad. You know his mind better than I do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope, I am correct.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You will be pleased to recollect that it was at your instance—I hope, you have not forgotten that—that the House agreed to give another chance, another opportunity, to the Business Advisory Committee to reconsider that matter. We do not know; it is perhaps top secret proceedings of the Committee. Nothing has been divulged to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Secrets are never divulged.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. He may divulge now, may or may not, I am not sure. Nothing has been divulged so far. Therefore, I presume that the Committee has turned it down.

The business is accumulating. Today, we have robbed the private members of their business, of their right, 2-1/2 hours right...

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Private sector abolition in the House.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. It is not a private sector; it is a national sector. I am sorry that the Railway Minister who once described himself as a de-casualised labourer or casual labourer has referred to the private members' business as a private sector. I am not going into that matter. I think, it is too late to repeat my request and you will be tired of the suggestion that the BAC may reconsider the matter. But if it is not too late, then they may reconsider the matter on Saturday, so that the private members' business of which they were deprived today, robbed today, may be restored and, on Saturday, May 19, next week, they could have today's business.

One last word I have done. I am glad that at last the Lokpal Bill gets in, though with a low priority on the list. It finds a place in the list but it is a low priority. Last time, when I raised the matter, the hon. Minister for hard labour and affairs parliamentary—I repeat, his portfolio is not a soft portfolio; labour, as you have seen these days, is a very hard portfolio in a genuine democracy like ours; we restored democracy in 1977 and we are making it a genuine democracy; it is a hard portfolio, it is not a soft portfolio at all—and we are proud to have a Minister like that to handle the hard portfolio of labour and affairs parliamentary; he has a flair for dealing with these matters, as best as he can. But last week he got irritated,—as regards the Lokpal

Bill, if I remember aright, if my memory serves me aright—It has today got No. 2 or No. 3 place in the list from the bottom—last time, he got rattled a bit when I said that my prediction would come true, might come true...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not know you are also an astrologer.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Parliamentary prediction political prediction not astrological prediction. I had said that it was about to come true. He was slightly irritated and rattled and said 'We are making an earnest effort to keep it on the list next week, and get it passed in this session. These were the words if I remember aright. I do not have the transcript with me, but I think this is what he said, and I am sure he will make an earnest effort. But as far as I can see from the Parliamentary hand-escape, I think there is absolutely no chance for the Bill to be passed in this Session in this House, for I think it is to be allotted perhaps 12 hours or more, for the Lokpal Bill is an important Bill, one of the cardinal legislations for this House, for this Parliament, for this country—we have not so far passed a legislation of this kind. My hon friend talked of pure Parties in politics—pure Janata Party, I think he said. But there is no purity in politics anywhere, I am sorry to say—no 100 per cent purity. May be we can have 50 per cent or 60 per cent or as big a percentage as possible, say 80 per cent or 90 per cent, but 100 per cent we cannot have. Anyway the Lokpal Bill may go some way—may be not a long way, but some way—towards that happy consummation.

Therefore, I would like the Minister, if it is not too late even now, to give it a high priority. If the Cabinet or BAC has decided it should be given a low priority, I am sorry for the decision; it shows it is not serious about this.

But a redeeming feature would be that, having found a place in the List in this Session, if it is discussed even

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

for one hour or two hours, it will perhaps get red-hot or white-hot priority in the first week of the next Session. If that happens, that is the second best we can hope for. I hope it will be passed in the next Session when we meet in July—I suppose we will be meeting in July—so that, if it is passed by both the Houses by the end of July, we can have the first Lokpal in the largest democracy on earth i.e. India, start functioning on the Independence Day of this year 1979. If this is achieved, I will be happy and the House will also be happy, I know.

डा० रामजी सिंह : (भागलपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत सा काम माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत और प्रो० मावलकर, ने हल कर दिया है। मैं संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि उन्होंने लोकपाल बिल का न केवल विचार करने के लिए, बल्कि पास करने के लिए भी, रखा है। उन से मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि वह उसको कार्य-सूची में प्रथम स्थान दे।

लेकिन मेरी एक शिकायत उन से रह गई है और वह है दल-बदल विधेयक के बारे में। मन्त्र आशा है कि वह उस पर विचार करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय संसदीय सदस्य कार्य मंत्री को मालूम है कि चौथी लोकसभा में 63 डिफ़रेंसिंग हुए थे और स्टेट एसम्बलीज में 1400 डिफ़रेंसिंग हुए थे। अगर मिक्स्ड लोकसभा में एन्टी-डिफ़रेंसिंग बिल पास हो जाये, तो सभी दलों में जो अनिश्चितता का वातावरण है, वह रुक जायेगा। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि एन्टी-डिफ़रेंसिंग बिल को पास कराया जाये। पहले भी यह बिल लाया गया था और श्री मधु लिमये ने एक टेक्निकल आब्जेक्शन रखा था।

वो बातों की तरफ मैं ने पहले ही ध्यान दिलाया था। यह कष्ट हुआ कि उन्होंने टोपी पहन ली है और यह खुश की बात है कि उन्होंने इस दायित्व को स्वीकार किया है।

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a defec-tion.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने खाली टोपी बदली है—टोपी एक सिर से दूसरे सिर पर पहुँच गई है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is important is what is below the cap.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is only the Topee that has changed head, and not heads that have changed.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं एक शिक्षक हूँ। इस बार शिक्षा के अनुदानों की बहस की भी कटौती हो गई है। सरकार ने जो राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति घोषित की है, उस पर भी इस बार बहस नहीं हो सकी है। यह बड़ा अन्याय है। अन्याय शब्द के प्रयोग पर मंत्री महोदय शायद मुझे काई कड़ा जवाब देंगे लेकिन मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अगर शिक्षा नीति और पचायतों के सम्बन्ध में अशोक मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर बहस के लिए, समय न मिलता हो, तो अगला मंत्र लगभग एक महीने का है, उस को वह एक सप्ताह के लिए बढ़ाये, ताकि हम इस राष्ट्रीय रचनात्मक विषय पर चर्चा कर सकें। तब ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैं इसी प्रार्थना के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि कम से कम गेटी डिफ़रेंसिंग बिल तो वह जरूर प्रस्तुत कर दें।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first point I would like to raise is about the Industrial Relations Bill. We would like to know about the fate of the Industrial Relations Bill, whether it is in a state of coma or suspended animation, whether it is still hanging or the Bill has been dropped, because one factor which has affected the entire thing is the question of recognition of union by ballot. It is also tied up with this. Today also the Minister of Railways has said that the question of referendum is being considered to give recognition to the railway unions. So, we want to know the final position that the Government has taken regarding the Industrial Relations Bill after taking into consideration the sentiments of the entire working class, as expressed, on the Bill. But in no case should it be kept hanging.

The second point I would like to raise is this. Next week some time should be found for discussing the entire situation in the country on the front of industrial relations. As you know, all Central Unions have given notice of strike in two vital sectors of the country, namely, steel and the other, the indefinite strike in the collieries, mines. Some discussion must be there on this situation which is fast deteriorating. On labour we could not

have any debate because the Demands for Grants of the Labour Ministry were also among those that were guillotined. The situation on this front, as we are observing in the country, is fast deteriorating. After the next week, we will not have the Session. So, in the next week some time should be found to discuss this very serious situation.

Lastly I want to know from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs whether there is any chance or danger of this Session being extended because, if there is any such chance, we should be intimated in time so that we can adjust our programme accordingly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Minister.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : (गोपालगंज) इन के कहने से पहले मैं दो मिनट चाहता हूँ . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The convention has been that you have to give in writing in advance. But you have not given.

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : कभी कभी तो ऐसा कर देते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा करने लग जायेंगे तो और लोग भी मांग करने लगेंगे ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी इस को प्रिमिटेड न बनाएँ . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I do not want to create any precedent which will then be claimed by the others also later.

श्री समर सिंह : (कन्टार्ड) : इन को थोड़ा बीजिंग, पुराने सीनियर प्राइमरी हैं। बिना इस को प्रिंसीपेट बनाए हुए थोड़ा दे सकते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं , वह तो कहने की बात है । मगर उस के बाद कई दूसरे खड़े होंगे और उस को कोट करने लगेंगे ।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने थोड़ी देर के लिये गांधी टोपी पहन ली और फिर हटा दी , तो उन की बुद्धि बढ़ बढ़ा जायेगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लीजिए, फिर पहन ली । अगर टोपी पहनने से बुद्धि बदल जाती है . . .

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा . जहाँ तक बुद्धिघ्न नहीं होती है, वहाँ तक ठीक है ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Who is sitting behind the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Lord Buddha. As hon. Members said, I too am aware of the fact that this is the last Friday on which I have to make a statement about Government's business in this session; but since this was the last week I did not expect that I will have to face fast bowling and, therefore, I have not come fully padded nor I have a helmet. Since I do not have one, I have borrowed one and it is, rather a flimsy helmet to face fast bowling from such veterans as the Hon. Member from Hoshangabad who cannot only bowl fast but also bowl bouncers, and do so ferociously .. (Interruptions). Yes, both the velocity and ferocity are granted.

But my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar began by asking about the question of timings of sittings which was raised in the House by the hon. Member from Hoshangabad as well as the hon. Member from Ahmedabad (Gandhinagar). There was no question of secrecy, and there was no question of public interest involved in not reporting to the House the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. I was not quite sure whether the Speaker wanted to announce it, but since the question has been raised, I can say that the committee did consider it most carefully, and the committee came to the conclusion that in view of the state of business and in view of the fact that there is no chance of the number of hours in the day increasing, there was no option but to stick to the old decision.

Then the hon. Member came to the question of the anti-defection Bill. I must say once again with all sincerity that the intention of the government has been, and will continue to be, to bring the Bill as revised

before the House as early as possible...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He said that he will not ask the question. (Interruptions) I do not know for whom Mr. Kairate is speaking, and whether it is declaration of intention—I do not know.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar said in the beginning that he will not ask "when." He is quite right in saying that the Bill must be brought as early as possible. Sir, as soon as the consultations are completed, it will be brought before the House.

Then he referred to other matters like the admission of people into the Janata Party. There is perhaps some difference between somebody joining the Party and somebody elected on a party ticket deserting or defecting and joining another party. Perhaps there is some difference which is not unknown to the hon. Professor.

Then he ended that part of his statement with a threat. He went on to say that it will be difficult for people like him to continue to support the Janata Party if such things happen. I take due note of it, and I can assure him—I will not call it a threat because he is too gentle a man to deal in threats—that even that fear that is fleeing across his mind makes me shudder, and I can assure him that this will be taken due note of in expediting the Bill.

Then he came to the question of pension to Members of Parliament. This is a matter on which he has very strong views, and he grants others the right to have equally strong views—he is not a man to deny it. Therefore, this is a question which has to be considered in another context, and I do not think this arises on the statement of Government's Business for Next Week.

Then he raised the very important point about the recommendation of the Estimates Committee about having

a Standing Committee. In fact this question was brought up the other day by the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and supported ably by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. This is a matter on which it was said that day that the Leader of the House and the Speaker give thought and consult people to find out how the functioning of Members can be made more effective.

So, Sir, that has been the position as far as his suggestion is concerned. Then, my hon. friend, Prof. Guha was very much concerned with the power crisis. Any crisis is a matter of importance.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I said it with sincerity.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a very important question and, undoubtedly, he posed it with all sincerity. He is not interested in scoring any political point as he is concerned with improving of the situation. Therefore, it is a very important question. If any time can be found, of course, one should try to find time. Then I come to the hon. gentleman from Hoshangabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you already came to him.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: No, Sir. I come to the hon. gentleman from Hoshangabad who refers to me as right honourable gentleman from Ranchi.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Most honourable Member!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am beholden to him that he does not say that I have strayed away from Ranchi.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Strayed from Kerala—from Thiruvella to Ranchi.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In any case, Friday is a very good day for spiritual determination. Today is Thursday but it is performing the functioning of a Friday. Last Friday,

he almost gave the impression that he had thought of qualifying for residence in my constituency.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I said that such exchange is not possible always. If he wants, let him come to Narmada to wash away his sins.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ranchi is wellknown for some other thing.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: That is what I say. I said it yesterday. When I used the word 'loony', I had Ranchi in mind.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I said.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As you very rightly pointed out, the hon. Member could qualify for residence in my Constituency. As far his saying that residence on the banks of Narmada is helpful for washing away one's sins, now I understand why he is on the banks of the river Narmada.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: He will be doing nothing wrong if he comes there. I fail to understand why he wanted my residence in his constituency, I might presume he means that he entire constituency is like. So now I know why he.....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I can assure him that there will be some parts in my constituency where he will be welcomed.

Now, Sir, he came to the Lokpal Bill and I was rattled by his prediction. Predictions are generally indulged in by prophets. Some are associated with the old Testament and some are accoutred otherwise.

Now, Sir, his main point was that priority should be accorded to this Bill. I said last time that it would be brought up for discussion. But, I did not say that it would be passed in this session. Our intention is to pass it. He referred to the fact that it appears at (3) from the bottom.

I wonder why he is giving so much importance to the bottom.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already come to a stage where there will be no bottom.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, might state that Government will make earnest efforts—I was quite aware of the fact. But as far as business in the House is concerned, Government proposes and the House disposes. We give our word. We will make an earnest effort, and I hope that my hon. friend from Hoshangabad will help us to get it through. My friend Dr. Ramji Singh referred to the question of defections. I have already referred to this. He said it was injustice. I thought it was a strong wed. Last time he used the words political dishonesty and all that. I turned back to see whether it was the same Dr. Ramji Singh, the well-known exponent of sarvodaya who was using this word. Of course there is such a word in the vocabulary, and therefore I shall not twit him on that score. Then I think hon. Members will agree with me that the more days we sit the more the subjects will suggest themselves to us. There will be more such subjects brought before Parliament for discussion. As the session goes on there will be more and more of such subjects. Within the time limit we have, it may not be possible for us to cover all such subjects, in regard to which my hon. friends make valuable contributions in the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, May I say ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you are late in the day ...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My friend is not always sure which cap to wear and where! (*Interruptions*) Then I come to my friend Mr. A. K. Roy. He referred to the question of the Industrial Relations Bill. He said, it should not be kept hanging. I hope everybody will help to see that it is not hanging. In any case we are not bringing it up here. A motion has already

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

been passed by the House. Therefore there is no question of raising it here in this coming week. Then a question was asked about the possibility of extension. Sir, with the state of things that you referred to yesterday, when we look around and see how full the House is, I do not know whether if there is any extension the House will be fuller or thinner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, there is no such danger!

Now, Shri Satish Agarwal,

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BUDGET, 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,...

SHRI AMRUT KASAR (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise this point before he introduces this Budget. We do not know under what circumstances he has brought this before the House. This Budget for 1979-80 is now brought before the House. I want to know in what circumstances he has brought it here. What actually is the legal position? Sir, when the Assembly is dissolved, Parliament gets authority to enact laws for the State and to pass the Budget. Here the position is this: More than 80 per cent of demands were passed by the Goa Legislative Assembly. Only a few demands were remaining when the Government there was defeated. I want to know from the Minister whether it is the same budget which was taken up there or it is a new budget. Is it a vote on account? If it is the same budget then what happens to the demands which were already passed by that Assembly. If it is a new budget, may I know whether the Government has taken into consideration the aspirations of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu which were expressed by them when they passed those demands? It is clear

from this Budget that the Central Government's intention is not to have election there till February, 1980. Let this point be clarified by the Minister. Is this a budget for the whole financial year? I request the Minister to clear it up.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I have a point of order. Parliament in the usual course would not have passed this budget but for the imposition of the President's rule and it has been imposed by an Presidential Order. The Presidential Order suspends the operation of the legislative Assembly in the Union Territory of Goa for a period of six months and the power of Parliament for passing the budget is only for a period of six months alone. The Minister is trying to bring here under the Financial Statement for passing the vote on account for the whole year. This can be done only for six months. How is it that he is bringing before this House the budget for the entire area. I could have appreciated if there is no other way and there is no money. But I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Minister to the Article 116 of the Constitution which says that the vote on account can be passed without introducing the budget. Why are you trying to pass the vote on accounts without introducing the budget? If you pass the vote on accounts without introducing the budget, then you are depriving the new Assembly of discussing the budget. As my friend has said, your intention is to have a Presidential rule for the entire year.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members from Goa have raised certain issues. I think that they have gone through the relevant provisions of the Constitution. Article 116 of the Constitution says:

"16(1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the House of the People shall have power—

(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated

expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procure prescribed in article 113 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 114 in relating to that expenditure;"

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Please 116(c).

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: After all when I presented the vote on accounts for Mizoram and Pondicherry, it was only for a specific period of 5 months or 6 months. So, the presentation of the estimated amounts of receipt or expenditure for the full year does not mean that I am seeking vote on account for the full year. I am only seeking for vote on account till the end of October, 1979. That is all. But I have to present a vote on account for this period. It is clear. It is only for the specific period. But the circumstances may be different later and it may be or may not be extended. So far as I am concerned, I am only seeking for vote on account only upto the end of October, 1979.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Article 116(c) of the Constitution says:

"116(c) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year,"

So, without introducing any budget and getting it passed how could you come with vote on account for the Union Territory of Goa? Now, the question is this. Are you getting the budget passed for the entire year?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: No, it is only till the end of October, 1979. If you read the provisions of the Article which say:

"(a) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year..."

Unless I tell the House that this estimated expenditure is for the full year, how can you take it that it is for the full year?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He says that it is only for a period of five months. For that he is seeking for a vote on accounts. So, there is no point of order.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Sir, the House is aware that the functions and powers of the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu are at present exercised by Parliament. Accordingly, with your permission, Sir, I lay before the House a Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the said Union territory in relation to the financial year 1979-80.

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1978-79

Receipts, including grants-in-aid from the Centre, in the Revenue account of the Consolidated Fund of Goa, Daman and Diu during 1978-79 are estimated at Rs. 2.96 crores more than the Budget Estimates of Rs. 35.55 crores for the year. The increase in the receipts is mostly due to an upward revision of electricity tariff and the rates of royalty on iron ore and more income from State excise and sale of forest produce. The increase has been utilised mainly for meeting the additional requirements under Education, Public Health, Sanitation & Water Supply, Housing & Urban Development, Community Development, Power Projects, Ports, Light House & Shipping and interest charges. The Revised Estimates 1978-79 for capital outlay and loans by the Union territory have been placed at Rs. 28.08 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 27.53 crores. The additional requirement has been met partly from loans from the Central Government and partly by larger recoveries of loans advanced by the Union territory.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

VOTE-ON-ACCOUNT

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1979-80

Revenue receipts during 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 41.50 crores, including Rs. 12.90 crores as grants-in-aid from the Central Government. These receipts will fully take care of the expenditure on Revenue account, which is also estimated at Rs. 41.50 crores. On Capital account, the disbursements during 1979-80 are estimated at Rs. 31.91 crores, including Rs. 6.64 crores for repayment of loans received from the Central Government and Rs. 1.52 crores for loans to be advanced by the Union territory Government. The requirements will be met to the extent of Rs. 62 lakhs by recoveries of loans to be effected by the Union territory and the balance of Rs. 31.29 crores by obtaining loans from the Central Government.

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY 1979-80

The Plan Outlay of the Union territory for 1979-80 has been placed at Rs. 30 crores as compared to the outlay of Rs. 27.50 crores for the previous year. The increase in the outlay has been made for accelerating the pace of development mainly in respect of Minor Irrigation, Irrigation and Power Projects, Bambolim Medical College Complex, Sewerage and Water Supply, Tourism and Village and Small Industries.

In addition, there is a separate allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs for the scheme of Integrated Development of Western Ghats which is under implementation in 3 selected Talukas. Under this project, schemes relating to agriculture, minor irrigation, dairy development and forestry have been taken up for the development of hilly and backward areas.

The Budget for 1979-80 also includes provisions for Central and Centrally sponsored schemes to the extent of Rs. 1.07 crores.

While I have, as required, laid before the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the whole year 1979-80, and the connected Demands for Grants are also being circulated to the Hon'ble Members along with other Budget papers, I propose to move the House, in due course, to authorise, for the present, supplies sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure of the Union territory for a part of the financial year till the end of October, 1979.

14.26 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT
OF EXPENDITURE COMMISSION

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Sir, while presenting the Budget for 1979-80, I had expressed concern regarding the growing volume of Government expenditure and announced that the Government would appoint a Commission with suitable terms of reference to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into its expenditure. The Government has now finalised the terms of reference of the Expenditure Commission. These would be as follows:—

(a) Identify areas in which economy can be effected without impairing efficiency or adversely affecting growth;

(b) Identify activities which are not essential or where there is overlapping of functions between various Departments of the Government of India or between activities of the Central Government and those of the State Governments and suggest measures for phasing out or rationalising such activities;

(c) Review the present arrangements for creation of posts and

staffing and suggest measures for containing expenditure on staff within reasonable limits;

(d) Review the existing arrangements for planning execution, monitoring and evaluation of major projects and programmes and make suitable recommendations so that without detracting from accountability, the decision making process is expedited, cost escalations and delays are avoided and optimum benefit is derived from the expenditure incurred.

(e) Review present arrangements for sanctioning and controlling expenditure and suggest how these arrangements can be improved to make financial control more effective and at the same time implementation of projects speedier; and

(f) Consider any other relevant matter and make suitable recommendations.

The Commission will be headed by Shri S. N. Mishra, Member, Lok Sabha. The names of other members of the Commission will be announced shortly after their consent has been obtained.

The Commission will be requested to make its reports in parts so that action can be taken as and when each part of the report is received, and to submit its final report within a year.

The Government hopes that as a result of comprehensive study by the Expenditure Commission, it would be possible to effect substantial economies in Government expenditure.

14.30 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROTECTION OF FORESTS TO CENTRAL FLOODS.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर): सभापति महोदय, नियम 377 के अधीन मैं निम्न

अवलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ:—

अब हम तथ्य को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि बाढ़ों के वेग को तीव्र करने में नदियों के पर्वतीय जलागम क्षेत्रों में वनस्पतिक-कवच का हास सहायक होता है। हमारी अधिकांश नदियों का उद्गम स्थल हिमालय है और राष्ट्रीय वन-नीति के अनुसार वहाँ कम-से-कम 60 प्रतिशत वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिये। परन्तु पश्चिमी हिमालय में यह 38 और 45 प्रतिशत के बीच है। इस में भी हरियाली का क्षेत्र तो एक अनुमान केवल 14, 14 प्रतिशत ही है। नदियों के उद्गम वाले सीमान्त जिलों लद्दाख, लाहौल स्पिति, उत्तरकाशी, चमोली, पिथौरागढ़ में यह बहुत कम है। बाढ़-निर्ग्रहण और जन एवं मृदा संरक्षण की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में यह-स्तर पर पेड़ लगाये जायें, परन्तु जब तक यह पेड़ बढ़े-बढ़े न हो जाय, तब तक रहे-सहे यह पेड़, जो महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहे हैं, बचाये जायें।

पर्वतीय वनों के विनाश का एक मुख्य कारण इनका व्यापारिक दोहन है। हमके खिलाफ और स्थानीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था का स्वावलम्बन बनाने के लिये पिछले वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश में उलगखंड क्षेत्र में एक संशक्त जन-आन्दोलन चल रहा है जिस में महिलाओं की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने सौजदा वन-प्रबन्धक के इस क्षेत्र की क्या स्थिति है, जंगल के उपकरण सीमा, लकड़ी और व्यापार के खिलाफ एक नया नारा वन्दित किया है, वह है—

क्या है जंगल के उपकार? मिट्टी पानी और वयार (आस्मीजन)।

क्योंकि ये हैं जिन्दा रहने के आधार।

हम में उन क्षेत्रों के लिये एक स्थायी और स्वावलम्बी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और मारे देश का बाढ़ों में मुक्ति दिलाने तथा नदियों के जल-प्रवाह को स्थिर रखकर मिनाई और विद्युत् उत्पादन के द्वारा समृद्धि का आग ले जाने की योजना का बीज है।

वनो की कमाई में तुरन्त आर्थिक लाभ उठाने वाली शक्तियाँ जिनमें राज्य सरकार, ठेकेदार और वन निगम और छोटे-बड़े उद्योग शामिल हैं—मगठित होकर वन नीति में बूनियादी परिवर्तन के प्रश्न को टाल रही हैं और अल्प-जीवि अर्थ-व्यवस्था का एक लुभावना चित्र प्रकृत विज्ञान (इकालोजी) के आधार पर प्रस्तावित वन-प्रबंध की योजना के मुकाबले में खड़ा कर रही हैं, क्योंकि बाढ़, भूस्खलन और प्रकृति संरक्षण राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रश्न है। इसलिए भारत सरकार को हम दिशा में शीघ्र कदम उठाना चाहिये। इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वन-प्रबंध, भूमि-संरक्षण, पर्यावरण, भूगर्भ-विज्ञान, वन्य-जन्तु

डा० रामजी सिंह

संरक्षण, वनस्पति विज्ञान आदि विभिन्न संबंधित क्षेत्रों के चोटी के वैज्ञानिकों की राय से यह निश्चित किया जाये कि बाढ़ और भूस्खलन को रोकने तथा जल से भू-संरक्षण को प्राथमिकता देकर पर्वतीय बनों के प्रबंध की नीति क्या हो ?

नई वन नीति बनने व उस पर प्रभल होने तक, स्थानीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के अलावा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में व्यापारिक वन-दोहन स्थगित रखा जाये। मृत, सूखे और गिरे पेड़-पड़ो से काम चलाया जाये।

(ii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF GUNNY BAGS CAUSING DIFFICULTY TO FARMERS AND TRADERS

श्रीमती चन्दाबती (मिवानी) : मैं 377 नियम के अधीन यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बोरों की कमी के कारण किमान व व्यापारियों को बड़ी भारी दिक्कत है। एक बोरी 9 रुपये की मिलती है, और नही भी मिलती है। हरयाणा सरकार को भी बोरियों की बड़ी भारी कमी है। अतः शीघ्र ही बोरियों की मर्यादा होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो लाखों मन अनाज खराब हो जायेगा। पता पड़ा है कि शार्टेज आर्टिफिशियल है।

(iii) REPORTED DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SHIFT THE BOEINGS OVERHAULING SITE FROM DUM DUM TO HYDERABAD.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): With your permission, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The Project under the auspices of the Indian Airlines to overhaul the Boeings was to be set up at Dum Dum Airport areas. For this purpose, the Indian Airlines took a lease of 16 acres of land from the International Airport Authorities. The estimates cost of the Project is Rs. 20 crores. The Project shall initially provide employment to about 400 persons. The project shall be, it is understood further expanded and may employ more than 4000 persons after four years.

The Managing Director and Chairman of the Indian Airlines communicated to the Secretary of Indian Air Crafts Technicians Association, Mr. Gupta, in December last the decision

of the Indian Airlines to set up the Project at Dum Dum Airport area.

At present, Indian Airlines have a Fokker Friendship Engineering Base at Dum Dum. Fokker Friendship planes are gradually being phased out. The skill and talent of the engineers of this Institution have earned international repute and recognition.

Boeings are now being overhauled at Bombay in our country or in France, West Germany, New Zealand and Canada outside. The Indian Airlines have decided to develop indigenous capacity to undertake the repairs and overhauling works of the Boeing Engines of our country.

From all points of view, Dum Dum was considered to be the best location site for such a new project equipped with most modern and sophisticated equipments.

The Government of West Bengal undertook the responsibility of providing all infra-structural facilities including the supply of power despite the continuing crisis in power production in the State.

But it is reported, that the Government of India have recently decided to shift the location site from Dum Dum to Hyderabad.

Dum Dum being the international Airport, foreign countries might have chosen the Dum Dum workshop to get their Boeings overhauled and repaired.

The reported decision of the Government to change the location site, is really unfortunate and I would request the Government not to revise the earlier decision taken by the Indian Airlines in regard to the location of the proposed 20 crore-project in the interest of Indian Airlines in general and of West Bengal in particular.

(iv) NEED FOR RAISING PROCUREMENT PRICE OF PADDY IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): With your permission, I would like to raise the following matter under rule 377:

The low price offered for paddy has caused acute distress to growers. The Tamil Nadu State Government has requested Centre to raise price of paddy to Rs. 130 per quintal, from the present Rs. 85 per quintal. Though cost of production of paddy is more than that of wheat, procurement price is far less. The Food Corporation of India is not at all buying paddy in South Zone especially Tamil Nadu. Paddy growers are suffering. Middlemen exploit and get richer day by day. Moreover shortage of electricity forces paddy growers to use diesel and kerosene which increase cost. The Minister of Agriculture, Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, has given an assurance that paddy prices will be increased soon. So far, there is no action. Members from South have repeatedly urged for increasing procurement price of paddy during their discussions during the Budget Session and in the Consultative Committee's meetings. The Minister of Agriculture who recently visited Tamil Nadu said that Government of India is watching carefully the demands for Tamil Nadu

paddy growers. Because of the mounting discontent and distress of paddy growers, it is imperative that the Food Corporation of India should purchase paddy direct from the growers for export to foreign countries; and Government of India should immediately raise the procurement price of paddy to Rs. 135 per quintal. Any delay will hit the growers very hard. Moreover, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Surjit Singh Barnala said in the statement in Parliament recently, "The States are free to buy paddy at any price they liked", but in the *Hindu*, the hon. Minister of Food of Tamil Nadu said, "No communication has been received so far and the latest communication on the subject was received on 29th September, last year prohibiting any payment over and above the procurement price fixed by the Centre."

(v) REPORTED CUT IN ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MAHARASHTRA AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL UNITS.

श्रीमती चन्नावती (बम्बई उत्तर) : 8 मई 1979 को महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बिजली की 15 प्रतिशत ज्यादा कटौती की घोषणा की, जब कि 20 प्रतिशत पहले से ही चल रही थी।

यह बार बार कहा गया है कि महाराष्ट्र के धरमल पावर स्टेशन पर कोयले की स्थिति दिन व दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। दिनांक 7-5-79 को ग्राउंड स्टॉक की स्थिति निम्न है:—

क्रम सं० विद्युत् घर	रेलों द्वारा	सड़क द्वारा	रोपवे द्वारा	कुल	ग्राउंड स्टॉक	कितने दिनों के लिए
1. कोराडी	1375	4204	—	5579	—	—
2. नासिक	2192	—	—	2192	289	—
3. शारदा	—	598	—	598	1683	—
4. खापरखेडा	672	112	—	784	—	—
5. भुसावल	1485	—	—	1485	1010	1
6. बलारसाह	—	358	—	358	63	—
7. परली	—	—	—	—	3375	4

इस स्थिति में कोराडी विद्युत घर का 120 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट नं० 1 बन्द पड़ा है। बलारसाह के 6 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट बन्द पड़ा है और कोराडी का दूसरा 120 मेगावाट क्षमता का यूनिट बन्द पड़ने की आशंका है।

महाराष्ट्र के दो मंत्री पिछले पांच दिन से दिल्ली में इस काम के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। बताया जाता है कि जहाँ बैंगन उपलब्ध है वहाँ के कोयला खान में कोयला नहीं है और जहाँ कोयला है वहाँ कोयला लादने की सुविधा नहीं है। मिगरीली-मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला है लेकिन मिगरीली-मध्य प्रदेश जहाँ से महाराष्ट्र को हर महीना 70 से 80 हजार टन कोयला आता था, वहाँ कोयला नहीं है।

26 अप्रैल से 9 मई तक जहाँ कि कोयले की हर दिन की जरूरत 15 हजार टन है, वहाँ मात्र 14 दिनों में औसत दैनिक 12,252 टन कोयला ही मिल पाया।

10 मई, 1979 से जो संगोष्ठित कटौती की गई है वह निम्न है :—

उपभोक्ताओं की कुल मांग में कटौती		उपभोक्ताओं की बिजली की दरों में कटौती	
बम्बई महाराष्ट्र पूना क्षेत्र	मे अन्य क्षेत्र	बम्बई महाराष्ट्र पूना क्षेत्र	मे अन्य क्षेत्र

1. सामान्य उद्योग	25	25	20	20
2. निरन्तर प्रक्रिया उद्योग	35	20	35	20
3. कपड़ा	15	15	15	15
4. आवश्यक	10	10	10	10
5. कर्मशाला	—	—	15	15
6. सविस् इंडस्ट्रीज—	—	—	10	10

सब प्रयत्नों के बावजूद परिस्थिति खराब होती जा रही है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार को ज्यादा कटौती करने पर विवश होना पड़ा है। आशंका है कि यह बम्बई तथा शेष महाराष्ट्र की औद्योगिक इकाइयों पर विपरीत प्रभाव डालेगी। उत्पादन में कति होगी और औद्योगिक प्रगति भी होगी।

मैं प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इस मामले में स्वयं हस्तक्षेप करें और इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति से महाराष्ट्र को बचावें।

(vi) CONDITION OF HARIJAN REFUGEES IN MARICHJHAPI IN WEST BENGAL.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is a statement on Marichjhapi.

Many Members of Lok Sabha and myself received the following telegram:

"West Bengal Government suddenly surrounded Marichjhapi since Sunday night. Two thousand Police landed in island with tear gas forcibly entering huts. Tube-wells destroyed, Police barricade stopped entry of food, drinking water. Island resident who came out for food cannot return. Refugees being forced by Police under bayonet, lathi, molestation of women. Please intervene, save life and property of Scheduled Caste refugees."

This telegram is signed by Shri Kuyal, Secretary-General, All India Scheduled Castes/Tribes Co-ordination Council, Calcutta.

The news about the police blockade of the island has been reported widely in the West Bengal press as well.

Atrocities committed on the Harijan refugees in the Marichjhapi area of West Bengal received the attention of the House several times before and the press also gave wide publicity to the harrowing tale of blockade of the Harijan refugees, destruction of their improvised huts, tube-wells and fisheries and killing of many refugees due to police firings and injuries of many more as a result of tear-gassing and lathi charges by the police and incidents of criminal assault on Harijan women etc. in a brutal effort to terrorise them to leave the Marichjhapi area.

These inhuman measures taken by the West Bengal Police evoked such indignation all over the country that

the Prime Minister thought it desirable to send a team of three Lok Sabha members to Marichjhapi to make an on-the-spot inquiry into the report of police atrocities on the Harijan refugees.

The team, after visiting the area, submitted a report to the Prime Minister, in which by and large the report of brutal atrocities on the Harijan refugees has been confirmed. (*Interruptions*). The team made a request to the effect that the refugees should not be forcibly evicted from their improvised settlement in the Marichjhapi island.

However, ignoring the report of the team, the West Bengal Police have again resorted to the earlier brutal measures to evict the Harijan refugees from Marichjhapi.

I would urge the Government, in the name of humanity and democratic values, to prevail upon the Government of West Bengal to give up the coercive and brutal move to forcibly evict the Harijan refugees from the Marichjhapi island.

MOTION RE. TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan may continue his speech.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): Sir, yesterday I was saying that India is a country where so many castes and communities live. But in spite of that, the problem of untouchability and the problem of removing poverty and making arrangements for the well-being and improvement of the down-trodden is very acute. Before

independence, Mahatma Gandhi took up the cause and did everything non-officially against the wishes of the British Government. So far as my experience goes, Mahatma Gandhi made such a propaganda in the society that this disease of untouchability had been removed to a great extent and the dose of inspiration that had been given by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi then is till today working. After independence, so many laws had been passed to protect the social, cultural and economic rights of the adivasis and Harijans. I am satisfied that either officially or non-officially, this Indian nation has progressed much in the work of removal of untouchability and doing work towards the benefit and development of the adivasis, Harijans, the poor, the exploited and the down-trodden. Nobody should think that I am thinking less about the Harijans, Adivasis and the down-trodden than they think. My concern may not be much more than their concern for them but it is in no way less than theirs. Still I would hold that I am satisfied that at present, there is no existence of untouchability in this country. I will prove this by giving certain examples. Is there any untouchability in political field? Is there any untouchability in the administrative field? I can prove that there is no existence of the same. I can give you an example. Supposing, a higher officer in any office is a Harijan or a Scheduled Tribe or an Adivasi and in that office, under that very officer there is a Brahmin or Rajput or Kshatriya Class IV employee, say, an orderly or a chaprasi who generally supplies a glass of water to the officers. Now, when he requests for a glass of water this Brahmin employee provides him that. When that officer drinks half of the water, he puts the glass on the table and this Brahmin or Rajput or Kshatriya Class IV employee takes the glass, throws the water at a proper place and washes it and keeps it. Whether somebody accepts it or not, I am not going to argue with such hon. friends, but these are the facts. I will say that as an Indian I feel proud that in this Indian society although caste

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

system was so rigid so many years back, it is now non-existent in Orissa, Bengal, Assam, in some parts of Bihar.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: I will show you in Orissa.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: There may be stray cases and those cases which are published in the papers and brought to the Legislatures are agrarian cases where Adivasis or Harijans or Brahmins are involved. They are not untouchability problems.

I feel myself very proud that in this country where untouchability was so acute and a complicated problem, by now it has been removed to a great extent that one can say that it is in non-existence.

I will give examples. We say that in European countries untouchability is not there. I will say, in the European countries, whatever their religion may be, untouchability is so acute that although there are laws to remove this disease, still it is there in existence. Government officers are disobeying those laws openly. Some 15 to 17 years back in America an incident happened. It happened in the Little Hill Town. In Little Rock Town there are some schools and colleges. The Negro boys and girls desired to read in those schools and colleges, where the whites were studying. The white students and their teachers did not permit these black boys and girls, the Negro boys and girls to be admitted there. As they were not admitted, they forced their way in and occupied the seats in the schools. Then the white boys and their parents drove them away. There was trouble and a regular strike. The Negroes went to the High Court, and the High Court gave a verdict that as per the law of the country they are entitled to be admitted in the schools and colleges which are managed with Government money. But the Governor of that State did not allow these boys on the ground that he has the right to allow or not to allow them. This is an example from America.

Coming to the European countries whenever the Europeans are staying elsewhere, be it Africa or Australia, what are they doing? They have a system that the Europeans will have their own shops and business in one main street and the local adivasis or harijans, if they can be called harijans, will not be allowed in the same road, in the same area, where the white people have their business and their shops. In those countries even now the Negroes are not allowed to enter the hotels etc.

So, why should we be so much depressed that in India our society has not done anything to remove this untouchability? Why should we be so much angry that the Government have not done anything? In my opinion, whenever any party is in power, it has been very sincere and serious about the implementation of the laws for the removal of untouchability. It is for this reason that I say that I am satisfied that our nation as a whole, our society and our administration have left no stone unturned to remove untouchability.

But this untouchability is such an old disease that it cannot be removed all at once. In the society as it is constituted there are so many castes even within Brahmins and Kshatriyas. A Rajput marries another Rajput's daughter, but he does not take meals in that house, because that Rajput is inferior to him. Similarly, there are so many types of Brahmins so much so that one Brahmin does not take his food in another Brahmins house.

15.00 hrs.

This is the position even now. I am not justifying untouchability. I am saying that, by and large, it is non-existent at present. May be, in certain places in the mofussil it may be there. But by making so much *halla* and cry we are complicating the matter. After it has been provided in the Constitution that within 15 years this untouchability should be removed, now although it is 32 years after Indepen-

dence, it has not been removed really in some areas, but we have been successful to the greatest extent. If somebody says that it is in existence, let him say, in some form or the other it is there.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: The Prime Minister says that it is in existence and it should be removed. But you say it does not exist.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: He says that it is in existence. From my experience I say that it is not in existence. But such a disease cannot be removed all at once. You cannot remove it here and there. It should be suo motu banished.

Mr. Chairman, regarding the reservation in the Services, I say that the administration was not very active about that. I was in charge of administration in Orissa. The Government was not keen about the execution of the reservation principles. Of late, I mean, for the last 7 to 10 years, they are very active and action is being taken in such a way that the non-Harijans and non-Adivasis are becoming envious. Let them be envious, but Adivasis and Harijans must and should get their quota as per the principles laid down by the Government.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I resume my seat.

श्री सुरज भान (भम्बाला): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। आज हम तीन रिपोर्टों पर बहस कर रहे हैं। सब से पहली रिपोर्ट 1974-75 की है, लेकिन यह लिखी गई थी सितम्बर 1976 में। यानी डेढ़ साल के बाद रिपोर्ट लिखी गई और लिखने के डेढ़ साल बाद पालियामेंट में पेश हुई और पेश होने के सवा साल बाद आज इस पर बहस हो रही है। यह हालत है कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट्स की। इस के बाद भी वो रिपोर्ट्स हैं, उनका भी यही हाल है। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि 1974-75 की रिपोर्ट जून 1975 में कम्पलीट हो कर पेश हो जानी चाहिए थी और उसी साल इस पर बहस हो जानी चाहिए थी। लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस किस्म की ढिलाई दूर होनी चाहिए। आदम्बा से पोजीशन कुछ बदल गई है। अब कमिशनर के बजाय कमीशन होगा। कमीशन

बनने के लिए बिल पिछले साल इंट्रोड्यूस हो चुका है। वह कब पास होगा, कब भ्रमल होगा इसकी मुझे जानकारी नहीं है। इस बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से जानकारी चाहूँगा। लेकिन इतनी बात जरूर है कि अब कमीशन भी है और कमिशनर भी है। क्या उनमें समन्वय, कोऑर्डिनेशन है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। कमीशन को वैधानिक तौर पर पूरा रिकग्नीशन दे कर के यहां पर बिल पास कर के ऐक्शन में आना चाहिए। उसके ऐक्शन की इसलिये भी जरूरत है कि स्टेट्स में उसके दफ्तर पिछली सरकार ने वाइन्ड अप कर दिये थे। मुझे खुशी है कि इस सरकार में वायदा किया है कि कमीशन खुलते ही उसके दफ्तर खुल जायेंगे स्टेट्स में ताकि वह कमीशन ठीक ठग से अपना काम शुरू कर सके। मैं उसके बाद भ्रमली बात पर आना चाहता हूँ। हरिजन, आदिवासियों की आज हिन्दुस्तान में हालत क्या है? मुझे हैरानी थी, जब मैं श्री पबित्र मोहन प्रधान की बात सुन रहा था। हरिजन आदिवासियों की हालत यह है। एक शायर ने कहा है—

बागज के बंजा टुकड़े से इन्सान का लहू
सस्ता है, यहाँ,

ऋषि मुनियों का देश है यह, कुत्तों से बुरा
इन्मान है यहाँ।

यह हालत है हरिजन आदिवासियों की। उसके बाद भी यहाँ कुछ सज्जन हैं जो कहते हैं कि अन-डिस्क्रीमिनेशन खत्म हो गई है। अन-डिस्क्रीमिनेशन कहा खत्म हो गई है? अभी 4 दिन पहले मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था। बिहार के एक हार्ड-कास्ट साहब ने अपने नौकर को कहा कि पेट्रोल का लैम्प जलाओ। उस लैम्प के जमाने में उस गरीब को देर हो गई तो उस साहब ने अपने भाई को हुक्म दिया कि इसको गोली मार दो। उनको गोली मार दी गई और वह खत्म हो गया। यह कोई एट्रोसिटी नहीं है, अन-डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं है कुछ साहबों के हिसाब से।

यू० पी०, हरियाणा, दिल्ली में जगह-जगह पर ये वाक्यात हो रहे हैं।

एक भालनीय सचस्य : उड़ीसा में।

श्री सुरज भान : मैं उड़ीसा की बात कह कर ही आगे चलना चाहता हूँ। श्री पबित्र मोहन प्रधान उस समय हुक्मत में थे। 1969 में एक कमेटी के सिलसिले में मैं वहाँ गया था। कमेटी का दौरा खत्म हुआ, कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री डी० बाबु मतांगी। उन्होंने श्री पबित्र मोहन प्रधान से कहा कि कमेटी का क्या इम्प्रीशन है, आप सुरज भान से पूछ लीजिए। उड़ीसा के दूर के बारे में मेरी श्री पबित्र मोहन प्रधान से बातचीत हुई। इन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि क्या इम्प्रीशन है?

[श्री मरज भान]

मैंने कहा कि "Completely disappointed with Orissa".

उन्होंने कहा कि क्या बात है गई, बड़े हैगन होकर पूछा ? मैं ने कहा कि हम टेलिविजन एज में आप यहां आदिवासीयों को बपड़ा पहनना नहीं सि। सके । आज भी वहां बाड़ा और प्रजा कबीलों के लाग नगे रहते हैं कम्प्लीटली नेकेड । मैं ने उनको जिस वकन यह बात कही कि आप यह भी नहीं सिखा सके ता प्रधान माहब का जवाब था । 'This is their culture'

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN I myself was a Minister of the Department I offered them cloth but they said they would not wear it

श्री सूरज भान जवाब पूरा सुन लीजिए । तब पबित्र माहन जी ने कहा 'This is their culture'. ता मैंने पूछा कि मि० प्रधान "Do you want to preserve this culture?"

उसके बाद उनकी जवान बन्द हो गई । कवल उड़ीसा की ही बात नहीं है, पिछली जनवरी में मैं अइमान होकर आया हूँ । वहां पर आदिवासी महिला और पुरुष कपलीटली नेकेड हैं । उस टेलीविजन एज में कपलीटली नेकेड हैं और फिर भी कहते हैं कि आदिवासी नहीं हैं खत्म हो गई है, बाई ऐसी बात नहीं है । इसके बाद भी ऐसा कहते हैं तो आप की अक्ल आप का मुबारक आपका मुसबब आप को मुबारक हमसे ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता ।

मैं एटानिटीज की बात पर आना चाहता हूँ । अभी जनवरी के महीने में ५००० में रामपुर नाम के एक गांव में जा हाथरस तहसील में है, वहां कालू नाम का एक हरिजन था । उस पर झूठा इलजाम लगाया गया, थानेदार ने कहा कि तुमने कहीं चारों की है, रात को बुला कर थाने ले गये । थाने में उसका इतना पीटा, इतना टाँचकर किया कि उसकी हालत खराब हो गई । हालत खराब होने पर जेल में ले गये, जेल के सुपरिन्टेण्ट ने कहा कि हालत खराब है इसको हम जेल में एडमिट नहीं करते । चुनाचें उसको हस्पताल में एडमिट कराना पड़ा और अगले दिन वहां उसकी डैथ हो गई । यह कहानी यही खतम नहीं होती । उसके बाद जब यह बात फैली कि ऐसे पुलिस के टाँचकर के कारण कालू नामक हरिजन की डैथ हो गई तो उसके फौरन बाद वहां के हरिजनों ने प्रदर्शन किया और मैडू नाम के एक गांव में हाथरस तहसील में वहां के एक वेधक नाम

के हरिजन कार्यकर्ता, पोलिटिकल वर्कर ने इनके खिलाफ कैम्पेन शुरू किया। कैम्पेन शुरू करने में उस थानेदार के खिलाफ शिकायत की कि उसने उसका जानबूझ कर मारा है । उसने 16 फरवरी को उस कैम्पेन के बाद बोप बमिशनर, सपरिन्टेण्ट और पुलिस और सब अथोरिटीज को अडर रजिस्टर्ड कर बिट्टी लिखी में पाम उस पल्लीबेशन की वापी है, डाकखाने की रसीद की फोटो स्टैंड वापी है, उगम लिखा कि मेरी इस कैम्पेन के कारण चा मैंने हरिजन के मौत के बारे में जो के अद मरी जान भी खतरा में है । यह लिखने के बाद माँच के महीने में उस वेधक हरिजन जा पालिटीकन वर्कर था, उसका भी बन्ल कर दिया गया और वह उसी थानेदार ने बताया । यह उस गरीब की फोटो है । यह कल महज या ही नहीं कि नलवार मार कर दिया है उसका आप फोडी गई, नाक-कान काटे गये । यह फोटो है उसकी हालत की । पुलिस वहां बार में पड़ी । उसकी गाँव में पाम्पमटम के लिये ले गये ताण रात के रात में पड़ी । उनका कहा गया कि सबूत आजाइये सबूत पाम्प माटम होगा । वह गरीब हम गरीब पर कि जिल के अपमर कर रहे हैं कि पोस्ट माटम सबूत होगा । वह बन्ल गये, लेकिन रात-रात में ही गाँव में पाम्पमाटम आफ कर दिया गया । पुलिस ने उसकी झठी पाम्प माटम गाँव में ले ली होगी । उन वापिस में गन्दा में से एक आदमी भी गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया, लेकिन 110 हरिजन गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । इसके बाबजूद वहां जाता है कि अब धमाका नहीं है, सब कुछ ठीक है । बहिस्त में । बाल लाग है । ऐसा कहते हैं ।

उन एटानिटीज में ग जाद से भी बढ़ावा मिलता है कि अदालत में जाकर भी हम हन्साफ नहीं मिलता है । यह तारीखें बहुत पुरानी हैं लेकिन चकि य पिपुलस में रहते पुरानी हैं, हमारा मुझे रहता है । यह 1974-75 की रिपोर्ट है । आप का याद होगा कि 1968 में तामिलनाडु के विधानसभा नाम के गांव में 42 हरिजन, जिन में 20 लक्ष्मी भी थे, जिंदा जलाये गये थे । उस वकत बहुत कुछ हुआ । इसके बाद हाई कोर्ट का फैसला क्या होता है ? 23 मल्लिक थे । हाई कोर्ट अपने फैसले में कहता है -

"Further there is something astonishing about the fact that all the 23 accused implicated in this case should be Mirasdars. Most of them are rich men owning vast extents of land. The evidence is that the first accused owns a car. However, much the Mirasdaras might have been anxious to wreck vengeance

upon the Left Communist kisans, it is difficult..”.

ये सिंगीफिकेट अलफाज है ।

“..to believe that they themselves walked bodily to the scene and set fire to houses unaided by any of their servants.”

यह जजमेंट बहुत लम्बा है । लेकिन नतीजा यह है कि 23 के 24 मूलद्विग्न बरी हो गये । अदालत कहती है कि जिस आदमी के पास जमीन है, कार भी है, वह कैसे कत्ल कर सकता है । अगर दस किम्म का इन्फाम मिलेगा, तो हरिजन को मरणा नहीं हो सकती है । इसी केम के बाग में कमिशनर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में रिकमेंड किया था -

“It is for consideration whether it is not almost imperative that processual reforms are undertaken to treat cases of social injustice as separate from ordinary violation of law, that the law relating to burden of proof, the Evidence Act and Criminal Procedure Code are suitably amended as in anti-corruption cases and that special courts with mobile units are needed to be set up for cases pertaining to socio-economic justice.”

अगर सरकार हरिजनों पर होने वाली एट्रामिटीज को बन्द करना चाहती है, तो मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार इमजसी की एट्रामिटीज के बारे में स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बना सकती है, तो उस हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर होने वाली एट्रामिटीज के बारे में भी स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का प्राविजन करना पड़ेगा । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक बात नहीं बनेगी । जब कोई एट्रामिटीज हो जाती है, तो जो उस एट्रामिटीज का शिकार हुआ है, उसको यह न कहा जाय कि वह प्रूब करे कि उस पर एट्रामिटीज हुई है, बल्कि जालिम से कहा जाय कि वह प्रूब करे कि वह बेगुनाह है । ऐसा करने पर ही एट्रामिटीज बन्द होगी ।

मैं एक कदम और आगे जाना चाहता हूँ । जो अमीर और सत्ताधारी है, वह इस भरोसे पर किसी हरिजन या आदिवासी का कत्ल कर देता है, कि अगर मैं जेल में चला गया—अम्बल तो वह जेल में जायेगा नहीं, क्योंकि बड़े-बड़े बकीलों को भारी फीस दे कर वह बरी हो जाता है—, तो मेरे पास जायदाद है, मेरे बच्चे आराम से रहेंगे । लेकिन जिस गरीब हरिजन या आदिवासी का कत्ल हो जाता है, उसके बच्चे भूखे मर जाते

हैं । इस लिए कानून में ऐसा प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि जिस व्यक्ति ने कत्ल किया हो, उसको सिर्फ मजा ही न हो, बल्कि उसको जायदाद भी जप्त कर ली जाये, ताकि उसे महसूस हो कि मेरे बाद मेरे बच्चे भी भूखे मरेगे ।

एट्रामिटीज को कम करने के लिए मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने कदम उठाया है, हरिजनों को अपने डिफेंस के लिये हथियार दिये जायें, उन्हें ट्रेनिंग भी दी जायें और उन्हें हथियारों का लाइसेंस लिबरली दिये जायें ।

1917 में भारतवर्ष का विभाजन हुआ था । कुछ लाख रेपयूजीज हिन्दुस्तान में आए, उन को बसाने के लिए, रिजर्विलिटेड करने के लिए एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री यहा बन गई । कुछ साल के कुछ लाख रेपयूजीज के लिए एक मिनिस्ट्री बन सकती है और हजारों साल के करोड़ों रेपयूजीज के लिए क्या कोई सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री नहीं बन सकती ? बननी चाहिए । जब तक नहीं बनेगी तब तक इन कम्युनिटीज का उद्धार नहीं होगा । आज हम किसी मिनिस्ट्री पर रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं कर सकते । रेलवे को कहेंगे तो वह कहेंगे कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में जाओ । होम मिनिस्ट्री को कहेंगे तो वह कहेंगे कि पी एंड टी में जाओ । हम एक जगह पिन प्लाइड कर सकें कि यह मिनिस्ट्री रेस्पॉसिबल है, इस के लिए उन को एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए ताकि कहीं एकोनामिक अपलिफ्ट में ज्यादाती हो या और कहीं कुछ हो तो वहा हम उस सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री को पकड़ सकें ।

मैं अगली मांग रखना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन का पीरियड कम से कम तीस साल के लिए आगे और बढ़ना चाहिए । या तो आप वह कह दी जाए कि इन हरिजन आदिवासियों की हालत सुधर गई है । प्रधान साहब तो कह सकते हैं कि सुधर गई है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का कोई आदमी इस बात को नहीं मानेगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

बहुत अच्छी बात है अगर आप इस में मेरा समर्थन करते हैं । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह बिल रिजर्वेशन को एडमटेड करने के लिए आ जाना चाहिए था । अभी नहीं आया तो अगले मानसून सेशन में आ जाना चाहिए ।

प्रधान साहब की एक बात का मैं और जवाब देना चाहता हूँ । वह कहने हैं कि पोलिटिकल फील्ड में कहा अनटैबिलिटी बरती गई है, कहा ज्यादाती बरती गई है ? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जम्मू और काश्मीर में हरिजन नहीं रहते ? जम्मू काश्मीर का कौन सा मेम्बर पालियामेंट हरिजन आदिवासी जाति का यहां बैठा है ? क्या जम्मू और काश्मीर के हरिजन और आदिवासियों का प्रतिनिधित्व यहां नहीं होना चाहिए ?

श्री मूरज भान

लाजमी तौर पर होना चाहिए। यह बिल्कुल ना-इसाफी की बात है। भ्रष्टमान की आबादी 1 लाख कुछ हजार है, जिस में 90 हजार के करीब हरिजन आदिवासी हैं। यह कहा गया कि बड़ा भ्रष्टमानबिलिटी नहीं है और केवल थोड़े से एंबारिजिनस् को छोड़ कर बाकी को कहा कि ये ट्राइबल भी नहीं हैं। आप पोलिटिकल ग्राउंड पर उनको नहीं मानेंगे क्यों कि अगर उनकी तादाद बड़ा मान ली जाय तो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की तो बड़ा की एक ही पालिटरी पानियामेन्ट्री सीट है, वह रिजर्व हो जाती है और उन के हाथ से यह सीट निकल जाती है। यह भी पोलिटिकल ज्यादाती है। आसाम के लाखों आदिवासियों के बारे में वहां की गवर्नमेंट की एक अपनी रिपोर्ट है... (अवधान)...

मैं अक्सर वक्त से पहले अपनी बात खत्म कर के बैठ जाता हूँ। तो तीन मिनट मैं और चाहता हूँ।

आसाम गवर्नमेंट ने इन-राइटिंग यह कहा है कि इन शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को हम जान बूझ कर के पोलिटिकल रोजन्स के कारण शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स नहीं मानते हैं। क्या यह पोलिटिकल ज्यादाती नहीं है?

दिल्ली में पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने यह कानून पास किया है कि 1960 के बाद अगर कोई शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का आदमी दिल्ली में आ कर बसता है तो उस को वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब नहीं मानेंगे। अगर महाराष्ट्र का एक हरिजन 1965 में दिल्ली में आ कर बसता है तो उस को दिल्ली वाले इसलिए शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब नहीं मानेंगे कि वह 1960 के बाद आए हैं और महाराष्ट्र वाले इसलिए नहीं मानेंगे कि वह 1965 के बाद वहां आ गए। क्या यह पोलिटिकल ज्यादाती नहीं है? लाजिमी तौर पर है।

मैं एक छोटी सी मांग और करना चाहता हूँ यह बहुत जरूरी है, पालियामेंट के सेटल हाल में बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर की फोटो लगनी चाहिए। बाबा साहब बा० अम्बेडकर की बहुत बड़ी देन है इस देश को। उन की फोटो वहां जरूर लगनी चाहिए और उन के जन्म दिन पर 14 अप्रैल को छुट्टी होनी चाहिए?

लैड रिफार्म्स के बारे में जितने भी एनैक्टमेंट होते हैं वह नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में शामिल हो जायें तो इस से हरिजन और आदिवासियों का बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा।

उन की एकोनामिक अपलिफ्टमेंट के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है इस बात की कि सब-ट्राइबल प्लान्स सरकार ने बनाए हैं। लेकिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए भी

सब-प्लान बनाना चाहिए उन को अपलिफ्ट करने के लिए। जो डिस्ट्रिक्टिव एजेंसीज हैं उन में भी उनका हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

सबिसेज में भी उन का बहुत बुरा हाल है। सबिसेज में जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की रिप्रेजेंटेशन है उस के थोड़े से आंकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूँ। मे 1-1-78 तक के आंकड़े हैं। क्लास बन कैटेगरीज में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की रिप्रेजेंटेशन 4.5 परसेंट है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब की 0.8 परसेंट है। यह लेटेस्ट है। क्लास टु में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की 6.44 परसेंट है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की 0.88 परसेंट है। क्लास थ्री में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 12.2 परसेंट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 2.8 परसेंट। बैंको का इससे भी बुरा हाल है। 14 नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स का हाल और भी बुरा है। मेरा सुझाव है, मैं ने एक प्राइवेट मेम्बरस बिल भी गखा है, सबिसेज में इनकी हालत तब तक नहीं सुधरेगी जब तक कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक ऐक्ट नहीं होगा और उसमें पीनल क्लाज भी होना चाहिए, कि अगर रिजर्व पोस्ट के खिलाफ इनको नहीं लिया जाता है तो उस अक्सर को 15 दिन की कैद होगी और हजार रुपया जुर्माना होगा।

एजुकेशन के बारे में एक बात कहकर मैं बैठ जाऊंगा। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट स्टूडेंट्स का, कई बार उनकी टर्म्स भी खत्म हो जाती है, लेकिन स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलती है। कर्नाटक गवर्नमेंट ने एक स्कीम बनाई है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट स्टूडेंट्स को एक एन्टाइटिममेंट कांड मिल जाता है जिसको दिखा कर हर महीने उन्हें स्कालरशिप मिल जाती है। क्या देश भर में इस स्कीम को लागू नहीं किया जा सकता? लागू किया जा सकता है और लागू करना चाहिए।

जहां तक एडमीशन की बात है, हर इन्स्टीट्यूशन में इन का हिस्सा है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में एक ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी भी है जोकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को कोई हिस्सा देना नहीं चाहती है। आप हँसाना होंगे कि वह कौन सी यूनिवर्सिटी है। वह है अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी। वहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कोई एडमीशन नहीं है—मेडिकल कालेज या किसी भी फैकल्टी में। मैं कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट से रेजिस्ट्रार पोर्षन पढ़कर सुना रहा हूँ:

"However, there are still a few Universities like the Aligarh Muslim University which have not so far started acting upon the instructions issued by the Government of India Some private Medical Colleges in the State of Andhra..."

वहां पर प्राइवेट कालेज और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एडमीशन नहीं देते हैं। मैं निवेदन

करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ प्रसीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में और सुधार हुए हैं वहाँ यह सुधार भी होना चाहिए कि हरिजन प्राविवासियों को मेडिकल कालेज और दूसरी फॅकल्टीज में उनका हिस्सा दिया जाए।

इसी तरह से हाई कोर्ट में अभी तक सीनियर क्लास बन में रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह कही नहीं लिखा है कि हाईकोर्ट में क्लास बन में रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा। इसलिए, वहाँ पर भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए।

ग्रनटबेबिलिटी ऐक्ट जो बना था उसमें कुछ ग्रनटमेंट्स की जरूरत है। उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से 5 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने एक नया पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया। यहाँ पर केन्द्र में पालियामेंट की एक कमेटी बनी हुई है, स्टेट्स में भी ऐसी कमेटियाँ होनी चाहिए। तमिलनाडु में ऐसी कोई कमेटी नहीं है। सेंटर की पालियामेन्टरी कमेटी को न तो वे बिल्लुपुरम में जाने देते हैं और न ही अपनी कोई कमेटी बनाते हैं। इसके लिए सेंटर को स्टेट्स पर जोर देना चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों पर एक्शन लिया जायेगा।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH (Tirupathi): Mr. Chairman Sir, I will only confine myself to the educational facilities that are given for Scheduled Castes by the Government of India. But before coming to that subject, I want to read out from the Preamble of our Constitution:

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

Justice, social, economic and political;"

and so on, and also of equality, of status and of opportunity. This is what is enunciated in the Preamble of the Constitution.

Again in Art. 46 it is said:

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

Here the term 'weaker sections' means women also—not only Schedul-

ed castes and Scheduled Tribes but also women. Their interests must be kept in mind and educational facilities must be given to them. The Commission has made an observation with regard to the educational facilities that are given. The Government of India and also the State Governments are giving a wide publicity that the Harijans and the Adivasis are given educational facilities from I Std. to higher studies also. That may be true, but in implementation it is not so, because, in 1976 the Government of India issued a circular stating that not more than two persons in a family would be given scholarships. I am reading the Commissioner's observation: on page 93, it is said:

"In response to a number of queries received from various State Governments and educational institutions about the number of children in a family who will be entitled to post-matriculate scholarships, the Union Ministry of Home Affairs have clarified that not more than two children in the same family will be eligible to receive these scholarships. It has been further clarified that this restriction is not for two children at any particular time but two children of the same family for all time to come."

From this you will see that not more than two children are entitled, in a Harijan family, to get post-matriculate scholarships. But what I submit to you is that those who were already born should not be denied the opportunity of getting the educational facilities. It should have prospective effect, it should not be retrospective. About this, I wrote to the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, on 4-11-1978 thinking that he would definitely take up the cause of the Harijans and would do something in the matter. I quoted the circular number under which this restriction was placed, and then I requested him:

"I, therefore, request you, Sir, to take sympathetic attitude and relax the above condition under paragraph XII, at least in the case of

[Shri T. Balakrishniah]

women belonging to S.Cs. and S.Ts. as special incentive and as New Year Ugadi gift by the Janata Government under your benign leadership."

I wrote to him on 4-11-1978 requesting that it should be a New Year 'Ugadi' gift by the Janata Government for the Scheduled Castes students. I wanted that this rule should be relaxed totally or, if that was not possible, at least in respect of women students. First I got a reply from the Prime Minister as follows: it was dated November 9, 1978:

"I have received your letter in which you have urged that the existing restriction on the number of children of Scheduled Castes/Tribes families eligible for post-matric scholarships be relaxed, at least in the case of women students. I shall have the suggestion looked into."

I hoped that he would definitely take a sympathetic attitude towards the women children. But he did not do that. Later on, in his letter dated December 12, 1978, he gave a negative reply saying that it could not be done, and the reason that he has given is that, in case this rule is relaxed, the budget amount will have to be enhanced. Therefore, he did not agree to the proposal to relax this rule.

In this connection I would like to bring to your kind notice that there are no separate universities for Harijans. There are no separate colleges or High Schools for Harijans as in the case of other communities and minorities. If you see, in spite of that, they are claiming that they should be given more facilities, more amenities and more encouragement and the government is coming forward to give them all facilities to such of those minorities which are in this country. But, in the case of Harijans, the government is not willing to budge an inch or give any concessions to Harijans for which I am extremely sorry.

You know what the Prime Minister said about women's education. This is a news item from the *Times of India* under the dateline December 26, New Delhi.

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai to-day gave away awards to principals of five Muslim girls high schools of Uttar Pradesh for outstanding results in the examinations conducted by the U.P. Board of Secondary Education.

The Prime Minister said it was necessary to encourage women's education particularly among the Muslims, because many parents did not send their daughters to school.

Mr. Desai hoped that the system of awards would be extended to more areas in the country so that more and more Muslim girls were encouraged to attend schools."

This is the sympathetic attitude of our Prime Minister towards Muslim girls for whom there are already separate Muslim High Schools, Muslim Universities and Muslim colleges. I am not envying the Muslim community or the Christian community or any other minority. They must be given all sorts of encouragement. But why does the Prime Minister say one thing at one place and give me a different reply? I specifically wrote to him asking him to relax the rule that not more than 2 children in a Harijan family will be given post-Matric scholarship. They say this was done in 1976. But are you not repealing many of the Acts that were enacted by the previous government? Have you not repealed the amendments in the Constitution? Are you not bringing in Special Courts quite contrary to what the previous government has done? Because the previous government has committed some mistakes keeping in mind that the Harijans should not produce more than two children, they did it. This is what it means—that the Harijans population should decrease, that the Harijans should decline and the Harijans should be annihilated in the country. This is the object of this circular. That

is why they said that not more than two children will be entitled to post-Matric scholarship. But is it fair on the part of this government not to reconsider this issue when you have reconsidered so many things of the previous government? So you are reluctant to reconsider this issue. You have heard what the Prime Minister has said about Muslim girls' education. He wanted to give them all incentives but he is not sympathetic to relax this rule of restricting the scholarship for not more than two children in a Harijan family. This is the way how the Prime Minister is going to help the Harijan community. He is a Gandhian and I thought he would practise what he preached. There I differ from him. He is a strong man. He takes any step which he believes is correct but in this particular issue he is not.

My friend, Mr. Suraj Bhan and others pointed out that there are so many Universities, so many colleges for other communities but for the Scheduled Castes there are no colleges. I am extremely sorry in this matter. I once wrote to the Education Minister regarding the University Grants Commission. This University Grants Commission expressed its inability to help; it does not have powers or jurisdiction over the universities. Who else has got the powers or jurisdiction over the universities? Who is controlling the universities? Is it the Central Government or U.G.C.? Under the U.G.C. Act, there is some provision to supervise, it is not merely a distributing agency of funds. It has got powers also to supervise. There are universities in which harijans are not at all given admission without capitation fees. There are medical colleges where there has been no admission of harijans. Are you not taking this into consideration? They say that that is a private college. I can cite an instance of Vellore Medical College where there is no reservation for the scheduled castes. There is a Medical College in Manipal where also there is no reservation. There are so many such medical colleges where

there is no reservation for the scheduled castes although the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Government have often written to them that they should also follow the reservation rules. They also gave their instructions. What action is the Government proposing to take against such college authorities? They say they are helpless. Government says they are helpless because they are autonomous bodies. What sort of autonomous body it is? Let this college or university be run from out of its own funds and not out of Government funds or public funds. All these universities are getting grants and funds. They say that it is a private college and that is their own college; it is an autonomous body. What do you mean by that? Why are you not able to take action against these people who are against the harijans' being admitted into the colleges and universities?

Therefore, I submit to you that when the Janata Government has taken so much of interest in repealing all the old acts and old regulations, why are they not relaxing the new regulations or why are they not willing to relax this rule of restricting the post-matriculation scholarship of not more than two children in a harijan family? This is a very regrettable thing. I now request the hon. Minister—the Janata Government—and the Janata Members to consider these issues sympathetically and see that this rule is relaxed so that more number of harijan children are really benefited educationally as well as economically and socially.

Thank you for the opportunity that you have given me.

श्रीमती बहिल्ला पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्यम) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आयी है हम देखते हैं कि इस पर भाषण करने वाले मेजरिटी में हमारे सेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के ही लोग हैं, और हाउम में इतने कम लोग हैं। ऐडजर्नेट मोशन लायेंगे, और भी कुछ करेंगे, लेकिन जब असली सवाल आता है तब लोगों को बोलने का समय नहीं मिलता, और अधिक सदस्य भी यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि सेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स का सबजेक्ट भी, सेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स हो गया है उस पर किसी को इंटरेस्ट नहीं है।

[श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रंगनेकर]

यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि यह साल ऐंटी-अपारथीडर है। हमने देखा है कि हमारे नेता बाहर जा कर के ऐंटी अपारथीड के बारे में बात करते हैं, हर जगह जा कर कहते हैं कि शीघ्रो और साउथ अफीकन्स के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचार बन्द होने चाहिये। लेकिन खुद के देश में जो अत्याचार होता है उसको सुनने के लिये कान नहीं है, देखने के लिये आँखें नहीं हैं और बोलने के लिये मुँह में जवान नहीं है। यह हमारे देश में चल रहा है। इसके बारे में हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। माननीय प्रधान जी जब बोल रहे थे तो कह रहे थे कि अनटचेबिलिटी हमारे देश में नहीं है। तो क्या है? उन्होंने कहा कि कहां है अनटचेबिलिटी? आप भी देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि हर जगह बर्ताव में, जीव देने में कानून में अनटचेबिलिटी है। हर जगह, हर क्षेत्र में, हर स्तर पर अनटचेबिलिटी है। हम कितने भी कानून बनायें वह इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होते हैं और नारन्टी नहीं है हमारे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को कि उनकी रक्षा हो जाये।

हम तो यह देखते हैं कि जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वह जातीय वर्ण के आधार पर हो रहे हैं। उनमें भी बहुत से अत्याचार आर्थिक ढांचे की वजह से हैं, जो इन्टरस्टेड लोग हैं, वह अपने हाथ में यह व्यवस्था रखना चाहते हैं, इस लिये भी दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। यहां के दलित खेत मजदूर और गरीब मजदूर हैं। पहले खेत मजदूरों को काम दिया जाता था कि चलो हमारा भागन साफ करो, हमारा गंदा काम करो। इस देश में बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जैसे सीडर हो गये, उन्होंने कह दिया कि तुमको यह काम नहीं करना चाहिये। जब से उन्होंने यह काम करने से इन्कार कर दिया तब से उन पर अत्याचार बढ़ गये हैं, क्योंकि वेस्टेड इन्टरस्ट चाहते हैं कि उन्हें यह काम करना चाहिये।

भाज देहात में जो हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, ज्यादा अत्याचार उनको जो जमीनों का कब्जा मिलता है, उस जमीन से उठाने के लिये होते हैं। कंसावाला में क्या हुआ? दलितों को जमीन दे दी गई और जो वेस्टेड इन्टरस्ट के लोग हैं, समाजवाद की बात करने वाले, किसान मूवमेंट के नाम से जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि कंसावाला की जमीन दलितों को नहीं देनी चाहिये। इसी लिये प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर मोर्चा भी निकाल दिया गया। इसलिये कि वह आर्थिक ढांचे को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते, उसे कायम रखने के लिये यह दलितों को दलित रखना चाहते हैं।

आदिवासी औरतों पर अत्याचार होता है। बहुत जगह अत्याचार एक्सप्लायटेड लेबर पर होता है। मजदूरी का काम करने वाली औरतों पर हमला हुआ वहां बलात्कार भी हुआ। लोगों

ने सोचा कि आदिवासी हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करेंगे, बलात्कार करेंगे तो कौन पूछने वाला है। यह एक्सप्लायटेड लेबर के साथ होता है और उनकी एक्सप्लायटेशन चालू रखने के लिये यह सब होता है, यह हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

रिजर्वेशन भाज होना चाहिये, लेकिन इससे यह सबल हल होने वाला नहीं है। आर्थिक ढांचा बदलकर, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हाथ में जिम्मा रहने का साधन आप नहीं देते और कुछ नहीं देते। उनको इक्वल अपोर्चुनिटी नहीं मिलती है। इस तरह से खाली रिजर्वेशन से उनका सबल हल होने वाला नहीं है। रिजर्वेशन भी क्या है। जो हमारे यहां बेकारी बढ़ती है, हमारे बेकार नौजवान हैं, उनके सामने क्या रखते हैं कि यह हरिजन रिजर्वेशन की मांग करते हैं इसलिये तुमको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। गलतफहमी पैदा कर के जानबूझकर हरिजनों और बेकार लोगों में जगड़ा पैदा करते हैं। आप देखें कि रिजर्वेशन से भी उनकी कितनी जोब मिलती है। 75 साल में बेकारी बढ़ती है 3.24 लाख और 1975 में 4 लाख लोगों को नौकरी मिली। 93 लाख बेकार थे लेकिन 4 लाख 400 लोगों को आर्गनाइज्ड सेक्टर में नौकरी मिली। उनमें केवल 19 हजार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग थे। इसलिए रिजर्वेशन में भी उनका कुछ मिलता नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन फेल गई है इस लिए जब नहीं मिलता है। बढ़ती हुई बेकारी का छिपाने के लिए शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और दूसरों में जगड़ा पैदा कराया जाता है। इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। इसलिये उन्होंने कहा है कि रिजर्वेशन बहुत दिनों तक चलना चाहिए। उन को कुछ बोड़ी सहुलियात देने की बात है। अगर आप किंगम देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि शिक्षा के बन्त उन को सहुलियत मिलती है। मेरा कहना है जन्म से ही उनको सहुलियत देना चाहिए। शिक्षा के बन्त सहुलियत देने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। 6 से 11 साल का बच्चा 11 साल के बाद कमाने के लिए जाता है क्योंकि घर में उसको खाना नहीं मिलता है।

स्कूलों में एडमिशन पाने वाले छात्रों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं: 1968-69 स्टेन्डर्ड 1 से पांच 6 से 11 वर्ष की उम्र, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चे 453.24 लाख और 82.80 परसेंट, 1973-74 में 534.53 लाख और 90.70 परसेंट। इसके मुकाबले में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट बच्चों की संख्या 1968-69 में 65.20 लाख और 64.10 परसेंट, और 1973-74 में 68.95 लाख और 68.90 परसेंट थी।

स्टेन्डर्ड 6 से 8, 11 से 14 वर्ष की उम्र, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बच्चे 1968-69 में 110.51 लाख और 1973-74 में 130.64 लाख। इसकी तुलना में इस सालों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चों की संख्या 11.19 लाख और 12.16 लाख थी।

स्टैंडर्ड 9 और उससे ऊपर, 14 से 17 वर्ष की उम्र, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के अलावा दूसरे बच्चे 1968-69 में 55.56 लाख और 1973-74 में 67.11 लाख, जबकि इन सालों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चों की संख्या 4.58 लाख और 5.75 लाख थी।

इन फिगर्स से पता चलता है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चे 11 साल के बाद अपनी पढ़ाई को जारी नहीं रख सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें काम करने के लिए जाना पड़ता है। इस लिए जब तक इन लोगों के आर्थिक सवाल को हल नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक चाहे उन्हें कितनी सुविधाएं, किताबें और पैसा दिया जाये, तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। उनकी पैमिलीज जिन्दा रह सकें, इस के लिए सरकार को कुछ करना चाहिए।

जहां तक सर्विमज का सम्बन्ध है, 1975 में प्रथम श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की संख्या 0.78 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 0.54 परसेंट, तृतीय श्रेणी में 1.33 परसेंट और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 4.30 परसेंट था।

मैं खुद महाराष्ट्र में दखा है कि एक जगह तीन लड़के नौकरी के लिए आये। उनमें से एक ब्राह्मण, दूसरा मराठा और तीसरा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का था। ब्राह्मण को टेलीफोन ऑपरेटर की नौकरी दी गई, मराठा का निपट चलाने की नौकरी मिली और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को लड़के को जो एम० ए० पास था झाड़ू देने की नौकरी मिली। आज भी यह हो रहा है। हमने महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि इस की जांच करे। नौकरियों में अब भी यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रहा है। एम० ए० पास लड़के को झाड़ू देने की जांच देते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमने उनके लिए जांच रिजर्ब की हुई है।

सामाजिक क्षेत्र में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की संख्या 1975 में प्रथम श्रेणी में 1.44 परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 3.02 परसेंट, तृतीय श्रेणी में 13.73 परसेंट, और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में झाड़ू वालों के अलावा 26.29 परसेंट थी। इसका अर्थ यह है कि आज भी हम कहते हैं कि ये लोग इसी जाब के लायक हैं और उन्हें यही काम करना चाहिए। सामाजिक क्षेत्र में वही स्थिति है। बैंकों में कलकों की श्रेणी में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व सिर्फ 0.81 परसेंट है और रिजर्व बैंक में 2.39 परसेंट है। रिजर्व बैंक तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अधीन है। बड़ा इन लोगों की संख्या क्यों नहीं बढ़ाई जाती है? सरकार को यह काम अपने घर से शुरू करना चाहिए, वरना यह काम नहीं होने वाला है।

श्री मूरज भान न एक बहुत भ्रष्टा पायट बताया है। मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनो

पर जो अत्याचार होते हैं, आखिर में उनके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही होती है। कमिशन नियुक्त किए जाते हैं और वे पांच छः साल के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट देते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में गवर्नर बन्धुओं की दोनो भाषें निकाल दी गईं। उन के बारे में क्या हुआ, यह पता नहीं है। अपराधियों को कितनी सजा हुई? जिन लोगों ने उनकी भाषें निकाल दी और उनकी बहुत पर अत्याचार किया, उन्हें दो दम महीने की सजा दी गई।

इस तरीके से अगर सजा मिलेगी, इस तरह से बताव होगा तो अत्याचार बढ़ने लगे हैं। इस देश में न्याय मिलता ही नहीं है। 1975 में कुल हुए 346, सीरियसलो हट्टे हुए 1269, बलात्कार—320, जला दिया—774 और दूसरे तरह के—4785, कुल 7493 इतने अत्याचार हो हो गए मंडर को मिला कर। अभी तक इन्वारी चालू है। अभी तक कैसे नहीं बने हैं। 1222 ऐसे मामले हैं जिनके ऊपर अभी तक केस फाइल नहीं हुए हैं, एन्वारी चल रही है, 75-79 तक चार साल हो गए। अभी तक हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग को कौन सुन रहा है यह देखने का टाइन नहीं मिला है। इतना ही नहीं अभी चार्जशीट दो है, कितने केसेज में—4661। तो क्यों नहीं अत्याचार पनपे? क्योंकि अत्याचार करने वालों को लगता है कि हम करेंगे, कौन हमें पूछने वाला है, कौन हमें सजा मिलने वाली है? हमें प्रोटेक्शन पुलिस से मिलता है, हमें प्राटेक्शन गवर्नमेंट से मिलता है। अभी परसो हमने देखा, एक आदमी को मार खानी पड़ी। उसका गुनाह क्या था? वह बोले कि घोड़े का सवार हो कर बारात में आया हूँ, लिए उत्तको पर खानी पड़ी। घोड़े पर सवार होना भी इस देश में अगर गुनाह होता है और उस के लिये किसी को मार खानी पड़ती है तो हम देश में दमन कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

एंटो एपार्थीड ईयर यह चल रहा है। अगर इस देश में एंटो एपार्थीड ईयर सर्व्वाइ से बनाना चाहते हैं तो इन्होंने जो सुझाव दिया है इस को अमल में लाना चाहिए। हरिजनो के ऊपर जो अत्याचार होते हैं उनके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट आप को बनाना चाहिए और एंटो एपार्थीड ईयर में यह करना चाहिए। आप इटरनेशनल वीमेन ईयर में उनके लिए करते हैं, इटरनेशनल वील्डरेन्स ईयर में उनके लिए करते हैं तो एंटो एपार्थीड ईयर यह है इस में आप स्पेशल काट बनाये और जहा सजा देने की बात है, अगर प्राइमफेसी केस हो तो उनको पकड़ना चाहिए, नहीं तो हरिजनो में कोई विश्वास ही नहीं पैदा होगा।

आखिर में मैं एक प्वाइंट महाराष्ट्र का बास तौर से आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। बहुत सारे हरिजनो ने और बाबा माहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने भी कहा कि मैं

[श्रीमती ग्रहिल्या पी० रायनेकर]

हिन्दू धर्म छोड़ देता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है, बुद्ध धर्म स्वीकार करता हूँ। बुद्ध धर्म स्वीकार करते हुए भी उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बुद्ध धर्म क्यों स्वीकार कर रहा हूँ ? क्योंकि हिन्दू धर्म में सब की देवता समझते हैं, पैगम्बर को एक की जगह का लड़का और एक की खुदा अवतार कहते हैं। लेकिन बुद्ध धर्म ही ऐसा है जिस में वह खुद को मानव समझते हैं क्योंकि बुद्ध खुद को मानव कहते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज नियो बुद्धिस्ट्स का कोई सहूलियत नहीं मिल रही है। जो नियो-बुद्धिस्ट बन गये हैं उनकी सहूलियतों को ले लेना ठीक नहीं है। उनको ये सब सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए और कन्द्रीय सरकार को उन्हें यह देना चाहिए। इसका ही नहीं गुजरात के अन्दर जो चमार का हमने कास्टीयूशन प्रमोट करके शेड्यूलड कास्ट से निकाल दिया है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। कहते हैं कि वह बहुत पैसा कमाने लगे, बहुत बड़े बाले हो गये इस कारण उनको शेड्यूलड कास्ट लिस्ट में निशान दिया। मेरा यह कहना है कि उनका फिर इस लिस्ट में लेना चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा यह कहना है कि कोई मन्त्रा आगर ऐसी है जो इस मामले में अच्छा काम कर रही है तो उसको म्हायना देनी चाहिए। मेरे पास यह सूचना आई है कि बध्ना मजदूरों के बारे में और औरता के बारे में नेहरू यूवक केन्द्र काम कर रहा है। ऐसी मन्त्राओं के काम की रिपोर्ट आप को मगवानी चाहिए और उनको कुछ मदद बगैर देनी चाहिए।

जहाँ जहाँ जमीन, का मवाल हा, उसका आप देखें। पहले हम ने कहा कि 4 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन हमारे पास आया है। बाद में कहा कि चार क़रगड़ नहीं है, 2 करोड़ ही है। फिर बाद में कहा कि 26 लाख है और अब हमारी गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि 11 लाख एकड़ जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने जाय तो उनको उससे प्रेफरेंस मिलना चाहिए। जब उनके पास जमीन होगी तो कुछ रहने का अधिकार मिलेगा। ये सबाल इस तरीके से हल करेंगे, ऐसी मैं आशा करती हूँ।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील (मोहनलाल गज)
सभापति महोदय, आज शेड्यूलड कास्ट और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है और यह 74 से 77 तक तीन साल की रिपोर्ट है। एकदम से एक गट्टर को डिस्कल करने के लिए हम उपस्थित हैं। पाच वर्ष के बाद बहस हो रही है। इसी से सरकार क इरादे का पता चलता है और वह भी बहुत कुछ लड़ने झगड़ने के बाद यह बहस हो रही

15.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

जहाँ तक लोकियों का मवाल है, इमर्जेंसी के दौरान शेड्यूलड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लोगों की मर्जी के मुद्दाफिक निकाल दिया जाता था परन्तु अभी भी उनपर से यह इमर्जेंसी ममाप्त नहीं हुई है। अभी भी मर्जी मुद्दाफिक लोगों को निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं एक केंस आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, बी बी डी कुरील, डिप्टी मैनेजर एक सी आई को अभी 2-1-79 के बिना चार्जशीट के जबाब प्राप्त हुए ही निकाल दिया गया जोकि प्रसाविधानिक है। तो इस तरह की चीजें अभी भी हो रही हैं।

आज्या के बार में विनोबा जी जैसे लोग फास्ट करने हैं। बिडिया को मारना भी एक इन्टेंशनल इश्यु बना दिया जाता है परन्तु जब हमानों को मारा जाता है, उनका कुत्ता और बिल्लिया में भी बदल मममा जाता है उनकी बह-बेटियों को इज्जत लटी जाती है तब कोई भी महात्मा पूजागी या धर्मात्मा एक शब्द भी नहीं कहता उसके विपे कोई भी फास्ट करने के लिए नहीं आता।

मेरा निवेदन है कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स के लोगों पर सविमज्ज म या अन्य खेवों से धम्याबाग होने है, खेवखी और दूसरे इसीइन्टेंस हाफ ता पालमेंट में उन पर डिस्कशन हुआ लेकिन डिस्कशन के बाद उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता।

हम आज भी करते हैं

तो जो जाते हैं बदनाम

वह कल्ल भी करते हैं

तो चर्चा नहीं होता।

आगर हम राते हैं तो लोग समझते हैं कि हम गा रहे हैं। जब हम भूखे होते हैं समझत है कि उपवास कर रहे हैं अपने शरीर का ठीक करने के लिए। जब हम नंगे होते हैं तो कहते हैं धूप स्नान कर रहें हैं। हमारी तकलीफ दूसरा को कुछ नहीं बात ही नजर आती है।

हमारे प्रधान जी ने कहा कि अत्याचार कुछ नहीं हो रहें हैं। छन छान कुछ भी नहीं है। जो यहाँ पर पालियामेंट के मैम्बर बन कर आए हैं यदि उनकी ही मनोभावना ऐसी हो तो समझ में नहीं आता इस देश का क्या होगा ? किस प्रकार से उन लोगों पर अत्याचार हकेंगे ? प्रधान जी तो मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं।

MR SPEAKER: Mr Kureel, you can continue on Monday

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

16.00 hrs.

REPORTED ATTACK ON THE STUDENTS OF
ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the adjournment motion. I think there will be a large number of speakers. So, under rule 63, I am prescribing the time limit for each speech as 10 minutes. There are a large number of speakers. Now Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Let me, at the outset, thank this august House for granting me leave to move my adjournment motion. I move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

I want the House to discuss the following definite matter of urgent public importance, viz. the unabashed, vigorous and planned armed attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students coming on 9th May, 1979 by train to Delhi for their protest rally in connection with Amendment Bill, the free use of even fire arms, consequent injury to several students with some still missing, and the failure of the Government to protect the students, as also to safeguard their constitutional right to protest, and the panic among the Muslim minority community.

Sir, the inhuman and fascist attack that has been made on the Aligarh Muslim University students, needs strong and unequivocal condemnation from all quarters. It should be clearly borne in mind that the students wanted to organise a rally in Delhi to protest against the stubborn refusal to restore the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. My amendment was rejected in this House because of the stubborn attitude taken by the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Speaker, Sir there is widespread resentment, anguish and indignation throughout the country. The Aligarh Muslim University students were rightly agitating. An attempt had been made in this House to give an impression as if the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University and various others were in favour of the official Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill. You will remember that the hon. Minister of Education even quoted and I should say misquoted the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Kushro as having welcomed the Bill. Naturally, therefore, it had become very necessary even for the students to leave their desks at this critical time in their studies and through their protest make it abundantly clear that nothing short of restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University in a manner that it gets the benefit and protection under Art. 30(1) will satisfy them. Accordingly they wanted to organise a rally. Their intention was to have a very peaceful rally. This was very abundantly and manifestly clear from the fact that they wanted to hold a rally when the news reached them about the rejection of their demand. The news reached them on Friday, and they wanted to hold their rally on Monday itself. There was already a demonstration of the railway men asking for bonus. They did not want that there may be even a remotest possible chance of any clash with them or any untoward incident. They never wanted it, because there are always some miscreants, especially fascist forces to see that their rally was also disturbed. Therefore, in spite of their announcement, they postponed the rally from Monday to Wednesday. And only yesterday, they came here. They started coming in several buses; and many of them started coming by passenger train early in the morning. It must be noted here that the train could not start in time from the Aligarh station. Many miscreants had

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

boarded the train at Aligarh itself. The last two bogies were totally occupied by these miscreants with their lathies, with hockey sticks, with stones and with what not. The doors of these last two bogies were even bolted, not allowing anybody to board this particular train. There was chain pulling at Aligarh station itself and the train could not leave in time. It started quite late from the Aligarh station itself. At various stations, being a passenger train, there was an addition to the number of these miscreants, and the final fascist attack took place near Dadri Railway Station. The chain was pulled. Train was halted. Even certain bogies were detached. Aligarh students were beaten inside. They were dragged out and beaten mercilessly in the fields in the full view of the train. They were beaten with lathies, with sticks and with rods. At times, an attempt is made to explain away the incident by saying that there was a scuffle between the passengers. Just look at the ridiculous nature of this explanation! If there would have been a scuffle between the passengers and hundreds of these Aligarh students travelling, the injured would have been those few passengers. But here more than hundred Aligarh Muslim University students were injured. Some of them were very seriously injured and are lying in the hospital right now. A hundred of them have been treated and sent away by the hospital authorities and twenty to twentyone are right now there. Injuries are of the nature of fractures and blunt injuries. It is said there was a clash between these milkmen Gujars and the Muslim University students. The Gujars are not armed with hockey sticks. These milkmen are not armed with hockey sticks. They are not dressed generally in shirts, bush shirts and pants. There was a pre-planned attack. The Aligarh Muslim students Union in their statement have said that it was a pre-planned attack with sticks, rods and even guns. There were certain shots, fired from even guns. It is

here explained away that these Aligarh students mis-behaved with some of the passengers. This is adding insult to injury. Mr. Speaker, come with me to the Irwin Hospital where the students are lying. Students of Ph. D., LL.M., Medicine, Engineering such students have been subjected to this merciless attack upon them. The attack indeed is calculated to strangle. I would say, even the Constitutional right to protest. The minority character of Aligarh Muslim University is not being restored and when it is sought to organise peaceful protests and rallies, a planned attempt is made by fascist forces to strangle even the constitutional right. In Aligarh, preparations for this peaceful agitation have been going on for the past two or three days. Yet, I believe intelligence was snoring and the police totally failed to provide security to the students to go to Delhi and organise the rally in the peaceful manner in which they wanted to do it. The police arrived at the scene an hour later. I must specially thank the local villagers. It is the local villagers who came running in order to save the students from the hands of these miscreants. I was referring in the afternoon for example to the case of one student Zainul Abedin who was mercilessly beaten by so many and in a state of semi-unconsciousness he was lifted to be thrown away into the well. The local villagers, thanks to them, intervened and rescued him. They tried to give protection to the students in a local school. They tried to see that they come to Delhi to get further medical treatment.

This inhuman and fascist attack, as I said, needs condemnation from all quarters. Students were severely beaten. Watches, rings, cash—all were taken away. An orgy has been enacted to which we have no parallel whatsoever in the sense that now attempts are being made in order to intimidate the Muslim minority from even raising their voice of protest. From Belchi to Jamshedpur, we have

a sordid record of the massacre of the minority. Now even the right to protest in a peaceful manner is sought to be scuttled. However, there is one thing I would like to clarify before I conclude. It must be understood by one and all that planning is going on to see that the problems with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University take a communal nature. I must say that the demand for the re-formation of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is not a communal demand. It is not a Hindu-Muslim problem. It is a fact of history that needs to be given due legal recognition.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have taken five minutes extra

SHRI G M BANATWALLA: There are so many things I wanted to say

MR. SPEAKER: There are a large number of speakers.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I must not only condemn this incident, but express my great resentment at the callous statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs this afternoon, trying to explain away the serious nature of the incident. The extent to which the fascists forces are emboldened have to be taken note of very seriously. Let there be a thorough probe. Let there be a complete impartial probe and strictest possible steps should be taken. Action should be taken against the miscreants. It must be made abundantly clear that there is safety of life and honour for the citizens of the country. Serious contemplation and drastic steps are necessary in order to restore the confidence which has been, I should say, badly shaken in this Government for the protection of life and honour of citizens.

श्री बिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल (राजकोट): प्रादरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, श्री बनावलाला जी की मैंने सुना, मन् 1946 में तो मैं छोटा था, लोग मैंने देखी नहीं थी, इसका दर्शन

हुआ नहीं था, लेकिन आज उनको सुनकर लगा कि 1946 से पहले इससे भ्रष्टा भाषण नहीं होता होगा। मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना भी ऐसी भाषा बोलते नहीं होंगे।

एक छोटा सा इंसीडेंट जो रेल का हुआ, अगर यह प्रीवेंड होता तो दादरी के पास गाड़ी क्यों खड़ी होनी, पुलिस को पता क्यों नहीं चलता? सर्वेमेंट को पता चलता, सी० आई० डी० को पता चलता, लेकिन इस देश में आजकल बोटों के सीडायर पैश हो गए हैं, जिन्होंने एमरजेसी में मस्खियों की तरह मुसलमानों को मारा था। वह आज रातो-रात हमदर्द हो गए हैं और जैसे गिद्ध आकाश में घूमता है कि कहीं मरा पशु मिल जाये तो खाये, ऐसे ही बोटों के सीडायर, कहीं से भी बोट मिल जाये तो इस तरह से इस देश में माइ-नोरिटी में भय की प्रथि का उन्होंने निर्माण किया है। एक तरफ दोबारा मना में भ्रान का खबाब लोग देख रहे हैं। इन लोगों की हूलन यह है कि आज देश में कहीं भी कुछ भी हुआ तो माइनोरिटी के नाम से दंगा-फिमाद कराने लगे और लोगों को बहकाना शुरू कर दिया है। यह बात नयी नहीं है। इस देश में ऐसी घणित राजनीति बहुत पहले से चली आ रही है।

मैंने आज के अखबार में यहां की मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल की वाइसचेयर मैन बेगम खुर्शीदा किववई का पत्र पढ़ा जो उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा है। उन्होंने बताया कि दिल्ली के जामा मस्जिद एरिया में किस तरह से मुसलमानों को भड़काया जा रहा है।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी . किसने ?

श्री बिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल अखबार पढ़ लीजिए जी।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी . नाम दीजिये।

श्री बिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल : नाम दुगा, सबका दुगा, आपका नाम भी नहीं छोड़ूंगा। मौका प्रायेगा सबका नाम दुगा। चिन्ता मत करो, घबड़ाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी . मैं कभी घबड़ाता नहीं।

श्री बिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल : आप काश्मीर से आ रहे हैं, आप कैसे घबड़ायेगे जी? आपका भी इतिहास बहुत लम्बा बीड़ा है, वह भी प्रायेगा, चिन्ता मत करिये। (अवधान) श्री राजनारायण का नाम भी आ जायेगा। इतना बड़ा नाम कैसे छूटेगा? उनका नाम छूटेगा नहीं। घबड़ाइये मत।

श्री राजनारायण : उन्होंने हमारा नाम लिया है। आज अखबार वालों को हमने बयान दे दिया है कि यह बात केवल हमारे बारे में एक डायन ही कह सकती है।

श्री बिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल . यह बात भी हुई है, ट्रेन में कुछ भगड़ा हुआ है, बनावलाला साहब ने फरमाया कि ट्रेन में कुछ लोग अलीगढ़ से बैठे, बी में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर विद्यार्थियों को शक था

[श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल]

तो दादरी स्टेशन के पहले किसी पुलिस वाले को क्यों नहीं बताया कि ऐसे ऐसे लोग भलीभाँति से चले हैं और हमको बर है कि कुछ देना फिसाव होगा। इतना ही नहीं यह जो उसके लीडर्स हैं उनमें से किसी ने भी नहीं बताया। बी० एस० सी० के विद्यार्थी मुहम्मद तारीक हैं, वनस्पति शास्त्र के शोध के खान हैं, छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष मुस्ताक अहमद हैं और उसके सचिव भी भारिफ हैं इन सब को धीरे-बड़े-बड़े लोगों को, जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है, जहाँ तक मुझे बताया गया है वहाँ जाकर कहा कि आप क्या दो, और ऐसा क्या दो कि जिससे सनसनी फैल जाये और पार्लियामेंट में कुछ करके दिखायें। लेकिन छात्रों ने इंकार कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि आप अपनी राजनीति को खुद चलाइये, आप हमको टूस बनाने की कोशिश मत करें। मेरा कहना है कि देश के सब लोग यह जान गये हैं इसमें जो लोग उभाड़ते हैं, उनको भी लोग पहचानते हैं, उनकी विश्वसनीयता, क्रेडिबिलिटी खत्म होती जा रही है। अखबारों में उनका उल्लेख जोकर के नाम से आता है। जब वह बाहर जाते हैं तो लोग देखने आते हैं कि वह जोकर कैसे हैं? कोई लोग उनको सुनने को आते हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। वो यह राजनीति आगे चलाकर देश का भला करने वाली नहीं है। मैं आपके जरिये इस सदन का, और इस सदन के जरिये देश का, ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दी-भाषी प्रदेशों में संघ के नाम पर मुसलमानों को बहकाने की जो प्रवृत्ति चली है, उसका भत कहां पर होगा, यह कहना मुश्किल है। इसलिए सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में सोचें। कौन मंत्री की गद्दी पर बैठता है और कौन वहां से हटता है, यह बात छोटी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री-पद के लिए इतना छोटा पन दिखाने वाला और देश तथा पार्टी के साथ गद्दारी करने वाला अभी तक कोई नहीं पैदा हुआ है। क्या मंत्री-पद कोई इनकी बड़ी बात है कि उसके लिए देश में बवंडर खड़ा कर दिया जाये, माहाना रिटोर्ज को उकसाया जाये और अपनी पार्टी को तोड़ने के प्रयास किये जायें? यह देश इस तरह की हरकत करने वाले लोगों को कहा तक सहन करेगा? (व्यवधान)

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्य इस विषय पर अपने-अपने विचार रखने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। लेकिन कोई सदस्य किसी व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाये और उसको जोकर कहे, क्या यह अच्छी बात है? (व्यवधान)

श्री चिमनभाई एच० शुक्ल इस घटना के बारे में अखबारों में तीन बार वर्णन आये हैं। उनमें मैं कौन सर वर्णन सब है और कौन सा झूठा है, इस बारे में मैं अपना कोई निर्णय नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश कि कतमान परिस्थितियों से राजनैतिक लाभ, पोलिटिकल गेम्स, प्राप्त करने के लिए इतने निष्कर्ष स्तर पर जो प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, उन्हें रोका जाना चाहिए। इस से न तो माहाना रिटोर्ज का और न देश का कोई फायदा होने वाला है।

जो कुछ हुआ है, उसकी जांच हो और भी बनत-बाला ने जो कहा है, उसको भी जांच हो, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ, ताकि स्थिति का नाजामत फायदा उठाने के लिए जो प्रचार किया जा रहा है, उसका स्पष्ट चित्र देश की जनता के सामने आये, दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाये और सभी सही तथ्यों की जानकारी हो जाये।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Speaker, I was very carefully listening to the previous speakers. It appears that even if there is any organised assault, or riots have been committed, when it comes in the forum of the Lok Sabha, the discussion is on party lines. Shri Shukla, who preceded me, was blaming those who were in power during the Emergency. He said that Muslims were killed like flies at that time and yet nobody talked anything. In that way, he wants to justify this kind of riots as well as organised assault on the minorities by his party, especially because he comes from a special cadre.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA: I never said so.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: If so, I have nothing to say. But, at the same time, he belongs to a cultural organisation, or non-cultural; I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER: Cultural.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: What I want to submit in this august body is that the incident that has taken place at Dadri on the Aligarh Muslim University students deserves condemnation by all sections of this House without any reservation. I hope Shri Shukla has not condemned it.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA: Everybody condemns it.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The students had started for Delhi, to join the protest rally, a legitimate right that has been enshrined in the Constitution of India, in order to restore the minority character of the Aligarh

Muslim University. If you look at this incident, as has been clearly mentioned by Shri Banatwalla, the miscreants had taken lethal weapons with them and they had bolted the door from inside so that nobody could get in. And at the same time, Sir, what makes it funny is the statement that has been made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs in the afternoon here in the House. What he said is, the reports are not ready. It is only 35 kilometres away from Delhi and more than 24 hours have passed, and yet he has not received.

MR. SPEAKER: May I correct you? He said: "We have not received a report from the U.P. Government, but we have received the report from the Collector."

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Whatever it may be, the District Collector is directly reporting to the Minister. Can he do it? Is he under the direct supervision of the Home Ministry I would like to understand. It is not the Union Territory.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not Lakshadweep or Andamans.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: And therefore, if the Collector can contact the Home Minister, why is it that he could not contact the U.P. Government? And he knows very well that within hours he could have got all factual information from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and therefore, that speaks of the callous manner in which the Government of the day is treating the minorities especially with regard to the Aligarh Muslim University and also the students in this particular instance.

Sir, it is no less than a person like Shri Raj Narain who has been repeatedly saying—even Mr. Madhu Limaye said—that all the riots in Aligarh or in other parts are being hatched by RSS many a time. It is not as Members of the Opposition

they are telling, they are Mr. Shukla's own partymen. The riots are being organised and executed by RSS men. A portion of Mr. Shukla's speech was to attack Mr. Raj Narain. Whatever it may be, that could have been done outside the Parliament. I want to submit to this hon. House that this kind of incident which has been created on by a section of people—you call them miscreants or whatever it may be—will definitely erode the secular character of our country. This incident is not a stray incident, it has been repeated one by one in the country. Now, in private talks many Ministers agree saying 'yes, it is very bad, this kind of thing cannot go on. The secular image of the country is being eroded day by day and we have to do something'. What is that something that is done here? I don't understand. Any time such things are taking place, some commission is appointed and they submit the report after a year or two and there ends the matter. Therefore, nobody reads the report. I want to emphasise in this august body, let us be honest. It is definitely dishonouring the country's image. Therefore, let us be honest in this matter. Let us take this problem above party level. I want to appeal to the Government to see that in this incident the culprits are immediately found out. Whether you appoint a CBI inquiry or any other inquiry, but a thorough probe has to be made as early as possible so that justice must be done and it should be seemingly done.

श्री विजय कुमार सहोबा : (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के जो विद्यार्थी दिल्ली आ रहे थे उन के साथ जो घटना घटी है वह बहुत ही दुखदायी है और बहुत ही अनफारबुनेट है। हमारे जो दोस्त, यूनिवर्सिटी के विद्यार्थी जम्मी हुए, मैं उन के प्रति हमदर्दी का इजहार करना चाहता हूँ और जिन लोगों ने ऐसा कांड किया है उन की भर्त्सना, उन की निन्दा करता हूँ। इस देश के अन्दर हर एक को अधिकार है कि वह अपनी मांगों को लेकर डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन करे और वे विद्यार्थी यहाँ डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन करने के लिए आ रहे थे। उनका पक ठीक था या गलत था यह दूसरा सवाल है। परन्तु वे डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन के लिए आ रहे थे, उनका अधिकार था कि दिल्ली में आ कर डिमॉन्स्ट्रेशन कर सकें और

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

उनको इसके लिए पूरी मुविधा होनी चाहिए था। परन्तु रास्ते में एक काण्ड हुआ, जिसके विषय में मुबह गृह मंत्री जी ने बहुत सी बातें बताईं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह काण्ड काफी दुखदाई है और आगे इस तरह के काण्ड न हो उसके लिए जिस तरह की भी कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत हो चाहे पार्लियामेंट के मيم्बरों की या जा भी, उसको बनाये या जूडिशियल इक्वायरी कराये, इम्पार्शल इक्वायरी कराये ताकि मही बातों का ठीक तरह में पता चला सके और जा भी दोषी हो उनका सजा दी जाए।

इस मौके पर मैं उन माथियों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि ऐसे छोटे, बड़े किसी भी मामले का, अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में भ्रष्टे हो कर, अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए, हिन्दू मुसलमान या मेजरिटी माइनरिटी का सवाल बनाना चाहते हैं और इस प्रकार से जाने अनजाने एंटीसोशल एक्टिविटीज में शामिल हो जाते हैं। पिछले कई सालों में देश में इस तरह के जो दंगों की घटनाएँ हुई हैं उनको, कुछ लोगों ने अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिए, गलत दिशा देने की कोशिश की है। आखिर क्या बात है कि इतने सालों के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान में आज भी माइनरिटी मेजरिटी का सवाल बना हुआ है, हिन्दू और मुसलमान अलग अलग रहे हैं। इसकी एक ही वजह है कि कुछ लोग अपने राजनीतिक स्वाध की पूर्ति के लिए हिन्दू और मुसलमानों को नजदीक नहीं आने देना चाहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि उनमें लड़ाई होनी रहे, दोनों में जहर पैदा होता रहे और अगर जहर पैदा होगा तो कुछ लाख बोट उनका पास चले जायेंगे।

जहाँ तक इस इमीडेंट का सवाल है, पैमेजर्स के दा गृह थे जिन में झगडा हुआ। जिनमें भी फैक्ट्स हैं, यो पी० गवर्नमेंट में या रेलवे में उसमें एक ही बात कही गई है कि दो ग्रुप्स का आपस में झगडा हुआ। इस तरह का झगडा बहुत निम्नस्ती है परन्तु एक मिनट में यह कह देना कि यह प्री-लाण्ड था, बड़ी भारी तैयारी थी, फायर आर्म्स थे, मैमबर हो रहा था—इसके द्वारा किमके इण्टेस्ट्स सर्व करना चाहते हैं? कही पर जरा भी बात हो जाए तो मोहल्लों में जाकर भड़काने वाली बातें कही जाती हैं। मैं तो देख कर हैरान हूँ कि इस देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको लगना है कि अगर दंगे होंगे तो उनके राजनीतिक स्वार्थ बढ जायेंगे। दंगा के लिए उनके मन में तड़प होती है। वे चाहते हैं कि दंगा हो जाये तो जाकर बता सकें कि हम तुम्हारे बहुत बड़े समर्थक हैं और हमारे लोग तुम्हारे इन्फान्ट हैं। मैं समझता हूँ बड़ी लोग सबसे बड़े दुश्मन हैं जो कि मेजरिटी और माइनरिटी का सवाल उठाते हैं और इलाकों में जा कर इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

अभी यहाँ पर यह कहा गया पहले कि माइनरिटीज की रक्षा करना सिर्फ माइनरिटीज की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ यह मेजरिटी की जिम्मेदारी है कि माइनरिटी की सुरक्षा के लिए हर प्रकार के साधन मोहैया करे। परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में जिस तरह का प्रचार किया जाता है

वह ठीक नहीं है। मैं फिर रपीट करना चाहता हूँ कि यू० पी० में सम्मिल और बनारस, धनौगढ़ और जमशेदपुर को मिला कर देखें, वहाँ पर माइनरिटीज के लोग ज्यादा मरे हों, ऐसी बात नहीं है। चारों दंगों में मेजरिटी के लोग ही ज्यादा मरे होंगे। फिर यह कहना कि माइनरिटीज का मैमबर हो रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और पुलिस भी ऐसा कर रही है—यह कह कर माइनरिटीज में जहर फैलाना यह किमके इण्टेस्ट्स का सर्व करना है? हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर भी ऐसी पिक्चर प्रोजेक्ट की जाती है कि जैसा टिप्पलर ने भी नहीं किया वैसा हिन्दुस्तान में माइनरिटीज के साथ हो रहा है। ऐसी धारणा जान-बूझ कर फैलाने की कोशिश की जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में अगर एम एम की बार बार बात उठायी जाती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले कुछ दिनों लगातार इस बात की कोशिश हुई कि अगर एम एम समझना ये नजदीक जाए और गलतफहमी दूर हो। परन्तु बहुत से दास्तों को और मुसलमानों के बीच में जा गलत फहमी है, बढ दूर हो जायगी और वे एक दूसरे के नजदीक आ जायेंगे, तो इन का जो महल बना हुआ है, जो पिछले 80 सालों में बना है, वह ताश के पत्तों की तरह बिखर जाएगा। वे जानबूझ कर हर मामले में उनका डाल कर गलत तरीके से प्रचार करना शुरू कर देते हैं। क्या हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हिन्दू-मुसलमान, क्रिश्चियन और दूसरे सब लोग हैं, ये हमेशा हमेशा के लिए अलग रहेंगे, हमेशा हमेशा के लिए अलग अलग रहने चले जायेंगे और उन की एक मैनस्ट्रीम नहीं बनेगी। मैं आप कांग्रेस के दास्तों में काफ़ी से दोस्तों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वे यह माच सकते हैं कि वे पावर से उतर एक ऐसा एटमोस्फियर फैलाओ जिस में कहीं पर पुलिस के अन्दर बगावत हो, कहीं पर हिन्दू-मुसलमान लड़े और हिन्दुस्तान में एनार्की फैल जाए, तो उस एनार्की में वे बचें वापस नहीं आ सकते हैं, परन्तु ऐसी एनार्की वे फैला देंगे जिस की वे सर्जिश कर रहे हैं और जिसका नमूना पिछले दिनों यहाँ दिखाया था, तो उस एनार्की में ये लोग बच नहीं सकेंगे और न देश ही बच सकेगा। इस बात को उन्हें समझना चाहिये परन्तु देश के हितों का तो सवाल ही नहीं है और मुझे इस बात की हैरानी होती है कि आज बहा से कुछ और लोग इस पार्टी में से भी इस में शामिल हो सके और ऐसी ऐसी बातें करते हैं। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता परन्तु बड़ी बड़ी बीजे के कहते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि बिल्ला और रंगा धमली मर्डरर नहीं हैं और बाद में यह कह दिया कि टेलीफोन आया था और उस में यह पता चला। इस तरह की बातें कह कर लोग आरोप लगाने हैं और इस तरह से आरोप लगा कर वे चलेगें तो यहाँ पर उन की रेडीबिलिटी नहीं रहेगी। इस को भी हमें अच्छी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिये।

जिनमें भी दंगे हुए हैं, शाहबरा में एक बार दंगा हुआ था तो कहा गया कि सी० आई० ए० बालों का यह काम था और उस में कल्ला कल्ला लोग शामिल

ये लेकिन उस के बब जब जूहीशियल इन्क्वायरी हुई, तो उससे पता चला कि वहाँ पर कांग्रेस के पालीटीकल मोग थे, उस समय की कांग्रेस के लोग थे, जिन्होंने यह साजिश करवाई थी। उस के बाद सदर बाजार में बंगा हुआ यहाँ दिल्ली के अन्दर और उस की जूहीशियल इन्क्वायरी की गई तो उस ने फिर से यह साबित किया कि उस में किसी पार्टी का हाथ नहीं था। इस तरह की जब चीजे हो जाती हैं और एक बार उन का प्रचार हो जाता है, तो विदेशों तक में यह प्रचार फैल जाता है लेकिन आखीर में यह साबित होता है कि इस में कोई प्लाण चीज नहीं थी, तो फिर लोग उस सारी बात को तो भूल जाते हैं परन्तु जो नुकसान गलत प्रचार से कर जाते हैं वह नुकसान परमिनेन्ट इमलिंग में सरकार में अभील करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मेजरिटी और माइनोरिटी के सब लोग प्यार मूहब्बत से इस तरह का एफर्ट होना चाहिये और यह जो आपस में झगड़ा कराने का जहर है, इस को बहावा न दें क्योंकि इस से उन का भी नुकसान है और हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले सब लोगों का नुकसान है।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): This incident which has taken place yesterday is an addition to what had very recently happened in Jamshedpur and earlier in Aligarh and other places. We cannot take this as a casual incident. My friend, Mr. Malhotra was just now saying that in Jamshedpur, there was equal damage to both the communities.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: More damage to the majority community according to him.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is what he said.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is amazing. A question was asked here repeatedly, of the 60,000 people who were uprooted from their homes and are in camps in Jamshedpur—I had asked 'repeatedly—how many were of the majority community? There was no reply because the fact was that none of them belonged to the majority community and yet do we say that it was the majority community which was the sufferer?

Therefore, if you really want to be serious about this whole problem, it

is high time that it is nipped in the bud by action of the Government at the Centre because the protection of minorities is directly the Centre's responsibility. Here this morning it was tried to be said that AMU is not Centre's responsibility. AMU is directly under the Centre, Railways is under the Centre. People are coming by trains. It is nobody's case, even in the statement it has not been said, that these students were coming with any violent intentions or that they were armed, even with hockey sticks, leave alone other things, and yet to say that these students were trying to be mischievous and provoke some people is a travesty of fact.

What happens? A black Ambassador car is seen and, following that, two-motor-cyclists. Is it a coincidence or an accident that just outside the outer signal at Dadri you suddenly find more than 500 armed people? How did they know before? How were they there before? This is a question to be asked. They were armed with lathis; they were armed with iron rods; they were armed with other lethal weapons...

AN HON. MEMBER: Fire arms.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Fire arms. I do not know.

You go and see the injuries sustained by the students. The train is full. By chain-pulling, the vacuum hose is disconnected; the bogies are disconnected and only those bogies which are occupied by the students are attacked. The students are pulled out. You see the injuries. Have there been injuries to persons on the other side? Again, you will say that the majority community has been equally injured. But that is not even the case of the Home Minister. Here, hundred and more students have received injuries. I had been to the hospital yesterday night and I saw the students. The injuries are

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

mostly on the head. Practically, if you see the wrist of every student, you find there is a scratch. Their wrist watches have been snatched away. Their pockets have been torn. If you see every student, you find back pockets or side pockets are torn. Their purses have been taken away.

Who are they? Who are these people? Were they there by accident? There are iron rod injuries on their bodies; there are fractures sustained by the students. How? Therefore, I am submitting that there is no doubt, from the nature of the incident, that it was a planned one. Do you know, while they were beaten, more than one student, including the Vice-President told me, what were the words uttered by the persons who were assailants:

भाइनेरिटी करेक्टर चाहिए, इस पर लटके कहते हैं चाहिए। यह लो, यह लो और यह कहते हुए उन्हें मारा जा रहा था।

Who is doing this? Who wants to teach a lesson to the minority community? You find out for yourself.

Mr. Jain, the District Magistrate of Ghaziabad who was there till late in the night himself has admitted that immediately an FIR was lodged by the students. It was not an afterthought. In the FIR they have mentioned the name of Mr. K. K. Navman, the famous man of Aligarh, and one Mr. Gupta. They have been named in the FIR. These people have stated that this was a planned attack. Yet you say that you do not have the report.

Now, you are trying to throw the blame on the poor Gujjars. This is the height of callousness. You want to throw the blame on those Gujjars who came to the rescue of the students. Your gangsters were there. We have repeatedly said that this is a dangerous attitude. It is not a ques-

tion of individuals. It is a question of attitude. And that attitude is represented by the sinister fascist organisation giving para-military training in this country. I want to know from the Prime Minister, how does he tolerate an organisation in this country giving para-military training? There are home guards; there are territorial forces. If one wants to have a training, one can go there. Why do you allow an organisation in this country giving para-military training, having those jackboots, parading in the streets, in the cities of this country. Who are the fascists if they are not the fascists? This is what I would like to know. Train them in Lathi drills, train them with knives, train them in sword drills and Bhalas! Where will they use this training? Against the Chinese or Pakistanis? No. they are using this training against these poor students. This is how the students get demoralised.

I have here a whole list.... (Interruptions).

श्री वासु सिंह (दौला) : अभी संजय गांधी द्वारा घोषणा की गई है, जो समाचार-पत्रों में भी आयी है, कि यूथ कांग्रेस (आई) वालों ने लाठी, भाला ले कर शाखाओं शुरू कर दी है। तो उनका हम में हाथ है। माननीय माटे उन के बारे में तो नहीं बोल रहे हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Please! You cannot disturb like this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here is a bundle of First Information Reports lodged in Jamshedpur containing names of the complainants and the names of assailants. Yet, till today, these people have not been arrested. Do you think such behaviour will create confidence in minorities or in anyone, for that matter? If you like, I can give you the whole list. No action has been taken yet: how will you give protection, I would like to know.

Similarly, here also, you want to divert the whole issue on something

so superficial, knowing the character of the thing. The students are scared they cannot go back to Aligarh because they do not know what is waiting in store for them. Who is going to give protection to them?

Therefore, this a very serious matter. If you want to restore confidence in the minorities, my friend Shri Bhagat Ram was right when he said that it is the responsibility of the majority. You have a major organisation: let that organisation take the responsibility in this country and show that no such incidents will be repeated in this country. Come on, you take the responsibility. But you will not do it because your vested interests is in undoing the minorities whom you treat as second-class citizens. You dream a chauvinist dream of a Hindu Rashtra which does not include the 10 crore muslims as part and parcel of Hindustan or Bharat. That is your attitude. As long as you have this attitude, you will never be able to create confidence in minorities. This is the symbol. So I would demand (a) that the sacrifice of these young men—somebody told me that they will suffer this and they will forget this, and all that they want is that at least even now, the minority character may be given .. (Interruptions).

Hear this 'Ah'! This is the 'Ah' which did the beating. This is the 'Ah' of the fascist elements.

So, I would submit that you should do justice to these young men.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a Teacher of the University, I have full sympathy for the students of the Aligarh University who suffered injury and also assaults at the hands of the hooligans. I am shocked to the core by the speech I heard from my friend Shri Banatwalla. I am reminded of one remark by Suhrawardi after partition. I was working with him in Bangladesh—at that time it was East Pakistan. One day angrily Mr. Suhrawardi told me "Mr. Jinnah has

neither head nor heart. If anybody has done the greatest disservice to Indian Muslims, it is Mr. Jinnah who has done it. We never visualised partition."

In those days, I heard so many speeches from so many Muslim leaders. I warn Mr. Banatwalla who is carrying the same name, the same flag, the same heritage, the same legacy: if you make this type of speeches for your political benefit, for a narrow purpose, for a parochial purpose, it may serve your cause, but you will be doing the greatest disservice to our Muslim brothers and sisters in India. How can these two be inter-related? The Aligarh Muslim University students have certainly the right—nobody can deny that right—to come and agitate that the minority character of the University must be maintained. Nobody challenged that right. There was nothing like that. They were coming to make a demonstration. Is this incident to be connected with the objective of theirs? Is this incident to be connected with that by making so many exaggerated versions saying that they were to be prevented, it was preplanned fire-arms were used, there were all kinds of massacre of the Muslims—all kinds of words were used by him.

I was just going through earlier reports of similar incidents in trains. Hundreds of such incidents in trains happen; loot, robbery, mass-looting, mass-robbery in trains happen. In many other cases also students were involved. You know the nature of the students. When they go from University in a compact group in a compartment they do not allow any one to enter their compartment. In our younger days, we also used to do. That is the nature of the youth. When students go in a compact group in a compartment, they do not allow anybody else to enter the compartment. That is the temperament of the youth.

[Prof. Samar Guha]

Very recently there was a 'Religious Special' carrying about a hundred Bengali women. They were returning from Badrinath and Kedarnath, and when they were passing through Bihar, most of their properties were looted. Now, would you say that the Biharis looted and made an assault on the Bengali women? Would you give that a communal colour? If the students clashed with certain passengers, it is an ugly clash, it is an unfortunate clash it is a regrettable clash no doubt—and we want the Government to deal firmly with those miscreants, with those who created those violent activities.

But, I know, there are political vultures, and they are roaming all over: whenever there is any incident relating to Harijans or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or Muslim brothers and sisters, immediately they pounce upon them. For what purpose? Not for giving safety and security to the minorities. They do it only with a political motivation, for a political purpose, they want to cash in on that for their political objectives. That is the attitude. (*Interruptions*).

I can understand if ideologically you confront the RSS ideology—if you do not like it. Is there any pack of fools to believe this when Mr. Raj Narain has a conclave with Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, not once but six or seven times, and he yet tries to create an impression that he has the honest ideological objective of fighting RSS? Are there fools outside the Parliament who will believe in this sort of insanity? Whenever anything happens, immediately RSS is dragged in. Everybody understands this. Hitting RSS means hitting the Janata Party, and hitting the Janata Party means hitting the Prime Minister, to create chaos, and out of chaos, they feel, something will come. I warn all my friends this side, that side and every side please do not create such a

situation on issues relating to Harijans or Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or Muslim brothers and sisters: do not try to take political advantage of that; by that, you will only be playing with fire. The exaggerated statements that are made here have repercussions in Bangladesh. Recently I got so many letters from Bangladesh. These are the banner headlines in newspapers: (The hon. Member read out some words in Bengali). It means: "Jamshedpur is red with Muslim blood; Muslim World, stand up to resist what is Zia doing?" There are so many other things. They are sending me letters after letters. Just two days ago I have received letters saying 'Please save us'. If something happens at any moment, a situation may develop in Bangladesh where the Hindus will have no place to go. Don't misunderstand me. I am proud that my Muslim brothers have used fire-arms, bombs to protect themselves. They used lathis to protect them. I am proud of them. They have the courage to do that. That is the security, that is the confidence that all the minorities should have here. If there is anybody who attacks them, they should have a right to defend themselves by violence, by lathi and by any means. Whoever attacks them is a goonda, whoever attacks them is a hooligan, whoever attacks them is a criminal. If they use bombs or fire-arms or lathis in protecting themselves, I will not criticise them. If we cannot prevent, if the government fail to prevent that, every minority has a right to self-defence by any means and by whatever means.

But look, if in Bangladesh a Muslim is just scratched by a minority. —what will happen?

I just appeal to all my friends to discuss the problems calmly, discuss the problem with a patriotic outlook and to discuss the problem in the national perspective. We have an assessment of whole thing very realisti-

cally. We, in India, today are living and trying to preserve an island of secular democracy, surrounded by theocratic politics everywhere. In the north we have a Hindu state of Nepal, in the West, an Islamic State of Pakistan, when everyday people are belching out Islamic slogans communal slogans and others, in the south there is the Buddhist State—though a socialist State, Buddhism is enshrined in their constitution—and in Bangladesh day and night they are propagating religious politics, communal politics and Islamic politics.

Therefore, I say things are very very dangerous. We are surrounded by forces that are bound to affect our mind and that are bound to vitiate our mind. Therefore, God forbid, what I have been told by the friends in Bangladesh that if something happens in Bangladesh, what will happen in consequence? Lakhs of Hindus will come to India. And what would then be the repercussion in India?

Therefore, in conclusion, my appeal to my friends on both sides is: don't try to exaggerate the incidents, communal incidents or incidents relating to caste violence, to take political advantage and to pour out the communal venom. That will not help the situation. It will only add further fuel to the fire. I will make an honest appeal. Don't make exaggerated statements as were made here. By this it will neither help our people nor the future of secular democracy in India—secular democracy in India surrounded by forces of communal venoms, communal angers and communal passions. We have to preserve our secular democracy very carefully and very consistently by judicious approach to our politics. Our main appeal to all of you is to take a nationalistic, a patriotic and a secular view believing in neither Hindu nor in Muslim entity but that we are all Indians and we shall give our blood to save all Indians, whoever he be.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Sir, there is no doubt that the incident which took place in Dadri Station where the students of Aligarh Muslim University were attacked is one of the most unfortunate and shameful one that has ever taken place.

When we discuss this problem, I would like to approach it as something which happens with a background. My esteemed colleague, Prof. Guha quoted from a book file and he said that there are many such incidents happening in the railways, like students attacking people and people attacking students and all that. I do not propose to attack this incident as one in which some students were incidentally dragged by some people in the early morning in Dadri Station. We, in this House, had been discussing last time the question of minority character to be restored to the Aligarh Muslim University. But, Government unfortunately had chosen a very adamant position and had rejected the proposition put forward that the Aligarh Muslim University should be restored the minority character.

It was presumed at that time that the entire Muslim community in this country would get agitated over that decision of the Government. Sir, it is, in that background, that the students of Aligarh Muslim University decided to come to Delhi and voice their protest against this decision taken by Government. Sir, in a democracy, this is something legitimate. They have a right to come to Parliament to voice their demand and to voice their protest. What happened is this. I do not propose to narrate the incident which took place and which had been narrated by several of my hon. friends. There are certain sections in this country who are against giving the legitimate rights to the minority, particularly, to the religious minority. They have their own theory. And they may like to call themselves as

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

cultural organisations or nationalists and all that. But, the fact of the matter is that a section which is R.S.S., tries to propagate in this country, with the support of para-military forces which they are training everywhere and, with the advantage that they have in the Government this theory of Hindu-Rashtra, they are trying to attack the minority community whenever they get an opportunity to do so.

That is why, Sir, in the recent past, even in Aligarh such a big holocaust took place. I tried to go and see things in Aligarh. I must say that those who visited Aligarh will agree with no exception; that it is like an oasis in a desert. And Aligarh Muslim University incident came in the midst of communal troubles. No one can allege or no one can accept this as a fanaticism to communal feelings on the students of Aligarh Muslim University. It was communal—there everyone including the authority is included. Those students, who played a very patriotic role, a matured role, in the midst of trouble in Aligarh in those days of communal tension. I came here; I was told by the students that their friends were followed by a black car in which they could identify the notorious character, Navman who was involved in the communal trouble in Aligarh. Now, everyone knows who this Navman is. He is an RSS gentleman who was singled out even by my friends in the Janata Party for his dirty role in the communal rights in Aligarh. What was his role? Why he has sent a car or came in a car with a set of people? Was it just an incident of quarrel between students and some passengers and whether a clash developed like that? These are some of the aspects which have to be enquired into seriously. And we have our own doubts. I do not propose that you should or any one should take our word as the last word on the subject. There should be a thorough enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee or

there should be a judicial enquiry into the whole matter. I say this because I don't think that an official enquiry will serve the purpose. What I understand was this. From the talks which I had with the student leaders and with the victims of this assault. I understand that they have a fear that it was a planned attack by some people who deliberately infiltrated into the trade. This is a thing which has to be gone into deeply so that all the facts can be brought out. The role of the RSS has to be brought out. The role, if any, of Navman has to be brought out. We should know whether a gang, with any pre-planned intentions, accompanied these students and whether they have indulged in violence. Now, an effort is being made to say that it was a clash between the students and the poor villagers. Our information is contrary to this. Our information is that the villagers helped the students and not attacked them. These are all matters which have got to be looked into.

Now, before concluding, I would just like to say a word. In regard to what Mr. Samar Guha emphasised, I really could not understand that. I think that the test of Indian democracy is to what extent we succeed as a nation, as a people, to uphold our ideals of secularism because secularism is not something which we have given as a gift to the minorities. It is not with a vote that we decided on that point. The country's representatives who assembled in our Constituent Assembly to write the Constitution have consciously decided that this country should be secular. They decided that we should protect the minorities. It was not the result of any pressure. It was the reflection of our own aspirations to uphold democracy that we gave ourselves to secularism. There are some people who are now saying that by protecting the minorities the Hindus are facing difficulties, but that is not correct. The fact of the matter is that today Indian democracy is under test.

Those who are attacking secularism are certainly attacking democracy itself. And when that attack comes, it has to be rebutted. It is the responsibility of the entire democratic forces in this country. There is no use saying that it will have repercussions elsewhere. We will take care of those things. It is our business and our own business in India to protect the minorities, to ensure them the feeling of security, so that we can save our democracy from the attacks of those who are trying to attack secularism and democracy. I view this matter from this angle and I therefore request that a thorough probe should be ordered into the whole incident. Thank you.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rae Bareilly): On a personal explanation.

6 सदस्यों ने मेरा नाम लिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: There are 544 people. You have to wait for your chance.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Sir, this is my Personal Explanation. I am within my rights.

MR. SPEAKER: No reflection has been cast on you.

You may get your chance. You will have to wait. Now, Mr. Anant Ram Jaiswal.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: If you force me like this, a new party will be set up here.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with any party. I am out of all parties.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Anant Ram Jaiswal.

श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल (फैजाबाद) :
भाष्यवर, बिना बटना के ऊपर इस लोक सभा में
1901-19-10

बर्बा हो रही है, उस की एक खास बात यह है कि
अलीगढ़ से जो लड़के यहां पर आ रहे वे दिल्ली
के प्रवेश में बाध देने के लिए, उन की तादाद
400, 500 की रही होगी, उन्हीं की मार हुई है और
एकतरफा मार हुई है। कोई भी पैसेन्जर या उनके
मुकाबले में जो लड़ाया, उस को मार नहीं पड़ी,
मार पड़ी लड़कों पर ही एकतरफा और उनके
चोटें आई हैं। करीब 100 बच्चे हैं, जिन के
चोटें आई हैं, फेन्सर हुआ है, नौसंग के
निशान हैं और दूसरी चोटें हैं।

अब सवाल उठता है कि क्या पैसेन्जरो
में यह झगड़ा हुआ है जैसा कि यहां पर बताने
की कोशिश की जा रही है, तो एकतरफा
मार क्यों हुई। मार का ऐसा रूप देखने में नहीं आता।
मान लीजिए कि झगड़ा शुरू होता है एक कम्पाट-
मेंट में, फिर दूसरे कम्पाटमेंट में और फिर
तीसरे कम्पाटमेंट में, और बच्चों की तादाद भी
अच्छी खासी थी, तो दूसरों को भी चोट भानी चाहिये
थी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ, उन को गाड़ी खड़ी
कर के मारा गया, गाड़ी रोक कर पीटा गया,
तो इस तरह, चोटें बच्चों के ही लगी हैं। इस-
लिए शक होता है और उस की वजह भी
मौजूद है कि यह झगड़ा प्रीप्लाण्ड रहा होगा।
इसलिए इस में जांच की गुंजाइश है। मान्यवर,
मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतनी
बड़ी मशीनरी और एफिशियेन्ट मशीनरी के बावजूद
सरकार का वर्शन सामने नहीं आया।
झड़पारों में जो वर्शन आया है, वह एक तो यह
है कि प्रीप्लाण्ड बलवा था और दूसरा वर्शन यह है
कि गुजर मुसाफिर जो सफर कर रहे थे और उन के
साथ उन की औरतें थी और बच्चे थे और उन
औरतों और बच्चों के साथ नाजायज तौर पर छेड़-
खानी की गई और इस से मार-पीट की बटना
शुरू हो गई लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई वर्शन
ऐसा नहीं आया जो इस लोक सभा के मेम्बरों को
आश्वासन करता और देश को आश्वासन करता कि
यह कम्युनल मामला नहीं है। इसलिए मुझे
अफसोस है और जब गृह मंत्री जी बोलेंगे तो मैं
चाहूंगा कि वे बताएं कि आखिर इतनी देरी क्यों
हुई और इस चीज को वे एक्सप्लेन करेंगे।
मैं समझता हूं कि लोगों को भ्रमनाजा नहीं है कि
इस में कितना बड़ा खतरा छिपा है, इस
की नजाकत को वे नहीं जानते और इस से जो
खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा, उस को नहीं जानते।
एक तो मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी नाम है और दूसरे
सारे मुसलमान बच्चों को एकतरफा पीटा जाता है।
मान लीजिए यह खबर पूरे देश में फैल जाती है,
जैसा आखबार में छपा है, तो उसका क्या नतीजा
होगा। नवभारत टाइम्स में जो छपा है, उस
को मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

“अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ
के एक प्रवक्ता ने बताया कि आज अलीगढ़ से
दिल्ली आ रहे छात्रों पर दादरी स्टेशन के सीपी
राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लगभग 200 स्व-”

[श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल]

सेबकों और कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों ने अचानक धावा बोलकर सैकड़ों छात्रों को घायल कर दिया। जैसे ही गाड़ी दादरी स्टेशन से बढ़ी, स्वयंसेवकों और असामाजिक तत्वों ने जो अश्लील गद्गं से ही गाड़ी में सवार हो गये थे, जजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोक ली और छात्रों पर धावा बोल दिया।

इस तरह की खबर छपी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल झूठी खबर है।

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : मान लीजिए कि खबर बिल्कुल झूठी है। यह खबर सारे देश में फैल जाती है, तो इसका नतीजा क्या होगा ? अमेजा ने जा इतिहास पढ़ाया है, उस से ऐसी नजर बन गई है कि यहाँ का हर हिन्दू समझने लगा है कि आज जो मुसलमान इस देश में सैकड़ों साल से रहे रहे हैं, वे सारे कं सारे हमलावर हैं, लुटेरे हैं। और मुसलमानों के दिमाग में यह बात बैठ गयी है कि कल तक हम हिन्दुस्तान के राजा थे, अब हम दूसरे नम्बर के शहरी हो गये हैं। इससे कहीं पर मेल नहीं हुआ है। दिलशिकनी है, नफाक है, नफरत है, थोड़े से ही इम्तिआल पर जब वह फटती है तो आदमी शीतान बन जाता है। कोई भी दंगा चाहे किसी कारण से हो, किसी वजह से हो, एक फिरेके के लोग बिना कारण के दूसरे फिरेके के लोगों की जान लेने पर, इज्जत लूटने पर, जायदाद फूँकने पर तैयार होते हैं। अभी जमशेदपुर में क्या हुआ ? मोहल्ले को मोहल्ले जला कर राख कर दिये गये, बस्तिया की बस्तिया उड़ा दी गयी। 40 हजार आदमी रिलीफ कैंम्प में रहें गये।

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब ऐसी चीजों की खबरें फैलायी जाती हैं तो एक के बाद दूसरा दंगा होता है। मान्यवर, हमारे मूल्य का बंटबारा हुआ। सोचा गया था कि उस से दंगे खत्म हो जायेंगे। लेकिन दंगों का कोई हल नहीं निकला। बटवारे के नतीजे के तौर पर कम से कम दो करोड़ लोग बेघरबाग हो गये, ये और 6 से 8 लाख तक लोग कत्ल हो गये थे। लेकिन दंगों का हल नहीं निकला। हिन्दू-मुसलमान का जो काँटा था उस को निकालने की भी कोशिश नहीं की गयी।

हम ने और लोगों के अभी भाषण सुने। ऐसा लगता था कि कोई भी असली मुद्दे पर नहीं बोलना चाहता था, सब राज नारायण को मुद्दा बनाना चाहते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज नारायण जो मुद्दा नहीं हैं। मैं राज नारायण जी के बारे में उन लोगों को बताना चाहता हूँ जो कि इंदिरा माँ की दुहाई लगा रहे थे, जयकार बोल रहे थे कि राज नारायण जी ने जब

इंदिरा जी को भद्रालत में पीटा तो एमर्जेंसी आई और जनता की भद्रालत में पीटा तो यह सरकार धापी। उनकी बदौलत ही आप यहाँ बैठे हैं। यह सब राजनारायण जी की वजह से हुआ, इसका हमें एहसास होना चाहिए (व्यवधान) कोई उस समय इंदिरा को दुर्गा मा कह रहा था और कोई चंडी कहकर तनवार भेंट कर रहा था।

मान्यवर मैं आप के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज नारायण आज की बहम का इश्रु नहीं हूँ। इस बहम के पीछे जो खतरा छिपा हुआ है उसकी ओर किसी ने सजोदगा से ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं सरकार से यह चाहता हूँ कि जो इस तरह की आज भ्रमवाहें फैल रही हैं उनको खत्म किया जाए और एट दी अर्गन-एस्ट खत्म किया जाए।

अब तक सरकार के पाग 'इफॉर्मेशन' आ गयी होगी। आपका कम से कम गौर करना चाहिए, जाच करना चाहिए कि नमारी मशीनरी में किम तरह की खिलार है कि इस तरह की वारदान हमारे देश में हो जाए और सरकार का इतना दर बाद भी असरालयत न मालूम हो। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें इस तरह की वारदातों के बारे में यफवाहों का बड़ने नहीं देना चाहिए, उन्हें चैक करना चाहिए। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की जल्दी में जल्दी खबर लगायी जाए कि झगड़े की शुरूआत कैसे हुई, कहा में हुई ? यहाँ जिसमें भी बात करो ता कह देना है कि पता नहीं कि झगड़े की शुरूआत कैसे हुई, झगड़ा किसने शुरू किया। आप देखिये कि मागपीट शुरू हो गई, लोग घायल हो गये लेकिन एक ही फिरेके के लोग बहाँ मारे गये, एक ही फिरेके के लोगों को चोटें आयी। यहाँ पर लोक सभा ही एजीटेड नहीं है, हमसे पूरा देश एजीटेड है। पूरे देश में यह गर्म हवा फैल गई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अश्लील में फिर अश्लीति का बातावरण पैदा हो रहा है, टेंशन पैदा हो रही है। मैं सरकार को बानिय देना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कल ही एक बस फूँकी जा चुकी है। इस बीज की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। आप पूरे देण में अपनी मशीनरी को एलर्ट कीजिए कि कहीं यह भाग दूसरी जगह न भटकने पाये। इस भाग को सिर पर आने में पहले आप रोक दीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्पीकर साहब ने कहा था कि इनके बाद आप बोलिये। (व्यवधान) हमारा व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण है, परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, अभी जो हमसे स्पीकर साहब ने कहा वह यह है कि मैं लक्ष्म्या जी कि मुँह है उनको बोलने के लिए बलाया जाए। फिर हम सोचने थे कि श्री बट्टाण साहब को बलावे।

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा तो धीमम् यह निवेदन है कि मैंने शुरू में ही अपना नाम आपके हाथ में दे दिया था और उस आपने सेक्रेटरी के हाथ में दे दिया था। यहाँ पर येरा नाम बार बारियों में लिया है। एक तो नामा मस्बिब के बारे में कहा गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, पहले जो क्विस्ट से लिस्ट आयी है उनको पूरा हो जाने दीजिए ।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् हम तो चले जायेंगे क्योंकि हमारी तबियत खराब है । आप हमें परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिए सिर्फ पांच मिनट दे दीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्विस्ट की सारी लिस्ट खत्म हो जाएगी, उसके बाद मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about our Party speaker?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्विस्ट द्वारा दी गई लिस्ट जब खत्म हो जाएगी उस के बाद आपको बुलाएंगे और तब आपको जो कुछ कहना हो वह सब चीज कह सकते हैं ।

चक्राण

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am rising only for a brief intervention, to speak on the censure motion of Shri Banatwalla, on account of a very sad and beastly attack on the Aligarh Muslim University students while they were travelling in a train at Dadri station.

There are two aspects of it. One is the specific aspects of the incident itself; and the other is the general consequences and general aspect of the problem. I will try to deal with both of them very briefly.

From what many Members have said—including what Shri Banatwalla said in his initial speech—it looks, *prima facie*, that the attack was organized. Organized, because the students were coming here for a known purpose, for demonstrating against the Bill that was being passed in Lok Sabha, and for making their demand for Government's accepting Aligarh as a minority institution. This was a known thing. They were coming for the demonstration. Somebody who did not like it, organized it. It was very obvious. *Prima facie*, it looks very obvious. The attackers had already occupied two bogies at the station of Aligarh itself; and they chose a place where possibly they expected some supporters—which was also, a rather isolated place where they can leisurely attack these people.

That seems to be the general pattern of events. If it is so, I would say that this is an extension of what happened in Aligarh. This is not something which was separate from Aligarh. It means the Aligarh communal situation is still continuing further.

The Prime Minister has appointed a Committee of leaders under the chairmanship of our Deputy Prime Minister, Babu Jagjivan Ram Ji, on communal problems; and we are meeting in that Committee and discussing, very well, the general aspects of the problem, viz the intelligence, Administration, political aspects, communal politics etc. We are all considering them. Naturally, if some commissions are appointed, we have to wait for their report. By the time the Commission's recommendations come, the situation will be such that those recommendations become practically inapplicable. They are not good for any application. So, this is a very serious matter, which must not be dismissed merely as a thing to be discussed once under adjournment motion and then forget all about it.

Now about the attack on the students. The composition of the students was very picturesquely described by Shri Banatwalla—it was a group of young Muslim students, amongst whom were students of Ph.D., LL.M., medicine and engineering. As we all know, Aligarh attracts students from all parts of the country. Aligarh students really speaking, are a sort of a national elite of the minorities of India. If such attacks on such elite are made, and they go unpunished and uninvestigated, its impact will last long. It is not merely an incident; but it is, again, a trend and a very dangerous trend that must be stopped, and stopped with determination. This is the purpose behind this motion. It is not just that we are only talking about one particular thing. Let us call a spade a spade; it is time we called a spade a spade. This attitude of 'Hindu rashtra' has poisoned our national life. It has to be fought, and fought at all

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

levels. It is an organized attempt at poisoning the minds of the people of India, which will certainly endanger the future of India. Secularism is not a gift of anybody to anyone. It is not a gift of Hindus to Muslims. It is a gift that Indians have given to themselves. It is on secularism that the independence, the democracy and the unity of this country depends. It is such an important thing. Unless we take care of this very fundamental principle of equality, I don't think we have any future.

Mr. Samar Guha had made a very interesting speech. He said that we are a sort of an island in the ocean of theocratic States all round. I would like to ask those like him is it something new that we are facing. These were States which were there when we became independent. Knowing all these facts we have accepted secularism. This is not an island of secularism; I would say that this is a continent of secularism. (Interruptions). He mentioned about repercussion on Bangladesh. I quite agree with him. We must not give any reason for this. But this is not the headline in Bangla news papers that matters; it is a fact that took place here that matters. What happened in Bangladesh? What newspapers publish is certainly a matter for consideration. I do not want to underestimate it. But the fact is that this particular incident which took place in Jamshedpur, Aligarh and other places shows that Muslims have reasons to be anxious about it; they have reasons to complain about it. They have a right cause for grievances. And who is going to give an answer to it? I am not going to divide ourselves in different parties where the question of secularism comes, where the question of communalism comes. It is all of us who have to stand united and give an answer to the grievances of the Muslims minority. We have to tell them that they are our young brothers and we have to protect them. But if there are some amongst us who are

creating this sort of psychology of 'Hindu Rashtra.' I would like to say that the Government will have to take a note of this matter. I would like to say a few words on the general aspect of the problem of the question of minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. This seems to be the cause of this trouble, and unfortunately, possibly may be a cause of more trouble in future. It may come. Who knows about it? (Interruptions). We have made mistakes. I am coming to that. We have all made mistakes since 1972. We put the demand in our party's manifesto. We did not do anything about it; You put the demand in your manifesto in 1977. You have not done anything about it. We have all made mistakes. I am speaking here as a non-party man. I am speaking here as an Indian who is sorry for what has happened in the last few months in India on the communal front. Let us accept this reality that the Aligarh Muslim University is a minority institution. It is not by an Act that it can be called like this; it is a history behind it which gives to it, its real character. It is a Muslims small organisation. A school was started first which ultimately developed into a University. It is a Muslim University. Why don't we accept this reality? Why do we give artificial reasons for grievances for the minority? Let us accept it.

The Rajya Sabha has passed a Bill. Now another Bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha. If the Rajya Sabha's Bill comes to the Lok Sabha, it means it will be defeated. If the Lok Sabha's Bill goes to the Rajya Sabha, possibly it will be defeated there.

The Prime Minister very kindly invites us to discuss all important matters of national character. I would like to ask him and request him about it. Is it not that the Aligarh University issue is more than the national issue? What type of legislation we should undertake or the type of answer we should find to this question? Will it not be necessary if all the parties and their leaders come together, sit to-

gether, find out some answer and give to this question? When it suits Government, they call us for a discussion. When it does not suit them, they do not call us for a discussion; they do as they like. Therefore, I feel that this question of the minority character should not be treated as a parochial question, a question of one community; it is a question of the psychology of minority, a question of historical importance. Let us accept certain realities; and let us grant them their real demand. At the same time what has happened at the Dadri Station with the Aligarh Muslim University students deserves to be condemned by each and everyone. Not only it is to be condemned, but also it is necessary to see that those who are guilty are punished; those who are guilty are exposed. Let the country know who are these people who have done this dirty job.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दादरी में जो कुछ हुआ, वह अत्यधिक निन्दनीय है और सभा के सभी वर्गों ने इसका सामूहिक विरोध किया है। हमारी सरकार खुद यह स्वीकार करती है कि शान्तिपूर्वक जो प्रदर्शन आयोजित हों, उनको किसी प्रकार का नुकसान नहीं पहुंचना चाहिये।

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के जो छात्र प्रदर्शन करने आ रहे थे, उन के साथ उन की भावनाएं जुड़ी हुई थी, और वह यह कि एक ऐसी संस्था जो मुसलमानों के द्वारा बनाई गई है, अगर उस को मुसलमान संचालित न करें तो यह अत्यधिक निन्दनीय है।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि यहाँ दो ही प्रकार की बातें हैं, जो भाषण हो रहे हैं, वह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड हैं। कोई भी बात साफ नहीं है कि श्रम में लोग चढ़े थे या बाद में धाकर उन्होंने रंग किया था। मैं दोनों बातों को लेकर चलता हूँ। अगर यह मान लिया जाये कि श्रमज्ञा सुनियोजित था और लोग इस नियत से चढ़े थे कि श्रमज्ञा करना है तो वह लोग ऐसे ही हो सकते हैं जो यह चाहते थे कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-विद्यालय का स्वरूप अल्पसंख्यक न हो। इस के अलावा दूसरी तरह के लोग हो ही नहीं सकते।

अभी बड़ा क्रांतिकारी भाषण चह्माण साहब और साठे साहब ने किया। कल तक चह्माण साहब सरकार में थे, वहाँ किसी हिन्दू ने एक सठ मारा होगा, लेकिन उन्होंने तो मुसलमान से ही मुसलमान का गला कटवाया 72 थे।

मुसलमान साहब लिखा मंत्री थे और सन् 1965 व 1972 में 30 संशोधन किये गये थे, सही मायनों में उन संशोधनों से ही मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वरूप विकृत हुआ था। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप आप क्रांतिकारी बन गये कल मंत्री थे तब क्रांतिकारी नहीं थे, आप आप एम० पी० हैं तो क्रांतिकारी हो गये, कल आप एम० पी० नहीं रहेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान में आप से बड़ा क्रांतिकारी कोई नहीं रहेगा। साठे साहब भाषण कर रहे थे, जब सरकार में थे, तब कभी नहीं कहा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वरूप अल्पसंख्यक होना चाहिये।

मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि जो लोग चढ़े, उनका एक ही मशा था, विकृत मानसिकता के लोग थे जो चाहते थे कि मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के छात्र जो परिवर्तन कर रहे हैं, अपनी मांगों को लेकर उस परिवर्तन के हम खिलाफ हैं और इस यूनिवर्सिटी का जो स्वरूप वह भाग रहे है, हम इस के खिलाफ हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग हम लोगों में से भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन कोई सफाई साठे साहब और चह्माण साहब के पास नहीं है जो वह यह कह सकते हो कि वह लोग उनके नहीं थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सुनियोजित ढंग से एक ही सूत्री कार्यक्रम है, चाहे मुसलमान का श्रमज्ञा हो, चाहे छोटे लोगों का श्रमज्ञा हो, एक विशेष प्रकार की मानसिकता से जोड़े देते हैं। मैं खुद उन लोगों में से हूँ जो इस बात को चाहते हैं कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वरूप अल्पसंख्यक हो लेकिन वह लोग जो सब में अधिक दुहाई इस बात की दे रहे हैं, उन को नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है, लेकिन वह भी इस प्रकार की मांग कर रहे हैं।

लोगों को चोटे आई, लोग बायल हुए, यह दुःख का विषय है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह देश का सर्वोच्च सम्मानित मदन है, यहाँ कोई भी बात बड़ी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहनी चाहिये। अलीगढ़ के छात्रों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ उस की प्रतिक्रिया अलीगढ़ में हुई और वहाँ जाकर सबको ने इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद किया और एक बस जला दी। यहाँ भी अगर कोई गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात करेंगे, इस मामले को ठूल देने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो इसका राट्ट्यापी प्रभाव होगा। उस के परिणाम यह निकलेंगे कि इस देश में आप एक ऐसा वातावरण तैयार कर देंगे, जिसको संभालने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी और आप सब लोगों की होगी।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में अल्पसंख्यक, हरिजन, सिख, ईसाई आप सब को यह एहसास होना चाहिये कि हुकूमत हमारी है और हमारे इन्टरैस्ट को रिजैन्ट करती है सब लोगों के विकास के लिये और सब के हित में कार्य करेंगी, यह सब का फज है। पूरे राष्ट्र

[श्री रामजी लाल सुमन]

के पैमाने पर जो कुछ आज हो रहा है, अनीगड़ में छावनों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ है, इसकी बारीकी से जांच होनी चाहिये, परिणाम सामने आ जायेंगे और उमी परिस्थिति में कड़े-मे-कड़ा बंड देने की व्यवस्था इस सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और बरखास्त करता हूँ कि इस मामले की जांच हो और जांच के बाद जो दोषी लोग हों, उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने की व्यवस्था हो।

श्रीमती अहिम्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो घटना हुई है, अगर कोई उससे पोलिटिकल फायदा उठाने की कोशिश करता है, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन अगर इस घटना के बारे में मन्बई बाहर आती है और कोई उसको छिपाने की कोशिश करता है, तो वह भी ठीक नहीं है। हमारे बारे में तो कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हमने हमजों के दोगत इस या उगका सपोर्ट किया था। लेकिन इस घटना के बारे में जा वाते बाहर आई हैं, उनसे माफ़ माफ़ मान्य होना है कि यह सब प्री-प्लान्ड था, क्योंकि अगर झगडा होना, तो दूसरे बाजू के लोगों में से भी कोई जखमी होता। हमारे पास एक भी आदमी का नाम नहीं आया है, जो दमरी तरफ से जखमी हुआ हो। किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन से यह रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है कि कोई दमरी तरफ का आदमी जखमी हुआ है। स्टूडेंट्स भी कहते हैं कि लोकल लोगों ने हमें नहीं मारा है, उन्होंने हमारी रक्षा की है।

लेकिन हमारी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि इस घटना की जांच का विरोध क्यों किया जाता है, या यह क्यों कहा जाता है कि इसकी जरूरत नहीं है, या इसका ठीक से क्यों किया जाता है। मुझे बहुत शक लगा, जब माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जहाँ जहाँ झगड़े हुए हैं, वहाँ मैजस्ट्री के आदमी मरे हैं। क्या ऐसी कोई घटना हुई है, जिसमें इस देश की माइनरिटी को मैजस्ट्री पर हमला करने की हिम्मत हुई हो? उनकी कमी भी यह हिम्मत नहीं होती है। क्या हमारे यहाँ हरिजनों की कमी यह हिम्मत होगी कि वे बसों पर हमला करें?

जैसा कि श्री बच्छाण ने कहा है, इस मसले का एक स्पेशल बैकग्राउंड है। अनीगड़ में जो कुछ हुआ, उसकी जांच करने के लिए हमारी पार्टी के कामरेड सुरजीत वहाँ गये थे। उन्होंने साफ़ साफ़ बताया कि उन घटनाओं के पीछे कौन सी ताकतें थीं और उन्होंने ही सब कुछ किया था। जिस बैकग्राउंड में अनीगड़ के स्टूडेंट्स पर हमला होता है, क्या हम उसको भूल जायेंगे?

सबको मालूम था कि ये स्टूडेंट्स विल्ली आने वाले हैं। उनकी जो मांग है, उसके बारे में हमारी राय झलक है, हम उनकी टाईड भी नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन फिर भी सब लोगों को पालियामेंट के सामने अपनी मांग करने का हक है। जिस जगह पर हमला

हुआ है, उससे प्रकट होता है कि ट्रेन को रोक कर सब कुछ एक प्री-प्लान्ड तरीके से किया गया। स्टूडेंट्स का झगडा होता है और लूट-मार भी होती है। लेकिन क्या कभी किसी झगड़े में 70 लोग जखमी होते हैं? दो चार आदमी जखमी हो जाते हैं। इसलिए क्या इस मामले कि कोई सीरियनेस नहीं है?

इस बारे में जिम्मेदारी हम लोगों पर, पालियामेंट पर, है। आज देश के लोगों में एक मायूसी का वातावरण है। परमों मध्य प्रदेश में कोई हरिजन बरात में धोड़े पर चढ़कर गया, तो उसे मारा गया। ऐसा नहीं है कि पहले ऐसा नहीं होता था। लेकिन आज इन बातों की पब्लिसिटी मिल रही है। इसी लिए आज लोगों में एक इनसिश्युरिटी की भावना पैदा हो रही है। अगर इस देश में सिक्कुरिटी की भावना लानी है, तो हम सबको अपने पोलिटिकल मनभेद भुलाकर देश की सेकुलरिज्म के रास्ते पर ले जाने के लिए मिलकर कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री जगजीवन राम का प्रघातना में एक कमेटी बनी हुई है। उसकी बैठकें होती हैं, लेकिन उसने क्या किया है? क्या उसने देश के सभी लोगों में यह कांफिडेंस पैदा किया है कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता के आधार पर काम होगा, किसी दूसरे गण्टवाद के आधार पर नहीं। देश में यह भावना पैदा की जानी चाहिए। इस देश में जमशेदपुर जैसी घटना कभी नहीं देखी गई है। आप देखिए, मंदी के ऊपर हमला किया, वह एक बात है, लेकिन औरतों के ऊपर, बच्चों के ऊपर, 15 दिन का बच्चा, 10 दिन का बच्चा, इन के ऊपर हमला करना, इसमें हम इनने भूल जाते हैं, इतने राक्षस बन जाते हैं, इतने गैतान बन जाते हैं कि बच्चे को भी नहीं देखते हैं? जमशेदपुर के बाद यह जो हमला हुआ है इस से माइनरिटीज जो हैं, उन के मन में शक होगा। मेजोर्टि के मन में नहीं होगा लेकिन हमें माइनरिटीज में कांफिडेंस क्रियेट करना चाहिए और यह सेकुलरिज्म कोई एक पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है। गवर्नी किसी की भी होगी लेकिन सेकुलरिज्म हमारी सब की जिम्मेदारी है। आज कल कोई भी बीज होती है तो धार० एस० एस० का नाम आता है और आप देखते हैं कि हिन्दू राष्ट्रवाद के लिये भी कुछ न कुछ कहा जाता है। केरल में अभी पांच आदमी मारे गए, पांच आदमियों का कत्ल हो गया। लेकिन हम उस के लिए लड़ने को तैयार हैं। वह सबाल हम यहाँ नहीं लाएं क्योंकि हमारे अन्दर लड़ने की ताकत है। हम जकर लड़ेंगे, पोलिटिकली लड़ेंगे, पोरिटिकली लड़ेंगे और दूसरे तरीकों से जैसे लड़ना चाहिए वैसे लड़ेंगे। लेकिन अगर लोगों में यह वातावरण फैलाया जा रहा है तो गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है। गवर्नमेंट को एक नया वातावरण निर्माण करना चाहिये सेकुलरिज्म का और नेशनल इंटीग्रिटी का। यह जो हमारी पालियामेंट है उसे कुछ न कुछ उस के लिए करना चाहिए। हमें तो यह लगता है कि

कोई भी ऐसा हमला हो जिस में माइनारिटीज का सवाल आता हो उस के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट आप को बनाना चाहिए। आप ने स्पेशल कोर्ट दूसरे भीजांसेब के लिए अगर बनाए है तो जहा माइनारिटीज के ऊपर और जहां हरिजनो के ऊपर हमला होता है उस के लिए भी कुछ न कुछ इतजाम आपको करना चाहिए, स्पेशल कोर्ट या और कोई ऐसा इतजाम आप को उस के लिए भी करना चाहिए। नहीं तो, कमीशन बैठते हैं, चार चार साल के बाद उन की रिपोर्ट आती है। अलीगढ़ की कमेटी बैठी है, जांच चालू है, अभी तक रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। बेलची की रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई। मगठवाड़े के बारे में तो अभी रिपोर्ट आई है लेकिन वह भी अभी चल रहा है। ऐसी चीजों में देर नहीं लगनी चाहिए और मेरी तो यह अपील है कि पार्लियामेंट के सब लीडरों का, हिन्दू मूलमान काई भी हो, सब का एक अपील करना चाहिए और जगह जगह जाकर यूनाइटेडली पर मीटिंग बोलोगे करे कांफिडेंस मिलेंगे करने लिये। अगर यह आप करेंगे, तो अगर उन में कांफिडेंस मिलेगा। जैसे कि हम ने एंग्लो-सैमी के बाद दयालु इमाम और दूसरे लोग साथ साथ जाने थे तो दानों को विश्वास पैदा होता था। उसी तरह आप हिन्दू और मुस्लिम दाना लीडर साथ साथ जा कर यह विश्वास पैदा करेंगे तो हीराने वाला है, नहीं तो यहा बठ कर कुछ हाने वाला नहीं है। यही मेरा कहना है।

श्री संवद लियाकत हुसैन (फतेहपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि मैं अपने का विद्वान कर लूँ और यह समय श्री राज नारायण को दे दिया जाय।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली): श्रीमन्, मैं श्री लियाकत हुसैन साहब का बहुत ही आभारी हूँ कि देश में वस्तुस्थिति क्या है वह मही ठंग से प्रकट हो इस के लिए उन्होंने हमें मौका दिया। मैं खुदा से यही अपील करूँगा कि लियाकत हुसैन की जो इच्छा थी उस को पूरा करने की मुझे ताकत दें।

अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले मैं अपना व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहूँगा। हमारे ऊपर दो तीन आरोप लगाए गए हैं। एक आरोप लगाया है यहाँ से एक सम्मानित सदस्य ने नाम मैं नहीं जानता, क्यामबर्न के हैं, (क्यामबर्न) मुक्ला जी। मुक्ला जी ने यह कहा कि राज नारायण मुक्ल में कम्युनल टेंशन पैदा करना चाहते हैं। जामा मस्जिद की हमारी स्पीच — सही है श्रीमन्, — जामा मस्जिद में मैं बोला था। करीब समझ लीजिए कि 25-30 हजार लोग थे। उसके बदन में कुछ हमारे मित्र जो पोलिटीकली हमसे डिफरेंट हैं, जामा मस्जिद में दूसरे तीसरे दिन गये जिसमें माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी भी थे। तीन सौ से लेकर पाँच सौ आदमी उनको सुनने गए। यह कलेजा फट रहा है इसलिये

कि राज नारायण को सुनने के लिए वह क्यों आते हैं? मैंने वहाँ पर कहा था कि हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों, सावधान हों जाओ, आर०एस०एस० के बारे में महात्मा गांधी ने क्या कहा है, गांधी जी का कोटेशन हमने पढ़ लिया :

"They are black-sheeps, Nazis and fascists". These are the words of Mahatma Gandhi about RSS.

हमने उनको कहा कि सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल ने क्या कहा है :

"I think they want to establish not even a Hindu State, but a Brahmin State."

सरदार पटेल ने कहा है कि वे हिन्दू स्टेट नहीं चाहते हैं बल्कि ब्राह्मण स्टेट चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरदार बल्लभ भाई पटेल ने उस समय जो कहा था उसका आज सरकार अनुकरण करे। उन्होंने कहा है :

"There is a group in this country, which is not satisfied even by the assassination of Gandhi, I am prepared to prove it anyway. This person intends to assassinate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This information has been given to me by a person connected with...."

उन्होंने कहा कि ये लोग पिस्तौल, बन्दूक, तलवार, भाला और बड़े रखते हैं। यह बाहर रहने लायक नहीं हैं, इनको जेल में रखोगे।

आज श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण जी ने जो बात कही है उसकी मैं नाईद करता हूँ।

"Let them go to prison. Otherwise, the country will go to dogs."

मैंने क्या कहा था वहाँ, यह किताब का कोटेशन पढ़ रहा हूँ।

उपस्थित महोदय : समय का भी खयाल रखियेगा।

श्री राज नारायण : यह कोटेशन है :

Study of RSS.

Most Leftists regard RSS as a fascist organisation inclined to Hindu fanatics. Most Muslims hate RSS. They fear that this organisation, should ever be in power, the fate of Muslims would resemble that of Jews under Hitler."

[श्री राज नारायण]

पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा है :

Pandit Nehru on December 18, 1948 stated:

"India's decline was due to the narrow-mindedness of the type that RSS is preaching today."

यह हमने उस दिन कहा था। अगर यह कहना कम्युनल टेंशन फैलाना है तो हमें मुबारकबाद है और यह न कहना मर्य को छिपाना या बहा-दुरी है तो आर०एस०एस० के लोगो को मुबारकबाद हो।

अब मैं उस दिन की घटना पर आता हूँ। देखा जाय कि वह घटना क्या है। मेरे पास यह अस्पताल से चिट्ठी आई है

"भादरणीय नेता जी,

आदाब। आपकी शुभकामनायें, आपका आशीर्वाद एव फलाटि के लिए जो 220 रुपये प्राप्त हुए हम सब विद्यार्थी उसके लिए आपने अनुगृहीत हैं।

मैंने लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल में विद्यार्थियों को फल वस्त्र खाने के लिए जा एप भिजवाए थे उस के लिए उन्होंने यह पत्र लिखा। (व्यवधान) अलीगढ़ की क्या समझते हो? अलीगढ़ तुम्हें पढ़ा सकता है। तुम पंजाबी हो। (व्यवधान) अलीगढ़ से चलने पर हमारा नारा यही था हमारा नेता राज नारायण, देश का नेता, राज नारायण, मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय जिन्दाबाद, काला कानून बापम हा।

हमें आशा भविष्य में आपका प्यार एवं संरक्षण हमें प्राप्त होता रहेगा।

मादर

आपका

अफसर यू अहमद

उपाध्यक्ष

मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय छात्र मध,

अलीगढ़।

यह उनकी चिट्ठी है। (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आज हमको से निष्ठा रहे है सजय गांधी के बारे में, जिन्होंने काली, दुर्गा जिन्दाबाद का नारा लगाया था। कहा गये श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा, काली और दुर्गा का नारा लगाने वाले। आज हमको सजय गांधी के बारे में बोलते हैं। श्री सजय गांधी मलतवमानी करे, तो मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। सजय गांधी हमसे एक बार मिले हैं बिना इन्फार्मेशन के हमारे घर पर।

एक सामाजिक सत्य : ४: २५।

श्री राज नारायण : तुम झूठे और बड़े झूठे। यह हमने बयान दे दिया कि एक बार वह हमारे पास आया था... (व्यवधान)... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप इनसे कहें कि बीच में न बोलें। जब कोई बोलता है, तो मैं बीच में नहीं बोलता। हमने यह हैबिट बना रखी है। तो मैं वह कहना हूँ कि सजय गांधी का बयान गलत था, निराधार था। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि अपनी किम दुस्सित भावना को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने इस तरह का बयान दिया। मैं इस बयान की निन्दा करता हूँ और जब मंच पर मैंने उठ कर अखबार में इस को पढ़ा था, तो उनका खडन करवा दिया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि नेना, विरोधी दल श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण ने मेरे उग खटन को पढ़ा होगा। (व्यवधान)

हम ने क्या कहा वहां जामा मस्जिद पर कि आर० एस० एस० का लोग अमर्यादादी है, इन का आचरण मर्यादा नहीं है। इन्होंने 1930, 1932 के आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं लिया, 1940, 1942 के आन्दोलन में भाग नहीं लिया। ये राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता संगठन का वगैरह अंग नहीं है। आप जानते हैं, हम और आप महापाठी रहें हैं काशी विश्वविद्यालय में। जब वहां आर० एस० एस० का शाखा नगरी थी, तो कभी कभी मौज लेने के लिए मैं भी जाता था मगर जब गांधी जी ने 1910 में इन्डियन मुवमेंट का नारा दिया, तो गिरंगट का तरह रंग बदल दिया और जब 1912 आया, तो इन्होंने खफिया का काम किया, मो० आर० टी० का काम किया और ब्रिटिश इम्पीरियलिज्म के एजेंट का काम किया और इन्होंने हम सभी का गिरंगतार कराया। उन का यह खबर दी कि हमारा मुवमेंट कैसे चलता है। जनता इनका प्यार करेगी? आज देश की जनता बड़ी है कि गांधी जी का बदला आर० एस० एस० से ही। श्रीमन् यह फाइल है आप कहें, ता हमें आप का दंड... (व्यवधान)। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी गिरंगतार हुए 1-9-42 को और जब वे जेल में थे तो एप्रैल बने और एप्रैल बन कर ठहरे और एक नौजवान का पांच साल की सजा करवा दी। यह सारा का सारा फाइल हमारे पास। इस से मैं यह सब कह रहा हूँ। यह मैं आपको दे देता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, इसे लेने की जरूरत नहीं है, इसे अपने पास ही रखिये।

श्री राज नारायण श्रीमन् एक बड़ा प्रचार हा रहा है कि जब एका हुआ तब क्यों नहीं सबाल उठाया गया। मैं बताना हूँ एक मांने है एकता, एकीकरण। कहा जा रहा है कि उस समय आर० एस० एस० के बारे में क्यों नहीं कहा। श्रीमन् यह हमारे पास प्रोसीडिंग्स यहां विद्यमान है। उस समय के जो जनरल सेक्रेटरी

श्री मनुभाई पटेल ने उनके द्वारा यह प्रोसीडिंग्स सरकुलेट की गयी थी। इस में कहा गया है—

"Chaudhury Charan Singh raised the question of the RSS. He stated his firm belief that no RSS volunteer can join the new party, and no member of the new party can join the RSS. It was a question of dual membership which could not be allowed. There should be no scope in the new party for surreptitious work."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बग अब आप बैठिये, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाता हूँ।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् बग दो मिनट और दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो आपके पास मारा मल्ला है, यह हिमा और दिन दीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् मैं नई बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं देश की जनता और मुसलमानों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंगलमान भाइयो, नौजवान भाइयो आप ट्यूना गा। श्रीमन् गन को हमारे पास गान के लिए आये। उन गांव के लोगों ने हम से कहा कि जा हम लोगों को यह पता लगा कि आर (एम) (एम) क गंगा ने मुसलमान विद्यार्थियों का मार्ग है तो हम लोग उन पर टट पड़े और वे वहाँ से भाग गये।

श्रीमन् हम जानते हैं। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि कल हमारी जो आम सभा हुई, आम मीटिंग हुई तो हमने कहा भी यह कहा कि हम इसकी पूरी छानबीन करेंगे। श्रीमन् एक चीज मेरे पास है। वह है यह फोटो। श्रीमन् देखिये। इस फोटो को देखिये। इस में श्री देवरस जी की गोद में मोगरजी भाई को दिखाया गया है। मैं अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर मोरारजी भाई और डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि जितनी जल्दी हो इन वरिष्ठों को जनता पार्टी से निकाल दें। जितनी जल्दी आप यह करेंगे, उतनी जल्दी ही पार्टी का भी भला होगा, देश का भी भला होगा, समाजवाद का भी भला होगा, जनतंत्र का भी भला होगा, धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भी भला होगा। हमारे डेमोक्रेटिक सेक्युलर सेट अप का भी भला होगा।

18.00 hrs.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग) : बावरी में जो कल गाड़ी पर हमला किया गया अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी के तालिबानों पर जब वे दिल्ली आ रहे थे और एक मुनज्जम हमला किया गया, जिस में काफी लोग जख्मी हुए उससे हम सब लोगों को परेशानी हुई है। इस बाकी से एक बुनियादी सवाल पैदा होता है। हिन्दुस्तान

की माइनोरिटीज को क्या यह हक हासिल है कि वे अपने हक मनवाने के लिए पुरजोर मुजायरा करें या एहतियाज करना चाहें तो करें? चन्द रोज पहले जब यहाँ पर अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल पेश हुआ था तब से अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के तालिबान इन्हीं में दिल्ली आना शुरू किया था और उन्होंने इस बात को वाजा कर दिया था कि अगर इस यूनिवर्सिटी को माइनोरिटी कारक्टर नहीं दिया गया तो वे इस चीज को तमलीम नहीं करेंगे, और उनको यह हक हासिल है कि वे इस बिल के खिलाफ मुजायरा करें। गवर्नमेंट को भी इस की इत्तिहा दे दी गई थी। एक बार नहीं दो तीन बार उनको वाट क्लब पर मुजायरा करने की इजाजत नहीं मिली थी और दिल्ली की सरकार ने कई बार उनको रद्द कर दिया था और आखिर मैं कल के रोज उनको यह मौका दिया गया था कि वे वहाँ पर जा कर मुजायरा करें।

आर एम एम का नाम यहाँ लिया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आर एस एस हम मामले में जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं क्योंकि अगर वह इसको करता तो ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से आर्गनाइज करता और कोर्ट भी लड़का उम ट्रेन से जितना बच नहीं निकलता। मबान यह है कि अगर माइनोरिटीज का कुछ जानने दी गई हैं, कुछ हकूक दिए गए हैं तो क्या वह उनका इस्तेमाल कर सकती है या नहीं कर सकती है? मैं मानता हूँ कम्युनलिज्म माइनोरिटी का हो या मीजोरिटी का, बुरा है। माइनोरिटी का कम्युनलिज्म मिर्फ माइनोरिटी को ही नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है जबकि मीजोरिटी का कम्युनलिज्म फैमिस्ट हो जाता है और वह सारे मुल्क को नुकसान पहुँचाता है। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में दस करोड़ मुसलमान आज अगर एक हो जाए, फिरकापुरम्न हो जाए तो वे खुद अपना ही नुकसान करेंगे और मीजोरिटी को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुँचा सकते हैं लेकिन अगर मीजोरिटी एक हो जाए और हिन्दू राष्ट्र या हिन्दू देश का नारा लगाए तो न सिर्फ माइनोरिटी को नुकसान बल्कि सारे मुल्क को नुकसान पहुँचा सकती है। कोई भी जम्हूरी हकूमत हो, जिम्मेदार हकूमत हो जब समाज के किसी जगह के साथ बेइमानी होती है तो उसे शमिदगी का एहसास होता है लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान के वजीरेआबाम जब बहस चली तो हाउस में आए और पंद्रह मिनट बैठे और बैठ कर सोये रहे और जागे और उठ कर चले गये। अगर शमिदगी का एहसास भी नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में जम्हूरियत का जो तरीकेदार है वह खतरे में पड़ सकता है।

18.02 hrs.

MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। आठ दस बिन पहले इन्होंने काश्मीर के बारे में एक बयान दिया था और कहा था कि वहाँ कुछ नहीं हुआ, वहाँ

[श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

की हुकूमत ने बरबकत कारवाही की लेकिन जब मैंने इसरार किया कि पटेल साहब आप खुद तशरीफ ले जाएं और वहां जाने के बाद वापिस आकर उन्होंने जो बयान दिया जो हकीकत मालूम हुई उसकी बिना पर तो उन्होंने कहा कि हजारों लोग बेघर हो गए हैं, डेढ़ हजार के करीब मकान जलाए गए हैं, मवेशी जलाए गए हैं। यहाँ भी कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि आपको हालात की पूरी वाकफियत नहीं है? आप बयान दे देंगे और कुछ न कुछ कह देंगे लेकिन क्या वह वाकालत पर मबनी चीज होगी?

एक बुनियादी सवाल पैदा होता है। माइ-नोर्टिटीज पर पहले भी जल्म होते रहे हैं, वे तकलीफ बरदाश्त करती रहीं हैं लेकिन आज जो खाम-वान है कि—माइनोर्टिटीज जो प्रोटेस्ट करना चाहती हैं किसी ऐसे कानून के खिलाफ जिस को वे समझती हैं कि उनके खिलाफ जाना है तो क्या उनके उस प्रोटेस्ट के खिलाफ उन पर हमला किया जाएगा? मैं समझता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर को इसका जवर्देस्त नोटिस लेना चाहिए।

आज उन पर एहतजाज करने पर हमला किया गया है। कल को जो लोग पार्लियामेंट में इस बिल की हिमायत करेंगे तो क्या उनकी जात की महफूज रह सकेगी? मैं समझता हूँ नहीं रह सकेगी। आज ट्रेन पर उन पर हमला किया गया है। आजकल रेलों में सफर करना वैसे ही आरामदेह नहीं है, रेलों की जो दुर्गंत बनी है आज वह पहले कभी नहीं बनी थी। और मुश्किल है कि इससे भी ज्यादा खराब कल को हो। लेकिन जहाँ रेल मिनिस्टर की जिम्मेदारी है और शिव नारायण जी की खास तौर पर कि रेलों में जो सफर करें उनकी जिन्दगी महफूज रहे, जान माल महफूज रहे वहाँ आप की भी जिम्मेदारी है और आप भी उस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते हैं। जब ऐसे मुजायरे हों और आप जानते हो कि माइ-नोर्टिटी के तालिब इल्म मुजायरा करने वाले हैं और वे—पुरअमन हैं, एक भी ऐसा बाला आपको नहीं मिलेगा कि जहाँ पर उनके खिलाफ आपको कोई शिकायत हो या उन्होंने कानून को तोड़ा हो या कानून शिकनी की हो, तो उस हालत में क्या उनकी हिफाजत करना आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी? अगर माइनोर्टिटीज को एक पुरअमन मुजाहिदा करने की सजा यह मिलती है, चन्द गुंडे लफंगे उनकी गाड़ी को रोक कर बंदर्दी से पीटते हैं और हुकूमत टस से मस नहीं होती, मैं समझता हूँ एक ऐसा वाक्या है जिस पर आपको शर-मिन्दा होना चाहिये लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि आज इस मुल्क में इन्सान की जिन्दगी एक सिगरेट के पकेट से ज्यादा नहीं है। किसी को जान महफूज नहीं है। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि माइनोर्टिटीज को आप जब कानफ्रीडेंस में लगे तभी वह अपने आपको महफूज समझ सकती हैं।

अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी बिल आपके पास आया, आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के करेक्टर को आपकी हुकूमत के जमाने में खराब किया गया था। हम आपको आपका ही वायदा याद दिलाते हैं। माननीय चव्हाण साहब ने ठीक कहा अगर हम से कोई गलती हुई है और उस गलती का नतीजा माइनोर्टिटीज का उठाना पड़े तो आप ऐसी गलती न कीजिये।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा): मेरा पॉइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। 6 बजे तक आप ने अनाउन्स किया था, लेकिन इस समय 6 बज कर 8 मिनट हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह कोई पॉइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं है।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I have a point of order. A serious debate is going on and we see that a photograph is being circulated. It is diverting the attention of everybody. I would say that the photo must be seized. If they are interested in seeing the photograph, they should see it outside.

MR. SPEAKER: I think there is much in what Mr. Roy says. When a debate is going on Members should not go on from seat to seat showing photographs.

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी: मैं ने जो बुनियादी बात का जिक्र किया था मेजारिटी यहाँ अपनी तादाद की बुनियाद पर कोई भी कानून पास करवा सकती है क्योंकि जम्हूरी तरीका है और मुल्क के अन्दर और बाहर आप कह सकते हैं कि हम ने जम्हूरी तरीके से इस बिल को पास किया। लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों मुसलमान यह चाहते हैं कि आप अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोर्टिटीज करेक्टर रेस्टोर करें? और जब आप देखते हैं कि माइनोर्टिटी कम्युनिटी पूरी की पूरी इस बात की इच्छा रखती है कि वह इस माइनोर्टिटी करेक्टर को हासिल करना चाहती है तो आप मेजारिटी की बुनियाद पर माइनोर्टिटी को अगर हराना चाहते हैं तो आप जम्हूरियत का नीगेशन कर रहे हैं। डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब यह है कि जहाँ माइनोर्टिटीज के कुछ राइट्स हैं वहाँ मेजारिटी का राइट है कि वह देखे कि जहाँ माइनोर्टिटीज की भावनायें जध्मी होती हों वहाँ पर मेजारिटी को चाहिए अपना दिल बड़ा करे और उनको ऐकोमोडेट करे।

आज पटेल साहब से एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि दंगे पहले भी होते रहे हैं, फसाद पहले भी होते रहे, लेकिन पहले यह कभी नह

हुआ कि हुकूम की बगल में जालिम बठा हो । हम जब जुल्म की फर्माव करते हैं कि हमारे साथ जुल्म हुआ तो हम हुकूम की तरफ देखते हैं, मोरारजी भाई की तरफ देखते हैं । लेकिन जब उनके साथ उनकी बगल में २०००००० को देखते हैं तो अपने लिये कोई इन्साफ की उम्मीद नहीं रखते हैं । इसलिए यह हाउस जो है हमारा अगर सरकारी बिल पास करने के लिये ही है । और सके लिये हमें जो 51 व 50 मिलता है तो मैं उसको छोड़ने के लिये तयार हूँ । लेकिन स्पीकर साहब, आप एक ऐसे नाजुक मौके पर हिन्दुस्तान के स्पीकर बने हैं कि अगर आपने आज इस ऐवान को सही रास्ते पर नहीं लगाया तो आइन्दा तारीख आपको और हमको इल्जाम देगी कि हमने सरकार की मदद की, हमने अपोजीशन का कोई ख्याल नहीं रखा । हमने अकलियतों की, जिनकी आवाज यहाँ पर उठाई जाये, बनातवाला उठाये, उनको कहा जाये । कि मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना का नुमाइन्दा है, मैं उठाऊँ तो कहा जाये कि यह फिरकापगस्त है, हमने ममला हल होने वाला नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि इस मुल्क की बद-किस्मती है आज बाबू जगजीवनराम, मधुनिमये, चन्द्र शेखर, दंडवते और जार्ज फर्नान्डीस जो हैं, क्या उनकी जुवान बन्द हो गई है ? क्या वह यह नहीं देखते कि इस मुल्क में क्या हो रहा है ? जो मि० बर्मा हैं, हमारे और भी साथी वहाँ बैठे हैं क्या वह इस बात का एहसास नहीं करते कि माइनोरिटीज के कांफीडेंस को दोबारा हासिल करने के लिये उनको मैदान में आना चाहिये ।

अलीगढ़ के इन तलबा पर जो हमला हुआ, मैं उसकी पुरजोर मज्मत करता हूँ और हुकूमत से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि वह तहकीकाती कमीशन मूवरर करें और जो कोई भी मूजरिस हो तहकीकात करने के बाद पता लगे उसको पूरी सजा दें ।

شرعی محمد شفع قویہی : (انٹلٹ)

ناگ : دادری میں جو کل گاؤں پر حملہ کیا گیا علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے طالب علموں پر جب وہ دلی آ رہے تھے اور ایک منہجم حملہ کیا گیا جس میں کافی لوگ زخمی ہوئے اس سے ہم سب لوگوں کو پریشان ہوئی ہے اس واقعے سے ایک بنیادی سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے -

ہندوستان کی مائینورٹیز کو کیا یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ اپنے حقوق ملوانے کے لئے پرزور مظاہرہ کرے یا احتجاج کرنا چاہے تو کرے - چند روز پہلے جب یہاں پر علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی بل پھس ہوا تھا تب سے علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے طالب علموں نے دلی آنا شروع کیا تھا - اور انہوں نے اس بات کو ظاہر کر دیا تھا کہ اگر اس یونیورسٹی کو مائینورٹیز کو ریکٹ نہیں دیا گیا تو وہ اس چھڑ کو تسلیم نہیں کریں گے اور ان کو یہ حق حاصل ہے کہ وہ اس بل کے خلاف مظاہرہ کریں - گورنمنٹ کو بھی اس کی اطلاع دے دی گئی تھی - ایک بار نہیں دو تین بار ان کو بوقت کلب پر مظاہرہ کرنے کو اجازت نہیں ملی تھی - اور دلی کی سرکار نے کئی بار اس کو روک کر دیا تھا - آخر میں کل کے روز ان کو یہ موقع دیا گیا تھا کہ وہ وہاں پر جا کر مظاہرہ کریں -

آر ایس ایس کا نام یہاں پر لیا گیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں آر ایس ایس اس معاملے میں ذمہ دار نہیں ہے - کیونکہ اگر وہ اس کو کرتا تو زیادہ اچھے طریقے سے آرگنائیز کرتا اور کوئی بھی اس ترمین سے زندہ بیچ نہیں نکلتا - سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر مائینورٹیز کو کچھ ضمانتیں دی گئی ہیں - کچھ

[شری معصود شہوع قریشی]

حقوق دئے گئے ہیں تو کہا وہ اس کا استعمال کر سکتے ہیں یا نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - میں مانتا ہوں کمیونولیزم مانیورٹری کا ہو یا مہجورٹی کا ہو - برا ہے - مانیورٹری کا کمیونولیزم صرف مانیورٹری کو ہی نقصان پہنچا سکتا ہے جبکہ مہجورٹی کا کمیونولیزم فاسسٹ ہو جاتا ہے - وہ سارے ملک کو نقصان پہنچاتا ہے - سارے ہندوستان میں ۱۰ کروڑ مسلمان آج اگر ایک ہو جائیں فرقہ پرست ہو جائیں تو وہ خود اپنا ہی نقصان کر رہے - اگر مہجورٹی کو کوئی نقصان نہیں پہنچا سکتے ہیں - لیکن اگر مہجورٹی ایک ہو جائے اور ہندو راشٹر یا ہندو دیس کا نعرا لگائے تو نا صرف مانیورٹری کو نقصان بلکہ سارے ملک کو نقصان پہنچا سکتی ہے - کوئی بھی جمہوری حکومت کو زمیندار حکومت کو آج جب سماج کے کسی طبقہ کے ساتھ بے انصافی ہوتی ہے تو اسے شرمندگی کا احساس ہوتا ہے - لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ہندوستان نے وزیر اعظم جب بحث چلی تو ہاؤس میں اٹے اور ۱۵ منٹ بیٹھے اور بیٹھ کر سوئے رہے اور جائے اور اٹھ کر چلے گئے - اگر شرمندگی کا احساس بھی نہیں ہے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں جمہوریت کا جو طریقہ کار ہے وہ خطرے میں پڑ سکتا ہے -

ہوم منسٹر صاحب بیٹھے ہیں -

۸ - ۱۰ دن پہلے انہوں نے کشمیر کے بارے میں ایک بیان دیا تھا اور کہا تھا کہ وہاں کچھ نہیں ہوا - وہاں کی حکومت نے بروقت کارروائی کی لیکن جب میں نے اصرار کیا کہ پتھل صاحب آپ خود تشریف لے جائیں اور وہاں جانے کے بعد واپس آ کر انہوں نے جو بیان دیا جو حقیقت معلوم ہوئی اس کی بنا پر انہوں نے کہا کہ ہزاروں لوگ بے گھر ہو گئے ہیں - دیکھ ہزار کے قریب مکان چلائے گئے ہیں - مہیشی چلائے گئے ہیں - یہاں بھی کہیں ایسی بات تو نہیں ہے - کہ آپ کو حالات کی پوری واقعیت نہیں ہے - آپ بیان دے دینگے اور کچھ نا کچھ کہہ دینگے لیکن واقعات مبہمی چھڑ ہوئی -

ایک بلدیاتی سوال پیدا ہوتا

ہے - مانیورٹریز پر پہلے بھی ظلم ہونے لگا ہے وہاں تکلیف برداشت کرتی رہی ہیں - لیکن آج جو خاص بات ہے کہ مانیورٹریز جو پرتھیمسٹ کرنا چاہتی ہیں کہ کسی ایسے قانون کے خلاف جس کو وہ سمجھتی ہیں کہ ان کے خلاف جاتا ہے تو کہا ان نے اس پرتھیمسٹ کے خلاف ان پر عمل کیا جائیگا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہوم منسٹر کو اس کا زبردست قسم لینا چاہئے -

آج ان پر احتجاج کرنے پر حملہ
 کیا ہے - کل کو جو لوگ پارلیمنٹ
 میں ان کی حمایت کرینگے - تو
 کیا ان کی ذات بھی محفوظ رہ
 سکے گی - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ
 انہیں وہ سکتی - آج تین پر ان
 پر حملہ کیا گیا ہے - آج کل دہلیوں
 میں سفر کرنا ویسے ہی آزادانہ
 نہیں ہے - دہلیوں کی جو درست بنی
 ہے آج سے پہلے وہ کبھی نہیں بنی
 تھی، اور ممکن ہے کہ اس سے بھی
 زیادہ خراب کل کو ہو - لیکن جہاں
 وہ منسٹر کی ذمہ داری ہے اور
 شہنوائن جی کی خاص طور پر
 دہلیوں میں جو سفر کیا کریں ان
 کی زندگی محفوظ رہے - جان مال
 محفوظ رہے وہاں آپ کی بھی
 ذمہ داری ہے اور آپ بھی اس ذمہ
 داری سے بچ نہیں سکتے - جب
 ایسے مظاہرے ہوں اور آپ جانتے
 ہوں کہ مائپورٹی کے طالب علم
 مظاہرہ کرنے والے ہیں اور وہ پراسی
 میں ایک بھی ایسا واقعہ آپ کو
 نہیں ملے گا کہ جہاں پر ان کے
 خلاف آپ کو کوئی شکایت ہو - یا
 انہوں نے قانون کو توڑا ہو - یا قانون
 شکنی کی ہو - تو ان حالات میں
 کیا ان کی حفاظت کرنا آپ کی
 ذمہ داری نہیں تھی - اگر مائپورٹی کو
 ایک پراسی مظاہرہ کرنے کی سزا یہ
 ملتی ہے چند لمبے لمبے ان کی
 گڑی کہ وہ ان کی گڑی کہ

نہ پہنچتے ہیں اور حکومت اس سے
 مس نہیں ہوتی - میں سمجھتا
 ہوں ایک ایسا واقعہ ہے جس پر
 آپ کو شرمندہ ہونا چاہئے - لیکن
 ہماری بدقسمتی ہے کہ آج اس
 ملک میں انسان کی زندگی ایک
 سگریٹ کے پیکٹ سے زیادہ نہیں
 ہے - کسی کی جان محفوظ نہیں
 ہے - میں پھر کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 مائپورٹی کو آپ جس کانڈیٹیلس
 میں لینگے تب ہی وہ اپنے آپ کو
 محفوظ سمجھ سکتی ہے -

علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی بل آپ کے
 پاس آیا - آپ یہ نہیں کہہ سکتے
 کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی کے کریکٹر
 کو آپ کی حکومت کے زمانے میں
 خراب کیا گیا تھا - ہم آپ کو آپ
 کا ہی وعدہ یاد کروانے ہیں - مائپ
 چولن صاحب نے تھک کہا اگر ہم
 سے کوئی غلطی ہوئی ہے اور اس
 غلطی کا نتیجہ مائپورٹی کو اٹھانا پڑے
 تو آپ ایسی غلطی نا کیجئے -

سب سے پہلے (دوسرا) - میرا
 پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے - چہہ بچہ
 تک آپ نے انوائس کیا تھا - لیکن
 اس میں چہہ بچہ کر آتھہ منٹ ہو
 رہے ہیں -

ادھیکیں مہودے : یہ کوئی
 پوائنٹ آف آرڈر نہیں ہے -

شری محمد شافع قریشی : میں

نے جو بلغیاتی بات کا ذکر کیا تھا مہجورٹی یہاں اپلو تعداد کی بلغیہ پر کوئی بھی قانون کوئی بھی بل پاس کروا سکتی ہے۔ کہ ہم نے جمہوری طریقے سے اس بل کو پاس کیا۔ لیکن کہا یہ حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ ہندوستان کے کروڑوں مسلمان یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی مائجورٹی کریکٹر ریستور کریں اور جب آپ دیکھتے ہیں کہ مائجورٹی کمیونٹی پوری کی پوری اس بات کی اچھا رکھتی ہے کہ وہ اس مائجورٹی کریکٹر کو حاصل کرنا چاہتی ہے تو آپ مہجورٹی کی بلغیہ پر مائجورٹی کو اگر ہرانا چاہتے ہیں تو آپ جمہوریت کا کلیکشن کر رہے ہیں قیموکریٹک کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جہاں مائجورٹی کے کچھ رائٹس ہیں وہاں مہجورٹی کا رائٹ ہے کہ وہ دیکھوں کہ جہاں مائجورٹی کی بھانٹیں زخمی ہوتی ہوں وہاں مہجورٹی کو چاہئے کہ اپنا دل بڑا کریں اور ان کو ایک موقیہ کریں۔

آج پتھل صاحب سے ایک بات ضرور کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دنگے پہلے بھی ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ فساد پہلے بھی ہوتے رہے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ پہلے کبھی نہیں ہوا کہ حاکم کی بغل میں ظالم بیٹھا ہو۔ ہم جب ظلم کی فریاد کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ساتھ ظلم ہوا تو ہم حاکم کی طرف دیکھتے ہیں۔ سرارچی بھائی کی طرف دیکھتے ہیں لیکن جب ان کے ساتھ ان کی بغل میں آدیس ایس ایس کو دیکھتے ہیں تو اپنے لئے

کوئی انصاف کی امید نہیں رہتے اس لئے یہ ہاوس جو ہے ہمارا اگر سرکاری بل پاس کرنے کے لئے ہی ہے اور اس کے لئے جو ہمیں 51 روپہ ملتے ہیں تو میں اس کو چھوڑنے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ لیکن سیکر صاحب آپ ایک ایسے نازک موقع پر ہندوستان کے سیکر بلے کے اگر آپ نے آج اس ایوان کو صحیح راستے پر نہیں لگایا تو آئندہ تاریخ آپ کو اور ہم کو الزام دیکتی کہ ہم نے سرکار کی مدد کی ہم نے ایویشن کا کوئی خیال نہیں رکھا۔ ہم نے اقلیتوں کی جن کی آواز یہاں پر اٹھائی جائے بغل والا اٹھائیں۔ ان کو کہا جائے کہ محمد علی جناح کا نمائندہ ہے۔ میں اٹھوں تو کہا جائے کہ فرقہ پرست ہے۔ اس سے مسئلہ حل ہونے والا نہیں ہے۔ لیکن مجھے ایک بات کہنی ہے کہ اس ملک کی بدقسمتی ہے کہ آج بابو جگجیو رام - مدھو سلمہ - چندر سیکر - دندوتے اور چارج فرنا تیز جو ہیں کہا ان کی زبان بلند ہو گئی ہے۔ کہا وہ یہ نہیں دیکھتے کہ اس ملک میں کہا ہو رہا ہے۔ جو مسٹر ورما ہیں اور ہمارے اور بھی ساتھی وہاں بگتے ہیں۔ کہا وہ اس بات کا احساس نہیں کرتے کہ مائجورٹی کی کانفیڈنس کو دوبارہ حاصل کرنے کے لئے ان کو میدان میں آنا چاہئے۔

علی گڑھ کے ان طلباء پر جو حملہ ہوا ہے میں اس کی پز زور مذمت کرتا ہوں اور حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ وہ تحقیقاتی کمیشن مقرر کرے۔ اور جو کوئی بھی مجرم ہو تحقیقات کرنے کے بعد پتا لگے اس کو پوری سزا دے۔

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (भनमोडा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बहुत ध्यान से इस गम्भीर समस्या पर सम्मानित सदस्यों के विचार सुने। मुझ सर्वप्रथम तो इस घटना के विषय में सारे सदन के साथ अपने भी विचार व्यक्त करने हैं कि कभी भी यदि किसी एक समूह पर हमला हो, चाहे वह एक सामान्य विधि और व्यवस्था की घटना हो या उसके पीछे कोई साम्प्रदायिक बैमनस्य हो, वह घटना कभी भी किसी भी देश के लिए अच्छी नहीं कही जायेगी। हम सब मिलकर इन घटनाओं की भत्सना करें। लेकिन श्री बनानवाला के भाषण को मैंने ध्यान से सुना, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कही यह नहीं कहा कि उन्हें इस सम्पूर्ण घटना की कोई निजी जानकारी साफ तौर पर है और वे दादरी गये थे। प्रखबारों में क्या छपा, किसी में उन्होंने क्या सुना, उन्होंने क्या कहा है, वह कहा गये होंगे, इसमें मैं इन्कार नहीं करता कि।

श्री जी० एम० बनानवाला : मैं जब नीच भाग रहा था हाउस की, मैं उसी वक्त कह चुका था कि मैं भ्रमपनाल में दो बार गया हूँ।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : हस्पताल में ?

श्री जी० एम० बनानवाला : बातों का बारबार दोहराया नहीं करते।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : मैंने घटनास्थल की बात कही है, हस्पताल के लिये नहीं कहा है। मैं सम्मानित सदस्य से कहूँ कि वह ध्यानपूर्वक मेरी बात सुनें। उन्होंने न तो किसी प्रथम सूचना, एफ० आई० आर० का ऐसा जिक्र किया कि जिससे यह पता चलता हो कि किसने किस पर हमला किया, कब किया, कैसे किया।

श्री वसन्त साठे : मैंने कहा था।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : आपने कहा होगा। आपके भाषण के विषय में मेरी क्या राय है, उसे सारा हिन्दुस्तान जानता है और आप अपने भाषण में सजीवता का साने की कोशिश न करें।

मैं श्री बनानवाला के सन्दर्भ में कह रहा था। (व्यवधान)।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपका सरक्षण चाहता हूँ। जब साठे साहब बोस रहे थे, तो मैं बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक राग रहा था। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा। प्रश्न है कि क्या इस सम्मानित सदन को केवल मुनी-दुर्गाई बाते और अफवाहों पर इस प्रकार से उत्तेजित किया जाना चाहिए ? यह एक बड़ा

गम्भीर मसाल है, क्योंकि जिस प्रश्न पर चर्चाण साहब ने ध्यान आकृष्ट किया, मैं उसमें सहमत हूँ कि ये एक वृष्टिकोण का, एंटीट्यूड का और वायुमंडल का सवाल है। हमें कौनसा वायुमंडल हम देश में पैदा करना चाहिए ? क्या हमारा उद्देश्य है ?

जहाँ तक मल्हात्रा जी ने कहा, साफ कहा, ठीक कहा, मैं इस बात में महमत हूँ कि इस देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को सुरक्षा का पूरा अधिकार है और इस देश के नागरिक को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने की जिम्मेदारी शासक दल की है और जो यहाँ इस देश में बहुसंख्यक है, उनकी भी इसमें कोई शर नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब बार-बार यह कहा जा रहा है कि यहाँ एक माइनारिटी संस्था है, यहाँ एक माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी है, तो हमें इस बात पर गिन्याही तौर पर विचार करना होगा कि हमारा मन्तव्य किम माइनारिटी से है। अगर हम इस देश में लोकतन्त्र का स्थिर करना चाहते हैं, तो सारे राजनैतिक दलों को यह उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि वे साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर अल्पमत और बहुमत का प्रयोग करना छोड़ दें, और उनके स्थान पर, केवल सामाजिक और आर्थिक आधार पर प्रजातन्त्र में अल्पमत और बहुमत की जो परिभाषा होती है, उसे स्वीकार करें।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री चव्हाण, तीस वर्षों तक शासन पर आरुढ़ रहे और एक ऐसे दल के साथ सम्बन्धित रहे, जिसने संकुलरिज्म पर विश्वास किया। मैं उनमें, और आज जिन मित्रों ने आपण दिये हैं, उनमें यह पृष्ठना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछले तीस वर्षों में उन्होंने इस बात पर विचार किया कि जनतन्त्र में किस आधार पर अल्पमत और बहुमत का निर्णय करना चाहिए। आज से कुछ साल पहले कुरंशी साहब मैजोरिटी में थे और आज वह माइनारिटी में हैं। आज श्री ग्नीद मसूद और नियाकत हुसैन साहब मैजोरिटी में बैठे हुए हैं। और दूसरे लोग माइनारिटी में हैं। श्री चव्हाण पहले मैजोरिटी में थे और आज वह माइनारिटी में हैं।

इमनिंग मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जनतन्त्र में अल्पमत और बहुमत की परिभाषा सामाजिक और आर्थिक आधार पर हो जानी चाहिए, इस मित्रता को हमें स्वीकार करना होगा अगर हम बार-बार जहाँ कहीं कोई घटना हो, उनको ले कर साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर मैजोरिटी और माइनारिटी की बात करते रहेंगे, तो यह बात जनतन्त्र के हानिकर होगी। जैसा कि श्री गुड ने कहा है रेनवे यात्रियों के बीच आये-दिन घटनाएँ होती हैं। (व्यवधान) फोटो-ग्राफ दिखाने के बाद में कुछ सदस्य बिल्कुल विशेषज्ञ हैं। वे तरह-तरह के फोटो सदन में और केन्द्रीय हाल में दिखाते रहे हैं (व्यवधान) और चेन्नई भी रहे हैं। वे फोटो शील और अश्लील सभी प्रकार के हो सकते हैं। यह तो

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

आदत का सवाल है। उसके बारे में ज्यादा चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए। वह आदत से लाचार है। मुझे उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। (बयान)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मुझे सब सदस्यों को भी सुनाना है और प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी सुनाना है। मैं सब का ध्यान इस गम्भीर समस्या की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। आपने कहा था कि यहाँ चित्र आदि का प्रदर्शन नियम-विरुद्ध है। इस लिए मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ।

श्री बनतावाला ने यह स्वीकार किया कि उन स्टेशनों पर नागरिकों और ग्रामवासियों ने इन छात्रों की रक्षा की। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि भारतवर्ष में इस प्रकार के किसी भी आक्रमण को साम्प्रदायिक रूप में देखने वाले लोगो की संख्या कम है, और जब किसी पर आक्रमण होता है, तो उसको बचानेवालों की संख्या अधिक है। ऐसे लोग ज्यादा हैं, जो ऐसे भोके पर सामने आते हैं और मदद तथा रक्षा करते हैं। अगर मैं उनका तर्क मान भी लूँ, तो आखिरकार जिन लोगों ने इन छात्रों को बचाया, वे उनके हिमाज से बहुसंख्यक धर्म के मानने वाले लोग ही थे। उन्होंने छात्रों को बचाया, उन की मदद की, मामले आये और कहा कि ऐसा नहीं होने दिया जायेगा। देश में जो मनुभावना का वायु-मंडल है, जो गर्वधर्म समभाव का वातावरण है, ये लोग उसको नष्ट करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What is happening there, Sir?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On a point of order, Sir.

Please see Rule 349 (1) which says:

"Whilst the House is sitting, a member shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with the business of the House."

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: This is in connection with the matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is going on? First a photograph and now a book. He goes there and involves the Prime Minister and Leader of the House and the Law Minister. Are we discussing a serious matter or are we having a joke here? However

important the book may be, this cannot go on.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I congratulate my friend, Mr. Sathe. This book is concerning the matter that is going on under discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: Even then you cannot disturb. You cannot read. Nothing of that sort, please. You may read it yourself but not go on circulating it to others and all the while you are going round and round.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अलमोडा) : श्रीमन्, मैं सदन की गरिमा और मर्यादा की ओर सब का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस गम्भीर समस्या पर विचार किया जा रहा है, तब सदन की मर्यादा को बनाये रखना सब के लिए आवश्यक है। यहाँ पर कुछ लोगो ने व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के नाम पर कुछ बातें कहीं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे इन सम्मानित मित्र ने श्री माटे जी के नेता संजय गांधी के साथ मुलाकात की, संजय गांधी ने इस बात का रहस्योद्घाटन किया कि मेरी कुछ गुप्त मुलाकातें नेता जी के साथ हुई हैं और अगले ही दिन ये वारदातें हो गईं, मैं इस ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा कि इस बात की जांच की जाय कि क्या जिन गुप्त मुलाकातों का जिक्र संजय गांधी ने किया है, जो कल की दुपहटा हुई है यह कहीं उस गुप्त मुलाकात का दुष्परिणाम तो नहीं है। इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि इसके पीछे कौन से तत्व काम कर रहे हैं। इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि दादरी स्टेशन के पास जो लोग रहते हैं उनमें कितना प्रभाव है और जो लोग इंडे की बान करने हैं और सदन में डंडा लेकर आते हैं उन से भी सदन को और देश को संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है।

श्री गज नागायण : धार० एस० एस० का नाम करने के बाद यह हटेगा।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : श्रीमन्, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि आज एक सप्ता की राजनीति की जा रही है। जब तक मैं सप्ता में हूँ तब तक तो एक संगठन ठीक है, तब तक तो धार० एस० एस० विरुद्ध ठीक है। आज मैं सप्ता में नहीं हूँ तो वह संगठन ठीक नहीं है। यह कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है। चन्दा साहब यहाँ

बैठे हैं, उन्होंने भी भार० एस० एस० के लोगो को 26 जनवरी के दिन बुलाया था। जिस दिन देश पर आक्रमण हुआ था, उन्होंने भी भार० एस० एस० के लोगो को यहा पर और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए लगाया था, दिल्ली में पहरेदारी के लिए लगाया था और आज वह यह कह रहे हैं, कि आप दंगे करा रहे हैं आप यह करा रहे हैं? आखिर कही पर तो तर्क रखे, कुछ तो याद रखे—

Public memory is short, no doubt, it is not so short.

कहीं पर तो तर्क दीजिए, कही पर तो किसी बात का स्मरण कीजिए। (व्यवधान)... कुरेशी साहब आप बैठिए। आप रेलगाड़ी चला रहे थे जिस समय देश पर हमला हुआ था और एक्सीडेंट कर रहे थे और रेल के लिए जो आप ने शिवनारायण जी को कहा है, उस के लिए तो आप खुद जिम्मेदार हैं। जा इतनाम आप रेलों में करके गए उस को आज तक देश भुगत रहा है।

श्रीमन्, एक बात बटुगा।

इश्क में ऐसी भी हालत पायी जाती है

लैला नजर आता है और मजन नजर आती है।

ये हालात हैं कुछ हमारे दोस्तों के जिन्हें कभी कभी सीधी चीज उलटी नजर आती है। भलाई में बुराई नजर आती है और बुराई में भलाई नजर आती है। ध्यान दीजिए और सम्मेलन कर रहिए। देश में साम्प्रदायिक दुर्भावना फैलाने से किसी का भला नहीं हाने वाला है। यह मॉटेल्स काउंटर प्रोडक्टिव है, मैं आप से बता रहा हूँ। जैसे एमर्जेंसी आप को लिए काउंटर प्रोडक्टिव हुई थी उसी तरह यह जो आप कम्युनलिज्म की बागी उठा रहे हैं यह आप के लिए काउंटर प्रोडक्टिव होगी, यह एलेक्टोरली आप के लिए यूजकुल नहीं होगी। (व्यवधान) ..

मैं बहुत अनुशासित हूँ। मैं आप से केवल दो मिनट चाहता हूँ। बहुत व्यवधान किया गया है।

मैं शासन से भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में जांच कर लीजिए। 79 साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की जांच की गई। रघुवरदयाल कमीशन ने जांच की। कभी कभी जिसका जिक्र कर दिया जाता है, भिवंडी, का उसमें चार लाइनें भार० एस० एस० के बारे में लिखी हुई हैं। 78 रायट्स के बारे में कही उसका जिक्र नहीं है और साफ लिखा गया है कि हममें भार० एस० एस० का कोई हाथ नहीं है। उसका जिक्र आप नहीं करते हैं। आप उस भिवंडी की चार लाइनों के लिए धुमते रहते हैं और जिनमें कांग्रेस का भी जिक्र किया गया है कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने सगड़े कराए और आज भी मैं चार्ज करता हूँ कांग्रेस (आई) के लोगों को, कि वे सारे देश में

साम्प्रदायिक तनाव पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनका जिक्र करने में आप कतराते हैं ... (व्यवधान)। सी आई ए से आप के ताल्लुकात का जवाब आप का देना है। अभी तक आप ने जवाब नहीं दिया है। मारी दुनिया में सी० आई० ए ने अपने एजेंट बना कर इस तरह से देशों में राजनैतिक अस्थिरता उत्पन्न की है और साठे साहब उस राजनैतिक अस्थिरता को पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी से बचें नहीं हैं। इस को वे ध्यान में रखें। इसका आप ने जवाब अभी दिया नहीं है और स्टीफन साहब भी आप की बगल में बैठे हैं, याद रखिए इतिहास आपको माफ नहीं करेगा। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमन्, सदन से मैं यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ, इसमें किसी का भला नहीं है। इसमें न विपक्ष का भला है न किसी व्यक्ति का भला है। देश में साम्प्रदायिक दुर्भावना को पैदा करने वाले जितने भी लोग हैं, उसके लिए जो भी बख्शिय किये जा रहे हैं, हम उनकी पूरी निन्दा करेंगे और डट कर मुकाबिला करेंगे (व्यवधान) ..

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI:
He goes on taking more time and you keep quiet.

MR SPEAKER: You also took more time.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI:
I charge that you are partial to the ruling party. You have no patience to listen to us.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have enough patience even to understand what it is. You always look through coloured glasses.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:
You are a squint-eyed Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi don't be abusive. You must have some sense of proportion.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: He must have some sense of decency. This is very bad. The honour of the Speaker is the honour of the House. You must not forget that. There are ways of putting it. Not this way. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily blaming somebody. You have taken more time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, why are you shouting and all the time abusing? I do not recognise that.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You may turn me out of the House. I don't bother.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't deserve it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I know you are planning to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to have it done. I am not going to do it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मदन से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि मास्टर-दायिक नज़ारा पड़ा करने के लिए (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Dr. Scyid Muhammad.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be allowed to ask whether hon. Mr. Qureshi's exhibition is to ask in his language

यह हुआ है या बुझे मुजाहिदा है?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. Now, Dr. V. A. Scyid Muhammad.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the tragic incidents have been described in considerable detail with their harrowing experience. I will not go into them in detail. But I will state some of the basic facts, which will have a bearing on the understanding of the situation,

Sir, certain citizens of this country were travelling peacefully from Ali-garh to Delhi to exercise their Constitutional and democratic rights. They were attacked. And here again, I do not wish to go into the details of the attack. The crime is aggravated by the fact that those people, the Victims, belong to a minority community. The crime is aggravated a thousand times more by the fact that they were innocent, humble students. I say, Sir, this is not an isolated incident. From Belchi up to yesterday's tragic Dadri incident, the death-dance and holocaust have been haunting this country. Why does it happen? If happened in the course of the last two years. Considering the short length of time, the scourge and the devastation of Atilla the Hun, of Timur the Lame, Chengiz Khan the Mangolo would dim into insignificance. Why is it happening? The basic fact is this A party with a fascist philosophy, with para-military force, has in the tail, of an Anti-Indira wave, crept into power at the Centre as well as in some of the States. Their philosophy, their para-military force and those who are behind them are responsible for this devastating dance of death in this country. Just like it started against the Jews, in Nazi Germany it has started in this country against the Muslims. Sir, that is not the end of the matter, but that is only the beginning of the matter. This fascist philosophy is destructive not only of the minority rights in this country but the rights of the workers, of the peasants of the progressive forces in this country.

If you confine it only as an attack against the minority you will not see the entire picture. The Nazis started against the Jews and now the indigenous fascists have started this against the Muslims. Unless we prevent it, the same tragedy which happened to the Weimar Republic will repeat itself. That poignant tragedy is too deep and too near to our memory to be forgotten. We are not

afraid of this force. When I say this, it is not because of the arrogance or the concept of a member of the minority community in our polity. It is the belief in the 5,000 years' history of this country, the 5,000 years of culture and tradition of this country. I know the vast majority of the people of our country will not tolerate—these fascist forces. I know the progressive forces of this country will put an end to this devilish and satanic forces which are determined to destroy all the democratic and the progressive forces in this country. I want to recall to the memory of these brethren that their fore-runners talked about 'a thousand year "Rich"'. We know what happened to them. One of the leaders of the 'Thousand Year Reich' philosophy was hanged naked, exposed to the wind and the vultures and the other committed suicide in his bunker by burning himself with petrol and their followers were dispersed throughout the world, some of them hiding in South America.

We do not fear these fascist forces. In the history of this country and in the history of the world we witnessed the tragic end of the fascists. If anybody thinks that by starting an attack on the minority of this country they can destroy the democratic forces in this country, and establish fascism in this country, let them read this history. They may shiver in their boots, the lathis and the khaki trousers and their exercise will not save them, just like the jack-boots, armoured tanks and aeroplanes did not save their compatriots in Italy and Germany and I have belief in everyone of my brother in this country who are my compatriots. As I said, the history and the culture of this country will not allow the satanic regime to continue. I have no doubt about it. I request my friends on the other side to realise this situation. While appreciating the man with foresight who can see what is happening and who can raise their voice in the government, what is the majority doing now? They are discussing the dual theory of membership

in the party they are discussing the mechanism of the party and the membership of the party. Whether R.S.S. is a political party or a quasi-political party, these are the exercise which some of them are doing. The sooner they realise the danger, the better it will be for the country as a whole. It is not as a member of the minority community that I am speaking here. I am speaking as a citizen of this country and I foresee the danger before us. The danger we saw in Germany, the danger to democracy, what happened in Germany? That shall not repeat in this country. The nuances of different political theories and philosophies are immaterial. We should forget these differences and as Mr. Churchill mentioned, we should fight the devilish forces inside this Parliament, in the street and on the beaches everywhere. To that extent we extend our full co-operation. It is not in a partisan spirit that I am saying this. May I repeat that I have full faith in the cultural values and spiritual values of this country? We shall survive this satanic forces and the only thing we must do is that we should fight it out before it is too late. The House has passed the Special Courts Bill. I am not going into the merits of it. Why not the Government get passed a Special Bill called 'Anti-Communal Riot Bill'? Whatever name you may call it, it does not matter. Give them authorities, urgent, immediate and even draconian powers. Various provisions can be worked out by discussion and exchange of ideas. This menace has to be stopped before it gets too late. We do not want to undergo the experience of the fascists coming to power. This is so dangerous that we cannot take any chances.

I repeat again and I extend our fullest cooperation to all the democratic forces—this side or that side to fight out this menace. I also request the Government to seriously consider the passing of an appropriate legislation in time.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलीगढ़ में जो कुछ हुआ, या शायद तो जो कुछ हुआ वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। कोई भी इंसान इसे ठी नहीं कह सकता। अगर कोई हिन्दु किसी मुसलमान पर यह समझ कर आक्रमण करता है कि वह मुसलमान है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हिन्दु नहीं है। अगर कोई मुसलमान किसी हिन्दु पर यह समझ कर आक्रमण करता है कि वह हिन्दु है तो वह मुसलमान नहीं है। वे कुछ और हो सकते हैं। हमारे देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता सब इस बात का सबूत है कि हम किसी मत-मतांतर के कारण एक-दूसरे में भेद नहीं करते।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के लड़कों को पूरा अधिकार है कि वे अपनी बात या करके यहाँ कहें। उनको रेजी करन का भी अधिकार है। उनको मातिपूर्वक सत्याग्रह करने का भी अधिकार है। यही तो जनता पार्टी की देन है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यह हिन्दु-मुस्लिम लड़ाई न हो करके कुछ और है तो हमारा फर्ज हा जाता है कि हम इसकी पूरी तहकीकात करें। इस घटना का घंटे 36 घंटे हो गये, अलीगढ़ का प्रकरण हमारे सामने है, जमशेदपुर में क्या हुआ, बनारस में क्या हुआ, वह सब हमारे सामने है और उन सब चीजों पर इस सदन में हमने डिस्कशन किया है। इन सब चीजों के होने के बाद भी क्या गृह मंत्री जी का यह फर्ज नहीं था कि वे स्वतः इस चीज की इकवायरी करते और उसके बाद यहाँ बयान देते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में आया है कि किसी लड़की को छोड़ा गया इसलिए गड़बड़ पैदा हुई। नव भारत टाइम्स में आया है कि आर० एम० एस० वालों ने कुछ किया। तीसरे अखबार में और कुछ आता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह हमारी जबरदस्त फेयोरी है और आइन्दा के लिए हमें इस तरह की चीजों को नहीं करने देना चाहिए। ये बहुत ही सेन्सिटिव मामले हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि वे ऐसे मामलों को न होने दें ताकि जो इस तरह की यहाँ बहस हो रही है वे भी बंद हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मरी इंकमेंशन है, यह हिन्दु-मुस्लिम दंगा नहीं था। जहाँ भी झगड़ा होता है वहाँ के बारे में कह दिया जाता है कि आर० एस० एस० ने किया। आर० एस० एस० के बारे में और भी बहुत कुछ कहा जाता है।

One says, RSS will take over the Government; the other says, RSS will overthrow the Government and the third says, RSS will ruin the country; RSS people are in the police, military and territorial army. You have been

dealing with RSS for the last thirty years. Was your Government so impotent to do anything against them? Is RSS so powerful that the whole House and the whole country cannot do anything and the RSS can do anything?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not think so. This House is more powerful. I agree with Dr. Seyid Muhammad that you must believe in the culture and have faith in the traditions of this country.

क्या आर० एम० एस० इतना पावरफुल है.....

श्री वमन्त माठे. डेजरस है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त. डेजरस तो आप है लेकिन आप पावर में नहीं है। जब आप हम तरह की बात करने हैं तो वह किसी के गले नहीं उतरती है। आपकी एक अल्टीमेट कारिपरसी है जिस के तहत आप काम करना चाहते हैं और वह यह है कि आप हिन्दू-मुस्लिम एकता नहीं चाहते हैं, सब लोग सदभाव से रहे यह नहीं चाहते हैं। शेख अब्दुल्ला ने क्या आज कहा है, मैं बताता हूँ उनको तो सेक्यूलर कहेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ सदन में एक भी आदमी नहीं है जो कहे कि वह कम्युनल है। वह क्या कहते हैं.

"Abdullah sees definite change in RSS outlook"

आगे कहते हैं:

"Tracing the history of the RSS, Sheikh Abdullah said it was born at a time when communal tension created by the Britishers was at its pitch in this country. "There fore, it is quite normal for it to have communal over tones. But now, with the change in circumstances, there has come about a change in the outlook of its leaders, which is evident from the statements and also the manner in which various national affairs are being conducted by Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mr. L. K. Advani. It is time that the rank and file also changed itself accordingly."

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप क्विपिंग बाय न बनाएँ, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम सबाल को पोलिटिकल क्लर

न दें। जो भी गड़बड़ करता है आर०एस०एस० हो या कोनी बाले किसी की भी रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिये और सक्त से सक्त मज्जा मिलनी चाहिये। आप जो आज इस चीज को पोलिटिकल क्वेस्टर दे रहे हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। मुस्लिम माइनोरिटी के फीलिंग्स को उभारने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ठीक नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि आपकी स्टम् जनता में नहीं है। जनता देख चुकी है कि बीग महीने आपने क्या किया है जनता पार्टी से माइनोरिटीज को अलग करने की आपकी यह जवबेन्स माजिज है। आपको समझ लेना चाहिये कि इस माजिज की वजह से अगर वे ये लोग अलग हो जाए हम से तो यह हमारी कमजोरी होगी। अगर हम मुसलमानों में, ईसाइयों में और सभी माइनोरिटीज में पूरी तरह से कॉन्फिडेंस पैदा नहीं कर सके तो यह हमारी कमजोरी होगी। यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और हम अपने और हम बनाते कि जा सरकार तीस साल तक काम नहीं कर सकी है उस काम को जनता पार्टी ने कर दिखाया है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माइनोरिटीज कमिशन इस गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं बनाया श्री मारगजी देसाई ने नहीं बनाया? क्या आपने अभी यह बनाया था? अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनियन का किम ने बदला है? खुद भी बनावाना ने कहा है कि यह बिल्कुल पहले से अच्छा बिल है लेकिन हमारी सावनाये पूरी तरह से व्यक्त नहीं करता है। पहले से अच्छा है यह उन्होंने भी माना है। यह भी किम ने किया है? यह भी जनता पार्टी ने किया है। जनता पार्टी की एक नीति है कि जो भी माइनोरिटी होगी, हमारा कर्तव्य है, हमारा धर्म है कि उसकी हम रक्षा करें।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चार पांच दिन में इनक्वायरी पूरा कर ले या पी गवर्नमेंट के माथ मिलकर और मेट्रल एजेंसी की सहायता ले कर और इस सदन के चलते उसकी रिपोर्ट यहां रख दे ताकि पता चल सके कि कौन लोग इसके पीछे हैं ताकि इसकी चर्चा हमेशा के लिए बन्द हो जाए। अगर आप देर करेंगे और फामेलटीज से पड़ेगे तो ठीक नहीं होगा। सरकार की जो फेल्योर हुई है उसकी मैं निन्दा करता हूँ। इन से भी मैं कहता हूँ कि आप अपनी आदत बदलें और लोगों के पास जाएँ और वहां कहें। आर एस एस का हौआ दिखा कर आप देश बरबाद करेंगे और यह एक क्लैंक होगा और नैशनल इंटरेस्ट्स के खिलाफ होगा। नैशनल इंटरेस्ट्स की मांग यह है कि इस तरह के इंगुज के ऊपर एक नैशनल कंसिमेंस होनी चाहिये और पार्टी का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: We have had enough of debate. Now the Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help it. The Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to all the speeches though I missed only a part of the observations of Shri Banafwalla, because I was a little late. I feel that had this discussion been held a little later fuller information about what led to this incident could have been made available. It was said that within a particular time the information should have been made available. This incident took place in Uttar Pradesh. It is all very well to say that distance is there. There the Central Government's writ does not run. We have to obtain information.

(Interruptions)

If you do not wish to listen to me patiently, I cannot help it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have made this statement which is very astounding—the Central Government's writ does not run there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I agree that you should consider that slightly a careless observation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Central Government's writ does not run there.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Sathe and Mr. Stephen both wish deliberately to misunderstand the observation. Let me explain them. The law and order situation is the business of the State Government. This took place not in the Union Territory here where it could have been the immediate responsibility of the Home Ministry. We have to obtain information from the Uttar Pradesh Government; nevertheless, we tried our best to obtain information from the District Magistrate of the two districts that were involved; and it is only from such information as they were able to give us that the statement was made. That statement does not tally with the various statements which the enterprising Pressmen put out and many speakers had made statements here solely on the basis of whatever the Students of the Aligarh Muslim Uni-

SHRI H. M. PATEL

versity who had been in the hospital said in their statements. It is just on that. It is only one side of the story. Unless you hear both sides, the entire side, the entire facts, it is not possible to draw any conclusion.

(Interruptions)

The other side means the place where the incident took place. They were not only the people, there are people from the railways, the Station Masters and others. I have received various telegrams. Which give a totally different version from whatever has been said by the various Members here. But I would not read that out because I am not satisfied. That is really as complete, as objective as it should be.

(Interruptions)

It is not for you to dictate me what should I tell you?

(Interruptions)

Really, it is not necessary; it is not relevant.

(Interruptions)

This was mentioned only from the point of view of saying that the debate would have been much better than this. Perhaps it might not have been quite as condemnatory as it has been. Even Mr. Chavan, who is an experienced person, administrator, who had been the Home Minister, without knowing what has actually happened proceeded, first of all, to say that *prima facie* it was a pre-planned matter; and then having said *prima facie* only proceeded then to draw all the inferences as if it was proved that this was a pre-planned thing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN

It was only on that basis that it was *prima facie*.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am glad that at least he says that it is still a suspended judgment.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is an open question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not an open question. In the same way, mind you, I do not wish to say that this is what has happened. Let me first make it clear so that it should not be misunderstood by my hon. friends. What has happened is really most deplorable. Here were the students who were coming along to attend the rally and they were set upon. How, by whom, what exactly happened, we do not know the full facts. Whatever has happened is unfortunate. All those people who are injured, the majority of them, even when we talked to them, they said that they were attacked by iron rods, by lathis, etc. and for hours. We would have seen injuries of far graver nature than we saw.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Those facts have not to be. (Interruptions) I have given you all the facts (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you trying to minimise the nature of injuries?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not trying to minimise. On the contrary, I started by saying what has happened is most deplorable. I said there are many facts which are not clear and they will have to be gone into thoroughly. Then we shall have the full picture before us. Beyond that, I am saying nothing. I am not defending anybody or saying 'A' was guilty or 'B' was guilty. But here again you rush. (Interruptions) There is rushing to the conclusion—this again was clearly an R.S.S. operation, I think Mr. Qureshi said very rightly that had it been an R.S.S. operation, he doubted of course, he meant in an ironical way as he said it would have been far more efficient operation.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You agree with it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would only like to say that we should not really

jump to conclusions. This is the only point I wish to make from this side that there is no necessity to jump to this conclusion. This House is perfectly right in saying that there is secular character of our democracy. Our country is too valuable to be jeopardised to be risked. We must see to it that it is not endangered by any thing, even by accident and we must take every step whenever something contrary to that has happened. We must take steps to see that those guilty are punished without any hesitation and steps are taken to see that there is no recurrence of such incidents. I would like to say that it is very important that when such matters happen, particularly when there is a suspicion that it might be, the incident may have a communal overtone, then, I think, it would have been even more desirable not to have such a discussion. Already in Aligarh the situation has become extremely tense and students have burnt a bus after stopping it. But they were very humane. They made the passengers to come down and then set fire to it. So, there was loss of property. But the human beings were not damaged in any way. But the situation is tense. That is the report of the D.S.P. which I have received just now. It is important that we are careful in whatever we say in regard to this matter. My hon. friend there who spoke almost at the end—Dr. Sayid Mohammad he said something which I must say was most extraordinary and also coming from him. He said, "This is the beginning of a nazi-like operation as has taken place against the jews". I do not think he knows what took place in the Nazi regime. I have quite a lot of experience because I happened to be in that country when this Nazism began to get its foot hold and was stopped. (Interruptions).

Then, this is the hon. member who during the emergency operated all the laws.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly I must point out, no hon. member has a

right completely to forget, Mr. Sathe, chooses to forget. And Mr. Stephen also. You can stoop so low to consider this.... (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: With your first hand experience of Nazi behaviour now you want to practice it here? (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Almost I went on to say that it is an idiotic remark. What did I say? This gentleman here sees in this incident the beginning of a Nazi like operation. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about Jamshedpur? (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You can add Jamshedpur. Is it not a deplorable thing that happened? You know all about it as to how it happened.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And you do not know?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I certainly do not, but I do know.. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The tragedy is that you do not know. The Home Minister does not know? (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have listened to all of you silently. We have a different kind of Home Minister than you had. I will not go into that. (Interruptions). I certainly know all that actually occurred in Jamshedpur in the sense of what took place after trouble began. It is necessary to know who was responsible for it, how it happened and various other things like that. But all these gentlemen go there for a few hours and come back having discovered everything about how, why and when it took place, who was responsible and everything! I consider that this is not the way to do it. That is why I would rather wait until the report of the Commission comes. Mrs. Rangnekar said quite rightly that these Commissions' reports are so delayed that by the time they come, the people have forgotten the whole thing and the matter ceases to be of any importance. Therefore, whenever we set up these commissions, we should certainly see that their reports come quickly. That is why when I said

[Shri H. M. Patel.]

about the enquiry to be set up in regard to the matter which took place on 1st May in this city by all the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens, I said specifically that we will see to it that the report becomes available very speedily. I would like to assure this House that we will certainly go into this matter very thoroughly and fully and find out exactly what happened, and why it happened and the House may rest assured that action will be taken against those who are found guilty.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: What kind of enquiry will it be? Official enquiry?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It will be an official enquiry. Here is a matter in which an official enquiry will be quite sufficient, because what we are out for is to know what exactly took place from the moment the train left Aligarh, how often it stopped—these are all matters which should be known to the railway authorities, to the police and to the villagers, because they do say that the villagers came to their help. There are plenty of evidence from which we will know what exactly took place. (Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the report be laid on the Table during this session?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am giving no undertaking at all. After all, how many days are left of this session?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: What is the time limit?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It will be found as quickly as possible.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : यू० पी० गर्वनमेन्ट का बर्धन बतला दीजिए।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have not received any report from the UP Government yet. What I said was that I have received reports from the DSP, Aligarh. I have received reports from one of the District Magistrates. I am

collecting reports in this way. Until I collate all these I am not in a position to say anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How have they sent the reports to him when the Central Government writ does not run there?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Let me say it again since Mr. Sathe seems to be utterly dumb. When I said that the writ of this Government does not go that far, it means that strictly on the interpretation of the Constitution. According to strict constitutional position, the Government of India is not responsible for law and order in a State. This particular incident took place in the State of Uttar Pradesh. This is something which you should realise. If you do not wish to realise this, then I have nothing to say.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You had better resign (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Lakkappa does not know what his own Government in his own State did. Just to tell him exactly what a State Government can do, the Karnataka State Government refused to....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why is he making a political speech?

MR. SPEAKER: Every speech is political.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: ...let the CBI investigate a matter in the State. I am only emphasising this to say that in these matters, the State Governments have complete authority. And whatever we do, we have to do with their consent.

I have nothing more to say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I never heard such a confession of importance from the Home Minister.

(Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Here is that kind of thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not wish to stoop as low as Mr. Sathe has done. Nevertheless, I think, in view of his remark I am justified in pointing out that for 19 months of the Emergency, he was the most important of all. He shouts today but he never shouted then.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to all the Members who have participated in this very important debate. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Prime Minister is going away. It is the Indian Parliament. We are representatives of the people. He should be here.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have heard very patiently the most disappointing speech made by our hon. Home Minister. Sir, I pity this helpless Government. More than 30 hours have passed since the fascist attack on the students was made and the Government is still trying to find the facts about it. (*Interruptions*). It is quite apparent that whatever is inconvenient and embarrassing for the Government takes time to reach the ears of the Government. Sir, we are told that every investigation would be made, facts would be collected and that action will be taken; all these barren assurances are given. I am reminded of an Urdu verse by Mirza Galib:

हम ने माना कि तुमकल न करोगे नेकिन
खाक हो जाएंगे हम तुमको खबर होने तक । ।

ہم نے مانا کہ توفیق نہ کرو گے لیکن
خاک ہو جائی گے ہم تم کو خبر ہونے تک

A prima facie case has been established beyond any ray of doubt whatsoever that an organised, planned attack was made upon the students proceeding for

a known object, namely, to join the protest rally in Delhi. It is very clear that it is only the Muslim University students who received all the injuries. It cannot be a small scuffle between the students on the one hand and some passengers on the other. The students were hundreds in number, and it is the students alone who have received all the injuries. This particular fact shows that they were subjected to an armed, pre-planned, organised attack by a big mob, which carried out that job with meticulous planning.

Sir, we have been given various advices. The Muslim community has been given good pieces of advice. But I would say that the trenchant partisan attitude of such an hon. speaker is unmistakably clear in the particular fact....

MR. SPEAKER: You are referring to me?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No, Sir. I am clearly referring to Professor Samar Guha and his speech. I am thankful that you made me very explicit about this particular thing. When the students are subjected to attack, and when a complaint about that is put forward and the facts are placed before the House, it is strange that we are told that we are communal in nature. A lot is said, and correctly said, about the plight of the minorities in Bangladesh. I patiently waited to hear from the lips of Professor Samar Guha a word about the plight of the minorities here in our own country, but I waited in vain.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What more could I say. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I want to give a personal explanation.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I do not yield.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not disturb you. There is no point in it.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: He made a personal accusation against me.

MR. SPEAKER: You referred to him in person.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I do not yield. *(Interruptions).*

He has made many remarks about me and my motives, I did not reply and let him have his freedom of expression. I would say that it is from such advisers that the Muslim community has to be rescued. That is a fact that should be known. Unfortunately, we are the victims. *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: You are disturbing him.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: ...and when we place the facts before the House, all sorts of motives are attributed. It is said that we are motivated with political motives and come forward for political advantage. This is adding insult to injury.

I must say that the problem that we are considering is very grave. I had already said, when I moved the motion, that the Aligarh question is not a communal question. The question of the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University is not a communal question, I had said. It is not a Hindu-Muslim question. But it is a question of history, an admission of those historical facts. An unfortunate attempt is being made to see that the Aligarh question becomes a communal question and thereby loses the sympathy of a large number of our people from all sections of the population of our country. I must condemn such an attitude.

The question is very serious. The communal position at present prevalent in the country has thrown up some very seriously disturbing features. Firstly, in Aligarh a riot took place and within 30 days another riot of a greater ferocity took place in the same town. Such a thing had never happened before. That shows the laxity or criminal negligence on the part of the administration and the powers that be.

1. In the second place, these days in communal riots even fire arms are being used. Not only that Bombs manufactured in military factories are being used. When speaking about the Aligarh riots, I had shown here a photograph of such bombs. These are disturbing trends and features that are now emerging from the communal situation of the country and must be seriously dealt with.

The third point that has come up and has been reinforced by the Jamshedpur riots is the contamination of at least the local armed police. The Superintendent of Police in Jamshedpur asked the Bihar Ministry Police (BMP) to fire on the unruly mob but the police refused. The Superintendent of Police, with folded hands, told them: "You are in your uniforms, you belong to no community, you have to maintain law and order". He requested the BMP to fire at the unruly mob that was killing, that was looting that was indulging in arson. All his entreaties fell on deaf ears at that initial stage. The police refused to fire on the unruly mob.

I would not go into details. There are many more features that are now coming up. It is these which require a serious consideration of this House and of the Government. I say this because the hon. Minister of Home Affairs remarked that it would have been better had we not initiated a discussion today on the incident. But our purpose in having this discussion through even a motion that amounts to censure is to draw pointed attention to all these things that are coming up and to see that proper steps are taken in time.

It is absolutely necessary that a thorough probe takes place. It is now said that we have heard one side of the picture here. Do you mean to say that you are waiting to hear the version of those who attacked the Aligarh Muslim University students?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I point out that the hon. Member has taken advan-

tage of my endeavour not to give one-sided picture, a picture which may not be correct? But I would like to read out to him a portion from the Railway authorities' version....

MR. SPEAKER: It will develop into another debate.

(Interruptions).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: A serious allegation has been levelled. He has a right to reply. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, he should have done it earlier.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has challenged his *bono fides*. He has a right to reply to that. The cat is out of the bag.

रेन का ज़ा महल बना रहे थे वह रेन मका महल
निर गया है।

This is not the picture that they have painted. The picture is different. They are afraid of that. Otherwise, they would have allowed him to speak. The whole country is getting a different version.... (Interruptions). They are damaging the image of the whole country. This is a very serious thing. There is nothing communal.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You asked him at that time. But he did not do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has made a serious allegation challenging his *bona fides*. You have got the discretion. You should not misuse your discretion. This is a case in which everybody is interested. It is not a question of rules, it is a question of enlightening the country. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is not something he got new. He should have done it at that time.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is not good. Kindly allow him. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. He should have used it earlier.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has made a serious allegation against him, against the Janata Party and against the Government. He has a right to reply.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We protest against this weak-kneed policy of the Government. Therefore, I commend by motion to the vote of the House and, I hope, it will be approved.... (Interruptions).

The fascist attack on Aligarh Muslim University students was an attack on secularism, an attack on democracy and an attack on our Constitution. I, therefore, appeal to this House to adopt my Motion and censure this Government. (Interruptions).

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of order. Please see Rule 358(3):

"A member who has moved a motion may speak again by way of reply, and if the motion is moved by a private member...."

That is what has happened here, the motion was moved by Mr. Banatwalla.

"...the Minister concerned may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak (whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not) after the mover has replied."

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, we want you to use your discretion. I have never challenged the authority of the Speaker....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am hearing a point of order.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I concede, Sir, that your permission is necessary. But, for a fuller information to the House, and for a meaningful, purposeful and effective discussion on this matter so as to arrive at a proper decision by the House, I think, per-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

mission should be given. The permission should not be withheld, that will only stultify the whole discussion.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): In addition to what has already been stated by Mr. Kamath, I would like to draw your kind attention to one particular fact. The House is seized of a very serious problem. In the course of the debate,

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I have started by saying that; I would like to add to what has already been stated by Mr. Kamath. The House is already seized of the problem. In the midst of the debate, the Minister seeks your permission, and the House is informed that there is something more which he wants to give out. Without this information which the Home Minister has in his possession and which he wants to give, the debate remains inconclusive. The nation does not know what it is. So, I seek your benign guidance, and I request you to give permission to the Minister and let us hear all the facts which the Home Minister could not give out. Please give permission to the Home Minister.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not know why we should unnecessarily introduce heat in this at this stage. My submission is this. My esteemed friend, Mr. Kamath, has read out to you Rule 358(3). Of course, the entire thing depends on your permission. If, for any reason, you do not give permission, the matter ends there, and we have no right to ask as to why you do not give permission. It is entirely in your discretion. That has to be accepted. But my only submission is this. Sub-rule (3) of Rule 358 is given only for this reason. If a Minister—in this case, the Home Minister—has, at any point of time, after the Mover of the motion has started making reply, any additional information which is of a vital nature which the House must know and understand, then the sub-

rule (3) comes in. But if the speaker feels that the Minister concerned taking advantage of the sub-rule, tries to meet a political argument on a political basis, then, of course, you can stop it. But, if you as Speaker, feel that the Minister is not taking advantage of giving a political reply to a political point but he is giving an information which the House has a right to know, I submit with great respect, that it will be within your power to use that discretion finally.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has already ruled it out.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why I do say this is because apart from this rule, in our rules of procedure, it is clearly laid down that it is the inherent right of the House to get at any time vital and additional information from the Government and if that right is denied to us to that extent, we are denied the fundamental right of getting all information and the debate will then be incomplete.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as rule 358(3) is concerned the well settled practice and which was also pointed out by Mr. Mavalankar is that if additional information which was not available before during the debate comes to the knowledge of the Minister, then probably he may seek your permission. But here was a case where as Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta himself directly asked....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He posed the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE:.....yes, posed the question and asked the Home Minister, 'What has the Railway Ministry to say?'. Sir, having that information, he chose not to give it. The point is: if he has given that information, the mover could have had an opportunity, while giving the reply, to meet that point. Now, the rule says—kindly see this:

"Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

save with the permission of the Speaker."

The point is: will the mover now again have a right to reply so that we may start a debate all over? He will read out something, then the mover will have a right to reply to that, then another thing will come to his notice from the officials' gallery and we will ask your permission to read it out. So what are we going to do? He has had this information. This is not any additional information. We cannot start this process of having a debate again over the whole thing.

श्री कन्नकरत्न गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि आप आज्ञा दे या नहीं यह आपका डिमक्रीशन है और वह डिमक्रीशन फाइनल है। लेकिन आपका डिमक्रीशन सबजस्टिब नहीं हो सकता है। वह अवजेक्टिव होना चाहिए। और उम्मा बेमिस क्या होना चाहिए? जब हमने कहा कि आप बताइये, तो उन्होंने उस समय बताया ठीक नहीं समझा। उसके बाद जब श्री बननवाला ने ऐसी बातें कही, जो हाउस को गुमराह कर सकती हैं और बोटिंग पर असर डाल सकती हैं, तो उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने आपसे प्रार्थना की कि हाउस को ठीक इनकार किया जाना चाहिए।

He kept restrained at the first stage. But when he found that it is necessary to keep the House informed, then he decided to share the information or part of the information with the House.

May I request you that in the interests of the House and in the interests of the nation to please allow him and not to object to it.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इससे पहले भी इसी तरह का प्रेसिडेंट और अभी आपको दिखाया गया है कि पहले भी इस तरह का प्रेसिडेंट है और पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, Rule 368 says:

"368. If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State

paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table;"

Sir, he has already referred to it. Then Rule 370 says:

Sir, he has already referred to it, or during debate a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, of a summary thereof on the Table."

Here "by any officer of the Government" means Railways. Therefore, Sir, he should be allowed to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, my friend, at the conclusion of the debate was replying when the Home Minister wanted to make a point. It shows clearly that the Home Minister was withholding a very relevant point of a vital point. This would mean contempt of the House because at the time of replying to the debate the hon. Home Minister was withholding this point. This would amount to introducing a new element in the debate. He is deliberately making an attempt to tarnish the debate. You should not have given permission for such a thing to happen. It amounts to a breach of the privilege of the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, there are three aspects I would like to bring to your notice. In the first place, what the Home Minister sought was an intervention during the speech which was questioned. As per records, so far he has not sought the permission to make a speech after the speech was over. There are other people who are coming in saying that he must be allowed, although so far the House Minister has not sought the right to speak. (Interruptions) Now, when the speech was on, he wanted to intervene. All other Members did not know it. Secondly, according to rule,

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

you have got the discretion and it cannot be arbitrarily used.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Why do you object to that?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, according to Rule 359, the debate has got to be concluded with the mover's reply. Now, he wanted to out something. This is what happened. Now, he has already expressed his opinion that this document was with him he was refusing to give it. Sir, he has said "I have got these reports with me, but I do not think it is complete enough to be presented to the House." That is what was stated. Unless he says that after the mover of the motion started his reply, if new information has come to him, he cannot have the right to speak because what he now says is that the information that he wanted to present to the House appears to be an incomplete information which at first in his judgement he thought should not be presented to the House. Now, whether this proviso can be invoked for the purpose of presenting it to the House is to be decided. He considered that the information should not be presented because it was an incorrect information. The question is whether you in the exercise of your discretion can now permit the presentation of the incomplete information. In my submission permission may be refused.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):
There is a precedent for it.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): All that I would like to say is that so far as this rule is concerned, which is applicable to all motions including adjournment motion, the hon. Speaker has certainly a discretion in the matter and the only question is on what basis should that discretion be exercised. May I say that the pur-

pose of a debate, in the House is to enlighten the nation on certain very vital matters and, therefore, may I put this angle before you? In order to exercise your discretion as to whether the Minister should be given the permission to make a statement even after the mover has had his right to reply, would you consider the matter from this angle? If you are satisfied that the Minister cannot possibly say something which will be useful to the nation, certainly you will be right in exercising your discretion that it will merely be a waste of time of the House and of the nation if the Minister at this stage makes a further statement. But if after keeping everything in view you are satisfied that the Minister might have something very vital which may reflect on the debate and may be useful for the nation, my suggestion is that you may kindly allow it. The main purpose of the rules of procedure is that there should be a fruitful and useful discussion. In these circumstances, I would submit with great respect that you would be pleased to accord this permission.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the various arguments both for and against the hon. Home Minister making a further statement to the House as regards the material in his possession. If the material had been extremely important as it is claimed now, I would have expected the Home Minister to have placed before the House this material during the time of his statement in the House. In this particular case, something more has happened. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta particularly asked the Minister whether he has any information in his possession as regards the Railways' version of the case. The Home Minister did not at that time choose to place the material. That being so, I do not think it would be proper for me to allow the Home Minister to make that statement at this stage.

Mr. Banatwalla are you withdrawing your motion?

SHRI G. M. BANATAWALLA: I am pressing it; the House is going to accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. SPEAKER: Those against may say 'No'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No

MR. SPEAKER: The Noes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: The 'Ayes' have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Lobbies have been cleared

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: A Member of the Rajya Sabha cannot sit here now.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot vote, that is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shanti Bhushan, why are you bothered?

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Don't set up a wrong precedent.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, he has a right to be here. But the only thing is that he cannot vote.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to sit here. Now the question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The Lok Sabha divided;

Division No. 27

19.15 hrs.

A Y E S

Austin, Dr. Henry
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Bheeshma Dev, Shri M.
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Karan Singh Dr.
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Laskar, Shri Nihar.
Meduri, Shri Nageswara Rao
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
Pai, Shri T. A.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shafi
Rachaiiah, Shri B.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Reddi, Shri G. S.
Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna
Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Prof. R. K.
Argal, Shri Chhabiram
Bairagi, Shri Jena
Bal, Shri Pradyumna
Balak Ram, Shri
Barakataka, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Bateshwar Hemram, Shri
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh
 Digvijay Narain Singh, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Guha, Prof. Samar
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Joshi, Dr. Murlj Manohar
 Kailash Prakash, Shri
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kapoor, Shri L. L.
 Kar, Shri Sarat.
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan
 Khrime, Shri Rinchang Khandu
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Liaquat Husain, Shri Syed
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Mehta, Shri Prasannabhai

, Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Oraon, Shri Lalu
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbbhai
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghbir Singh, Shri
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh

Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal
 Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiquarullah, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to Correction, the *result of the division is:

Ayes : 30

Noes: 105

The motion was negatived. . .

Now we taken up the Half-an-Hour discussion.

Now it has gone. I do not think you will get a chance now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The next item is this.

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is only from 6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, what happened to that now?

MR. SPEAKER: I may have no find a day for that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You must make a commitment to us that it will have to be found. The next item is this.

MR. SPEAKER: The commitments are often made.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, Sir.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It has no priority over 193.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the half-an-hour discussion is listed. Under 193, it is from 6.30 to 7.30. Once that goes, you must again get it into the business list. I cannot now decide. I will think over it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least, let us introduce it and then you can choose the time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will think over it. I will try to find out some time next week. But I am not sure.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: There are more important matters than this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There are. Under rule 360, it could have been put to vote. Let us fix some time on this.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Let him move it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, we cannot do that. He cannot move it and adjourn it in that case. I may have to find some other time.

(Interruptions)

The listed business is from 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Now thereafter there is a half-an-hour discussion. Now the question is that I must find some other time for it. He cannot move it. It is a discussion under rule 193; and therefore, he cannot move it and continue on some other day.

So, we take up now the half-an-hour discussion.

*The following member also recorded his Vote:

Noes: Dr. Bapu Kaldate.

18.46 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST SWADESHI POLYTEX LIMITED

श्री भानु मार शास्त्री (उदयपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वदेशी पोलिटेक्स के बारे में कई बार इस सदन के अन्दर चर्चा चल चुकी है और कई बार इसके बारे में प्रश्न भी यहाँ आ चुके हैं। मिस्टर लक्ष्मण का स्वदेशी पोलिटेक्स लिमिटेड के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत 3030 था, उसके उत्तर में जो इफॉर्मेशन यहाँ दी गयी थी वह अपर्याप्त थी। इसी कारण इस पर डिस्कशन करने के लिए यह चर्चा मैं उठा रहा हूँ।

मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि जब आप इकोनॉमिक आफ़ेयर्स के लिए विशेष अवालुओं की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ताकि देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार के आर्थिक अपराध न हो तो जो लोग मल्टी मिलियनर्स हैं, पैसे वाले हैं, धनाढ्य हैं, वे लोग जब इस प्रकार के आर्थिक आफ़ेयर्स करते हैं तो उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही तत्काल क्यों नहीं की जाती और उनसे पैसा बसूल करने में डिले क्यों की जाती है? टाल-मटोल क्यों की जाती है? इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी ने टाल-मटोल करने वाला उत्तर दिया है जो कि उन्हें नहीं देना चाहिए था।

मैं आपके सामने वह प्रश्न पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ जिसका उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है। प्रश्न इस प्रकार है—

Whether it is a fact that Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., Ghaziabad, UP are involved in a number of criminal acts and misappropriation and embezzlement of public fund etc. Then the Minister replied: Swadeshi Cotton Mill Co. Ltd, under section 408 of the Companies Act, inspection of books of accounts of the company under section 209(a) of the Companies Act was carried out. As a result of this, certain irregularities and mismanagement on the part of the management came to light. The major irregularities as brought out in the inspection book are as follows:

उत्तर में उन्होंने बताया है कि ये इरेग्युलैरिटीज नहीं हैं बल्कि एम्बेजलमेंट्स हैं।

Non-existence of two imported balling presses. Grant of interest free advance to certain trusts.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता हूँ कि इरेग्युलैरिटीज की जा आपने ट्रस्ट को पैसे दिए हैं। क्या आप यह नहीं बता सकते हैं कि किस किस ट्रस्ट को पैसे दिए हैं और कितने कितने दिए हैं? सब चीज आप एवायड करते गए हैं। कितना एमाउंट उस में इनवाल्ड है यह भी बताया नहीं है। वृत्ती ये मल्टी मिलियनेयर हैं इस वास्ते ही क्या आप ने सब चीज को एवायड नहीं कर दिया है।

Provision of the residential accommodation and perquisites to the Managing Director the Chief Executive of the Company at a high cost in excess of prescribed limit. Purchase of silver vessels by the company for the use of the Managing Director and its family members

चांदी के बर्तन उन्होंने अपने लिए खरीदे। कितने पैसे के खरीदे यह नहीं बताया। लाखों रुपये के थे करोड़ों के थे, कितने के थे नहीं बताया। सभी उत्तर वेग हैं।

Sale of by-products to certain parties at rates lower than the rates charged to others

यह भी एक ग्रेव चार्ज है।

advance, made to the handling agents without any provision to that effect in the agreement

कितना उन्होंने एडवांस दिया है इसका भी कोई उत्तर नहीं है।

MR SPEAKER: Please conclude. You can put three or four question. You are making a speech here.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री इनक्वायरी आरम्भ की इन्होंने 7 मार्च 78 को। उस समय इन्होंने कहा कि आथॉरिटीज ने इनक्वायरी की है और 7-8 को समाप्त होने की सम्भावना है। कब समाप्त हुई इसका पता नहीं। समाप्त होने के बाद तो उनको इसकी रिपोर्ट सदन पटलपर रख देनी चाहिए थी और इन्होंने कहा था कि रखेंगे लेकिन रखी नहीं गई। क्यों नहीं रखी गई है इसको भी बताया जाए।

MR SPEAKER: Please do not make a speech. Put questions only.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री: I am putting question. यह भी आपने नहीं बताया कि इन्होंने ट्रस्ट इवेशन कितना किया है, एमाउंट आपने नहीं बताया है। इनका ट्रस्ट, सेल्स ट्रस्ट, एक्साइज ड्यूटी

आदि के मामलों में कितने की बोरी की है इसका भी उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। एक्साइज इयूटी में कितने का थोड़ा-सा हुआ है, गबन हुआ है नहीं बताया गया और रिकवरी में क्यो डिले हो रही है, यह भी नहीं बताया। एक्साइज इयूटी के बारे में कहा था कि जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है। एक साल हो गया है। अब तक तो जानकारी आ गई होगी। क्यो अभी तक यह जानकारी सबन को नहीं दी गई है? लाखों रुपये की उन्होंने टैक्सों की चोरी की है। सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में यह कह दिया है कि यह राज्य सरकार का मामला है इस मामले हम तबाब नहीं दे सकते हैं।

सबसे बड़ी चीटिंग कंपनी ने यह की है कि इनके जो इक्विटी शेयरज ये वे बैंक के पास गिरवी थे, प्लेन्ड थे जिनको इन्होंने दूसरे को बेच दिया। क्या गिरवी वस्तु दूसरे को बेची जा सकती है? लाखों रुपया उनके अन्दर रहते हुए भी उनको वे ट्रान्स्फर नहीं कर पाए। मेरे पास फाटा स्टेट कापीज है इक्विटी शेयरज की जो उन्होंने सेल आउट की है, गैर कानूनी ढंग से की है। यह जो क्रिमिनल एक्ट था क्यो मंत्री महोदय इस पर लिबरल एटीट्यूड ले रहे हैं और क्यो कुछ करना नहीं चाहते हैं?

ये चार पांच पाइन्स हैं जिन पर मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालें और बताएं कि जो क्रिमिनल एक्ट्स उन्होंने किए हैं, उनके बारे में उनका क्या कहना है?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): These are matters on which he wants information. Firstly, in regard to the trusts to which interest free loans of moneys have been advanced by this Company --Swadeshi Polytex Limited. There were four trusts to which money has been advanced Swadeshi Polytex Limited Senior Officers Benefit Trust, Swadeshi Polytex Limited Junior Assistants and Supervisors Benefit Trust, Swadeshi Polytex Workers Benefit Trust, Swadeshi Polytex Limited Clerical Staff Benefit Trust. The amount which was advanced interest free to these trusts was Rs. 20 lakhs.

I may make it clear that proceedings under section 408 of the Companies Act are pending against Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., for the purpose of appointment of Government directors, so that the result of the inspection report which I am giving to the House now is a *prima facie* assessment. Naturally a final finding will be reached only after a hearing

has been given to the company. Only after they have been fully heard, then only a final conclusion will be reached and any action etc. will be taken.

It is true that Rs. 20 lakhs has been advanced free of interest and it is *prima facie* the company's money. The interest to which the company was entitled, the company has not got. It, however, appears from the inspection report that these trusts utilised the money for purchase from the market of the shares of this very company, Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., So that creates a suspicion that those who were managing the Swadeshi Polytex Ltd., were interested in utilising the money of the company itself for the purchase of some shares on which they could have some control through the senior officers, who were trustees of these trusts, because these senior officers were under their control and if those junior officers were the trustees of those trust and if those trusts, from the money of the company purchase shares of this very company, then perhaps the management might have thought that they would be utilising those shares for their own benefit. Anyhow, this is also a matter which would be gone into in those section 408 proceedings, for which some date very shortly has been fixed for the hearing and a final conclusion will be reached.

The second matter on which further information has been asked for is the provision of residence and perquisites and silverware, etc. The information which has emerged from the inspection report in regard to these matters is that a house on a rent of Rs. 5000 had been provided to Shri Sitaram Jaipuria, who was managing director of the company and his son, Shri Ashok Jaipuria, who was a Deputy Chief Executive of the company. This house has been furnished very lavishly and maintained at a heavy cost. The total

Shri Shanti Bhushan]

value of furniture provided to the house came to Rs. 1,35,000 and the maintenance of the accommodation, viz. the expenses on electricity, water, telephone etc. costs the company about Rs. 80,000 per year, while maintenance of telephone operators, guards, gardeners drivers, sweepers etc. costs to the company a further sum of Rs. 65,000 per annum, as against the value of the perquisites which were allowed to Shri Sitaram Jaipuria, being a maximum of Rs. 20,000 per annum and the value of perquisites allowed to Shri Ashok Jaipuria being a maximum of Rs. 12,000 per annum. So, as against the maximum of perquisites of Rs. 32,000 per annum between these two persons, this was the amount which was spent by the company on maintenance of residence and other facilities.

So far as the sale of bye-products to other parties is concerned it has emerged again *prima facie* from the inspection report that the company has been selling its bye-products, namely methanol, to certain parties at rates much lower than the rates charged to others. During 1972-73, while methanol was sold to M/s India Plywood Ltd. at rates ranging from Rs. 2700 to 3000 per tonne, the same was sold to M/s Nuchem Plastics Ltd. and M/s Tandon Chemicals Industry at Rs. 1150 per tonne. A similar trend was noticed in the subsequent years. Thus, it appears *prima facie* that special favour was shown to certain parties in the matter of sale of methanol causing pecuniary loss to the company.

Purchase of silverware was another matter. It has emerged from the inspection report that the company purchased silver vessels worth Rs. 1.76 lakhs for the use of the managing director and his family members, which does not appear to be in the interest of the company.

So far as handling agents are concerned, of course, they were product promoters for the sale of polyester fibre and they were appointed on a commission of 1 per cent of the net ex-factory price of the goods prevailing at the time the relevant order was accepted and executed by the company or 30 paise per kg. whichever was less.

The company appointed in all 10 product promoters and paid them Rs. 9,23,653 in 1973-74, Rs. 10,09,008 in 1974-75 and Rs. 12,15,196 in 1975-76. Therefore, this amount which was paid to the product promoters was considerable. And from the Inspection Report it appears that the services rendered by these so called product promoters was illusory because the company had got its own marketing division. So, this is a matter which is being gone into.

In regard to handling agents, the position is that the company appointed M/s Pratap Commercial Company Pvt. Ltd. as handling agent for raw materials purchased from India Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and paid handling commission of Rs. 98,690 during 1974-75 and 1975-76. The company also paid an advance of Rs 5 lakhs to the above handling agent without any provision in the agreement requiring such payment. Payment of advance to the handling agent was *prima facie* unwarranted. So, this is a matter which is being gone into.

In so far as evasion of excise duty is concerned, the inspection report also referred to certain raids by the Central Excise and Income Tax authorities in connection with apprehended evasion of taxes. The inspection report mentioned that the company sold 10,000 kgs of uncut crimped waste in June 1976 to M/s Allied Trading Corporation, Calcutta who in turn sold the same to

M/s Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd., Calcutta. The material was to be used by Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd. for the manufacture of yarn after admixture with other fibre. In August, 1976, the Central Excise Authorities Calcutta is reported to have seized the same material from M/s Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd. and analysis of the . . . by the Chemical Engineer, Customs House, Calcutta revealed that the so called waste was in the form of continuous fibre and not waste. The Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Ghazipur issued show cause notice to the company on 20-1-77 for evasion of central excise. The inspection report had not given any findings as to the correctness or otherwise of the allegation on the ground that according to the company it was not known that the goods supplied by Allied Trading Corporation to M/s. Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd. were the same goods as had been produced by the company. This item was not included in the show cause notice under Section 408 in the absence of specific findings by the Inspector and also because a show cause notice to the company by the Central Excise Collector, Kanpur was already issued on 3-7-78.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : जो काज नोटिस में एक्साइज ड्यूटी कितनी बताई गई है ?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is not known. It has to be calculated. It will be done by the Excise Department which comes under the Finance Ministry. They are going into the matter. Unless the matter is finalised, I cannot say anything. But 10,000 kgs. is the quantity.

Similarly, in regard to tax evasion, the position is that the inspection report mentioned that on 24-12-75 and 26-6-76 the Income Tax Department carried out search and seizure and thereafter on 15-12-77 ordered a special audit of the company's account under Section 142 (2A) of

the Income Tax Act for the assessment years 1974-75 to 1976-77 by a Chartered Accountant. The inspection report further mentioned that the Chartered Accountant declined to conduct the special audit as there were several allegations filed against the company and the matter was sub judice.

This is the position in regard to these matters. But under Section 408 a personal hearing has already been fixed in May and, therefore, a final position will be taken after having the full hearing and giving an opportunity to the company to have its say.

श्री रतिलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इकानॉमिक टाइम्स, में प्रकाशित एक समाचार इस प्रकार है

'Good show by mini grants record returns by many. Swadeshi Polytex, Tata Finlay, Ind. Organic Excel.'

इसके सदर्थ में मैं देखता हूँ कि यह दो भाईयो का झगड़ा मात्र है। सरकारी व्योम्गे की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार स्वदेशी पॉलिटेक्स 40 करोड़ रुपये का घघा करने वाला उद्योग है, जिसमें 750 वर्कर्स काम करते हैं। तो इस गन्दम में देखते हैं कि न मजदूरो का बकाया है और न प्राविडेंट फंड का बकाया है, हमको कुछ वर्करो ने बताया है कि कोई इसमें मिसमनेजमेन्ट नहीं है। यह दो भाईयो की लड़ाई के कारण इसको घसीटा जा रहा है। जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स जितने हैं क्या वे कम्पनी के अपने भादमी हैं या बाहर के भादमी हैं और क्या यह कारखाना प्राफिट में चल रहा है या मजदूरो का कोई बकाया है ? प्राविडेंट फंड या उनकी वेजेज का पैसा क्या बकाया है या बिलकुल क्लीयर होता जा रहा है ? अगर ऐसा है तो इसको अननेसेमरिली मिसमनेज्ड कह करके तग करना और इसको भी सीख कर लेना और फिर जिस तरह से स्वदेशी काटन मिल बन्द हो गई और घाटे में चल रही है उसी तरह इसको भी कर देना, क्या यह उचित होगा ?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया कि हम कम्पनी, स्वदेशी पॉलिटेक लिमिटेड को घाटा हो रहा है या फायदा हो रहा है तो हम कम्पनी के बारे में ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं है कि इसमें घाटा हो रहा है, इसको तो फायदा ही हो रहा है। इसमें डायरेक्टर हैं मनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं जो काम कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जो उन्होंने बात उठाई भाईयो के झगड़े की तो भाईयो के झगड़े से 408 की जो प्रीसीडिंग है इन का कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर किसी कम्पनी

[श्री शांति भूषण]

में फायदा भी हो रहा है लेकिन फिर भी उसका मैनेज-मेंट अगर गलत काम करे और इस तरह का काम करे कि जो कम्पनी के हित में नहीं है तब भी उसमें देखा जाता है कि इसमें किसी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है या नहीं? सिर्फ यही नहीं है कि कोई नुकसान ही हो रहा हो तभी यह किया जाय। क्योंकि फायदा और ज्यादा होना चाहिए अगर उसका रुपया कोई दूसरे उद्देश्य में किया जाय, कोई बेइमानी न की जाय कोई भी गड़बड़ न की जाय जिससे कि कम्पनी के शेयर होल्डरों को नुकसान हो तब तो दूसरी बात है। लेकिन अगर फायदा भी हो रहा है फिर भी कोई ऐसा काम मैनेजमेंट करता है तो सरकार को उसमें कुछ कार्यवाही करनी होगी। इसीलिए 408 की प्रोसीडिंग चल रही है।

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री मैनेजोयट प्रश्न पूछा है इसका उत्तर नहीं आया।

श्री शांति भूषण उस के बारे में अभी मुझको जानकारी नहीं है। मैं उसके बारे में जानकारी करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

डा० राजजी सिंह (भागलपुर) समय की कमी की वजह से मैं केवल एक ही बात कानून मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ। कम्पनी ऐक्ट के सेक्शन 408 और 209 के मुताबिक प्राइमफेसी 9 चार्ज लगाए गए हैं और ये 9 चार्ज देखने में काफी गंभीर लग रहे हैं। इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार समझती है कि इस कम्पनी को ब्लैक लिस्ट कर दिया जाय? यदि आप समझते हैं कि इसमें कोई कानूनी अड़चन है क्योंकि आप ने 9 चार्ज लगाए हैं, इन से गंभीर चार्ज कम्पनी ऐक्ट में और कोई हो नहीं सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह ब्लैक लिस्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है तो क्या आप सदन को आश्वस्त करेंगे, जैसा कि अभी आप ने कहा कि मई महीने में इसका फैसला होने वाला है तो जिस तरह से बिरला कम्पनी का फैसला 30 वर्ष में नहीं हुआ उसी तरह इसका भी हाल न हो उस के लिए क्या

आप सदन को आश्वस्त करेंगे कि 6 महीने के ही अंदर इस मामले को सरकार चाहे जिस प्रकार से तय कर देगी?

श्री शांति भूषण मीननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया कि ये गंभीर चार्ज हैं और इस में ब्लैक लिस्ट वाली बात का उन्होंने उठाया तो कम्पनी ऐक्ट में और कम्पनी प्रोफेसर्स में कोई ब्लैक लिस्ट करने का सवाल नहीं आता है। अगर एक फैक्ट्री बनी हुई है जिस में अच्छी मशीनें हैं, अच्छा उत्पादन हो सकता है, अच्छा फायदा हो सकता है लेकिन अगर उस के मैनेजमेंट ने मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर ने कुछ गलत काम किया है तो उसका उपाय यह होगा कि 408 के अंदर उस में सरकार की तरफ से ऐमेन्डमेंट बना दिए जाय जिस में वह गलत काम बन्द हो जाय तो उस दिशा में यह कार्यवाही 408 की हो रही है। उस पर क्या ऐक्शन लिया जायगा यह तो इस पर मुन्हमर होगा कि हीमार्ग हाने के बाद क्या नतीजा निकलता है, क्या फैसला होता है, ये चार्ज नहीं पाये जाते हैं, इसमें कोई दावा पाया जाता है, इस के ऊपर नतीजा निर्भर करेगा।

उन्होंने यह कहा है कि मई की तारीख लगायी है तो क्या कोई ऐसा आश्वासन दिया जा सकता है कि मई में ही यह फैसला हो जायगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आशा तो यही करनी चाहिए कि जब मई की तारीख लगाई गई है तो मई में ही फैसला हो जायगा। कम में कम पूरी कार्रवाई इस बात की की जायगी कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस में फाइनल कार्यवाही हो जाय।

20.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till half past Ten of the Clock on Monday, May 14, 1979/Vaisakha 24, 1901 (Saka).