

Seventh Series, Vol. X, No. 13

Thursday, December 4, 1980  
Agrahayana 13, 1902(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*Price: Rs., 50,00*

## C O N T E N T S

No. 13, Thursday, December 4, 1980 (Agra-hayana 13, 1902 (Saka))

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

\*Starred Questions Nos. 246, 249, 251, 252, 255, 256 and 258 1—28

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 245, 247, 248, 250, 254, 257, 259 to 264 and 144 28—38

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2393 to 2426, ~~2428—2457~~ and ~~2459 to 2559~~ 38—177

Re Adjournment Motions . . . . . 177—180

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 180—181

Statements of Public Accounts Committee . . . . . 181

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance :

Harijan families reportedly still being held in bondage in Tamil Nadu . . . . . 181—207

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal . . . . . 182, 183—188

Shri Yogendra Makwana . . . . . 182-183  
188—191  
202-203  
206-207

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan . . . . . 191—197

Shri Harikesh Bahadur . . . . . 198—202

Shri Jagpal Singh . . . . . 203—206

Election to Committee :

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology . . . . . 208

National Security Bill—Introduced . . . . . 208—248

Statement re National Security Ordinance :

*Shri Zail Singh* . . . . . 248

---

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

(i)

COLUMNS

**Matters under rule 377 :**

(i) Telecommunication facilities in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu	
<i>Shri D.S.A. Sivaprakasam</i> . . . . .	249
(ii) Post and Telegraph services in Rajasthan	
<i>Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma</i> . . . . .	249—251
(iii) Functioning of A. I. R. and Doordarshan	
<i>Shri Chandrajit Yadav</i> . . . . .	251
(iv) Shortage of hank-yarn in West Bengal	
<i>Shri Satyagopal Misra</i> . . . . .	252
(v) Need for more railway lines and a railway coach factory in Kerala	
<i>Prof. P. J. Kurien</i> . . . . .	252-253
(vi) Decanalisation of import of raw cashew nuts	
<i>Shri P. K. Kōdiyan</i> . . . . .	253-254
(vii) Inclusion of some more castes under the categories of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	
<i>Shri Suraj Bhan</i> . . . . .	254-255
(viii) Modernisation of Fertiliser Factory run by Fertiliser Corporation of India at Gorakhpur	
<i>Shri Mahavir Prasad</i> . . . . .	255-256

**Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill :**

Motion to consider . . . . .	256
Shri Surya Narain Singh . . . . .	257-258
Shrimati Krishna Sahi . . . . .	258—260
Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty . . . . .	260—262
Shri Xavier Arakal . . . . .	262—265
Shri Mool Chand Daga . . . . .	265—269
Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . . . .	269—273
Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma . . . . .	273—276

(iii)

COLUMNS

Shri Ram Singh Yadav . . . . .	276—281
Shri Bhisma Narain Singh . . . . .	281—284
Clauses 2 to 13 and 1 . . . . .	284
Motion to pass . . . . .	285
Shri Bhisma Narain Singh . . . . .	285
Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Bill :	
Motion to consider	
Shri Pranab Mukherjee . . . . .	285-286

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 4, 1980/Agrahayana  
13, 1902 (SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re-Organisation of Railway Board

+

\*246. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to re-organise the Railway Board to make it more effective;

(b) if so, what are the changes likely to be made;

(c) how many posts of the members of the Railway Board are still vacant;

(d) whether Railway Board has not been fulfilling the task for which it was set-up; and

(e) if so, the main reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो रेलवे बोर्ड का गठन हुआ है,

2777 L.S.—1

क्या वह अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा कर रहा है ? इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी बड़ौदा, इटारसी की रेल दुर्घटनाएं और फतियाबाद व गौतमपुरा के बीच जो डकैतियां हुई हैं, क्या इन सारी घटनाओं का रेलवे बोर्ड के निरीक्षण से संबंध नहीं है ? इस आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड काम नहीं कर रहा है ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात बलव है कि रेलवे बोर्ड अपने कर्तव्य का पालन सम्पूर्ण तरीके से नहीं कर रहा है और इटारसी की घटनाओं का इस प्रश्न से कोई संबंध नहीं है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : एक तरफ रेलवे मिनिस्टर यह कह रहे हैं कि रेलवे बोर्ड और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री काम कर रही है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ एक्टिविटीज हो रहे हैं, दुर्घटनाओं, डकैतियां और चूट हो रही हैं, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेलवे बोर्ड और रेलवे मिनिस्टर का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि वे इन सारी घटनाओं को सजम हो कर देखें कि कबने इस प्रकार की दुर्घटनाओं व हों ?

रेल: मंत्री (श्री के. वार पांडे) : रेलवे बोर्ड का गठन हुआ है, इसका मतलब यह है कि जो लोग पहले थे, वे हट गए हैं और नए लोग आए हैं, लेकिन स्ट्रक्चर चेंज नहीं हुआ है, परन्तु आदमी बदल गए हैं । दूसरी बात यह है कि बोर्ड का काम पहले से चुस्त हो रहा है । मैं आपको इस प्रोप्रेस के बारे में बताता हूँ । पिछले साल नवम्बर और दिसम्बर के महीने में लोडिंग 950 बैग्स प्रति दिन होता था, लेकिन इस साल 1980 में नवम्बर के महीने में 700-800 बैग्स प्रतिदिन अधिक लोडिंग हो रहा है, क्योंकि इसी से अरनिंग होता है ।

[श्री केदार पांडे]

अगर यह इम्प्रूव कर जाए तो रेलवे की इकानोमी अच्छी हो जाएगी। जो रेलवे बोर्ड बना है, उसने काम शुरू किया है और कुछ नए कामों को लिया गया है। जैसे 'प्रोन-यूअर-प्रोन' एक स्कीम को चलाया गया है। इसके मायने यह है कि पंचुयेलिटी के मामले में जहां-जहां गड़बड़ियां हैं वहां एक अफसर और एक इन्सपेक्टर यात्रा पर चल जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि जहां-जहां पर गड़बड़ियां हैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

जहां तक ट्रेज के लेट होने का सवाल है अभी दो-तीन पहले जो गुड्स ट्रेन के कुछ डिब्बों का डिरेलमेंट हो गया था उस के कारण कलकत्ता और तिनसुखिया से आने वाली गाड़ियां 10, 5 या 7 घंटे लेट हुईं।

श्रीमती बिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ अभी आप ने हाल ही में रेलवे बोर्ड में परिवर्तन किया है, उस का गठन नये सिरे से किया है—इस को कितने दिन हो गये हैं ?

आज रेलों में प्रति दिन जो दुर्घटनायें हो रही हैं रोज डकैतियां और चोरियां हो रही हैं—इन को रोकने के लिये आप के नव-बतिल बोर्ड ने कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ? अभी आप ने बताया कि आप के अफसर और इंस्पेक्टर रेल में सफर करते हैं—क्या उन के सफर करने से इस तरह की घटनायें दूर हो जाती हैं ? क्या आप ने इन के कारणों की जांच की है और यदि की है तो उन को दूर करने के लिये कौन से कदम उठाये हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो वे नये आये हैं काम शुरू ही किया है।

श्री केदार पांडे : मैंने तारीख 14 को इस मंत्रालय का चार्ज लिया है। उस के बाद हम ने कुछ रिफार्म लाने की कोशिश की है कुछ रेडिकल चेन्जेज किये हैं तथा कुछ साइकालोजिकल चीज भी हुआ है। उन के अन्दर कुछ

एन्थ्यूजम हुआ है। मैं अपने रेल कर्मचारियों में पूरा विश्वास करता हूँ कि वे ठीक तरह से काम करेंगे और वे कर भी रहे हैं।

श्रीमती बिद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : मैंने मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि आप ने जो पुनर्गठन किया है वह कब हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिछले दिनों ही हुआ है।

श्री केदार पांडे : ता० 14 को किया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रेलवे बोर्ड में परिवर्तन करने में स्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है ऐसा मंत्री जी का दावा है। लेकिन स्वयं इन्होंने कहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कन्टैस्ट करते हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जी हां कन्टैस्ट करता हूँ। अभी उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है कि 30 नवम्बर और पहली दिसम्बर को गाड़ियां बहुत लेट आईं साढ़े चौदह घंटे तक विलम्ब से आईं। यह केवल उसी दिन की बात नहीं है। समय पर आने में कोई सुधार नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन यानी ता० 30 नवम्बर को डिरेलमेंट हुआ 3 या 4 बोगियां गिरीं उस के दूसरे दिन 1 या 2 बजे तक ठीक हुआ इतने विलम्ब का कारण क्या है क्यों इतना विलम्ब हुआ ? 3 या 4 बोगियों को ठीक करने में इतना समय क्यों लगा ?

श्री केदार पांडे : मैंने पहले ही कहा है—गुड्स ट्रेन के डिरेलमेंट की वजह से यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी जिस की वजह से ट्रेनें लेट हुईं। उस के बाद से ऐसी बात नहीं है।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I do not have anything to say about the present Railway Board. The Chairman and members have just been appointed. Therefore, I have nothing to say about that. But this is a fact that many times in this House and outside also, the Railway Board's functioning has been seriously criticised.

It is like a white elephant on the administration. Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect. The Railway Convention Committee (1977) in its 4th Report submitted to the Parliament had said that since the Railway Board is too centralised a body, it cannot function efficiently from the Centre. Therefore, they recommended: delegation of power to the General Managers, organisation of the Zonal railways and the Railway Board officers. They further said that they should introduce modern techniques, simplification of the procedure and other things because the real benefits do not reach the consumers; these benefits are yet to be realised. In view of these recommendations, I would like to ask the Minister whether he is taking any effective steps not only to change and lift up some vacancies but also reorganise the functioning of the entire Railway Board.

**SHRI KEDAR PANDAY :** It is a fact that the Railway Board Act was of 1905 and this Board was constituted according to that act and this was done in slavish India. No doubt about it. We have got the Indian Railways Act of 1890; that Act also was passed in slavish India. We are thinking, as a whole, to overhaul all those Acts; we wish to decentralise the administration.

**श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की सब से बड़ी पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग रेलवे है और वह बराबर घाटे में जा रही है। जो प्रश्न पूछा गया है, वह यह है :

“Whether government have decided to reorganise the Railway Board to make it more effective?”

The answer is : “No”.

यह आप का मान्तर है। यहां आप क्या उत्तर दे रहे हैं और आप का लिखित उत्तर क्या है। जो उत्तर आप ने दिया है उस को आप पढ़िये। आज सारा हिन्दुस्तान कह रहा है कि उसे रेलवे के कारण असंतोष है और जनता में आक्रोश है। पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी ने भी इस के बारे में अपनी फाईन्डिंग्स दी हैं आप को इस के बारे में क्या कहना है।

**श्री केदार पांडे :** उस का क्लेरीफिकेशन हमने किया है। यह पूछा गया था कि क्या हम स्ट्रक्चर चेन्ज कर रहे हैं? इसलिए हम ने कहा 'नो' लेकिन परसोनेल को चेन्ज कर दिया गया है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question. Shri Tariq Anwar—Absent. Next question. Shri Ne' alohithadassan—absent.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने का मौका हमें नहीं मिला।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please sit down; you have missed the bus. Next question Shri G S Reddy—absent. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी हमें पूछने दीजिए। मेरे साथ न्याय कीजिए।

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have gone too far.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :** मुझे दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न पूछना है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** No, please sit down. I have gone to the third question.

**Scheme prepared by the Indian Council of Medical Research for Medical care of people**

! \*249. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJI :**  
**SHRI G. S. REDDY :**

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research has prepared a scheme for medical care of the people by the year 2000;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted the scheme; and

(d) if so, when it will be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE :** (**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR**): (a) A Study Group was set up jointly by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (I.C.S.S.R.). This Group has presented its Report entitled “Health for All : An Alternative Strategy”.

(b) A summary of the recommendations of the Study Group is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The main recommendations pertaining to health sector are sought to be implemented in a phased manner through respective five year plans.

*Summary of the Recommendations of the Report of the Study Group set up jointly by I.C.M.R. and I.C.S.S.R. on health for all : an alternative strategy :*

1. The objective of the national health policy should be to provide health for all by 2000 A.D. This implies the provision of a good and adequate health care system for all citizens, and especially for women and children and the poor and under-privileged groups. It also implies a drastic reduction in the total mortality and morbidity and bringing down the infant mortality from 120 to 60 or less and overall death rate from 15 to 9.

2. To achieve this goal a major programme for the health care services is necessary but not sufficient. Health is a function, not only of medical care, but of the overall integrated development of society—cultural, economic, educational, social and political. Therefore the three programmes of :— (i) integrated overall development including family planning; (ii) improvement in nutrition environment and health education; and (iii) the provision of adequate health care services will have to be pursued during the next two decades.

3. Integrated development should include the programme of (i) doubling the national income per capita by 2000 AD; (ii) full scale employment including the guarantee of work on reasonable wages to every adult; (iii) improvement in the status of women; (iv) adult education with emphasis on health education and vocational skills; (v) universal elementary education for all children by 1991; (vi) Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (vii) creation of a democratic decentralised and participatory form of Government; (viii) rural electrification; (ix) improvement in housing and slum clearance and (x) organising the poor and under-privileged groups.

4. To establish a National Population Commission by an Act of Parliament to formulate and implement an overall population policy with the objective to reduce the N.R.R. from 1.67 to 1.000 and the birth rate from 33 to 21.

5. To achieve improvement of nutrition through adequate production of food, reduction in post-harvest losses, proper

organisation of storage and distribution and increasing the purchasing power of the poor through generation of employment and organising food for work programmes. Special programmes should be developed for nutritional disorders like iron deficiency and anemia or vitamin A and iodine deficiencies. In addition supplementary feeding programmes should be organised for carefully identified target groups at risk.

6. Special drinking water supply should be provided to all urban and rural areas. Good sewage disposal system should be established in all urban areas where, simultaneously, a massive programme of proper collection and disposal of solid wastes and their conversion into compost will have to be developed. Similarly, an intensive programme of improving sanitation should be developed in the rural areas. Urgent steps have to be taken to prevent water and air pollution, to control the ill effects of industrialisation.

7. Health education should become an integral part of all general education and an essential component of all health care.

8. The existing exotic, top-down, elite oriented, urban-biased, centralised and bureaucratic system which over emphasises the curative aspects should be replaced by the alternate model of health care services. This alternate model is strongly rooted in the community, provides adequate, efficient and equitable referral services, integrates promotive, preventive and curative aspects.

9. M.C.H. services should be expanded and improved. The dais should be trained and fully utilised. Health education of the mothers should be an important component of M.C.H. Services.

10. The objective should be to eradicate or atleast effectively control diarrhoeal diseases, tetanus, diphtheria, hydrophobia, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, guinea-worm, malaria, filariasis and leprosy.

11. A new category of personnel, the Community Health Volunteers, should be introduced to form the main bridge between the community and the services. There should be adequate arrangement for the continuous in service education of all categories of health personnel. The Government should establish, under an Act of Parliament, a Medical and Health Education Commission.

12. There is need for a clear cut drug policy and a National Drug Agency to implement it.

13. Research of social aspects of medicine and especially on the economics of health should be promoted.



14. The roles of Central and State Governments, in view of the large powers delegated to the local bodies at the district level and below, should be re-defined. Voluntary organisations should receive encouragement and aid.

15. The total investment in health services should be substantially raised and health expenditure should be raised by 8 to 9 per cent per year, at constant prices, and reach about 6 per cent of G.N.P. by 2000 A.D.

16. Time is not ripe for the creation of a National Health Service and the issue may be examined in due course.

17. For its success the suggested programme would depend on our capacity to create a mass movement and the ranks of millions of young men and women to work for it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In view of the fact that the study group had stated that the 'existing exotic, top-down-elite oriented, urban-biased, centralised and bureaucratic system' over-emphasised curative aspects and has called for overall change and has particularly recommended the adoption of a national health policy on new, strategic lines, will the Health Minister let us know whether the Government are planning for a suitable national health policy. and (b)....

MR. SPEAKER : You are not putting a question in writing; in oral supplementaries you can ask only one question. I will give you a second opportunity for supplementary.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The hon. Member should know ....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Because she has asked the question. The study group was jointly sponsored by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Indian Council of Social Science Research; it was not appointed by the Government. They have given many recommendations to the government. We had them barely a month ago, formally. The Government are examining the various recommendations. We can only say that the main recommendations as far as the health sector is concerned—because they have recommended so many things not concerned with the health ministry also—all these recommendations are under consideration of the government and we will take necessary steps to implement them.

MR. SPEAKER : Has not a Member the right, Dr. Swami, the right not to know ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I have not claimed that right.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Communists are generally poorly informed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : You should expunge his observations. In view of the fact that government is considering various recommendations, will the Minister let us know, since the curative aspect has been particularly emphasised, the plan of the government at least to give potable drinking water to the villages. By which time they propose doing that ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I can only say that Government is very much concerned with the promotive and preventive aspect of the health programmes. As far as we are concerned we will see that all the programmes regarding promotive and preventive aspects will have the highest priority, as far as health is concerned.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: About potable water ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : That comes under preventive and promotive aspect.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The hon. Minister is considering the recommendations of the Indian Council of Medical Research. In the rural areas there is shortage of doctors in the rural health centres and rural health care is practically neglected. Is the government thinking of introducing diploma course so that rural students could take that diploma course ? If you introduce the diploma course, the rural health centres will get doctors. Is the government thinking of introducing diploma course in our country?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : As a Nation we have Committed ourselves to achieve health for all, at least the basic health needs for our population by 2000 A.D. In this regard we are now changing our emphasis from Curative to the Preventive aspect of health; the whole of our emphasis is on the care aspect. of it. Over 70 per cent of our expenditure will go to the rural area. About the second part, we are not in favour of this proposal.

SHRI HARINATH MISHRA : Are the government aware that during the last days of his life, the Father of our nation clearly declared that physical lepers were an answer to the existence of moral lepers in the society. And yet,

is it not a fact that compared to the Seventies, before the advent of Janta Government, while the incidence of leprosy has been gradually increasing, measures for prevention and cure have gradually been weakening with the slashing down of allotments by the Union Government?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** In the Sixth Five Year Plan we are laying more emphasis on curbing communicable diseases. (Interruptions).

Leprosy is one of them. (Interruptions).

**कैंसर अनुसन्धान संस्थान**

\* 251. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की कैंसर अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है जैसाकि आयुर्वेदिक तथा होमियोपैथिक विशेषज्ञों ने सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में स्थापित किये गये संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

MR. SPEAKER : It is galaxy of absentees to-day.

श्री छीतूभाई गामित : अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, कैंसर एक ऐसा रोग है, जिससे कोई आदमी बच नहीं सकता, क्योंकि इस रोग को मिटाने के लिए अभी तक कोई अच्छा उपाय या मैडीसन मिली नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे देश में दिन प्रति दिन कई लोग कैंसर से मर रहे हैं और कैंसर का जो रोग है वह भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में कैंसर से

कितने लोग पीड़ित हैं और उनमें से हर साल कितने लोगों की मृत्यु होती है ? इस रोग की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किन-किन जगहों पर कितने कैंसर के हास्पिटल खोले जाएंगे, उनका ब्यौरा देने का कष्ट करें।

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** About the research in cancer in the Ayurvedic, Unani and other Indian system of medicine, government do not have any specific programme. However, there is a separate Cancer Research Unit under the G.C.R.A.S. to conduct research. This much I can say. About the later part of the Question, he may put a separate Question. (Interruption).

श्री छीतूभाई गामित : अग्र्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो लोग कैंसर से पीड़ित हैं, जो जंगल में रहने वाले हैं, जहाँ वृद्धों द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक इलाज करते हैं वे इलाज कर रहे हैं और संस्कृत के ग्रंथों में भी कैंसर के इलाज के बारे में इस रोग को मिटाने के उपाय दिए गए हैं, ऐसा मैंने पढ़ा है। तो क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से इस पर विचार करने के लिए कोई विशेषज्ञों का स्टडी-ग्रुप बनाए जाने का विचार है या नहीं, इसके बारे में ब्यौरा देने की कृपा करें।

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** Even though it does not come under this Question, I can inform the hon. member that in the Allopathic system of the medicine we have already got three Regional Cancer Research Institute, the Chittaranjan Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, Institute of Rotary Cancer Council and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Besides these, in the Sixth Five Year Plan the Government is proposing to have six—another six—Regional Research Cancer centres.

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA :** Sir, a large number of people are dying due to cancer and this disease is taking more and more lives every year. May I know from the hon. Minister—Because there are different sections in his Department, Allopathic, Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic,—and all are doing research into it—whether he is contemplating to coordinate all these sections so that a cure can be found to this great killer disease.

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** I Would state that there is no such programme on our hands. I have already stated that there are two Units in Madras. We are giving some assistance to these unit through the Council to develop cancer research.

(Interruptions)

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** Sir, it is a fact that there are different central research councils for Ayurveda, Siddha, Homoeopathy, Unani and they are a doing research work in their own respective fields. I can understand the Member's concern regarding the coordination between different councils and it is quite desirable.

**DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** This cancer disease is caused by carcinogen and this carcinogen is unknown to the world yet. India is famous for Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic medicines and there is no dearth of talent in India in the Allopathic field also. But still the Government of India and the State Governments are behind the international standards in health field. May I request the hon. Minister to give more importance to a Ayurveda and Homoeopathy, in which India is leading, so far as investigation and detailed research is concerned ?

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** The request of the hon. member will be well considered.

**आचार्य भगवान् देव :** मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कैंसर की बीमारी दूर करने सम्बन्धी छः केन्द्र खोलने सरकार जा रही है। आयुर्वेद की एक ही यूनिवर्सिटी है और वह जामनगर में है। वहां पर भी केन्द्र खोलने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया है ? योग की दृष्टि से भी एक केन्द्र दिल्ली में या देश के किसी अन्य स्थान पर खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** This is a suggestion which we will look into.

**Construction of Primary Health Centre in Orissa.**

\*252. **SHRI A.C. DAS :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

**WELFARE** be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the construction of some Primary Health Centres in Orissa under the Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1980-81 ;

(b) if so, the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be opened and the names of Primary Health Centres proposed to be upgraded in 1980-81 in Jaipur subdivision under this scheme; and

(c) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR-RANJAN LASKAR) :** (a) No, Sir.

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

**श्री अनन्दि चरण दास :** मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि उड़ीसा एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है वहां बहुत ज्यादा जंगली इलाका है और फलड एफेक्टिव एरियाज बहुत हैं। इस एरिया में आप देखें कि पच्चीस पच्चीस और तीस तीस मील तक कोई आने जाने के लिए रास्ता तक नहीं होता है, सड़क तक नहीं होती है। वहां जाने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं होता है। इसका जब तक प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जाता है तब तक हमारे लिए बहुत कठिन हो जाता है। जहां पर आदमी जा नहीं सकता है, जहां जाने के लिए कोई रास्ता या सड़क तक नहीं है, रोड तक नहीं है, वहां पर प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर खुलने की भी कुछ उम्मीद की जा सकती है ?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** Part (a) of the question is specifically for the year 1980-81 and we have said, there is no such proposal. But in the sixth five year plan, specifically we have suggested 10 PHCs for the tribal areas. This was never done before.

**श्री अनन्दि चरण दास :** ट्राइबल एरिया में आप खोलने के लिए तो तैयार हैं। लेकिन जहां कोई रास्ता तक नहीं है, जहां कोई सड़क तक नहीं जाती है और जहां जाने के लिए कोई तैयार भी

नहीं होता है, वहाँ के लिए भी कुछ प्रयत्न करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

**श्री निहार रंजन लस्कार :** पहले रस्ता तलाश करो फिर जाओ ।

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** I have mentioned, in case of Orissa State the proposal in sixth plan is for 10 PHCs for the tribal areas, and 10 PHCs in non-tribal areas. The State Governments will select the areas ; it is not for the Centre.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** The Minister said for 1980-81, there is no scheme for having primary health centres in Orissa. I think this is a matter which perhaps the Minister should look into. In 1980-81 even the State Government is opening so many primary health centres. You say, there is no scheme. I would like to know whether there has been any suggestion from the Orissa Government that because of these difficulties in Orissa, whether in the subsequent years more and more primary health centres are going to be opened in different areas to cater to the needs of the village people on the basis of 2000 people and whether they will modify the principle for opening primary health centres ?

**SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR :** In 1980-81, there is no such proposal.

**श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू :** अभी मंत्री जी ने झांकड़ा पेश किया है कि हर दो हजार की आबादी पर एक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर खोलेंगे । यह झांकड़ा कागज पर तो बहुत सुन्दर दिखता है लेकिन ये दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उड़ीसा में फूलबनी, भवानी पटना, कोरापुट बगैरह के जो इलाके हैं और जहाँ सैंकड़ों नहीं हजारों लोग मलेरिया तथा दूसरी बीमारियों से मरते हैं वहाँ इतनी आबादी के पीछे एक केन्द्र नहीं खोला गया है । वहाँ बसने वाले कंद जाति के साथ दूसरी जातियों के जो आदिवासी हैं उनकी दशा बहुत दयनीय है, दर्दनाक है । जंगली इलाकों में वहाँ रहने वाले जो भाई हैं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, प्लेटू के इलाकों में रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनके लिए क्या आप कोई स्पेशल व्यवस्था करेंगे या नहीं ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is the same question repeated over and over again. The reply is the same.

#### Railway area of Kharagpur

**255. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the development of Railway area of Kharagpur (S.E. Railways);

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIF) :** (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Railway area at Kharagpur has got the necessary infra structure which includes a well developed colony with 13,274 units of residential quarters with water and electric supply, net-work of roads, markets, hospital and educational facilities (the latter comprising 29 Railway managed and 35 non-Railway schools). 378 new units of quarters were added during last 10 years. In addition, 56 new quarters are presently under construction and the provision of following facilities is under consideration:

- (1) Augmentation of water supply and replacement of the old water pipelines.
- (2) Provision of water taps in 800 quarters.
- (3) Provision of fans in 1000 quarters.
- (4) Construction of new quarters.
- (5) Provision of Central School and facilities for college education. Augmentation of school facilities.
- (6) Improvement of drainage.
- (7) Development of new markets.
- (8) Improvement to 185 quarters.

It may be added that improvement/ augmentation of housing and development of other facilities in various railway colonies (including Kharagpur), as also their upkeep and maintenance is a continuing process. These will thus continue to be augmented, improved and developed taking into account the availability of funds and needs of various stations.

**SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** The drainage system of Kharagpur railway area is not up to the mark. The same is the condition with the public road system.

I think that there should be some coordination between the railway authorities and the local municipal authorities to have a comprehensive plan for the proper drainage and public road system in Kharagpur area, because the first part of the drain and also of the public roads will be completed by the railway authorities and the later part will be completed by the municipal authorities. My question is whether the Central Government will consult the local municipal authorities to have a comprehensive drainage system and public road system in the Kharagpur railway area ?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Kharagpur is a railway colony. The whole property in Kharagpur railway colony more or less belongs to railway. I had personally visited the area myself. We had discussions both with the railway officials and municipality officials together. We have suggested that there should be a comprehensive scheme to meet the requirements of the area and responsibility should be fixed as to what the railways can look after and what the municipal authorities can take over, maintain and look after. I think they are at it.

**SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:** A large number of railwaymen have to use Telugu language. I want to know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to establish Telegu as the medium ?

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** There is already a school existing with Telugu language and it is doing well.

**Confidential Report of Australian High Commissioner**

+  
\*256. **SHRI CHITTA BASU :**

**SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent despatch appearing in the Australian newspapers, the Australian High Commissioner in India made certain remarks about the functioning of the Government stating that a military type of Government is talked about in certain quarters; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

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

(b) An Australian daily "The Age" published an article by one free lance journalist—Laurie Oakes—on November 6, 1980, citing excerpts from the despatch (which was apparently leaked to Mr.

Oakes) sent by the Australian High Commissioner in New Delhi—Mr. Gordon Noel Upton—to his Foreign Office on October 3, 1980, wherein Mr. Upton is alleged to have made critical comments on the performance of the Prime Minister since she assumed office and alluded to the possibility of a military take-over. It is usual for diplomats to send their assessments to their Governments on the situation prevailing in the country to which they are accredited and these assessments are treated as confidential. The Indian High Commissioner in Canberra has been in touch with the Australian Foreign Office officials. He had also written a letter to the Editor of "The Age" to show that the assessment attributed to Mr. Upton was far from correct.

On the 17th November, 1980, the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi were informed by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Canberra that the Australian Government attached the greatest importance to the relations between India and Australia, and that they were concerned over recent developments. They have since issued an official press release expressing their deep regrets for the embarrassment this article had caused in particular to the Prime Minister of India. The Press Release said that the High Commissioner had made clear his constructive concern about the problems facing India, as he saw them and his desire to see relations between Australia and India continue to develop in a positive way. They said it was the journalist who while commenting on the stolen report had alleged that the Australian High Commissioner held Mrs. Gandhi "in low esteem" or "had a lack of respect for her". In view of the above circumstances, Government do not feel any further action is called for.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** It is clear from the reply of the Minister that such assessments have been made by the Australian diplomat. The reply says:

"The Indian High Commissioner in Canberra has been in touch with the Australian Foreign Office officials. He had also written a letter to the Editor of 'The Age' to show that the assessment attributed to Mr. Upton was far from correct."

May I know from the hon. Minister what other steps have been taken by our External Affairs Ministry to inform the Australian public about the real political situation of our country? Does it not signify that our External Affairs Ministry's Publicity Department is not working satisfactorily abroad?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** It has nothing to do with the question. The question is in regard to an alleged report sent by the High Commissioner. Our High Commissioner asked the Australian Foreign Office and they said: "Yes, it is true." Only for this limited purpose, he got in touch with their Foreign office. So far as the newspaper in which this was published is concerned, he sent a rejoinder saying that the content of the despatch attributed to the Australian High Commissioner, was wrong. Our High Commissioner gave his version.

In regard to the general publicity which our Missions do abroad on matters connected with the Indian Government and its policies and programmes, I have a lot of material with me. Many of our Missions bring out their own publications. I can tell the hon. Members all the details. In fact, in the Consultative Committee, I have given all these details. If the Members want, I can place all those things, the names of the journals, etc. on the Table of the House.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Please record it that we want it.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Is it a fact that the way the Government of India is functioning today, the growing infight within the ruling party, the non-fulfilment of the promises made and the consolidation of power.....(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, you cannot ask a question which does not pertain to this question.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Let me frame the question. You cannot anticipate the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am not anticipating. I am referring to what you are saying.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** You please listen to the actual formulation of the question and then you decide whether it is pertinent or germane to the question or not. My grouse against you is that before I could complete the formulation of my question, you start objecting.....(*Interruptions*) May I know whether it is a fact that the way the Government is functioning today, with the growing infighting within the ruling party....

**MR. SPEAKER:** How is it concerned with the question ?

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Because of the non-fulfilment of promises and the consolidation of power by repressive measures and the general deterioration of the law and order situation, which may create...(*Interruptions*) It may create an impression in the minds of the foreign dignitaries.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is a hypothetical question.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** If that is so, what corrective measures the Government is taking ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed. This question does not arise out of the main question.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Mr. Upton made an assessment and it was Mr. Upton's right to communicate it to his Government. My apprehension is that the other diplomats in India can have the same impression, unless the government is functioning effectively; is it not a fact.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** How do you say this question does not arise out of the main question ? If you say that, then I am satisfied. I want your ruling as to how you have come to this conclusion that this question does not arise out of the main question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Not allowed.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Is that the only remark that you have to make ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The entire controversy is about what the Minister has described as an allusion to military take over in this country. I do not know what the exact words are, because he said "alluding". I want the Minister to inform me exactly what the High Commissioner said.

My view is that the whole matter could have been taken up with quiet diplomacy. It is the spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs who brought it to the notice of the Indian press that such a report has been published in an obscure newspaper and then it was published in our country, and that has led to this controversy. Would it not have been more opportune, better, to have taken it up quietly with the Australian Government, if you consider Indo-Australian relations are of paramount importance, and get its regret, rather than this procedure of informing the Indian press through the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** About the first part of the question. Mr. Upton said :

"In the absence of an effective alternative to Mrs. Indira Gandhi?"

It so happens that he has not spared anyone.

**DR. SUERAMANIAM SWAMY:** It is a stupid comment.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** It says:

"In the absence of an effective alternative to Mrs. Gandhi, the prospect of military take over was being openly aired in some quarters, although he (Mr. Upton himself) felt that the present generation of army leadership is strongly opposed to it. It was in this context that Mr. Upton ventured the opinion that it (namely, military take over) cannot be ruled out in the long run."

This is how he put it. I do not have to make any comment on that.

Coming to the second part, it so happens that this was taken up as quietly as the hon. Member suggests; nothing less quiet than what he has suggested. Our High Commissioner quietly went to the Foreign Office, he quietly asked them whether this is correct, ... because it was obviously on the basis of a leak—a leak could be right, a leak could be wrong. Therefore, it was not proper for him or it would not have been proper for him, to do anything before he checked the veracity of what appeared in the paper. He was told that it was correct. Then, he equally quietly wrote a letter to the paper wherein he refuted whatever was contained in the earlier report. Here it is quite possible that our spokesman was asked by some pressman and therefore, he could not have suppressed it. There is no question of his going out of the way. Even otherwise, it is necessary to clarify matters when such a thing has appeared and has become the subject matter of controversy—I may also add in this connection that all this came out as result of a local controversy in Australia. We need not go into that, but I can assure the House that the reports in regard to the controversy have also appeared in the newspapers. Therefore, it was not so much a direct leakage or a direct report based on the report of their High Commissioner, but it also had some other overtones of a controversy within that country. Therefore, in this context it was not wrong on the part of our spokesman to have referred to it because there was nothing to suppress in it.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that following the publication of this so-called leakage, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, an hon. Member of this House, came out in open support of the assessment of the report sent by the Australian High Commissioner here in

India. Is it a fact that some foreign nationals in India are in collusion with some reactionary and fascist elements in the country and they are engaged in destabilisation....

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. It is all right.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** Sir, the Minister has to reply to this.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** In regard to Mr. Vajpayee's statement, I have nothing to say. He has agreed with what all Mr. Upton has said. So, any one could draw his own conclusions. I have nothing to add.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that Mr. Vajpayee issued a statement in support of that assessment.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Tewary, he has already replied.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I said that Mr. Vajpayee has agreed with the contents of the report, naturally with all the contents of the report. It is for anyone to draw the conclusions.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** Anyhow, it is a matter of satisfaction that the Australian Government has expressed its regret, and I think the Minister was also right to say that any accredited diplomat is within his right to send his assessment. But the serious matter is, how this report has got leaked out there, how the report of the diplomat leaked out. How was it possible? Did the Government take up this matter with the Australian Government to find out whether they will make any inquiry as to whether there was any deliberate attempt on the part of anybody in the Foreign Ministry of Australia to leak out this report purposefully to damage the image of India?

Another thing is, I am sorry that the Minister has said, after reading out that portion from assessment: 'I have no comment to make'. I want to say that India having a very long tradition of national movement where people have been fully involved at all stages, I can say that Indian democracy in spite of all difficulties, is taking strong roots and therefore, there is no danger or any kind of military rule. The Minister should not say that he has no observation to make on this.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** I am sorry this has been misinterpreted. I was not on the point of answering Mr. Upton. I only said within quotes what he has written because the hon. Member

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

wanted to know what was written on that particular matter. I have just said what was written within quotes. If it is a question of answering him, I can certainly answer point by point. I need not to do it because my High Commissioner has already done it.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :** The High Commissioner has done it, but you are replying to questions in the highest forum of the nation. You should also say if there is any foundation.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** If it is a question of commenting on what Mr. Upton said, I refute everything that he has said because everything is based on mis-information, miscalculation and wrong assessment. That is, of course, there, but the point is that the question is about something else. So, I confine myself to answering the point that was asked and nothing more.

So far as the other point raised by the hon. Member is concerned, on this very question our High Commissioner, quietly again, made enquiries and he was told categorically that it was not a deliberate leak, and that their Foreign Office was not responsible for this.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल है कि जो रिपोर्ट ऑस्ट्रेलियन एम्बेसेडर ने भेजी है, जिस आधार पर उन्होंने असेसमेंट किया है उसके बारे में क्या सरकार के प्रतिनिधि ने उनसे बातचीत की है? क्या यह बात सच है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर हमारे देश में एक्वाइंट न होने के कारण शायद...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मि० घोष ।

**श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले :** मेरी पहली बात का जवाब भी नहीं दिया ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नहीं, कुछ भी नहीं है ।

मि० घोष ।

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** You said that the Australian Government have stated that it was not a deliberate leak, that on enquiry you were told so. Are you satisfied with this reply? How can it be? Has the Australian Government conducted any enquiry into this?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has already replied.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH :** Do you think that in this vast multi-national country, there can be a military takeover?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has already replied to that question.

**श्री जमीलुर्हमान :** स्पीकर साहब, आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने का मौका दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ ।

अखबारों में यह बात बार बार आ चुकी है कि हमारे देश के राज् दूसरे मुल्कों में जाते हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह राज् तो नहीं है ।

**श्री जमीलुर्हमान :** यह मामला बहुत अहम है । यह हमारे मुल्क की सिक्योरिटी का मसला है । तो मैं आपकी मार्फत यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि हमारे मुल्क के बारे में यह बात जानते हुए कि the majority of the Indian people have voted for Mrs. Gandhi and have got faith in her.

(व्यवधान)

यह मामला बहुत अहम है । बहुत से बाहरी एजेंट हमारे मुल्क में डी-स्टैबिलाइजेशन लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं बहुत साफ तौर पर जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोग जो हमारे मुल्क के मामले में मदाखलत करते हैं, इसको मैं अपने मुल्क में अन्दरूनी मदाखलत समझता हूँ, क्या ऐसे लोगों को नान-प्रेटा डिक्लेयर करके वापिस भेजा जायेगा ।  
(व्यवधान)

[ شری جمیل الرحمن : اسوئیک ]

صاحب آپ مجھے سپلمینٹری پوچھنے کا موقع دیا اسکے لئے میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں -



اخباروں میں یہ بات بار بار آ  
چکی ہے کہ ہمارے دیس کے راز  
دوسرے ملکوں میں جاتے ہیں -

ادھیکھن مہودے : یہ راز تو  
نہیں ہے -

شری جمیل الرحمان : یہ معاملہ

بہت اہم ہے - یہ ہمارے ملک کی  
سیکوریٹی کا معاملہ ہے - تو میں آپ  
کی معرفت یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ  
ہمارے ملک کے بارے میں یہ بات  
چانتے ہوئے کہ

the majority of the Indian people have  
voted for Mrs. Gandhi and have got faith  
in her.

... (انگریزوں)

یہ معاملہ بہت اہم ہے - بہت سے  
باہری ایجنٹ ہمارے ملک میں آتی  
سٹیبلائزیشن لانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں -  
اس لئے میں بہت صاف طور پر  
جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایسے لوگ جو  
ہمارے ملک کے معاملے میں مداخلت  
کرتے ہیں - اسکو میں اپنے ملک  
میں اندرونی مداخلت سمجھتا ہوں -  
کہا ایسے لوگوں کو نان گوویلا ڈیکلیر کر  
کے واپس بھجوا جائے گا - (انگریزوں)

12. SPEAKER : Next question.

ریلवे अधिनियम का संशोधन

\* 258. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या  
रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे अधिनियम, 1980  
में आमूल-चूल संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता  
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका कोई  
पुनरीक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) सरकार का सदन में नया  
कानून कब पेश करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKAR-  
JUN): (a) and (b) The Indian Railways  
Act is being revised with a view to bringing  
it in line with the present day circum-  
stances.

(c) The Draft Railways Bill for amend-  
ing the existing Indian Railways Act  
will be introduced in Parliament as soon  
as the review is completed.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मैं आपको शिष्टाचार के लिए  
धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इन्होंने अपने जवाब  
में कहा है कि The Indian Railways  
Act is being revised with a view  
to bringing it in line with the present day  
circumstances.

आज 90 साल हो गए हैं उस एक्ट  
को...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : धन्यवाद आप उनका  
कर रहे हैं या मेरा कर रहे हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : मैं यह पूछना  
चाहता हूँ कि इन्डियन रेलवेज एक्ट को  
रिवाइज करने का इरादा कब शुरू हुआ ?  
रेलवे ने उसका ड्राफ्ट बिल तो बना  
दिया, उसे लॉ मिनिस्ट्री में कब भेजा  
गया और आप उसे सदन में कब रखने

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

वाले हैं या आपका इरादा ऐसा ही है ? कदम बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं, कदम रूके क्यों हुए हैं ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम भी इसमें परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता समझते हैं और इस मामले में जो ड्राफ्ट है, वह ला-मिनिस्ट्री और कैबिनेट को समरी के साथ व होम मिनिस्ट्री को भी भेज दिया जाएगा और इसमें परिवर्तन अवश्य होकर रहेगा ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है । संशोधन करने का काम कब शुरू किया है व कितने साल आपको लग गए हैं और आपने कौन सी तारीख को ला-मिनिस्ट्री को भेजा है और उसकी एप्रुवल कब आई और इसको आप से कब सदन में पेश करने के लिये कहा गया ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : अध्यक्ष जी, हम सदन में पहले ही बता चुके हैं कि ड्राफ्ट बिल तैयारी में है और जैसे ही वह तैयार होगा....

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कब शुरू किया है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : शुरू और अन्त करने की बात अलग है, एक्ट में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए, वह हो जाएगा ।... (अवधान)...

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि रेलवे अधिनियम, 1890 में आमूलबूल संशोधन की आवश्यकता है और अनुकूल बनाने के उद्देश्य से संशोधन किया जा रहा है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि कौन-कौन से मुद्दे हैं बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने के लिए जिन में आप परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(श्री केदार पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले ही सवाल में कह दिया था कि इन्डियन रेलवे एक्ट, 1890 में संशोधन की जरूरत है और इसमें बहुत सी कार्यवाही हुई है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह अगले बजट सेशन में आ सकता है । उसमें हमारे उद्देश्य हैं :

- (i) to make the provisions more rational and intelligible;
- (ii) to make changes—which have become necessary in the light of changed situations and policies;
- (iii) to remove the difficulties caused by judicial decisions;
- (iv) to delete such portions as have become obsolete or redundant;
- (v) to simplify and speed up procedures wherever possible; and
- (vi) to bring about wherever necessary, substantial changes as would facilitate a more efficient working of the Railways.

इस तरह से बहुत से उद्देश्य हैं । मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि जब भारत गुलाम था, उस वक्त का यह एक्ट है, इतने साल इस को हो गये हैं । हम यह जरूर महसूस करते हैं कि इस में परिवर्तन और सुधार की जरूरत है और श्री घ करेंगे ।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION.

#### Provision of Wagons to South Eastern Railways

\*245 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to augment its wagons fleet by an additional 11,500 by March, 1981;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide some more wagons to the South Eastern Railway, particularly to Banspani Railway siding to expedite the movement of iron ore, manganese and other

minerals which have accumulated in a huge quantity there; and

(c) by which month or date such proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) The Final Budget for 1980-81 provides for acquisition of 13,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers during the year.

(b) and (c). At present the target holding of wagons allocated to the S.E. Railway is 92937 wagons in terms of four-wheelers in order to enable the Railway to meet its freight commitments including movement of iron ore, manganese ore and other minerals from Banspani. With the increase in the wagons fleet, wagons will also be allotted to the S.E. Railway taking into account its requirements and that of the other Zonal Railways. Loading of iron ore from Banspani in the current financial year has been satisfactory. On an average loading of iron ore has been 794 wagons per day against indents placed for 629 wagons per day. As regards Manganese ore, 5200 wagons (4-wheelers) were loaded from April to October, 1980 and at the end of October, 1980 only 400 indents were outstanding.

### भारतीय मालवाहक जहाज वृन्दा-3

\* 247. श्री तारिक अन्वर : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 19 सितम्बर, 1980 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारतीय मालवाहक जहाज 'वृन्दा-3' अब कबाड़ बन कर रह गया है और इसके अधिकतर पुर्जे चुरा लिए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस जहाज की कीमत क्या थी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र वाटिल) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार

को इस समाचार के प्रकाशित होने की जानकारी है ।

वृन्दा-3 मलाबार पहाड़ियों से दूर पश्चिमी तट पर 23 जुलाई, 1978 को जमीन में लग गया था । इसके मालिक बम्बई मैरीन इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स प्राईवेट लिमिटेड ने इसे समुद्र में ही छोड़ दिया है । खुले में पड़े रहने और इस्तेमाल न किए जाने के कारण इसमें जंग लग गई और यह बेकार हो गया है । पता लगा है कि इसके मालिक और पुलिस ने इस पर चौकसी रखी है । यह भी पता चला है कि इसके मालिकों ने पुलिस में इसके किसी भी भाग के चोरी हो जाने की कोई शिकायत नहीं दर्ज की है । इस जहाज की लागत 25.46 लाख रुपये बताई जाती हैं ।

### Rehabilitation of Indians Repatriated from Iran and Iraq

\*248. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians had to return from the Middle East due to the Iran-Iraq war till the 31st October, 1980;

(b) whether Government are having any plan to rehabilitate them in India; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to chalk out a plan for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Approximately 10,000 Indians are reported to have returned to India till 31st October, 1980.

(b) and (c). The bulk of these people are personnel either of various Indian enterprises belonging both to the private and public sectors or to foreign construction companies. Most of them expect that they would be returning to their jobs after hostilities are terminated.

**उत्तर प्रदेश आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान  
के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता**

\* 250. श्री राम सल राहो : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिस उत्तर प्रदेश आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान की राज्य में स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है उसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है;

(ख) तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह सलाह देने का विचार है कि संस्थान के लिये जमीन आदि की उपलब्धता को देखते हुए इसकी स्थापना सीतापुर में की जानी चाहिए ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्री

(श्री बी० संकरानन्द) : (क) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से उत्तर प्रदेश आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान खोलने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Repatriation of Indians from Sri Lanka**

\* 254. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the thousand of people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka are being denied repatriation of their rightful share of savings by the employers and also by the Banks of Sri Lanka, which has stood in the way of their coming back to India; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to help them in getting their savings and assets before repatriation to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). People awaiting repatriation to India are often held up in

Sri Lanka because of delays in the payment of their provident fund, gratuity, etc. Government have taken up this matter through our High Commission in Colombo with the Sri Lanka authorities, who have assured us of suitable action in this regard.

At the time of their repatriation, Indian citizens are allowed to transfer upto Sri Lanka Rs. 75,000/-. The Government of Sri Lanka adds 65% to the value of transferable assets in calculating their value in terms of Indian Rupees. Assets in excess of this figure of Sri Lanka Rs. 75,000/-, which cannot be transferred out of Sri Lanka at the time of departure, are placed in blocked accounts in banks there. In such cases where the Sri Lanka Exchange Control authorities have not permitted the transfer of the claimed assets in entirety, the High Commission takes up the matter with the relevant authorities to assist repatriates in having all their funds transferred from these blocked accounts. In 1978 the Government of Sri Lanka permitted sums up to Sri Lanka Rs. 1,00,000 to be repatriated to India from individual blocked accounts. It was announced by the Central Bank of Ceylon that remittances upto a maximum of Sri Lanka Rupees 1 lakh from such blocked accounts would be permitted to be transferred by authorised dealers without prior approval of the Central Bank. The High Commission informed all the blocked accounts holders now in India whose names and particulars were available with them, of this concession. The 3 Indian banks where a majority of the blocked accounts are held were also asked to inform the account holders in India of the Sri Lanka Government's decision.

**Trains cancelled in Palghat Division**

\* 257. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether it is a fact that there is frequent and unscheduled cancellation of trains in Palghat division which causes a lot of inconvenience to the travelling public;

(b) the number of trains cancelled during the last one year and how many have been restored; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI G. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) During the last one year on Southern Railway including Palghat division some

passenger trains had to be cancelled from time to time due to temporary shortage of coal and other operational reasons.

(b) The number of passenger trains cancelled on Palghat division during the period November, 1979 to October, 1980 for shortage of coal and other reasons varied from day to day, the maximum number being 29 on one day. 18 trains stood cancelled as on 29-11-1980.

(c) Stocks have since been built up on the Southern Railway. The railway is having about 4 days' stock as on 30-11-1980.

**Sub-standard spares purchased by D.T.C.**

\*259. SHRI R. Y. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of spares purchased for DTC during the year 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and what is the amount spent on defective and sub-standard spares for each of those years;

(b) how many DTC buses broke down and how many were taken off the roads during these three years and what amount of revenue was lost by DTC due to defective spares; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted to find out the quality of spares and to take preventive steps and if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total amount of spares purchased for the DTC during the past three years was as per the details given below:—

1977-78	Rs. 354.72 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 330.73 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 381.45 lakhs

Based on the performance of such materials, the estimated cost of material which failed prematurely is given below:—

1977-78	Rs. 3.11 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 3.65 lakhs
1979-80	Rs. 5.65 lakhs

(b) No separate records have been maintained in the DTC to show the number of breakdowns as well as the number of buses taken off the roads during these three years on account of use of sub-standard materials. Consequently, it is

not possible to assess the revenue lost by the DTC on this account.

(c) Departmental Inspection Study of the failure of buses revealed that in some cases there were premature failures of components because of low quality. These components were oil seals, bearings, fan felts, clutch plates and clutch components etc. To have a check on the quality of material, a system of getting random samples checked in a laboratory from the supplies received from the manufacturers/suppliers has been introduced. In case, these samples are not found, as per the specifications laid down by the chassis manufacturers/Association of State Road Transport Undertakings, further purchases of such materials are stopped. Initial inspection of the material has also been made more rigid to avoid any chance of acceptance of low quality materials. Emphasis is also being given to purchase the material of reputed make from the reliable sources only.

**Second General Cargo Berth at Paradip Port**

260. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 391 on 13th March, 1980 regarding Second General Cargo Berth at Paradip and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the second general cargo berth at Paradip Port has been postponed due to shortage of certain construction materials;

(b) if so, the materials which are not available, and the steps taken by Government to procure the required materials; and

(c) whether the target date of completion by 1982 and cost of construction will further be postponed due to this delay in construction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The work is in progress. However, there is a slight set-back in the progress of construction work due to shortage in steel and quality cement. Every effort is being made to procure above construction materials.

(c) No, Sir.

**D.T.C. to engage more private buses**

261. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

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

(a) whether despite the recommendations of two experts groups to the contrary Delhi Transport Corporation plans to engage more private buses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the number of buses being engaged ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Enquiry Committee set up in 1977 and headed by Shri Shyam Charan Gupta, as also the Tata Consultancy Services, in their reports recommended, amongst other things, the removal of P.O. buses through a phased programme. Immediate or, abrupt displacement has not been recommended. The number of P.O. buses as of today are 551 and is proposed to be increased by 250 out of which 50 will be for replacement of existing old P.O. buses within the over all ceiling of 1000 approved by the Government.

**D.T.C. Bus Drivers**

\*262. SHRI H. N. NANDE GOWDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DTC bus drivers do not stop bus at the bus stops but stop it either before or beyond the bus stop; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed against the bus drivers ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Complaints of this nature have been received by the Government as well as DTC.

(b) While the DTC as well as Delhi Police have been asked to make suitable arrangements to post police men and Traffic Supervisory Staff at heavy loading points to ensure that the buses stop at the proper stops, departmental action is taken against the erring staff on receipt a specific complaints and as a result of surprise checks.

**Scheme to control population in the country**

\*263. SHRI G. Y. KRISHANAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's strategy to control population and how it differs from that of the previous Governments; and

(b) whether Government is facing any hurdles in the implementation of the family planning programme ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) Government's strategy to control population is to secure the willing acceptance of the people to promote the small family norm through a process of motivation and education and by providing necessary infrastructure for availing of family planning services on a free and voluntary basis. The previous Government caused serious set back to the programme by distorted propaganda and did not give a proper direction to the programme.

(b) One of the principal hurdles facing the Government is the confusion and misgivings about the programme caused in the public mind through adverse, motivated and distorted publicity by the previous Government. The credibility of the programme which was damaged thereby has to be restored. The present Government has taken several steps in this direction and it can be stated that to a large extent the doubts and fears in the public mind have now lessened and the programme has begun to look up.

**मंडपम और पम्बन के बीच पुल**

\*264. श्री रामबिलास पासवान : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रामेश्वरम के निकट मंडपम और पम्बन के बीच पुल का निर्माण कब से चल रहा है;

(ख) पुल कब तक तैयार हो जायेगा;

(ग) इस पुल पर कुल कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) पुल पर निर्माण कार्य के रोक दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौकहन और परिबहन मंत्री (श्री बोरेंद्र पाटिल) : (क) 17-11-1974 से।

(ख) तमिलनाडु सरकार ने जिसकी देखरेख में इस परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है, कहा है कि यह पुल जिस तारीख से बनना शुरू हुआ था, उस तारीख से लगभग चार साल की अवधि में बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा।

(ग) आरंभ में, 1972 में पुल और पट्टेच मार्गों के निर्माण के लिए 532.87 लाख रु० का एक अनुमान स्वीकृत किया गया था। राज्य सरकार ने पुल और पट्टेच मार्गों के टेंडर में स्वीकृत मूल लागत और कुछ अन्य तबदीलियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 815.83 लाख रु० का एक संशोधित अनुमान सितंबर, 1978 में भेजा था। मंत्रालय में इस अनुमान की जांच की गयी और उसमें कुछ त्रुटियाँ पाई गयीं। इसलिए यह अनुमान राज्य सरकार को वापस लौटा दिया गया और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया कि वे इस अनुमान में आवश्यक संशोधन करके मंत्रालय को भिजवाएँ। लेकिन, अनुमान अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में बताया है कि पुल के निर्माण पर उपरोक्त पिछली बार के संशोधित अनुमान से लगभग 300 लाख रु० अधिक खर्च होंगे। जब इसकी लागत का ब्यौरेवार अनुमान मंत्रालय में प्राप्त हो जाएगा, तब भारत सरकार इसकी जांच करेगी।

(घ) करार की शर्तों के अनुसार ठेकेदारों ने सारा काम 16-11-1978 को पूरा कर देना था। लेकिन, काम इतनी धीमी गति से हुआ कि 16-11-1978 तक सिर्फ 32% काम पूरा हुआ। बाद में यह खबर दी गयी कि भवन क्षेत्र में 24-11-1978 को एक तूफान आया था जिससे ठेकेदारों की इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुविधाओं और कुछ अन्य उपकरण क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए। ठेकेदारों ने अब दावा

किया है कि उक्त तूफान के कारण उन्हें जो क्षति पहुँची, उसका उन्हें मूल लागत के हिसाब से मुआवजा दिया जाए और जो काम बाकी बचा है, उसे पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें बँकी हुई मौजूदा दरों के हिसाब से भुगतान किया जाए। राज्य सरकार इनके दावों की जांचकर रही है। राज्य सरकार पर बराबर जोर दिया जा रहा है कि वह बाकी बचे काम को शीघ्र पूरा कराने के लिए व्यवस्था करे।

#### **Railway Electrification Programme**

\*144. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under a massive electrification programme, Railway propose to bring additional 5,000 to 10,000 kms. under electric traction in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the work on the project is likely to start; and

(d) the total expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). The Railways are considering increasing the pace of Electrification of their high density routes. According to the tentative plans, Railways are considering energising about 2900 kms in the VII Plan (1980-85) and commence work on another 3200 kms for completion in the VII Plan, at an approximate cost of Rs. 450 crores. The actual Kilometres to be electrified will, however, depend upon the allocation of funds during the VI Plan period and subject to clearance by the Planning Commission.

#### **Casual Labourers employed by South Eastern Railway**

2393. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent casual labourers directly employed by the South Eastern Railway under Departmental arrangement for performing Goods and Parcels Handling work at Shalimar, the biggest goods terminal point on S.E. Railway, went on strike during third week, of June, 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of inward wagons loaded with essential commodities etc. and also empty wagons placed for loading QTS and Small goods suffered detention on account of strike and the amount of loss sustained by the Railway;

(d) whether under the existing arrangements the figures of employment of labour for day-to-day work were/are being manipulated to receive unintended payments by certain sardars in collusion with the railway Supervisory Staff; and

(e) if so, why payments are not being made directly to labourers individually as per law instead of making payments to labourers through sardars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPTT. OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) The handling work at Shalimar is being managed by engaging daily rated labourers through erstwhile labour Sardars. These daily rated labourers went on strike on 19-6-1980 demanding continuance of maintenance of their attendance register by Goods-shed Supervisor instead of taking memo showing names of the labourers supplied from the Sardars. Sardars were called in a meeting and the position was explained. Work was resumed from morning of 20-6-1980.

(c) In all, 337 wagons were placed. The number of TR vans detained due to strike was 76 and the loss thus suffered was 76 wagon days.

(d) and (e). Labourers are requisitioned from Sardars on the basis of day-to-day quantum of work. No manipulation is made for unintended payment. It was decided to employ daily rated labourers through Sardars in view of the delay anticipated in appointing a Handling Contractor because of a Writ Petition filed by one of the tenderers in the High Court at Calcutta.

### किशनगढ़ स्टेशन पर लिंक-एक्सप्रेस का रुकना

2394. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को किशनगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर 'लिंक-एक्सप्रेस' का 'स्टापेज' बनाने संबंधी कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किशनगढ़ पर इस गाड़ी का 'स्टापेज' बनाने का है, क्योंकि अलवर पर 'लिंक-एक्सप्रेस' का स्टाप बनाया जा चुका है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय-कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). जब कभी 501/502 पिक सिटी एक्सप्रेस के साथ मिलाकर अजमेर और जयपुर के बीच प्रस्तावित एक्सप्रेस चलाई जायेगी, तो जयपुर और अजमेर के बीच उसके बिना रुके चलने की सम्भावना है क्योंकि प्रधानतः यह गाड़ी दिल्ली-जयपुर और अजमेर के बीच के यात्रियों के लिए होगी। इस लिंक एक्सप्रेस को किशनगढ़ तथा अन्य स्टेशनों पर ठहराने की व्यवस्था करने की मांग की गयी है, लेकिन अन्तरनगरीय धू यात्रियों के व्यापक हित में इसकी व्यवस्था करना वांछनीय नहीं समझा जाता है ।

### Shipyards at Hajira

2395. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to set up a shipping yard at Hajira near Surat in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the work is not picking up momentum at all; and

(c) if so, what are the constraints and when is the work likely to gather momentum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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



**नकली औषधियों का इस्तेमाल, उत्पादन और वितरण**

2396. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने भारत में नकली औषधियों के उत्पादन और वितरण के खिलाफ 1979-80 के दौरान क्या कार्य-वाही की है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान नकली औषधियों के इस्तेमाल से कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई ; और

(ग) कितने औषधि-विक्रेताओं, डाक्टरों और औषधि-निर्माताओं के खिलाफ मुकदमे दायर किये गये थे और कितनों को एक वर्ष से अधिक कैद की सजा मिली ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजनलालस्कर) :**

(क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Proposal to raise fares of Ships on Bombay-Goa Line**

2397. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the fares of ships operated by Mogul Lines on Bombay-Goa Line, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any increase was made in the fare in last five years; and if so, the details, year-wise;

(c) whether the operators issue excess fare receipts to some passengers on board and whether the Mogul Lines have so far not credited this amount in account; and

(d) the total amount received by Mogul Lines from Excess fare Receipts on Bombay-Goa Line during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) A proposal of Mogul Line Limited to increase the fares on Konkan Passenger Service between Bombay and Goa is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Only a marginal upward revision of about 4.88% was made in the first class fares from February, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the money so collected has been credited in the Company's account.

(d) 1977-78 — Rs. 87,681.05  
1978-79 — Rs. 1,29,260.60  
1979-80 — Rs. 1,01,498.10

**Air Condition Coach Incharge**

2398. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of railway employees who work as 'Air Condition Coach in-charge' have not been upgraded in the same cadre whereas other posts were upgraded; and

(b) if so, when this anomaly is proposed to be removed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) After considering the report of the Anomalies Committee set up to look into the anomalies in pay scales arising out of implementation of the recommendations of the Third pay Commission, the Revised Pay Scale of Air Conditioned Coach Attendant (there is no category of Air Condition Coach incharge as such) has been improved by the Government from Rs. 200-250 to Rs. 210-270.

(b) Does not arise.

**Purchase of rolling stock wheels, axles and tyres**

2399. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :

(a) the quantity of (i) wheels, (ii) axles and (iii) tyres purchased in India and from abroad, separately, during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (uptil 30th September, 1980) for rolling stock of the Indian Railways ;

(b) the parties from whom these purchases were made, the quantity and price to be indicated in each case ;

(c) whether these purchases were made against global tenders floated by the Railway Board or by negotiations ; and

(d) the quantity of these articles likely to be purchased during the remaining part of the current financial year both indigenously and from abroad ?

(a) and (d).

Quantity of Wheels, Tyres and Axles purchased/Likely to be purchased

Year	In India			Abroad		
	Wheels	Tyres	Axles	Wheels	Tyres	Axles
1978-79 . . . . .	10,755	18,924	11,192	11,533	32,546	3,781
1979-80 . . . . .	9,604	19,814	8,729	42,056	73,485	18,437
1980-81 (uptil 30th Sept. '80 . . . . .)	3,317	7,189	4,108	14,316	23,360	11,964
Likely purchases to be made during remaining part of the current financial year . . . . .	3,317	7,189	4,108	17,848	53,952	5,003

(b) Information regarding contract-wise quantities and values will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The purchases of Wheels, Tyres and Axles from abroad have been made on the basis of Global Tenders and contracts are awarded based on the lowest technically acceptable offer. Purchases were made from various countries such as, United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, Poland, Hungary, South Korea, North Korea, Australia, Brazil and Romania etc.

**इन्दारा तथा विलधारा रोड स्टेशनों के बीच त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस का लूटा जाना**

2400. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिवेणी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी गोरखपुर से वाराणसी आते हुए इन्दारा तथा विलधारा स्टेशनों के बीच लूट ली गयी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान तथा माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAILI-KARJUN) :

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय-कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस मामले से सम्बद्ध तीन व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ।

(ग) इसमें कोई जन-हानि नहीं हुई थी। यात्रियों से 1959 रुपये नकद, 16 कलाई घड़ियां और सोने की एक झंगूठी के लूटे जाने की रिपोर्ट दी गयी है। लूटी गयी सारी सम्पत्ति बरामद कर ली गयी है ।

**X-ray Machine at Parliament House Annex Dispensary**

2401. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the X-ray Machine at Parliament House Annex Dispensary is about 30 years old and it is obsolete ;

(b) whether the X-Ray adviser to the Government of India had in his recommendation mentioned that a machine known as 500 M.A. should be installed ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A new tube of 100 M.A. was fixed in the machine in January, 1976. As such the machine is not obsolete.

- (b) No.
- (c) does not arise.

**Purchase of Wheelsets for Rolling Stock**

2402. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of wheelsets purchased indigenously and imported from abroad,

separately, during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (uptil 30th September, 1980) for the Railways' Rolling Stock;

(b) the parties from whom these purchases were made, whether these were on the basis of Global Tenders or negotiated prices the quantity and price to be indicated in each case; and

(c) the quantity likely to be purchased during the remaining part of the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :

(a) and (c). Quantity of wheelsets purchased/likely to be purchased.

Year	Purchased from Indigenous sources	Purchases from Imports
1978-79 . . . . .	14,226	9,440
1979-80 . . . . .	13,835	6,974
1980-81 Upto September, 1980 . . . . .	4,981	[3,800
Likely purchases from October, 1980 to March, 1981	4,540	21,080 (Commitments already given)

(b) Indigenous purchases are made from M/s. Durgapur Steel Plant and M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. and prices are fixed by Joint Plant Committee as approved by the Government from time to time. Regarding imports, these are procured through Global Tenders and orders are placed based on lowest technically acceptable offer consistent with the delivery requirements. Contracts have been secured by firms from Japan, South Korea, France, Poland, U. K., Romania, Italy and Hungary.

Information regarding parties from whom these purchases were made prices/quantities thereof is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Absorption of Technical Apprentices in Railways**

2403. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the request of the Technical Apprentices, trained by the Railways, for their absorption in regular vacancies in the Railways; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):

(a) and (b). Under the Apprentice Act 1961 there is no obligation on the part of Railways to give appointment to the Apprentices on completion of their training. It has, however, been decided that 25% of the vacancies of skilled artisans will *inter-alia* be filled by direct recruitment from among course completed Act Apprentices.

उत्तरी रेलवे में बाइमेर-मुनाबाव गाड़ी का प्रतिदिन चलाया जाना

2404. श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी रेलवे जोन में बाइमेर-मुनाबाव गाड़ी रविवार के दिन नहीं चलती;

(ब) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कारण यात्रियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(घ) रेल विभाग इस कठिनाई को कब तक दूर कर देगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपसंज्ञी (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). बाढ़नेर-मुनाबाव खंड पर बहुत कम यातायात होने के कारण केवल एक जोड़ी मिली-जुली गाड़ियां प्रयात् । बी०एम०/२ बी० एम० चल रही हैं जो इस खंड के वर्तमान यात्री यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए पर्याप्त हैं । यह मिली-जुली गाड़ी रविवार को नहीं चलती क्योंकि रविवार छुट्टी का दिन है और उस दिन यातायात इतना कम होता है कि इस गाड़ी को चलाने का औचित्य नहीं है ।

**Recommendations of Tata Consultancy Services on working of D.T.C.**

2405. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tata Consultancy Services of Bombay and an Enquiry Committee had gone into the details of the working of the DTC and suggested recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Outlines of the major recommendations and findings of the Tata Consultancy Services and Enquiry Committee in brief are given in Annexure I and Annexure II (laid on the table of the House. Placed in library see No. LT-1513/80.)

(c) Findings and recommendations of the Tata Consultancy Services as enjoined in its report are under consideration of DTC. Action taken by DTC on the report of Enquiry Committee are given alongwith the recommendations in

Annexure II. (laid on the table of the House. Placed in library see No. LT-1513/80.)

**Bad conditions of National Highways in U.P.**

2406. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to bad conditions of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh the number of road accidents are alarmingly raising day by day;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of people travelling by various long distance buses were killed recently on the National Highways in U.P.;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the action being proposed to improve the road conditions of National Highways to stop recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) to (d). National Highways in Uttar Pradesh are maintained in traffic-worthy condition. No doubt, there have been extensive damages to certain stretches of these National Highways due to heavy continuous rains during the last monsoons, but these have been repaired and are being strengthened. No reports of any increase in accidents or large scale deaths thereof on National Highways in Uttar Pradesh have been received from the State Government.

**Provisions of Electric Lights in Railway compartments**

2407. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that almost all passenger trains particularly in Branch Lines are deficient of electric lights in each compartment and causing not only serious inconveniences to the travelling public but also giving scope for miscreant activities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 89 Up Passenger Train was detained for the same reason due to agitation of passengers at Kumardhubi on 3rd November, 1980 causing detention of Rajdhani Express also; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Railway Administration for provision of electric lights in all compartments?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** (a) Train lights in all compartments of Mail, Express and Passenger Trains are generally maintained satisfactorily. In Branch Line Trains on some Railways, however, the train lighting, some times, become unsatisfactory because of unabated theft/damage of train lighting equipment by the miscreants.

(b) and (c). Yes. In order to bring about improvement in the train lighting on the branch line trains, conversion of existing system to mid-on-generation system, which has proved satisfactory, is being progressively carried out. Also D.C. Train lighting dynamos are being replaced by brushless alternators which are more robust in construction and less prone to vandalism.

**Study Regarding role of Health Education to decrease in the incidences of Diseases**

2403. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Health Education Bureau is functioning for the last two decades;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by this Institute to high light the role of health education in bringing about a significant decrease in the incidence of diseases; and

(c) if so, the findings of the study?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The importance of imparting health education to the community in order to enable its members to follow proper health practices, including environmental sanitation, personal hygiene, use of safe drinking water and better food habits and thus promote better health and prevent diseases is well known and understood. This is stressed by the Central Health Education Bureau. The Central Health Education Bureau has undertaken some studies which have revealed that as a result of health education, people have accepted the advocated preventive health measures. However, there has not been any specific study to find out changes in morbidity pattern or disease incidence as a result of general Health Education.

**बिहारी परिवहन निगम बस हट संख्या 260**

2409. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की यमुना बिहार कालोनी से रु० संख्या 260 पर प्रात : और सायं बस सेवा आरम्भ की गयी है;

(ख) क्या प्रात: और सायंकालीन बसों में यात्रियों की उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती संख्या को देखते हुये इस सेवा को नियमित करने का विचार है; और

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

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यह सर्विस जसी कि 9-10-1980 से शुरू की गयी थी, नियमित कर दी गयी है ।

**Reorganised Railway Accounts Department**

2410. SHRI T. M. SAWANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Accounts department has been reorganised on the pattern of A.G.C.R.;

(b) whether a selection grade has been introduced in the Accounts department of Railways for manning supervisory posts; and

(c) whether usual reservation policy would be applicable for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Railway employees in selection grades according to 40 point rosters?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALI I. KARJUN):** (a) The Group 'C' Cadre of the Railway Accounts Department has been reorganised on the lines obtaining in the Audit Department.

(b) The Selection Grade of Rs. 425—700 has been introduced for Clerks Grade I in scale Rs. 330—560 and the Selection Grade of Rs. 775—1000 has been introduced for the Section Officers (Accounts)/Inspectors of Station Accounts/Inspectors of Stores Accounts in scale Rs. 500—900.

(c) Yes.

### पायलेट बोट

2411. श्री विलास मृत्सेमवार : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मद्रास और विशाखापत्तनम के अतिरिक्त भारत के आठ अन्य प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों पर आने वाले जहाजों का मार्ग निर्देशन करने के लिए पायलेट बोट पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) क्या बम्बई बन्दरगाह की ऐसी 25 बोटों में से चार बोट 25 वर्ष पुरानी हैं और उन्हें संचालन के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं समझा गया है; और

(ग) कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या नात्कालिक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) बम्बई, टूटी कोरिन और मंगलौर के अतिरिक्त और किसी भी बड़े पत्तन पर पायलेट नावों की कोई कमी नहीं है।

(ख) बम्बई पत्तन में उपलब्ध 4 या पायलेट नावों में से दो क्रमशः 25/30 वर्ष पुरानी है। तीस वर्ष पुराना लांच जनवरी, 1980 से काम नहीं कर रहा है और इसके इंजिन को बदला जाना है। 25 वर्ष पुराना लांच भी अक्सर खराब हो जाता है।

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए नीचे लिखे उपाय अपनाये जा रहे हैं :—

(i) बम्बई : तीन फाइबर ग्लास लांचों के लिए आर्डर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा दो और पायलेट लांचों के लिए एक प्रस्ताव तैयार किया जा रहा है।

(ii) टूटीकोरिन : एक पायलेट लांच के लिए आर्डर दिया गया है। आशा है कि यह अगस्त, 1981 तक मिल जायगा।

(iii) यू मंगलौर पोर्ट : एक पायलेट लांच के लिए आर्डर दिया गया है। आशा है कि यह अप्रैल, 1981 तक मिल जायगा।

### Railway Service on Metre Gauge in Gujarat

2412. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been made to continue the railway service on the metre gauge line between Than and Chotile in Gujarat pending alternative suggestions;

(b) whether there are suggestions to either convert this sector from metre gauge to broad gauge or to extend this sector from Chotile to Vinchchia; and

(c) whether Government propose to continue this sector till these suggestions are examined in detail?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS: (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The services on this section were discontinued due to coal shortage and poor patronage. This is an uneconomic branch line section incurring heavy losses every year, and the returns from this section have not been sufficient to cover even a small part of the working expenses, leaving aside the interest on capital. In these circumstances, it will not be possible to resume the train services on this section.

No proposal for conversion of the line to BG or extension to Vinchhai is under consideration. Due to severe constraint on resources position, it will not be possible to take up the proposal for consideration.

### Railway Land at Rayagada

2413. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway Authority received letter from Rayagada Municipality regarding relinquishment of railway land at Rayagada in favour of Rayagada Municipality;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Authority for release of railway land which has been agreed to be released to the Municipality by the Authority; and

(c) if not, the actions which have been taken so far, in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The proposal for relinquishment of railway land is being processed by the Railway Administration.

**Non-availability of Medicines and other difficulties in Sarojini Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensaries**

2414. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the doctors posted at Sarojini Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensaries have not been provided with instruments and apparatus etc. for examining the patients;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether most of the medicines are not available to the patients which is causing great hardships to them; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to supply medicines, etc. to the dispensary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल**

2415. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा (राजस्थान) के सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब शुरू हुआ था ;

(ग) क्या पुल के निर्माण की अवधि में किसी उप-मार्ग का निर्माण नहीं किया गया था ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस निर्माण कार्य के कारण प्रत्येक वाहन को अनावधिक रूप से 15-20 किलोमीटर की अधिक दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि अतिरिक्त दूरी तय करने के परिणामस्वरूप डीजल और पेट्रोल की खपत बढ़ जाती है, जो राष्ट्रीय हानि है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हां, कोटा स्टेशन पर मौजूदा समपार संख्या 107 के बदले ।

(ख) राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग ने 1977 में ऊपरी सड़क पुल के पट्टा मार्गों का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया था और पुल की बनावट में रेलवे के हिस्से का कार्य अप्रैल, 1979 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था ।

(ग) ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए किसी बाई-पास सड़क का निर्माण नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि, 1977 में जब पट्टा मार्गों पर कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया था, लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा सड़क बन्द कर दी गयी थी ।

(घ) और (ङ) सड़क यातायात द्वारा समपार सं० 106 और 108 का उपयोग किया जाना होगा जो समपार सं० 107 के दोनों और लगभग 3 कि०मी० और 1.5 कि० मी० दूर हैं । इससे मार्ग कुछ चकरदार हो जायेगा ।

**रेल कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधायें**

2416. श्री सत्यनारायण बाटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन, नागदा, रतलाम, इन्दौर और मऊ में श्रेणी-1, श्रेणी-2,

श्रेणी-3 और श्रेणी-4 के श्रेणीवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) कर्मचारियों को उपलब्ध कराई गई आवास सुविधाओं का श्रेणीवार ब्यौरा क्या है और उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें आवास सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त 'क' भाग में उल्लिखित उन कर्मचारियों को जिन्हें रेल विभाग द्वारा आवास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है की आवास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क)

स्टेशन का नाम	कोटिवार कर्मचारियों की संख्या			
	I	II	III	IV
उज्जैन	2	1	975	1131
नागदा	—	—	81	316
रतलाम	39	21	2558	2352
इन्दौर	1	—	224	202
मऊ	2	2	798	882

(ख) स्टेशन का नाम	जिन कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर दिये गये हैं, उनकी कुल सं०				जिन कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं, उनकी संख्या			
	श्रेणी				श्रेणी			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
उज्जैन	2	1	205	383	—	—	770	748
नागदा	—	—	24	90	—	—	57	226
रतलाम	31	14	705	1487	8	7	1853	865
इन्दौर	1	—	28	133	—	—	196	69
मऊ	1	2	157	597	1	—	641	285

(ग) जी हां। इस समय उज्जैन और रतलाम में श्रेणी III और IV के कर्मचारियों के लिए 20 यूनिट क्वार्टरों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। भविष्य में और अधिक क्वार्टरों का निर्माण धन की उपलब्धता तथा इस संबंध में विभिन्न स्टेशनों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाएगा।



**रेखा विभाग के चतुर्ध्वंशेकी के कर्मचारियों की वरीयता सूचियां**

2417. श्री मनकल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की वरीयता सूचियां रेखा विभाग तथा रोकड़ और भुगतान विभागों में तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन विभागों की वरीयता सूचियों को तैयार करने में कोई आघार-भूत अन्तर है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). रेखा विभाग में वरिष्ठता सूची तैयार करने का कार्य विकेन्द्रीकृत है, जबकि रोकड़ तथा वेतन विभाग में, रोकड़ और वेतन विभाग अपेक्षाकृत छोटा विभाग होने के कारण, इसका केन्द्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है ।

**Chinese Support to Pakistan on Kashmir Issue**

2418. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that of late the Chinese Government have been increasingly interfering in the Indo-Pak dispute over Kashmir by fully supporting Pakistan's claim and because of this, Pakistan has been making statements at international forums contrary to the Simla Agreement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard thereto particularly in the context of India's efforts to normalise relations with both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Government is aware that China has on various occasions reiterated its support to Pakistan

on Kashmir. Recently, however, the Vice Chair an of the Chinese Communist Party and formerly Vice Premier, Mr Deng Xiaoping in an interview with an Indian journalist on 21st June, 1980 is reported to have stated that Kashmir is a question only between India and Pakistan.

Whenever Pakistan has raised the Kashmir question in various international fora the Government of India have impressed on the Government of Pakistan that their doing so constitutes a violation of principles laid down in the Simla Agreement regarding the solving of outstanding bilateral questions bilaterally and peacefully. Government have also pointed out that their raising the Kashmir question in international fora could impair the process of normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan

**Alipurduar Junction**

2419. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Alipurduar junction needs repair and white-wash for minimum sanitation;

(b) whether the furnitures and other utensils of the junction have become worn out;

(c) whether it is a fact that no minimum sanitation is possible with the present condition of the junction unless some immediate measure is taken for all-round repair and replacement; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken for the beautification and all-round sanitation of this junction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The station building at Alipurduar Junction is in good condition. Normal white-washing and painting including petty repair works are in progress.

(b) Furniture and utensils provided at this station are generally in serviceable condition. Worn out items are replaced as and when required.

(c) No difficulty is experienced in maintenance of the minimum sanitation condition at this station. This is being attended to within the normal annual maintenance programme.

(d) Work of white-washing, colour-washing and painting is in progress. Colour scheme has been devised to give better look for frontage and platforms etc.

**दानापुर में सेन्ट्रल स्कूल**

2429. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या ईस्टर्न रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन की दानापुर ब्रांच ने अपने मांग-पत्र के अन्य मांगों के साथ-साथ दानापुर (खगोल) में सेन्ट्रल स्कूल खोलने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त मांग पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलमंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (ग) : पूर्व रेलवे प्रशासन को इस प्रकार का एक अभ्यावेदन मिला है और उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Demands for Wagons**

2121. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the demands for wagons and how many were allotted during the last three years;

(b) how many of the allotted wagons could not be used by indentors for delay in loading and the total detention of wagons hours caused by such cancellation and/or delay; and

(c) the number of wagons delayed in the yard for want of power (loco otives) and the total wagon hours lost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) A statement showing daily average originating loading for the last three years, and number of demands outstanding at the end of each financial year is as under :

(In terms of 4-wheelers)

Year

	Broad Gauge		Metre Gauge	
	Loading	Indents outstanding on last day of the year	Loading	Indents outstanding on last day of the year
1978-79 . . . . .	23931	252388	5388	134289
1979-80 . . . . .	23130	176112	5044	73887
1980-81 (Apr.-Oct.) . . . . .	22124	165854 (on 31-10-80)	4483	72477 (on 31-10-80)

(b) and (c). Such information is not being maintained

**Politically motivated Transfers**

2122. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :  
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:  
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been made to him or to the Prime Minister

about politically motivated transfers of senior railway officers and the consequent demoralisation;

(b) if so, the number and particulars of such transfers; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) No.

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

**Withdrawal of Court cases for Adulteration in Vanaspati; Maida and Mustard Oil**

2423. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have instructed to withdraw about 9 court cases concerning adulteration against big businessmen including an industrialist owning a Vanaspati mill in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Metropolitan Magistrate of Delhi had rejected a plea of the Delhi Administration for the withdrawal of a case of Maida and had expressed his doubts about the intention of the Administration, while in another case of adulteration of mustard oil, a Magistrate had passed strictures against the top official of the test laboratory; and

(c) the full facts in this regard and action taken in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Delhi Administration had sought for withdrawal of six court cases since January, 1980. No industrialist owning a vanaspati mill in Delhi was being prosecuted.

(b) The Metropolitan Magistrate had rejected the plea of Delhi Administration for withdrawal of a case of maida but did not express doubts about the intention of the Administration. In one case of adulteration of mustard oil the Magistrate passed some strictures against the work of the food laboratory at Delhi.

(c) In one case pertaining to the prosecution of T.B. Association of India Delhi Administration decided in November, 1979 to withdraw the prosecution on the ground that the party concerned could not be said to be engaged in the business of selling food products and hence could not be proceeded against under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. But this however, was effectuated in January, 1980.

In another four cases Delhi Administration decided to withdraw the cases on the grounds that the prosecution had not been initiated during 1978 and 1979 on valid grounds.

In one case where Delhi Administration sought withdrawal in the interest of justice, the court did not agree and refused consent for withdrawal.

Delhi Administration has referred the case in which strictures have been passed against the working of the food laboratory, to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

**All India Railway Personnel Branch Staff Association of Southern Railway**

2424. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated the 25th October, 1980 has been received by the Railway Board from the All India Railway Personnel Branch Staff Association, Southern Railway Zone :

(b) if so, what are their grievances ; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to redress their grievances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) There are a number of representations like revision of the yardstick for determining the strength of staff in the Personnel Branch, uniform yardstick over all the Indian Railways, promotional prospects of staff and change of designation of clerks and head-clerks etc. etc.

(c) In accordance with the Government's policy, staff representations received from any source at given due consideration and action as considered necessary is taken. The demands of all categories of staff including the Personnel Branch staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the collective bargaining machinery—Permanent negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and also in informal discussions.

**Loss on Lucknow and Allahabad Divisions**

2425. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lucknow and Allahabad Divisions of the Northern Railway have been incurring heavy losses ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss suffered by the Northern Railway on these Divisions since January, 1980 as compared to the losses suffered during the corresponding period in 1979 ;

(c) whether Government have identified the reasons therefor ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) Information about income and expenditure and loss is compiled Railwaywise and not Divisionwise.

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

#### **Eradication of Leprosy, Elephantiasis and other diseases**

2426. **SHRI F. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the areas where the leprosy, elephantiasis, guinea worm fluorosis are prevalent in the country have been identified ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to eradicate them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :** (a) Yes. The information regarding Leprosy, Elephantiasis, Guinea worm, Fluorosis is as under:—

**LEPROSY**—This is prevalent in almost all the States and Union Territories. The States/Union Territories having incidence of leprosy have been identified and prevalence rate of leprosy thereon is available *vide* Statement. States having areas with high incidence include Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry.

**ELEPHANTIASIS**—is a chronic disease manifestation of human filariasis. It is estimated that about 236 million people live in filaria endemic zones. The states with a high figure of population at risk are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Some of the districts in the endemic states are yet to be surveyed to determine the extent of the problem.

**GUINEA WORM**—Based on the information furnished by District Medical and Health Officers of the States/Union

Territories, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Union Territory of Goa are reported to have this infection.

**FLUOROSIS**—It has been reported to be a major public health problem, in several districts of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(b) **LEPROSY**—The National Leprosy Control Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to control the disease. Under this Programme, house to house survey is conducted in leprosy prone areas by the Medical and Para Medical Workers attached to the Leprosy Control Units, Urban Leprosy Centres and SET Centres and such patients are provided with treatment and free supply of anti-leprosy drugs along with free medical services as well as laboratory and indoor services.

**FILARIA**—The National Filaria Control Programme is being implemented in the urban endemic areas under which persons having filarial germs in their peripheral blood are identified and treated with anti-filarial drugs. Anti-larval measures are also undertaken in the highly endemic urban to areas reduce the density of carrier vectors. There is no cure available to treat advanced disease manifestation like Elephantiasis of limbs.

Three experimental projects are being conducted in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat at selected rural locations to evolve a methodology for a Filaria Control Programme. In addition, under the auspices of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, an experimental project have been completed in Lakshadweep Islands and has recently been extended to the Union Territory of Pondicherry under which the common edible salt is mixed with the diethylcarbamazine (DEC) and issued to the entire population of the territory for normal use in order to reduce the incidence of filaria. The results so far are encouraging.

**GUINEAWORM**—A plan to eradicate guinea worm disease has been envisaged. A taskforce meeting of the participating endemic states, Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation, Indian Council of Medical Research, National Institution of Communicable Diseases along with Director General of Health Services, Government of India was convened on 20th and 21st November, 1980. It has been decided that the concerned States would ascertain the accuracy of information already submitted in the next two months for proper planning of the guinea worm eradication effort.

FLUOROSIS—Studies in fluorosis are being conducted at the National Institution of Nutrition, Hyderabad, and advanced Centre for Fluorosis, Udaipur. The availability of water with fluoride

content not exceeding 1 PPM to the endemic population is an essential pre-requisite. In addition, it may be necessary to evolve nutritional rehabilitational programmes.

#### Statement

*State-wise estimated case-load & endemicity of leprosy in India*

State/U.T's.	Population as per 1971 census (in lacs)	Estimated case-load projected on 1971 census (in lacs)	Prevalence Rate of Leprosy per thousand
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	435.03	6.28	14.45
2. Assam	146.25	0.12	0.82
3. Bihar	563.53	3.39	6.02
4. Gujarat	266.98	0.54	2.02
5. Haryana	100.37	0.01	0.10
6. Himachal Pradesh	34.60	0.15	4.34
7. Jammu & Kashmir	46.17	0.05	1.08
8. Karnataka	292.99	1.74	5.94
9. Kerala	213.47	0.75	3.51
10. Madhya Pradesh	416.54	0.32	0.77
11. Maharashtra	504.12	2.80	5.55
12. Manipur	10.73	0.06	5.59
13. Meghalaya	10.12	0.06	5.93
14. Nagaland	5.16	0.05	9.69
15. Orissa	219.45	2.37	10.80
16. Punjab	135.51	0.02	0.15
17. Rajasthan	257.66	0.10	0.39
18. Sikkim	2.09	0.0016	7.66
19. Tamil Nadu	411.99	7.83	19.01
20. Tripura	15.56	0.10	6.43
21. Uttar Pradesh	863.41	1.63	1.90
22. West Bengal	443.12	3.80	8.58
23. A & N Islands	1.15	0.04	8.70
24. Arunachal Pradesh	4.68	0.01	2.14
25. Chandigarh	2.57	—	—
26. D & N Haveli	0.74	0.001	1.35
27. Delhi	40.66	0.01	0.25
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	8.58	0.05	5.83
29. Lakshadweep	0.32	0.01	31.25
30. Mizoram	3.32	0.01	3.01
31. Pondicherry	4.72	0.19	40.25
<b>India</b>	<b>5481.59</b>	<b>32.527</b>	<b>5.93</b>

**Proposal to open New Medical Colleges in the country**

2428. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to open new Medical Colleges;

(b) if so, the number of seats proposed to be allocated for each College, State wise ; and

(c) the number of such Colleges opened during the last three years and the total number of seats available in each College (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) The Government of India do not have any proposal under consideration to establish new medical colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No new medical colleges have been opened by the Government of India during the last three years.

**Kayamkulam—Alleppy Line**

2429. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for Kayamkulam-Alleppy railway line in the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken, so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) It will be possible to take a decision only after a survey for this line is taken up and completed.

**Beshampur—Phulbain Line**

2430. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken up or are considering to take up the re-survey of the Beshampur-Phulbain line in the changed policy of paying greater attention to backward areas;

(b) whether any demand has been received by the Central Government from the Orissa Government for construction or conversion of railway lines in that State ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Demand for the following B. G. lines has been received from the Government of Orissa. The present position in respect of these lines is also given below:—

1. *Extension of Jackapura-Daitari line now under construction upto Banspani.*

The proposal to take up the construction work of Daitari-Banspani line (143 kms.) during 1981-82 is under active consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

2. *Talcher-Sambalpur B.G. new line*

Field work of traffic and engineering portion of Talcher-Sambalpur survey (160 kms.) has been completed and the project estimate of the engineering portion are being finalised by the Railway. The survey report is expected to be submitted to the Railway Board in December, 1980.

3. *Conversion of Rupsa-Bangripasi narrow gauge line into BG and its extension*

The reconnaissance engineering-cum-traffic survey for conversion of Rupsa-Bangripasi narrow gauge line into broad gauge (90 kms.) and its extension to Gurumahisani or Chakulia or some other suitable point (44 kms.) has been completed and the survey is expected to be submitted to the Railway Board shortly.

4. *Koraput-Rayagada new line*

On a reference received from the Govt. of Orissa, a preliminary engineering cum-traffic survey for construction of a line between Koraput and Paravatipuram/Salur (130 kms.) was sanctioned in November, 1978. In August 1979, again at the instance of the Govt. of Orissa the scope of this survey now being done by M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services has been expanded to cover the rail link from Koraput to Rayagada (170 kms.) for which a further sum of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned. This composite survey is intended for selecting the optimal alignment from the point of view of total cost as well as best exploitation of natural

resources including Bauxite deposit in the area and is likely to be completed by December, 1980.

5. *New Rail line from Khurda Road to Bolangir via Phulbani.*

There is no proposal presently under consideration for taking up the survey for this rail link which will be approximately 288 kms. long and is expected to cost around Rs. 52 crores.

**Refusal by Yugoslav Shipyard to deliver Cargo Ship**

2431. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :  
SHRI NAND KISHORE  
SHARMA :  
SHRI JANARDHANA POO-  
JARY :

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

(a) whether the Yugoslav Shipyard has refused to deliver the four cargo ships ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India at the contracted price of Dollar 10.3 million each ; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken for violation of contractual obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Efforts are under way to arrive at a mutually acceptable solution.

**Mechanised sailing vessels**

2432. SHRI O. P. YADAV Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sailing vessels registered in India as on 31st December, 1979;

(b) the number of mechanised sailing vessels out of them ;

(c) the approximate load lifted by the vessels during the year ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of mechanised sailing vessels in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):  
(a) 14,333.

(b) 2,528.

(c) The total cargo carried during the calendar year 1979 was 8,14,475 tonnes. Of this, 6,02,804 tonnes moved along the Indian coast and 2,11,671 tonnes were carried in Overseas trade viz., India/ West Asia Gulf and Sri Lanka sectors.

(d) and (e). A scheme for the grant of loans for mechanisation of the existing sailing vessels and construction of new mechanised sailing vessels is already in operation. Under this scheme, repayable loans are sanctioned to the Maritime State Governments for being disbursed as loans to sailing vessel owners.

**Overcrowded trains in the broad-gauge line of Western Railway**

2433. SHRI AJITSINH DABHI :  
Will the Minister RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the (i) Gujarat Queen (9 down, 10 Up), (ii) Viramgam passenger (41 down, 42 Up), (iii) Sabarmati Express (165 down, 166 Up), (iv) Gujarat Express (11 down, 12 Up), (v) Saurashtra Express (12 down, 13 Up) and (vi) Passenger train (47 down, 48 Up); running on the broad gauge line of the Western Railway almost always remain overcrowded as a result of which passengers travelling in these trains suffer great inconvenience;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to remove the overcrowding in these trains ; and

(c) if not, why ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, there is some overcrowding on these trains on certain sections.

(b) and (c). Further augmentation of the loads of these service is not feasible at present for want of berthing capacity for longer trains and the terminals and at stations enroute, shunting difficulties at intermediate stations and difficulties of spare capacity on some of the trains. However, a survey is in progress to assess the passengers requirements on this route as well as the need for more terminal facilities on the entire section.

**Kalinga Express**

2434. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have in the past received several representations from the people of Western Orissa to convert

the Kalinga Express to a tri-weekly train so as to facilitate daily service to the capital for the people of that region ;

(b) whether Government has also received representation to curtail the running time of both Utkal and Kalinga Express; and

(c) if so, the action taken on the representations and the date by which the proposals will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and b). Yes.

(c) Increase in frequency of 143/144 Kalinga Express is not operationally feasible due to line capacity constraints on sections en route especially on single line section between Anuppur and Bilaspur. 77/78 Utkal Express and 143/144 Kalinga Express have already been speeded up by about 4'30", 4'25", 1'45" and 3'50" respectively since their introduction. Further speeding up is possible only by withdrawal of stoppages from certain stations en route which is not desirable as this will be resented by the existing users.

#### Treatment meted out to Indians in other countries

2435. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the number of Indians living in Burma, Sri Lanka and Gulf countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that proper and human treatment is not being meted out to Indians in these countries ; and

(c) if so, the measures which Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The number of Indians living in these countries is as follows :

Burma . . . . .	80,000
Sri Lanka . . . . .	1,09,000
Bahrain . . . . .	39,800
Iraq . . . . .	10,250
Kuwait . . . . .	20,000
Oman . . . . .	80,000—85,000
Qatar . . . . .	25,000—30,000
U. A. E. . . . .	2,50,000

(b) and (c). The Government have no information to suggest that proper and human treatment is not being accorded to Indians in Sri Lanka and Burma. Indians in the Gulf countries have been experiencing certain difficulties in the wake of strict application/tightening up of immigration regulations prevailing in these countries. Although measures contemplated by some of the governments in the Gulf countries are not of a discriminatory nature nor are they directed against any community in Particular, all attempts including through visits of special envoys have been made with the concerned governments in the Gulf countries requesting a humane and sympathetic view of the difficulties caused to the Indian nationals. The Government concerned have noted the problems involved and allowed the Indian expatriates more time for regularising their stay/sensorship so that no undue difficulties or hardships are caused to them.

#### Substitute for Natural Blood

2436. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of recent experiment of Synthetic blood (SYN-BLOOD) ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to manufacture the same on mass scale as a substitute for natural blood ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Even as per newspaper reports, the use of synthetic blood to substitute for shortage of blood is in an experimental stage even in the most developed countries and the cost factor is high at present. We may not be in a position to think of synthetic blood substitution at this stage of our development of know-how of biological products.

#### Deaths and losses due to Accidents during the current Year

2437. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many accidents occurred due to mechanical troubles during the last one year ;

(b) how many have occurred on unmanned railway gates ;

(c) how many have occurred due to carelessness of workers ; and



(d) what are the remedies proposed to avoid the increasing number of accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (c). During the last one year, i.e., 1-11-79 to 31-10-80, 146 train accidents occurred due to failure of mechanical equipment and 456 due to failure of railway staff.

(b) During November, 1979 to October, 1980, 60 train accidents took place at unmanned level crossings.

(d) Since failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents, Safety Organisations on the Railways have been directed to engage themselves in a relentless campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may cause accidents.

Examination of trains and spot checks in carriage and wagon depots have been intensified as also on proper maintenance of track. In order to reduce dependence on the human element, sophisticated aids like ultrasonic flaw detectors for wheels, axles and rails, axle counters, track circuiting, etc. are being introduced progressively.

High level task teams have also been set up on the Railways to review the position of accidents and take immediate remedial measures.

#### **Punctuality of Trains on Central Railway**

2438. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for increasing the number of rakes and improving the punctuality of trains on Central Railway running in the suburbs of Bombay.

(b) How many incidents of demaging the trains and other railway property by irate commuters due to cancellation and late-running of these trains respectively taken place during the last six months on the Central Railway in the suburbs of Bombay ; and what is the loss caused thereby ; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to improve the situation and to avoid future losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Yes, during the last six months there have been three cases of damages/breakages of Railway property by commuters on account of delay in running of suburban trains. The cost of damage is not available but is reported to be minor as the damage was to look-out glasses of Motormen and Guard's cabin only.

(c) Action has been initiated for procurement of EMU coaches for replacement of overaged coaches now in service and also on additional account. Further, efforts, have been intensified for maintenance of coaches in service.

#### **Survey for Prevalence of Typhoid in rural areas**

2439. SHRI K P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have recently made a survey to find out the prevalence of typhoid in the rural areas ;

(b) if so, the districts of Orissa that were covered under this scheme and the findings thereof ; and

(c) what central schemes have been formulated to tackle the disease in collaboration with the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The anti-typhoid vaccination programme of primary school children has been started under expanded programme on Immunization from 1979. The Govt. of India supplies typhoid vaccines to the States and Union Territories for immunization under this programme. A scheme for providing safe drinking water and sound human excreta disposal in both urban and rural areas has been started by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

#### **Punctuality of Passenger Trains in Sealdah, Ranaghat, Lalgola Section'**

2440. SHRI TRIBID CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 7202 on the 7th August, 1980 regarding late running trains on Sealdah-Ranaghat-Lalgola Section and state the specific steps that have since been

taken to improve the punctuality performance of passenger trains on the Sealdah-Ranaghat-Lalgola Section under the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN):** The punctuality of passenger carrying trains on the Sealdah-Ranaghat-Lalgola Section is being kept under watch. Instructions have been issued to take severe action against staff found responsible in case of avoidable detentions. Liaison is also being maintained with the State Government to control the heavy incidence of alarm chain pulling and disconnection of hose-pipes by miscreants.

### परमानू के लिये रेल लाइन

2441. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुलतानपुरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, परमानू के किस तारीख तक रेल लाइन से जोड़ दिया जाएगा; और

(ख) यह काम कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख). कालका से परमानू तक एक नयी बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण के लिए इंजीनियरी-एवं-यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच के बाद ही कोई विनिश्चय किया जा सकता है साथ ही, रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण का निश्चय तभी किया जा सकता है जब संसाधन उपलब्ध हों और योजना आयोग इसके लिए स्वीकृति दे दे ।

### Railway Communication in Backward and Hilly Areas

2442. SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how further the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee of

Parliament in regard to the expansion and improvement of railway communication facilities in the backward and hilly regions of the country, have been implemented ; and

(b) whether Government is satisfied with the progress ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) and (b). As a follow-up action on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 191st report for 1975-76 (Paras 1.11 and 1.14), a National Transport Policy Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission in April 1978 to evolve a comprehensive national transport policy tailored to meet the plan priorities in the country. One of the six working groups constituted by the NTPC was asked to make an in-depth analysis of the policy of construction of new lines and suggest criteria in respect of such lines including developmental and unremunerative lines as cannot be justified on purely financial consideration. Based on the report of the working groups, the NTPC has finalised its deliberations and submitted its report to the Planning Commission in May, 1980. The recommendations of the NTPC are being processed by the Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministers of the government of India. Due consideration will be given for construction of new lines in backward and hilly areas in the light of the accepted recommendations of the NTPC.

### गोरखपुर में कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास

2443. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर स्थित पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मुख्यालय में भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र कितना है जहाँ अधिकारी और कर्मचारी रहते हैं;

(ख) विभिन्न प्रकार के आवास के लिये कितने भू-क्षेत्र का उपयोग किया जा

रहा है और कितने व्यक्तियों को आवास उपलब्ध कराया गया है ; और

(ग) विभागाध्यक्ष के बंगले के लिये उपयोग की जा रही भूमि का विशिष्ट ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :  
(क) गोरखपुर में 799 एकड़ भूमि में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के मकान बने हुए हैं ।

(ख)	कर्मचारी क्वार्टरों का क्षेत्रफल	ट्रांजिट विश्राम गृह का क्षेत्रफल	अधिकारियों के बंगलों का क्षेत्रफल
जिन कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था की गयी है	एकड़ 117 4838	एकड़ 60 730	एकड़ 176 204

(ग) विभागाध्यक्षों के 20 बंगले 85 एकड़ भूमि में बने हुए हैं । विभागाध्यक्षों के बंगलों के 40 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र का ही उनके द्वारा वास्तव में उपयोग किया जा रहा है जिसमें बंगला और साथ का लान और बगीचा शामिल है । बाकी के क्षेत्र की भूमि में पुराने पेड़ और नये पौधे लगे हुए हैं ।

#### Ambaguda-Lanjigarh Road Line

2444. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey work of Ambaguda-Lanjigarh Road Railway has been completed ;

(b) if not, when it is to be completed ; and

(c) the steps which government have taken in this regard so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. Cost-cum-feasibility survey for the proposed line from Lanjigarh Road to Ambaguda (199.5 kms.) was carried out in 1965-66 and at the rates

prevalent then, was estimated to cost Rs. 16.31 crores. It was estimated that the proposed investment in the new line would yield a return of 3.3% in the sixth year of opening of the line. Since there were no firm commitments for setting up a steel plant or other industry in the area served by the project line, and in view of constraint of resources, construction of the new line was not sanctioned.

(b) and (c). The question of taking up a fresh survey for Ambaguda to Lanjigarh has been examined recently. In the context of the proposed 8 lakh tonnes Alumina Plant to be installed at Damanjodi near Koraput in Orissa, a preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for Koraput-Salur/Parvatipuram/Rayagada is being carried out by M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services and is expected to be completed by December, 1980. The survey now in progress is for a new railway line to be laid for connecting a suitable station on the existing Kottavalasa-Kirandulline at the one end and Raipur-Vizianagare rail link at the other end and will serve the needs of the area which the Hon'ble Member has referred in this question.

#### Deaths due to Malaria and Typhoid

2445. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths due to malaria and typhoid diseases in the country till September, 1980, and

(b) the action taken by Government to check further deaths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The number of deaths reported due to malaria and typhoid diseases in the country from January to September 1980 are 73 and 348 respectively.

(b) In the case of malaria, deaths mostly occur due to incidence of the P. falciparum type of malaria. To control the incidence of this type of malaria, a special P. falciparum Containment Programme is being implemented, as a part of the overall National Malaria Eradication programme.

As regards typhoid, anti-typhoid vaccination programme of primary school children has been started under the Expanded Programme of Immunization in 1979. Government of India supplies vaccine to the States and Union Territories for immunization. Ministry of Works and Housing has taken up a scheme for providing safe drinking water and sound human excrete disposal in both urban and rural areas.

#### जयपुर तथा श्रीगंगानगर के बीच अधिक गाड़ियां

2446. श्री दौसत राव सारण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जयपुर और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच प्रतिदिन कितनी गाड़ियां चलती हैं,

(ख) क्या यातायात की आवश्यकता और लोगों की सुविधा को देखते हुये इस रूट पर और अधिक गाड़ियां चलाने की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) श्रीगंगानगर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के लिये कितने सवारी डिब्बे मंजूर किये गये हैं तथा इसके साथ प्रतिदिन कितने प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे जोड़े जाते हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). जयपुर और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच 211(11)/212(12) एक जोड़ी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां चलती हैं जो

जयपुर और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच यात्रियों की यातायात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करती हैं। इन स्थानों के बीच अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाना इस समय न तो वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से औचित्यपूर्ण है और न ही परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक है।

(ग) 211(11)/212(12) एक्सप्रेस में 12 सवारी डिब्बे होते हैं जिनमें जोधपुर और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच एक 2-टियर झू शयन-यान पहले दर्जे का एक, दूसरे दर्जे के दो शयन-यान, दूसरे दर्जे के 6 सामान्य डिब्बे, दूसरे दर्जे के दो सामान एवं ब्रेक यान, एक पार्सल यान होता है। सामान्यतया उपर्युक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में 13 डिब्बे होते हैं, जिनमें श्रीगंगानगर से जोधपुर के लिए एक स्लिप यान भी शामिल है।

#### Anti-diabetic Drugs

2447. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaipur University Biologists have obtained an anti-diabetic drug from a medical plant by using the technique known as "Tissue Culture";

(b) whether the drug has been put to test on a large scale and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether Government has plan for the mass production of this drug which will go a long way to help the diabetic patients in our country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Steps to check Population in the Country

2448. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present population of India sex-wise and

(b) what would be the population of India by 2050 A.D. sex-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAKSAR): (a) Sex-wise population of India on 1st October, 1980, as estimated by the Expert Committee on Population Projections appointed by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Registrar General, India, is as below:—

Males	. 345 Millions
Females	. 322 „
Total	. 667 „

(b) No official estimates are available.

**मुगलसराय रेलवे उपरि पुल**

2449. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड पर मुगलसराय उपरि पुल बहुत ही जर्जर हो चुका है और यातायात का वर्तमान भार वहन करने के लिये बहुत छोटा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त पुल के पुनः निर्माण के लिये रेल मंत्रालय से सलाह मशविरा किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पुल के पुनः निर्माण का काम सम्भवतः कब तक शुरु हो जायेगा और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपसंजी (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग). मुगलसराय में उमरी सड़क पुल की मौजूदा हालत देखते हुए उसके बुरन्त पुनानिर्माण की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पुल को चौड़ा करने और उसमें सुधार लाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि सड़क प्राधिकरण (जम्हिरानी

एवं परिवहन मंत्रालय) द्वारा प्रस्ताव उसे प्रायोजित किया जाये तथा उसकी समस्त लागत को वहन करने का वचन दिया जाये ।

सड़क प्राधिकरण से इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

**More Malaria cases in rural areas than Urban areas**

2450. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that malaria cases are much more in rural area than in urban area ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to check this disease in rural area to save the life of poor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LAKSAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Under the modified Plan of Operations approved in October 1976 for the National Malaria Eradication Programme, greater emphasis is being laid on the anti-malaria campaign in the rural areas. Provision has been made in the National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural) not only for the free distribution of drugs and provision laboratory facilities but also for insecticidal spray in all areas having an incidence of more than two per thousand population per year (2 API). Under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban) insecticidal spray is not provided and only larvicidal operations are carried out.

With the efforts made under the modified Plan of Operations, the incidence of malaria in rural areas has shown a downward trend as indicated below:

Year	Incidence of malaria case in rural areas
1976	62,13,857
1977.	43,80,719
1978.	35,29,522
1979.	27,53,247

**Medical Oxygen shortage**

2451. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reckless loadshedding during the past three months has led to medical oxygen shortage ;

(b) if so, whether the production at the Indian Oxygen Plant was to the greater extent during these three months ;

(c) what is the position now in November onwards ;

(d) whether serious situation has arisen due to medical oxygen shortage in the various hospitals in the country ; and

(e) if so, what are the steps being taken by the Government to improve the situation and step up the production of oxygen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e). The Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers have stated that no shortage of Medical Oxygen has been reported to them during the past three months.

**Effect of new Hongkong rules on Indians**

2452. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Hongkong has recently passed new emigration Rules where by several Indians staying in Hongkong are affected ;

(b) what steps Government have taken to protect the Indians and their businesses carried on in Hongkong ;

(c) what measures are being taken to see that emigrants of Indian origin in Hongkong are not affected ;

(d) whether it is likely that Indians would be departed from Hongkong ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect them ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Government of Hongkong has recently passed new regulations

whereby it is obligatory for every one living in Hong Kong to have valid identification document with him all the time.

(b) and (c). Our Commission in Hong Kong is in touch with the local authorities who have given an assurance that the regulations would be made applicable to nationals of all countries in a uniform and non-discriminatory manner and due consideration would be given to humanitarian aspects.

(d) and (e). No holder of Indian passport has yet been deported.

**Hutments on Railway Land**

2453. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many hutments on Railway land in Bombay ;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to regularise these hutments and provide them with basic civic amenities ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to demolish these hutments, without adequate notice and arrangement for alternative plot and compensation ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The hutments on the Railway lands constitute unauthorised occupation which cannot be regularised as the Railway requires the lands for their own development and future expansion.

However, on the land not required for immediate use by the Railways, the State Government may at their own cost, provide the minimum basic amenities in the hutment colonies, with the consent of the Railways and without any prejudice to the Railways right to have such areas cleared in future for their own use.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to demolish these hutments without notice.

The Government of Maharashtra will, shift the hutment families from such of the lands which are required immediately by the Railways and resettle them at alternative sites. The Central Government will however, pay a grant at mutually agreed rate to the Government of Maharashtra, for resettlement at alternative sites for the hutments as censused in October, 1976.

**शौचालयों तथा सवारी डिब्बों  
का असंतोषजनक अनुरक्षण**

**राज्याध्यक्ष समिति**

2454. श्री राम प्रवध : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अधिकतर गाड़ियों में शौचालयों तथा सवारी डिब्बों का अनुरक्षण बहुत असंतोषजनक है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे अनुरक्षण के कारण यात्रियों को अत्यधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

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

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । यात्री गाड़ियों के सभी रैकों की अच्छी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल, धुलाई और सफाई के लिए प्रमुख और गौण अनुरक्षण हेतु तथा सवारी डिब्बों के निवारक अनुरक्षण के लिए क्रमशः प्रारम्भिक और टर्मिनल स्टेशन नामित हैं । सभी सवारी डिब्बों के शौचालयों को अन्दर से धोया जाता है, स्टेनलेस स्टील की खुड्डी और वाश बेसिनों को अच्छी तरह से मांजा जाता है, अन्य सभी फिटिंग को साफ और टेस्ट किया जाता है । इसके अलावा, गाड़ी के चलने से पहले उन्हें धुलाई लाइनों और प्लेटफार्मों पर कीटाणुहीन किया जाता है और उनमें फिनायल छिड़की जाती है । पानी भरने वाले रास्ते के महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर नियमित रूप से और बुलाये जाने पर शौचालयों की मुफ्त सफाई की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

2455. श्री चतुर्भुज :

प्रो० मधु बंडवते :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऊर्जा नीति सम्बन्धी राज्याध्यक्ष समिति के विचार में ऊर्जा को बचाने के लिये समूचे रेल परिवहन को बिजली से चलाना आवश्यक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सिफारिश का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) राज्याध्यक्ष समिति ने ऊर्जा नीति पर नहीं बल्कि पावर के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है । रेल परिवहन का विद्युतीकरण करने के बारे में समिति ने कोई सिफारिश नहीं की है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Coal supply by Coal India to Railways**

2456. SHRI B.R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how much coal has been supplied by the Coal India to various Railways during the last two years, monthwise ;

(b) what has been the requirement of each Railway for coal consumption during this period month-wise ;

(c) how many and which goods and passenger trains were cancelled during the last two years period and for how much time for non-availability of coal ; and

(d) how the wagons and coaches of these cancelled trains were utilised and to what extent during the period of cancellation on account of short supply of coal ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND**

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Average monthly loco coal receipts and requirements by the different Zonal Railways during the period from November, 1978 to October, 1980 is given below :—

(Figures in Broad Gauge 4-Wheelers)

Zonal Railway	Receipt	Requirement
Central . . . . .	7163	7200
Eastern . . . . .	6548	6600
Northern . . . . .	7410	8850
North Eastern . . . . .	3741	4200
Northeast Frontier . . . . .	1744	1800
Southern . . . . .	3392	3600
South Central . . . . .	4365	4500
South Eastern . . . . .	3930	4050
Western . . . . .	5335	6000

(c) Number of trains cancelled during the last two years due to coal shortage and other reasons varied from day to day. As on 31-12-1979, 181 pairs of train stood cancelled on the Railways on account of coal shortage.

(d) Care is taken to cancel relatively unimportant and short distance services. These services are by and large, worked with integrated rake links with other services and, therefore, these coaches continue to be utilised for running other services. The wagons are kept in a general pool and, therefore, continue to be used in the overall framework of freight movement.

**Need to divert DTC Buses via Patel Chowk which at present are routed via A.I.R.**

2457. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government aware that DTC Buses going to Central Secretariat take a short-cut from All-India Radio and do not take the usual route via Patel Chowk, Gurdwara Bangla Sahab, etc. to Central Secretariat;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the residents particularly ladies of Baba Kharag Singh Marg, patients visiting Willingdon Hospital and devotees visiting the said Gurdwara as a result thereof, are facing great inconvenience ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct the DTC to take the usual route via Patel Chowk, Gurdwara Bangla Sahab etc. to Central Secretariat ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Ever since the portion of Talkatora Road along the Sansad Souda Building was closed to heavy vehicular traffic in 1975, the buses coming from Red Cross Road to North Block were diverted via the road constructed between Sansad Souda and AIR Building. However, buses proceeding from Central Secretariat towards Krishi Bhavan had to be diverted via Pt. Pant Marg, Ashok Road and Parliament Street. One way traffic in this area was resorted to avoid congestion.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of restoring to "Usual route" does not arise as the buses whose services were diverted from Talkatora Road had never been operating via Patel Chowk, Gurdwara Bangla Sahab, Ashok Road.

**National Highway No. 4 in Maharashtra**

2458. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the stage of progress of works on National Highway No. 4 in Maharashtra ; and

(b) by what time this work will be completed according to approved plan and estimates

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A large number of improvement works costing about Rs. 10 crores are in various stages of progress on National Highway No. 4 in Maharashtra. Statement showing the important works in progress and their likely dates of completion is placed below. These include Borghat realignment, short Westely Diversion to Pune including Bridge across Pavana river.



## Statement

Works which are in progress on N.H. No. 4, in Maharashtra State

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Likely target date of completion
1	2	3
<i>I. Bangalore-Pune Section :</i>		
1.	Upgrading Sub-Section VII (Km. 730-715)	6/81
2.	Upgrading Sub-Section VI (km 744-730)	6/81
3.	Upgrading Sub-Section VIII (km 715-699)	3/81
4.	Upgrading Sub-Section IX (km 699-684)	3/81
5.	Upgrading Sub-Section X (km 682-669)	3/81
6.	Upgrading Sub-Section XI (km 669-657)	3/81
7.	Upgrading Sub-Section XIV (km 635-622)	6/81
8.	Upgrading Sub-Section XV (km 622-605)	5/81
<i>II. Pune-Bombay Section :</i>		
9.	Kamshet bypass M. 84 of Bombay-Pune Road (Km. 82/7-84/0).	6/81
10.	Valvan and Brahampur bypass M. 74/0—75/0.	6/81
11.	Improvement and strengthening of B.P. Road N.H. 4 reaches in M. 84/0-89/0.	3/81
12.	Rehabilitation and strengthening of Bombay-Pune Road, N.H. 4 in M. 34/0-40/3.	6/81
13.	Construction of short westerly diversion outside Pune City on Bombay-Pune Road, N.H. 4.	3/82
14.	Re-alignment of Lower Borghat reach between M. 63/7 to 68/7 on Bombay-Pune Road, N.H. 4.	3/84
15.	Construction of 4 viaducts on re-alignment of Lower Borghat on N.H. 4.	3/84
16.	Bridge across Pavana on Westerly Diversion on N.H. 4.	12/82

**Assistance given to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos**

2460. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum and nature of assistance rendered by India to each of the countries of Indo-China (i.e. Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos) during 1979-80 and 1981-82 by way of credits, industrial and transport equipment, foodgrains,

medical supplies, livestock, technical know-how and technical experts ;

(b) whether the Governments of these countries have made any further specific requests to Government of India ; and

(c) if so, whether the requests will be met ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) The assistance given by

India to the three Indo-Chinese countries during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows :

*Vietnam*

- (i) In 1977, India agreed to give a loan of 100,000 tonnes of wheat or 70,000 tonnes of wheat flour. In 1978, India agreed to give a loan of 300,000 tonnes of wheat (cost of 70,000 tonnes of wheat flour and 300,000 tonnes of wheat is about Rs. 50 crores). Deliveries of wheat flour/wheat continued through 1977-80.
- (ii) In September, 1977 the Government of India undertook to set up a Rice Research Institute and Buffalo Breeding Centre in Vietnam at a cost of about Rs. 186.25 lakhs under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme (ITEC). 500 Murrah buffaloes for the Buffalo Breeding Centre were sent to Vietnam in August 1978. Ten Vietnamese students arrived in India in January 1980 to receive training at our Agricultural/Dairy Research Institute for handling the above Centres. Two Indian scientists who will work as Project Leaders for the above two Centres will leave for Vietnam very shortly. Some medicines, frozen semen, etc., will also be sent to Vietnam for the Buffalo Breeding Centre along with other things.
- (iii) Railway rolling stock (wagons, passenger coaches and spare parts, wagons and coach bogies) worth about Rs. 35.5 crores, cotton Yarn worth about Rs. 2.5 crore., and 1000 buffaloes were sent to Vietnam during 1978-80. All the above items/goods were financed out of Rs. 30 crores commercial credit given by Industrial Development Bank of India and Rs. 10 crores Government-to-Government credit agreed to in February 1978 at the time of the Vietnamese Prime Minister's visit to India.
- (iv) A gift of about 3 lakh metres of cloth and some cycle parts was made by India to Vietnam in November, 1979.
- (v) Training facilities are being provided to the Vietnamese students at our institutions in the fields of Photo-interpretation, drug research and other scientific disciplines.

For 1981, we have also agreed to provide scholarships to the Vietnamese students for undertaking courses in film making, agriculture, engineering, English and Hindi languages and other disciplines.

- (vi) Visits to Vietnam by Indian experts in the fields of drug research, virology, medicine, & other scientific and technological disciplines are being arranged for 1980-81.
- (vii) During the visit of the Vietnamese Prime Minister to India in April 1980, we agreed to give further government-to-Government credit of Rs. 5 crores. A commercial credit of Rs. 15 crores has been agreed to by the Industrial Development Bank of India. It is understood that Vietnam wishes to buy railway rolling stock, components and spare parts for textile machinery and other light industries as well as equipment and material for power industries etc., out of these two credits.

It has also been agreed to give to Vietnam a loan of 50,000 tonnes of rice.

*Kampuchea*

The Government of India has donated food and medicines worth about Rs. 2.5 lakhs, 3000 tonnes of rice at a cost of about Rs. 84 lakhs, 100 tonnes of rice seeds at a cost of about Rs. 5.50 lakhs and stationery material (pencils, note books and paper) worth about Rs. 2.58 lakhs to People's Republic of Kampuchea on a bilateral basis. Besides, the Government of India has also donated another 2,000 tonnes of rice through United Nations International Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to People's Republic of Kampuchea.

*Laos*

22-23 tonnes of medicines, 68 bales of cotton, 39 charkhas and related tools were sent to Laos during 1979-80. We are also gifting 100 buffaloes to Laos and they are likely to be sent soon. Some grass seeds, fodder cutting machines, etc. will also be sent. Five Laotian students are being provided training in buffalo management in India and they will return to Laos with the buffaloes. A few Indian Veterinary experts will also to Laos to help the Laotians in the management of buffaloes.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Government is examining the requests received from Vietnam, Laos

and Kampuchea for further industrial/technical/financial assistance. It is Government's keen desire to help the Indo-China countries in their economic reconstruction. It will be Government's endeavour to give all possible assistance subject to the constraints of our resources including those of finance.

#### **Dredgers and Vessels of Dredging Corporation of India**

2461. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enquired into the reports of low utilisation of dredgers and vessels belonging to Dredging Corporation of India ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to tone up the efficiency of the administration of this Dredging Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No reports of low utilisation of Dredgers belonging to Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. have been received.

The maximum availability of a Dredger is about 250 days per year considering the time taken for annual repairs and maintenance etc. During the year 1979-80 the average time for which 8 Dredgers of the Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. have been utilised stands at 212 days. This average was despite the fact that one of the Dredgers just worked only for 89 days for want of demand. The average performance of the Fleet is considered satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### **Amount sanctioned for development of Shipping and Ports**

2462. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned Rs. 265 crores in the last nine months for development of shipping and ports in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Government have sanctioned Rs. 4227.23 lakhs as Rupee loan and Rs. 3782.29 lakhs as loans under SAFAUNS (Ship Acquisition From Abroad under New Scheme) between February, 1980 to October, 1980 for acquisition of ships. Government have also sanctioned projects

worth Rs. 77.33 crores for various schemes for the major ports since January, 1980.

(b) Details are as per Statement 'A' 'B' and 'C' laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1514/80]

#### **Wheel unit at Yelahanka**

2463. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheel and axle unit is being set up at Yelahanka

(b) if so, whether Government have entered into collaboration with any country to deploy sophisticated technology; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) A collaboration agreement has been entered into with M/s. Amsted Industries Inc. USA on 10th April, 1974 for manufacture of Wheels.

(c) Under the agreement M/s. Amsted will provide complete technical know-how for setting up of the wheel unit of the Plant. The wheels shall be manufactured by the bottom pressure casting process. This collaboration shall expire 7½ years after the first lot of 1000 wheels have been produced satisfactorily in the Wheel & Axle Plant. The Government are required to pay a sum of US \$ 50,000 as disclosure fees and royalty at the rate of 5% of the net sale price of the product during the currency of the collaboration agreement excluding the first lot of 1000 wheels.

#### **Suburban Railway Passes**

2464. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a legislation transferring the burden of increase in rates of Suburban railway passes to the employees ; and

(b) if so, when is such a legislation likely to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**Changing pattern of Morbidity in rural community**

2465. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pattern of morbidity in the rural community is rapidly changing in recent years ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to locate the major causes of morbidity in different States according to age, sex and occupation during 1977-78 and 1978-79 ;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The morbidity pattern for the entire population (rural and urban), which is being compiled every year, does not show any marked change in recent years.

(b) and (c). The morbidity pattern, based on the available institutional data, is being studied every year. A statement showing the morbidity due to major groups of causes in the different States, during the years 1972, 1974 and 1976 is attached.

(d) Question does not arise.

*Statement*

Percentage distribution of Institution cases treated (IPD & OPD) in selected States of India during the years 1972, 1974 and 1976.

States	1972				1974				1976			
	I&F	NP	MD	Complications of pregnancy & Puerperium	I&F	NP	MD	Complications of pregnancy & Puerperium	I&F	NP	MD	Complications of pregnancy & Puerperium
Andhra Pradesh	17.6	0.2	0.3	1.5	23.8	0.1	0.3	1.5	22.9	1.2	0.4	1.2
Assam	26.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	36.1	0.1	0.06	1.3	34.6	2.8	0.1	0.01
Haryana	6.9	0.5	0.3	1.7	15.4	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
Madhya Pradesh	16.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	25.1	0.6	0.02	0.9	22.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Orissa	22.6	0.6	0.2	1.6	15.6	0.2	0.14	1.6	22.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
Punjab	7.9	0.2	0.4	1.4	15.9	0.1	0.7	1.4	17.9	0.2	0.8	0.2
Rajasthan	12.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	12.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	13.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Tamil Nadu	00.7	0.1	0.03	1.3	19.8	0.01	0.03	1.3	4.1	0.03	0.02	0.03
Average	13.9	0.33	0.24	1.36	20.5	0.16	0.25	1.40	17.6	0.70	0.28	0.32

**Notes**

I&F-Infective and Parasitic Diseases.

NP-Neoplasms.

MD-Mental Disorders.

2466. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Huge Production Loss due to curable blindness' appearing in the 'Indian Express' New Delhi dated the 10th October, 1980.

(b) whether, according to the W.H.O. Regional Director, for every person with curable blindness the loss to the nation is Rs. 10,000 in terms of capital cost ;

(c) whether any such type of study for other national disease control programme like Cholera, Malaria and other communicable diseases has been undertaken by his Ministry to measure the economic impact of these diseases in the country ;

(d) if so, the salient findings of such a study ;

(e) if not, whether there is any plan to extend the scope of such studies to all major communicable diseases in the country in view of the heavy plan allocation of funds earmarked in this respect ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) No study has been conducted to measure the precise loss to the nation in terms of capital cost for every person with curable blindness.

(c) and (d). Out of all the national disease control programmes in operation, only in the case of national malaria eradication programme has a study been undertaken by this Ministry to measure the economic impact of this disease. According to this study conducted in 1972, it was estimated that between 4.61 to 9.35 million mandays were saved in the country during 1959 to 1965 due to the implementation of this programme.

(e) and (f). There is no plan at present to conduct such long term studies to measure the economic impact of the major communicable diseases, keeping in view the huge funds required and the practical difficulties involved.

2777 I.S.—4

2467. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 175/176 Neelachal Express has been cancelled several times from 1-4-1980 till 1-10-1980;

(b) the dates of the cancellation of this train during the above period and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to avoid such cancellation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). During the period 1-4-80 to 1-10-80 175 Up Neelachal Express was cancelled ex. Puri on 4 occasions and 176 Dn Neelachal Express ex. New Delhi on 6 occasions.

Ex. Puri the train was cancelled on 6-5-80 due to public agitation, on 12-8-80, 15-8-80 and 21-9-80 due to floods, breaches and heavy rains. Ex. New Delhi, 176Dn was cancelled on 8-5-80 due to public agitation, on 12-8-80, 14-8-80 and 28-8-80 due to breaches and on 21-9-80 and 23-9-80 due to strike by the U.P. State Electricity Board.

The causes were, therefore, beyond the control of the railways.

**Multiplicities of Rules delay execution of Metro Railways, Calcutta**

2468. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the section-wise progress so far made in the construction and execution of Metro Railways in Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to multiplicities of rules, the execution of project programme is very much delayed;

(c) what further cooperation is being extended to the executing agencies involved in the project;

(d) whether the progress has been slow in some of its section; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to assist the contracting firms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The section-wise progress of works on Metro Railway Calcutta is as under:—

Section Number	Percentage Progress	
1	Work completed.	
2	Boxes and Piles	93%
	Diaphragm wall	100%
3A	Diaphragm wall	100%
	Boxes	35%
4A	Diaphragm wall	100%
	Boxes	41%
4B	Tunnelling	5%
10 (Esplanade)	Diaphragm wall & Box	34%
(Park Street)	Do.	84%
11	Diaphragm wall and Box	59%
12	Diaphragm wall & Box	92%
13	Diaphragm wall	95%
	Boxes	27%
13B	Diaphragm wall	93%
	Boxes	11%
13C	Diaphragm wall	96%
	Boxes	2%
14A	Diaphragm wall	43%
	Boxes	1%
14B	Diaphragm wall	54%
	Boxes	6%
14C	Diaphragm wall	95%
	Boxes	6%
15AI	Diaphragm wall	96.5%
15AH	Do.	90.3%
	Boxes	5%
15B	Diaphragm wall	95%
	Boxes	20%
15C	Diaphragm wall	100%
	Boxes	14%
16A	Diaphragm wall	97%
	Boxes	12%
16B	Diaphragm wall & Boxes	60%
17A	Diaphragm wall	60%
17B	Boxes and piles	95%

Contracts for construction of Diaphragm wall and decking in Contract sections 5, 6A, 6B, 7 and 8 have also been awarded for taking up the work.

(b) No.

(c) The progress of work is being constantly watched and necessary assistance given where needed.

(d) and (e). The reasons for slow progress in some of the contract sections are—land acquisition problems, law and order situation, non-availability of steel materials and power shortage etc. Necessary remedial measures are being taken in conjunction with the State Government to sort out these problems.

#### Dhanbad Station

2469. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the action by Railway Administration to solve the following problems of Dhanbad Station :

(i) over-carriage of parcel consignments including perishables by 4 Dn. Mail,

(ii) unworkable situation in Parcel Office, Dhanbad for want of inadequate accommodation;

(iii) heavy detention of outward consignments for want of clearance facility in up direction; and

(iv) adequate number of Booking and reservation counters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (i) There have been a few cases of over-carriage of parcel consignments by 4 Dn. Mail and steps have been taken to avoid recurrence.

(ii) A new Parcel Office with adequate accommodation is under construction.

(iii) There had been no detention to outward consignments during the past three months. However, some packages suffered detention for 3/4 days on a few occasions in the past due to irregular running of Super Parcel Express trains which are now running regularly.

(iv) At present, there are 10 booking counters and 3 reservation counters at Dhanbad station. 2 additional booking counters are opened during festivals and rush periods. A proposal for extension and remodelling of reservation counters in the reservation office is being processed and an additional reservation

counter will be provided after the completion of the works. The position will be reviewed further and additional facilities provided as justified by the traffic.

#### तीर्थराज पुस्करजी में रेलवे-आउट-एजेंसी का खोला जाना

2470. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीर्थराज पुस्करजी की जनता ने वहां एक 'रेलवे-आउट-एजेंसी' की स्थापना करने के लिए सरकार से पुनः अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पुनः एक 'रेलवे आउट एजेंसी' की स्थापना करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संबंधीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : पश्चिम रेलवे प्रशासन ने राजस्थान राज्य परिवहन निगम तथा अन्य गैर सरकारी प्रचालकों से आउट-एजेंसी को फिर से खोलने के प्रस्ताव की संभावना की खोज-बीन की थी किन्तु आउट-एजेंसी खोलने में किसी ने रुचि नहीं दिखायी । जैसे ही कोई उपर्युक्त पार्टी इस कार्य को शुरु करने को मिल जायेगी, इस आउट-एजेंसी को खोलने के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**South Eastern Railway  
Authority**

2471. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway Authority cleared all the arrears of Municipality and Notified Area Council taxes in Koraput district of Orissa state;

(b) if so, since which year the Rayagada and Jeypore Municipality and the Koraput Notified Area Council taxes has been paid by the Railways and the arrear taxes to be paid; and

(c) when the payment of taxes by the Railway Authority will be regularised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) Taxes have been paid to Rayagada Municipality in Koraput District to end of 1977-78. Taxes for 1978-79 and 1980-81 have not been paid due to non-submission of demand by Municipality. Notified Area Council, Koraput has been paid service charges upto 1979-80.

(b) Taxes are paid to Rayagada Municipality under the Madras Local Board Act, 1920 at the rates in force prior to the commencement of the Constitution. However, payments offered on this basis have not yet been accepted by them and they have not yet served the requisite demand notice for the amount due. Notified Area Council, Koraput is entitled to service charges and payments are being made as due from 1967-68. Jeypore Municipality is not due anything as per Railway records.

(c) The entire matter relating to payment of municipal taxes in respect of local bodies such as Rayagada Municipality, which forms part of one State prior to the reorganisation of States and were transferred to another State thereafter, is under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, who are the final authority in the matter. The claim of Rayagada Municipality will be settled as soon as a decision is arrived at.

**नागदा जंक्शन में पेय जल की सप्लाई**

2472. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागदा जंक्शन में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं

और क्या सरकार का विचार पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिए कोई योजना प्रारम्भ करने का है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नागदा में यात्रियों को बिना छना हुआ नदी का पानी सप्लाई किया जा रहा है; और

(ज) नागदा जंक्शन में शुद्ध भोजन, ताजा फलों और खाद्य पदार्थों तथा पेयों के लिए क्या सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और क्या प्रत्येक प्लेटफार्म पर शुद्ध पेय और चाय के स्टाल हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) और (ख): नागदा स्टेशन पर चम्पन नदी के तट पर स्थित कुएं से पेय जल की सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था पहले से मौजूद है। यद्यपि यह जल छना हुआ नहीं है परन्तु यह साफ है और इसे उपयुक्त क्लोरीनीकरण के बाद ही पीने के लिए सप्लाई किया जाता है, बहरहाल, नागदा नगर पालिका से पेय जल की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है जो उर्जन के आयुक्त के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्लेटफार्म नं० 1 और 2 पर चाय और अल्पाहार के तीन स्टाल हैं। इसके अलावा, नागदा स्टेशन पर 9 बेंडिंग ट्रालियां हैं जिनमें तीन मिठाई और नमकीन की ट्रालियां, दो चाय/दूध की ट्रालियां एक फल की ट्राली, एक दूध तथा मावे की ट्राली, एक खिलौनों की ट्राली और एक पान-बीड़ी की ट्राली शामिल है। अल्पाहारा स्टाल केवल प्लेटफार्म नं० 1 और 2 पर ही मौजूद है लेकिन 9 बेंडिंग ट्रालियां सभी प्लेटफार्मों पर बारी-बारी से घूमती हैं।



तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों और मेटाडोर वाहनों में सुधार

2473. श्री छोटुमाई गामित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों और मेटाडोर वाहनों में कुछ परिवर्तन कर के इनमें सुधार करने के लिए हाल ही में कोई उपाय किए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें सरकार को कहां तक सफलता मिली है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अनुसंधान और विकास कार्यों के आधार पर निर्माता अपनी-अपनी वस्तुओं में सुधार करते हैं। इन्होंने सरकार को हाल ही में किसी सुधार के होने की कोई सूचना नहीं दी है।

तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटरों के बारे में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बताया है कि उन्होंने यह निर्णय लिया है कि सवारी की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रत्येक आटोरिक्शा में दाहिनी तरफ एक स्थायी दरवाजा लगा दिया जाय जिसकी ऊंचाई स्कूटर में बैठी हुई सवारी की कमर की ऊंचाई तक हो या क्रोमियन प्लेट की एक के ऊपर एक छड़ें लगा दी जायें। इसके लिए एक अधिसूचना का मसौदा 29-10-80 को जारी किया गया है जिसमें इस संबंध में लोगों से आपत्ति और सुझाव मांगे गए हैं।

#### Firing by Bangladesh Rifles in Tripura

2474. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently unprovoked firing by Bangladesh rifles from across the border in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the incidents;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check such incidents ; and

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 5th November, 1980, approximately 10 to 15 Bangladesh nationals entered the area known as the Muhuri Char, near Belonia, and attempted to harvest the crops which had been sown by Indian nationals: when challenged by the Border Security Force the Bangladesh nationals retreated to Bangladesh. Immediately after this the Bangladesh Rifles fired 10 rounds on our patrol party and our patrol party fired 3 rounds in self defence;

(c) and (d). The Government of India have protested to the Bangladesh Government regarding this incident. Flag meetings have been held between the Border Security Force and Bangladesh Rifles on 11th and 18th November with a view to restoring normalcy in the area. No further firing has been reported since 5th November, 1980.

#### Passenger amenities in trains

2475. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a panel to make on the spot inspection of the availability and upkeep of passenger amenities in trains and at Railway Stations, particularly those served by the branch lines;

(b) if so, whether they had submitted any report to Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the suggestion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). Teams of three Railway Officers, one for each Zonal Railway, have been nominated by the Ministry of Railways to undertake inspection of the amenities and their upkeep at nominated stations, main line and branch line sections and in trains.

The teams were allotted time bound programme of inspections and submitted reports of their inspections pointing out inadequacy of drinking water supply, absence of proper ventilation in waiting rooms, inadequacy of fans in waiting halls,

taps missing from platforms and bath rooms, dirty conditions in waitinghalls/ waiting rooms, non-supply of linens in retiring rooms, lack of cleanliness, inadequacy of booking windows, broken furniture in waiting rooms/retiring rooms, raising of low level platforms, extension of platform cover, provision of additional booking counters, display of reservation charts, provision of hand pipes, resurfacing of platforms etc.

The teams got minor defects/deficiencies remedied on the spot. For those which could not be remedied immediately, the Railway Administrations have been asked to initiate action. The major works will be done on a programmed basis subject to availability of resources. The inspections are still continuing.

#### Improvement in the movement of goods by Railways

2476. SHRI B. V. DESAI :  
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL  
REDDY :  
SHRI RAM VILAS  
PASWAN :  
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI V. KISHORE  
CHANDRA S. DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the Railways will fully meet the demand of wagons and improve its movement of goods; and

(b) what are the other steps being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The performance of the Railways does not entirely depend on its own efficiency only but is also dependent upon the general level of efficiency in other related sectors and the economic situation in the country, law and order situation, etc. Under normal working conditions, Railways do not anticipate difficulty in meeting the day-to-day demands. The performance has improved in the month of November 1980 as 600 wagons per day more are being loaded as compared to corresponding period of the last year.

(b) Efforts are being made to improve the performance by closely monitoring the movement on day-to-day basis at the Railways as well as Railway Board's level. Co-ordination is also being maintained with different agencies to improve the wagon turn-round. The help of

State Governments is also being sought to improve the law and order situation. Staff agitations are being dealt with suitably. Apart from procuring additional wagons to supplement the present holding of wagons, action is being taken to reduce the number of sick wagons by giving the highest priority to their repairs.

#### Chinese Foreign Minister's visit to India

2477. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from China in regard to Foreign Minister of China's visit to India;

(b) if so, whether any fresh date has been communicated;

(c) whether the Chinese of late are not interested in improving the relations with India;

(d) if so, whether the Chinese are supplying arms and ammunition to Pakistan which will be used by them against India; and

(e) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with China in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Recent press interviews given by Chinese leaders to Indian press reporters do not seem to indicate such a trend.

(d) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(e) Government of India's opposition to the supply of arms to Pakistan is well-known to the Chinese. The response of the Chinese Government has been that their assistance to Pakistan is not directed against India and that they hope that both India and Pakistan and India-China relations would improve.

#### INDO US Bilateral Talks

2478. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA :  
SHEKHRA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether bilateral talks between India and U.S.A. were held in October this year ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the decisions arrived at;

(c) whether after the new President of U. S. the policy and decisions taken by the earlier Government had been subject to revision ;

(d) if so, what were the changes made in regard to the earlier agreements reached between the two countries ;

(e) whether there has been any effect on the policy towards India by the New U.S.A. Government ; and

(f) if so, the details of the same ?

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

(b) As usual in such talks, the subjects covered various international topics and bilateral relations. *Inter alia* the two sides exchanged views on East-West relations, the situation in East Asia, South East Asia, South West Asia, the North-South dialogue, prospects of disarmament, etc. In the bilateral field Indo-US trade relations and the prospects of continuing nuclear cooperation were among the subjects discussed. The institution of official level talks is intended primarily for an exchange of points of view and no particular decision with regard to any matter was sought to be reached.

(c) The new President of the United States has not yet assumed office.

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

**Medical and Public Health Institutions run by Christian Organisations**

2479. SHRI G. S. REDDY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of medical and public health institutions run by Christian organisations in the country ;

(b) the percentage of population to which they cater ; and

(c) how many of them are based in backward areas and in tribal belt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE ( SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR ) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 24 का एक उपमार्ग बनाने का प्रस्ताव**

2480. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 24 पर सीतापुर शहर के बाहर उपमार्ग बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और क्या उसके लिए वित्तीय महायता की मांग भी की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने का निर्णय कब तक लिए जाने की सम्भावना है?

नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) जी हां । चूंकि यह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का बाईपास है, इसलिए इसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है ।

(ख) इस बाईपास के लिए जमीन प्राप्त करने लिए 6.44 लाख रुपये मंजूर किए जा चुके हैं । बाकी निर्माण कार्य को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है जो वित्तीय स्थिति और इस बात पर निर्भर है कि देश में यातायात की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के विकास कार्य के लिए इसे कितनी प्राथमिकता मिलती है।

**Surat Industries' Demand of Coal Wagons**

2481. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal wagons demanded for industries in Surat in Gujarat every month and the number of coal wagons sanctioned for the purpose ;

(b) the details of the monthly number of coal wagons supplied out of those sanctioned from January, 1980 to September 1980; and

(c) the reasons for which the required coal wagons were not supplied and the time by which all the sanctioned coal wagons would be supplied and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

### बसों द्वारा वायु का प्रदूषण

2482. श्री छेजू भाई गामित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली और बंबई जैसे महानगरीय शहरों में चलने वाली बसें चलते समय धुआं बाहर छोड़ती है जो न केवल यातायात के लिए अमुविघा उत्पन्न करता है अपितु स्वास्थ्य पर भी बुरा असर डालता है; और

(ख) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को डीजल गाड़ियों से धुआं निकलने की मात्रा के बारे में भारतीय मानक संस्थान के मानक सूचित कर दिए हैं और उनसे मोटर गाड़ी नियमों में उचित संशोधन करने पर विचार करने के लिए कहा गया है

जिससे यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि बसों से अधिक धुआं निकलने से स्वास्थ्य और यातायात को खतरा दूर हो जाए।

वायु दूषण का बचाव और नियंत्रण विषयक विधेयक भी लोक सभा में 24-11-80 को पेश किया गया है।

दिल्ली में यह अब दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि सड़क पर कोई ऐसी बम नहीं चलाई जाय जिनमें से अधिक धुआं निकलता हो। हर स्तर पर जैसे कि शेड से बस को निकालते समय या जब बम सड़क पर चल रही हो, नियमित रूप से जांच की जाती है। दिल्ली पुलिस को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि जब भी उसे किसी बम में से अधिक धुआं निकलता दिखाई दे वह उम बस का चालन कर दे।

### S.E. Railway Time Table

2483. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the S.E. Railway authority print and publish time tables regularly ; and

(b) If so, the name of the press where time tables for the years 1979 and 1980 were printed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Name; of the presses where S.E. Railway's Public Time Tables for the years 1979 and 1980 are printed, are as under :

Language of Time Table	April 79 issue	Oct. 79 issue	April and Nov. 80 issue
1	2	3	4
English	S.E. Railway Printing Press, Kharagpur	M/s D.N. Press, Calcutta.	South Point Printers-(P) Ltd., Calcutta.
English (Pocket)	-d-	S.E. Rly., Printing Press, Kharagpur.	S.E. Railway Printing Press, Kharagpur.

1	2	3	4
Bengali . . . . .	S E Railway Printing Press, Kharagpur.	M/s. Eureka Printers (P) Ltd., Calcutta.	M/s. Eureka Printers (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Bengali (Pocket) . . . . .	-do-	-do-	-do-
Hindi . . . . .	M/s. Sarda Press Barampur, Ganjam	M/s. Sarda Press, Barampur, Ganjam.	South Point Printers (P) Ltd., Calcutta.
Oriya . . . . .	-do-	-do-	-do-
Telugu . . . . .	-do-	-do-	-do-

**ADMISSION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS IN MEDICAL COLLEGES**

2484. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign students, with their names of their countries who had applied to the Government for admission in Medical colleges during this year; and

(b) the names of such student, with the percentage of marks obtained by them in the qualifying examinations who have been admitted in the Medical colleges in our country and the names of medical colleges where they have got admission ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) : Foreign students applying to the Government of India for admission to medical colleges in this country are covered under various schemes. Thus, while the scheme of self-financing foreign students is administered by the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Finance is the nodal Ministry for the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth African Assistance programmes. The Ministry of Education and Culture administers the General Cultural Scholarship and other scholarship schemes. All these programme are operated in consultation with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

As the process of allocation of seats under one of the schemes is still not complete and details relating to the admission of foreign students have to be collected from various sources and medical colleges, the required information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Splitting up Primary Health Centres**

2485. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to split up the present Primary Health Centres constituted for 66 thousand population into two; and

(b) if not; the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJANLASKAR) : (a) No.

(b) The Primary Health Centres do not have so much staff to enable their being split up without adversely affecting their functioning. It is, instead, proposed to increase the number of the Primary Health Centres. It is proposed to have a PHC for a population of 50,000 in non-tribal areas and for 20,000 in the tribal and hilly areas, as against the present norm of a PHC for 80,000 to 1,00,000 population. Further, for tribal areas the Government have agreed, as a temporary measure, to the posting of one of the doctors of the Primary Health Centre in a Dispensary/Sub-Centre where the services of a doctor are not available.

**Chinese Attempt to form Peoples Republic of Kashmir**

2486. SHRI CHITTA BASU : SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Statesman (Delhi) dated October 6, 1980 regarding the alleged atte-

pu of China to form a Peoples Republic of Kashmir by merging Jammu and Kashmir with 'occupied' Kashmir ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen newspaper reports to this effect. Government have no information to substantiate these reports. However, the Deputy Foreign Minister of China Mr. Han Nian Long in an interview with a visiting UNI correspondent at Beijing recently described the reports as groundless and absurd. The Government remain vigilant in the matter.

#### Short supply of Bitumen for National Highway No. 47

2487. SHTI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the work is held up on National Highway No. 47 in Palghat Division due to the short supply of bitumen ;

(b) whether the Indian oil Corporation and the Hindustan Petroleum are not supplying adequate quantity of bitumen ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure a steady supply of this material?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) We are not aware of any hold up of work on National Highway No. 47 in Palghat Division due to short supply of bitumen. However, no bituminous work is normally done during the rainy season, which is an annual feature. So far as the supply position of bitumen is concerned, the State of Kerala has been allocated 37,000 M.T. of bitumen for the year 1980-81 by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, based on the total availability in the country and the sales of bitumen made to the State during the last three years. According to the information available, the State of Kerala has been despatched about 16,000 M.T. of bitumen during the period April—Sept. 1980. The allocation of bitumen by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers is made to the various States and further distribution of the product within the States is done by the State Governments themselves. In the case of Kerala State, we have already requested the Special Secretary to the Govt. of Kerala, Public works Department, to meet the requirement of bitumen for National Highway works, which is of the order of

11,000 M.T., out of the State's quota of 37,000 M.T. for the year 1980-81.

(b) and (c). The despatches by the Oil Companies to the various States sometimes vary due to various factors. However, whenever any specific issue of short supply is raised by the State Public Works Department, the same is taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum for appropriate action who are the nodal Ministry for petroleum products.

#### राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिए रोक

2488. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 में राजस्थान नहर परियोजना और कमांड एरिया डेवलपमेंट वर्क्स के लिये 9 रोक सप्लाई किये गये थे जबकि 96 रोकों की मांग थी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्थान सरकार को इस वर्ष में 8 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि वापस करनी पड़ी; और

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये चालू वर्ष में कितने रोक मागे हैं और उनमें से अब तक कितने रोक उपलब्ध कराये गये हैं और शेष कब तक उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान सरकार और रेलों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने यह बताया था कि प्रतिमाह कोयले के तीन रोकों से राजस्थान नहर तथा नहर क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं की वर्तमान आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जायेंगी। अप्रैल 80 और अक्टूबर 80 के बीच उन्हें 14 रोक दिये गये हैं। बंगाल-बिहार क्षेत्रों में कोयले की समग्र दुलाई में सुधार के कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिससे इन दोनों परियोजनाओं को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा धनराशि अभ्यर्पित किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में रेलों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

**Population Suffering from T.B. and Blindness**

2489. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total population in the country suffering from tuberculosis and blindness for want of balanced food ;

(b) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the total eradication of these diseases ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :

(a) (i) According to a study conducted by the ICMR in 1972, at Srinagar, Delhi Varanasi, Cuttack, Indore, Ahmedabad and Madurai, it is estimated that out of 9 million blind persons in India, about 2% i.e. 1,80,000 in our country have lost sight due to nutritional deficiency.

(ii) No precise information regarding the total population in the country suffering from TB for want of balanced food is available. However, it is a known fact that T B thrives more in mal-nutritioned persons.

(b) and (c), (i) The Government of India have taken the following steps to eradicate blindness:—

- (1) A National Health Programme has been launched countrywide since 1976 for prevention of visual impairment and control of blindness. The control strategy of this Programme includes Health Education to the community. Temporary measures to provide eye health care by establishing mobile units and creation of permanent infrastructure for eye care in three tier-system of general health services.
- (2) For prevention of Mal nutritional blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency among children a programme for administering Vitamin 'A' to preschool children through PHC net work has been introduced.

(ii) For prevention and control of tuberculosis, a National Tuberculosis Control Programme is in operation in the entire country since 1962. Mass case finding and treatment of cases and preventive BCG inoculation of infants are being carried out under this Programme.

**Complaint against Secretary of Paradip Port Trust**

2490. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint against the Secretary of the Paradip Port Trust;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints relate to alleged obtaining of pecuniary benefits from certain persons as consideration giving them employment in the Port Trust service, violation of the Port Trust Regulations about grant of Conveyance Allowance, improper release of money from the Welfare Fund, unjustified re-employment of certain persons, etc.

(c) The Chairman of Paradip Port is looking into the complaints and he would take necessary action,

**Loading of Iron Ore at Paradip Port**

2491. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the loading of iron ore at Paradip Port has been held up for want of reclaimer; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for procurement of the reclaimer for the Paradip Port ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) and (b) : A Bucket Wheel Reclaimer was ordered on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation in January, 1978, to replace one of the existing Bucket Wheel Reclaimers. The supply and commissioning of the new Bucket Wheel Reclaimer has been delayed and this has affected the export of iron ore through Paradip Port.

The matter is being pursued with Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation by the Port for expediting the delivery of the Bucket Wheel Reclaimer.

**LONG TERM POLICY for  
FAMILY PLANNING**

2492. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI D.M. PUTTEE GOWDA:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-  
JEE :  
SHRI K. A. RAJAN :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA  
SHEKARA MURTHY : -

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

(a) whether Government has formulated any long term policy for Family Planning atleast for another 50 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No. However a population policy already exists which emphasises the propagation of the small family norm among eligible couples through a process of motivation and education and availing of family planning services on a free and voluntary basis.

(b) Does not arise.

**Visakhapatnam Port Trust Board**

2493. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the present tenure of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Board will be over;

(b) the guidelines which will be followed in the nomination of members for the forthcoming constitution of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust; and

(c) what is the strength and composition of the Visakhapatnam Port Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):  
(a) On 31-3-1981.

(b) Section 3 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 lays down the procedure for constitution of Port Trust Boards.

(c) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

Composition :

1. Shri R. Srinivasan, Chairman.
2. Shri T. R. Prasad, Deputy Chairman

3. Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras, (representing the Mercantile Marine Department).
4. Deputy Collector of Customs, Visakhapatnam (representing the Customs Department).
5. Divisional Superintendent, South Eastern Railway, Waltair (representing the Indian Railways).
6. Flag Officer 'Commanding-in-Chief East, Visakhapatnam (representing the defence Services).
7. Collector, Visakhapatnam (representing the Government of Andhra Pradesh).
8. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation, Visakhapatnam (representing the Visakhapatnam Municipal Council).
9. Shri M. V. Bhadram } Representing the labour
10. Shri B. Dharmarao } employed in the Port.
11. Development Advisor, Ministry of Shipping and Transport (representing the Ministry of Shipping and Transport).
12. General Manager, MMTC Visakhapatnam (representing the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited).
13. Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam ( representing the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.).
14. Shri I.S. Raju (representing the Vizagapatnam Chamber of Commerce, Visakhapatnam).
15. Shri C.V. Sitaramaswamy (representing the Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Hyderabad).
16. Shri K. C. Mathur (representing the Indian National Shipowners Association).

**Village Health Workers Scheme**

2494. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the village health workers scheme ( Rural Health Scheme ) is continuing; and



(b) if so, the villages covered by the above scheme ?

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

(b) According to the latest available information, 1,53,612. Community Health Volunteers have been trained so far, covering an equal number of villages.

**Visit of Mauritius Prime Minister**

2495. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mauritius Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam visited this country in October, 1980 and had talks with the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam visited India from October 27th to November 2nd, 1980.

His visit provided an opportunity for a useful exchange of views with our Prime Minister on international issues. Bilateral relations were also reviewed with a view to strengthening them further.

**Maltreatment with Indian Drama troupe in U.K.**

2496. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**  
**SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :**  
**SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission in London lodged a protest with the British Government against the treatment meted out to the visiting Ghasiran Kotwal Drama troupe from India by the British Customs officials at London Airport in October last; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** (a) and (b). The High Commission of India in London took up the matter with the British Foreign Office against the treatment meted out to the visiting drama troupe. The British Government have stated that they have conducted full investigation into the circumstances of the search of the theatre group. The British

Customs' decision to mount a search was reportedly taken because of evidence that similar groups had been used, possibly unwittingly in the past by third parties to smuggle drugs into U.K. No prohibited article was however found in the baggage in this case. The British Foreign Office claims that the search was conducted as courteously and speedily as possible. The British Foreign Office has expressed regrets about the inconvenience caused in such instances when a full search is unfortunately unavoidable as part of the normal customs control procedure.

**Position of Indian Shipping in the carriage of country's Export Cargo**

2497. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the face of international competition for cargo, Indian shipping is steadily losing ground to foreign shipping companies in the carriage of country's export cargo moving on liner terms; and

(b) whether Government have considered ways and means to bring about a change in this state of affairs ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). The international community has recognised the need to carry at least 40% export cargo in a country's own bottoms and with this end in view, has adopted the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. The share of Indian shipping increased from 32.1% in 1976-77 to 35.4% in 1977-78. But a decline was noticed during 1978-79. One reason for this is attributable to the stiff competition offered by non-Conference foreign vessels and the freedom of choice of vessels enjoyed by the shippers in the country. Government is constantly keeping a watch with a view to securing due share for Indian shipping in the export of liner cargoes.

**धर्म का प्रचार करने के लिये प्रबु-घाबो में भारतीयों का गिरफ्तार किया जाना**

2498. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया :**  
क्या विदेश मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धर्म का प्रचार करने के लिये प्रबु घाबो में नौ भारतीय राष्ट्रिक गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जब की गई सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उन्हें धर्म का प्रचार करने के लिये दण्ड दिया गया था ;

(ब) क्या भारत सरकार ने इन बारे में कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**बिदेरा मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) :**

(क) भारत में एक मंदिर को मरम्मत के लिए अनधिकृत रूप से चंदा एकत्र करने वाले नौ भारतीय नागरिकों को आबू-घाबी की पुलिस ने 6 जून, 1980 को गिरफ्तार किया था ।

(ख) आबू घाबी की पुलिस को उनके बकसे में से 2800 डी० एच० (लगभग 6000 रुपए) भी मिले थे । बाद में यह राशि उन्हें वापस कर दी गई ।

(ग) उन्हें 14 अगस्त, 1980 को जमानत पर रिहा कर दिया गया था और बाद में 4 अक्टूबर, 1980 को मपील न्यायालय द्वारा निर्दोष ठहराया गया था ।

(घ) और (ङ). जब उनके विरुद्ध मामला चल रहा था तब आबू-घाबी स्थित भारत का राजदूतावास उनसे सम्पर्क बनाए हुआ था ।

#### Shortage of Pilot Boats

2499. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of pilot boats at Major Ports;

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

(c) the measures being taken to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no shortage of

pilot boats at major ports except at Bombay, Tuticorin and Mangalore.

(b) and (c). *Bombay Port*

Against the requirement of 7 pilot boats, only 4 are available with the Bombay Port Trust. The port has placed orders for three fibre glass launches. In addition, a proposal for two more pilot launches is being processed.

*Tuticorin Port*

A launch acquired in February 1979 has not been functioning satisfactorily. Orders have been placed for another boat which is expected to be delivered in August, 1981.

*Mangalore Port*

Orders for purchase of a launch were placed in 1970, but it has not been received so far. The delivery date has now been fixed as end of December 1980. In addition, orders have been placed for a pilot launch which is expected to be delivered by April, 1981.

#### Reasons for major Railway Accidents

2500. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 7th Nov. 1980 that seven of eight major railway accidents which occurred during 1979-80 (till Sept. this year) have either been due to negligence of the railway staff or inefficient functioning of signalling equipment; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the report of the Commission of Railway Safety in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) During 1979-80, the Commissioners of Railway Safety inquired into 29 accidents. During April to September, 80 the Commissioners of Railway Safety held inquiries into 11 more accidents. These 43 accidents include 19 collisions, 13 derailments, 4 cases of trains running into road traffic at level crossings, 3 cases of fires in trains and accidents of miscellaneous nature. According to the findings including provisional findings

of the Commissioners of Railway Safety, the causes of these accidents are as under:—

Failure of Railway Staff . . . . .	35
Failure of persons other than Railway Staff . . . . .	6
TOTAL	41

Two cases are still under investigation.

**Widening of Calcutta Roads**

2501. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have agreed to subsidise the cost of widening of the roads in Calcutta in view of underground railway scheme ; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry propose to extend the same financial assistance to Madras where the rapid transit system is to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A request has been received from the Government of West Bengal for grant of subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1.59 crores for widening of roads etc. which works, according to the State Government are considered essential for diversion of traffic in order to minimise the inconvenience to the commuters in the Central Business District. The matter is still under examination in consultation with the General Manager, Metro Railway, Calcutta.

(b) The question of extending such financial assistance to Madras will be considered at the appropriate time after the Government sanctions a Rapid Transit System for Madras City.

**Steps to resolve outstanding issues of Striking Doctors**

2502. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether any settlement could be reached with the striking Junior Doctors of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made by the Doctors and those accepted by the Government ;

(c) what steps have been taken to resolve the outstanding issues ; and

(d) whether doctors have given any assurance to Government that such strikes will not be resorted to frequently which puts the ailing masses to great difficulty ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement showing the demands of the Junior Doctors of Delhi (who were on strike from 5th July to 1st September, 1980) the terms of the settlement arrived at with them and the present position regarding the implementation of the various decisions constituting the settlement, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-1515/80]

(d) No.

**B.C.G. Ineffective to Check T.B.**

2503. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government have taken adequate measures to check effectively the disease of T.B. which is very rampant in hilly and desert areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIKHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : There is no such study which shows that Tuberculosis is more prevalent in the hilly and desert areas of the country. For the prevention and control of Tuberculosis, a National Tuberculosis Control Programme is in operation in the entire country under which measures such as mass case finding and treatment and BCG inoculation of infants are being carried out uniformly to control this disease.

**Spread of Dropsy in Epidemic form in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh**

2504. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, dropsy has started in epidemic form ;

(b) whether the cause of the disease is mainly because of adulteration in mustard oil ; and

(c) whether any Central team has been sent to find out the causes for the

sudden outbreak of the disease and if so, their findings in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) This Ministry has no information regarding outbreak of dropsy in epidemic form in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.

(b) Dropsy is mainly caused by consuming mustard oil adulterated with oil from *Argemone mexicana* seed.

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research had sent a Nutritional team of Scientists from the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad to survey the areas in Madhya Pradesh where dropsy cases had been reported. Samples of edible mustard oil were collected by this team from the affected households and their analysis showed that majority of these samples were found to contain sanguinarine—a toxic alkaloid present in contaminating argemone oil at a fairly high level.

#### Report of Study Group of ICMR on Family Planning Policy

2905. SHRI DAULT SINHI, JADEJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Report has been received by Government from Study Group of the Indian Council of Medical Research on the Family Planning Policy ;

(b) If so, the main recommendations made ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No Study Group of the Indian Council of Medical Research on Family Planning Policy was set up.

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

#### Profit and Loss suffered by Shipping Corporation of India

2906. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what are the net profit/loss suffered by the Shipping Corporation of India, Mogul Lines Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Ltd; from 1977-78 till date ;

(b) what are the causes of losses in each case; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government to wipe out the previous losses and to avoid the future losses in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c), A statement indicating the position in respect of Shipping Corporation of India, Mogul Lines Ltd. and Cochin Shipyard Ltd. is enclosed.

#### Statement

Name of the Company	Net Loss		Causes of Losses	Measures being taken up by Govt. to wipe out the previous losses and to avoid the future losses.
	Year	Loss		
1	2		3	4
(Rs. in Crores)				
Shipping Corporation of India:	1977-78	14.74	The profitability of the Corporation was basically affected by the global depression in shipping during the last 4/5 years. Factors like losing routes riding operational cost etc. also contributed towards it.	The SCI have taken, certain steps to improve the position. Some of these are :- of
	1978-79	37.01		
	1979-80	1.85		

(a) The Management of the Corporation was reorganised and two

1

2

3

4

Rs. in  
crores

profit centres established for dealing with liner and bulk trade ;

(b) Operational costs were cut down;

(c) Man-power resources were deployed for handling growing responsibilities and facing the challenge of global recession ;

(d) Administrative expenses were reduced, wherever possible.

These steps have yielded good results and the loss to the Corporation has been reduced to a great extent during 1979-80.

Mogul Line  
Limited

1977-78  
1978-79  
1979-80

9.79  
7.40  
0.93

Due to world-wid recession in shipping during the period under reference shipping companies all over the world suffered losses and the MLL was also affected. The MLL has been operating Haj and Konkan passenger services and passenger-cum-cargo service to West Asia Gulf Ports. These services have been showing losses. The company had to borrow large amounts for acquisition of its tonnage. This has attracted heavy interest charges amounting to Rs. 590.25 lakhs in 1977-78, Rs. 579.59 in 1978-79 and Rs. 544.19 lakhs in 1979-80.

Since the inter-national freight market has started improving, it is expected that future losses by the MLL would be avoided and the previous losses wiped out in the next few years, depending on the strength of the freight market.

Cochin Shipyard  
Ltd.

1977-78  
1978-79  
1979-80

5.15  
2.75  
7.89

(i) Inadequate subsidy available under the existing Pricing Policy which was evolved in 1971.

A Committee set up by the Government to examine depth and suggest long-term solution to the Financial problems of the Shipyard has suggested certain remedial measures.

1

2

3

4

- (ii) Extended period of construction of the first ship due to delay in the commissioning of certain indigenously procured crucial facilities like the 150 T Crane etc. A new Pricing Policy is also being evolved.
- (iii) Interest Commitments during the initial production Phase on loan capital provided by the Government.

#### Making Badalapur A Terminal Destination

2507. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for making Badalapur (District Thane, Maharashtra) as a terminal for a few trains; and

(b) if so, what action government have taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Four pairs of trains are already terminating/originating at Badalapur. The terminal facilities have been reviewed and are being suitably augmented.

चेतक एक्सप्रेस में चित्तौड़गढ़ से एक सवारी डिब्बा जोड़ा जाना

2508. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चित्तौड़गढ़ (राजस्थान) पश्चिम रेलवे के सबसे बड़े जंक्शनों में से एक है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां से दिल्ली और जयपुर के लिए चेतक एक्सप्रेस ही एकमात्र गाड़ी है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त गाड़ी में चित्तौड़गढ़ से कोई अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बा न लगाए जाने के कारण बहुत से यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) यात्री यातायात को देखते हुए चित्तौड़गढ़ पश्चिम रेलवे का एक सब से बड़ा जंक्शन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) . जी हां । नियमित आधार पर एक अतिरिक्त डिब्बे के कर्षण के लिए 15/16 चेतक एक्सप्रेस में स्थान न होने के कारण इस गाड़ी के साथ चित्तौड़गढ़ से दिल्ली के लिए एक अतिरिक्त डिब्बा लगाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

विदेश जाने वाले डाक्टर

2509. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में प्रतिवर्ष कितने चिकित्सा-स्नातक तैयार होते हैं और कितने डाक्टर प्रतिवर्ष विदेशों में जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर): भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1976-77 से 1978-79 की अवधि के दौरान 38043 चिकित्सा स्नातक पास हुये थे।

भारत सरकार उच्च शिक्षा अथवा नौकरी के लिये विदेशों में जाने वाले डाक्टरों की संख्या का रिकार्ड नहीं रखती तथापि वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कामियों के भारतीय विदेश अनुभाग (वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्) के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर में दर्ज किये गये डाक्टरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	कुल	वापिस आये
1-1-79 को	4389	2267
1-1-80 को	4510	2301

#### जयपुर-सवाई माधोपुर रेल लाइन

2510. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शर्मावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जयपुर से टोंक होकर सवाई माधोपुर तक रेल लाइन बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : जयपुर और सवाई माधोपुर पहले से ही मीटर लाइन से सम्बद्ध है। तथापि, इन स्थानों को टोंक के रास्ते जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### Railway Accidents including Derailments during the last three months

2511. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI RAM AWADH:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who died or were injured, and the amount of damage caused to the railways in money;

(b) the general causes for these accidents, details of enquiry instituted and whether any sabotage was discovered or suspected; and

(c) the compensation paid to the victims of the Railway accidents including derailments during the last three months in each of the railway zones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) In the train accidents which occurred during the period August to October, 1980, 86 persons were killed and 270 injured. The cost of damage to railway property involved therein has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2,50,00,000.

(b) The causes including prima facie causes of these accidents are as under :

(i) Failure of railway staff	77
(ii) Failure of persons other than railway staff	26
(iii) Failure of equipment	72
(iv) Accidental	25
(v) Cause could not be established	1
(vi) Causes not yet finalised	60
Total	261

While 11 train accidents have been enquired into by Commissioners of Railway Safety, who are a statutory authority functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, the rest were enquired into by the respective railway administrations at various levels depending upon the nature of the individual accidents.

None of the train accidents which occurred during August to October, 1980 is reported to have been caused by sabotage.

(c) No compensation has so far been paid, under Indian Railways Act, 1890 to the victims of train accidents that occurred during the last three months. The compensation will be decided by the Claims Commissioners to whom claim applications can be preferred within a period of three months from the date of occurrence of the accident who may, on good cause shown, also allow any

claim application to be made at any time within one year from the date of occurrence.

#### Foreign Minister's Visit Abroad

2512. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries visited by him after the end of the last Session;

(b) the purpose of the said visits;

(c) the agreements arrived at and/or benefits accruing from the said visits; and

(d) the total expenses incurred on these visits?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The following countries were visited by me after the end of the last session of Parliament : Bangladesh, USA, Venezuela, Cuba, Mexico Yugoslavia, Austria and Lebanon in that order;

(b) and (c). The required information in the statement attached herewith.

(d) The total expenditure on these visits was Rs. 3,38,100.00 (approx.).

#### Statement

*The purpose of the Foreign Minister's visits abroad since the conclusion of the Third Session of the VIIIth Lok Sabha and the agreements arrived at and/or benefits Accruing from such visits*

Sl. No.	Name of the country visited	Purpose of visit	Agreements arrived at and/or benefits accruing from the visit
1	2	3	4
1	Bangladesh (16-8-80 to 18-8-80)	The visit was at the invitation of Bangladesh Foreign Minister. extensive discussions were held with the Bangladesh leaders on international and biateral matter. Important bilatered issues were covered in particular detail.	The visit provided a further impetus to the Indo-Bangladesh relations and helped the two sides to better understand each others' view points.
2	U.S.A. (21-8-80 to 25-8-80).	To attend the special session of the UN General Assembly on Economic Development.	Presented India's views. On global round of negotiations etc.
3	Venezuela (26-8-80 to 27-8-80).	The visit to Venezuela was paid as special emissary of the Prime Minister, to convey a message form the Prime Minister to the Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and to discuss oil matters with Venezuelan leaders.	Discussed India's oil requirements.
4	U.S.A. (20-9-80 to 4-10-80 & 9-10-80)	To attend the 35th Session of the UN General Assembly in New York.	Presented India's view point in the world body on various international matters of interest.
5	CUBA (5-10-80 to 7-10-80).	Bilateral talks	
6	Mexico (7-10-80 to 9-10-80)	Bilateral talks as well as for a Regional conference of Heads of Indian Missions in Latin American countries. (Such conferences are a regular feature with this Ministry and are held	Bilateral and international issues including India's economic and commercial relations with these countries were discussed



1

2

3

4

- |    |                                  |  |  |
|----|----------------------------------|--|--|
|    |                                  | to explain to Ambassadors the policies of Government of India and also to have from them first-hand assessments in regard to the countries concerned and our relation with them.)  | The visits have led to a better understanding of the perceptions of India on one hand and of Cuba and Mexico on the other on various international political and economic issues. Meaningful discussions have also taken place regarding India's trade and economic relations with these countries.            |
| 7. | Yugoslavia (1-11-80 to 3-11-80). | To attend the meetings of a group of Non-aligned Foreign Ministers which aimed at discussing possible ways of resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict. These meetings took place in pursuance of the decisions taken by the Co-ordination Bureau of the Non-aligned movement in New York. | It will be recalled that Iraq objected to the inclusion of Algeria in the Non-aligned Goodwill Committees, while Iran insisted on Algerian presence. An appeal was issued to the Governments of Iran and Iraq to agree to the constitution and functioning of the Goodwill Committee of Non-aligned countries. |
| 8. | Austria (5-11-80 to 7-11-80)     | To attend the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of eleven countries to discuss and finalise the holding of a summit meeting next year in the context of North-South problems.   | Preliminary discussions were held and a summit meeting, in principle, was decided upon.  |
| 9. | Lebanon (9-11-80)                | To exchange views with Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of PLO and the Foreign Minister of Lebanon.   | India's relations with the Arabs in general, and the Palestinians in particular, and PLO's role in finding a solution for Iran-Iraq crisis, were discussed.  |

**Shipbuilding Yards Proposed during Sixth Five Year Plan**

2513. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many ship-building yards are proposed to be taken up for construction during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) what are the particulars of the projects planned to be taken up;

(c) whether the Government will reconsider its decision in regard to the construction of a ship-building yard at Haldia, West Bengal, as recommended by the Baveja Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Establishment of Shipbuilding Yards at Paradip (Orissa) and Hajira (Gujarat) is under consideration. However, no decision has yet been taken on the construction of these Yards during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

(c) and (d). A Techno-Economic Working Group was set up by the Government in 1973 to evaluate, both on technical and economic considerations, the sites proposed by various State Governments, including Haldia. Based on the report of the Techno-Economic Working Group Consultants were commissioned for the preparation of the Preliminary Project Reports and the Consultants did not

consider Haldia suitable location for a Shipyard. Haldia is, therefore, not being considered as one of the sites for establishment of a Shipyard.

#### National Health Scheme

2514. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any National Health Scheme;

(b) if so, what are its salient features; and

(c) the progress of the scheme so far in physical and financial terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No.

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

#### Introduction of catering facilities in all along distance trains

2515. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) names of Mail and Express trains which have got their own catering services;

(b) names of Mail and Express trains which have no such facilities;

(c) whether Government is considering to introduce catering service facilities in all the long distance trains; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A list of Mail and Express trains provided with mobile catering service is placed at Statement 'A' laid on the table of the House [Placed in library, see no. LT-1516/80].

(c) and (d). Demands for food, tea, coffee, etc., of passengers travelling by trains are primarily catered to by static catering establishments provided at stations on routes. Only on certain long distance important trains, mobile catering services have been provided. It is neither necessary nor is it the policy of the Government to provide mobile catering service on all Mail/Express trains, particularly on the trains running on the routes provided with ample facilities of static catering units to meet the requirements of passengers adequately.

#### उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के जिलों में मस्तिष्क ज्वर के कारण मौतें

2516. श्री अक्षयकाक हुसैन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, बस्ती, देवरिया जिलों और पश्चिम बिहार के गोपालगंज, सिवान, छपरा और वैशाली जिलों में सितम्बर और अक्टूबर के महीनों में मस्तिष्क ज्वर से कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र की सहायता मांगी थी ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पर्याप्त उपाय करेगी जिससे यह रोग दोबारा न फैले ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर, बस्ती, और देवरिया जिलों से सितम्बर और अक्टूबर के महीनों में मस्तिष्कशोथ (इन्सेफलाइटिस) के कारण हुई मौतों की संख्या की सूचना परिशिष्ट 1 में दी गई है ।

जहां तक बिहार राज्य के गोपालगंज, छपरा और वैशाली जिलों का सम्बन्ध है, इस अवधि में इन जिलों में किसी के मरने की सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । सिवान जिले में जुलाई से अक्टूबर, 1980 की अवधि में मस्तिष्कशोथ से 3 मौतें होने की सूचना मिली ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार की मदद मांगी थी किन्तु बिहार सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।

(ग) मस्तिष्कशोथ भारत के बहुत से भागों में स्थानिकमारी के रूप में फैला है तथा समय-समय पर इसका प्रकोप अनेक राज्यों में होता रहता है । इस रोग को रोकने तथा रणता दर तथा इससे होने वाली मौतों

को कम करने के लिए उपाय बरते गये हैं जिनमें नीचे लिखे उपाय भी शामिल हैं :—

(1) मस्तिष्कशोथ के निवारण निदान तथा उपचार के लिए विस्तृत तकनीकी अनुदेश स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक द्वारा सभी राज्यों के स्वास्थ्य प्राधिकारियों को जारी किए गए तथा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा इन्हें दोहराया गया ;

(2) रोगियों का शीघ्रता से पता लगाने उनका उपचार करने तथा इनकी सूचना देने के उपाय किए गये हैं ।

(3) रोग प्रभावित राज्यों से ऐसे मामले होने पर सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाए रखती है ।

(4) राज्यों की सहायता के लिए ट्रापिकल स्कूल ऑफ़ मेडिसिन, कलकत्ता, अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान एवं जन स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता, राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली, राष्ट्रीय वाइरस संस्थान और केन्द्रीय आयुर्वेदिक अनुसंधान परिषद् जैसे विशेषज्ञ संस्थानों से रोगियों का उचित निदान करने के लिए जांच पड़ताल करने तथा तकनीकी सहायता और सलाह देने के लिए यथावश्यक दल भेजे जाते हैं ।

(5) रोगवाहकों की संख्या को कम करने हेतु रोग प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विशेष छिड़काव करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को प्रतिरिक्त कीटनाशक दवाइयां उपलब्ध कराई जाती है ।

(6) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के माध्यम से जापानी मस्तिष्कशोथ वैकसीन की एक सीमित मात्रा आयात की गई और जब कभी आवश्यक होता है तो रोग प्रभावित राज्यों को इस स्टॉक में से इसे भेज दिया जाता है ।

**परिशिष्ट-1**

जिला	मौतों की संख्या	
	सितम्बर, 1980 महीने में	अक्तूबर, 1980 महीने में
गोरखपुर	37	129
बस्ती	9	21
देवरिया	36	158

**Improved Operational Efficiency of Railways**

2517. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high-level study has been made as to the causes for short-fall in goods traffic; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what other long-term measures have been or are proposed to be taken to improve the operational efficiency of the Railways ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) the causes for shortfall in lifting of goods traffic are analysed periodically both in the Zonal Railways and by the Board. Some of the main reasons which have mainly affected loading of goods traffic have been disturbances in Assam, extensive power cuts in the eastern sector affecting performance of marshalling yards and workshops, less demand for raw materials to steel plants, labour troubles in mines at Bailadilla affecting movement of iron ore for export, closure of refineries in the eastern sector seriously affecting POL movement, increased movement of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana over longer leads due to drought conditions, steep drop in demands for loading of sugarcane, floods and breaches on Western, Northern and South Eastern-Railways, and staff agitations on a number of railways. Most of these reasons are beyond Railways' control.

(b) Apart from ensuring optimum utilisation of the assets, steps are being taken to procure additional rolling stock.

Works to augment line capacity and improvement in traction etc. are also being undertaken to further improve operational efficiency.

### Success in the field of Laproscopic Tubectomy

2518. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the success achieved so far, during the current year in the field of Laproscopic Tubectomy under the Family Planning programme in various States;

(b) whether it is a fact that this programme received overwhelming approval from our women folk;

(c) if so, the special measures being taken by the Health Minister to promote the above programme;

(d) the number of doctors given training in various States of the country under the above programme; and

(e) steps being taken to promote the training programme in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Laproscopic Tubectomy which requires proper conditions and higher training and skills to perform, is one of the surgical techniques used in the country, for performing female sterilisation. No separate data is maintained in respect of different techniques adopted for female sterilisations.

(b) In some States the work of Laproscopic sterilisation is growing and seems to have popular acceptance.

(c) Government does not seek to promote any one particular technique of sterilisation vis-a-vis other techniques. The use of any particular technique for female sterilisation rests with the skill, knowledge and experience of the surgeon performing the operation, and the physical conditions under which he/she operates. The Government considers all techniques useful and effective.

(d) To ensure that Laproscopic techniques are safely carried out, and expensive and sophisticated equipment used in these techniques is properly maintained, Government has so far trained a total of 26 teams from Andhra Pradesh (1), Assam (1), Gujarat (3), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Karnataka (1), Kerala (1),

Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (3), Orissa (1), Punjab (1), Rajasthan (2) Tamil Nadu (2), Uttar Pradesh (4), West Bengal (1), Goa, Daman and Diu (1) Pondicherry (1) Besides this, some private and Government doctors may have received training independently outside the Government Programme.

(e) Training is going on for the requirements of all the States.

### कोयले की कमी के कारण जोधपुर डिवीजन में बन्द की गई रेलगाड़ियां

2519. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के जोधपुर डिवीजन में कौन-कौन सी रेलगाड़ियां कोयले की कमी के कारण नवम्बर के प्रथम सप्ताह में बन्द कर दी गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले की कम सप्लाई के कारण ये रेलगाड़ियां लम्बे समय तक बन्द रहें, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो रेलवे का इस बारे में क्या ठोस कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) 1 नवम्बर, 1980 के पहले सप्ताह में नं० 239/अप/240 डाउन, 1 जे० पी० जे०/2 जे० पी० जे० और 1 बी० एम० एफ०/2 बी० एम० एफ० सवारी गाड़ियां 2-11-80 से 1/2 जे० बी० 1/2 जे० एम०, 1/2 एम० के०, 1/2 एम० पी० तथा 1/2 बी० जे० गाड़ियां, 5-11-80 से रद्द की गयी थीं 30-11-80 को इनमें से 5 जोड़ी गाड़ियां रद्द थीं ।

(ग) रेलों के पास आप कोयले की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए कोयला उत्पादक प्राधिकारियों और कोयला विभाग के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाए रखा जा रहा है ।

**Government Recommendations for Haj Pilgrimage**

2520. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the names of Haj pilgrims are recommended by the Government in addition to the selection of names by draw of lots;

(b) if so, the basis for making such recommendations;

(c) whether a large number of Haj pilgrim applicants are disappointed by this procedure; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop this recommendation and continue only draw of lots system for selection of Haj pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Intending pilgrims desirous of proceeding on Haj submit their applications to the Haj Committee, Bombay which allocates seats to States from the overall quota (approved for the year by the Government) on the basis of their Muslim population as reflected in the last census. A Qurra (draw) is then held on State-wise basis. Apart from this, a very small quota of seats is controlled by the Government for use by Govt. officials deputed for Haj duty, member of Haj Medical Mission and for the Haj Goodwill Delegation. Out of this some seats are also allocated on compassionate grounds to persons of advanced age and other deserving cases who have not preformed the Haj earlier and whose applications were rejected at the Qurra.

(c) No, Sir. On the contrary, this procedure alleviates the disappointment of some intending pilgrims who are unsuccessful at the Qurra.

(d) No, Sir.

**Coal movement by Railways**

2521. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Coal, Railways were asked to transport by various sources from April 1, 1980 to November 15, 1980;

(b) the quantity transported by the Railways;

(c) the shortfall, if any; and

(d) the causes thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The daily average indents received from various coal companies (which is merely an estimate of the requirement of wagons and has a repetitive element in it) was for supply of 10700 wagons per day. Actual loading was 8520 wagons per day with excessive detention of 990 wagons per day in colliery sidings. Some wagons were also returned empty daily by the collieries. Efforts are being made to step up coal loading further.

Law and order problems in Dhanbad area, frequent interruptions in power supply in Bengal-Bihar affecting working in railway yards and workshops and running of trains, excessive detention to wagons in steel plants and power houses are some of the major causes affecting coal loading.

**Manufacturing of Mechanical device by USA to Prevent Asthma Attacks**

2522. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact a mechanical device to prevent asthma attacks developed by doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Delhi is going to be manufactured in the United States;

(b) whether an American firm has purchased the know-how for the manufacture of this device from the National Research Development Corporation of India; and

(c) if so, whether it is not possible to go in for the manufacture of this device in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A device useful for asthma/allergic rhinitis or any other disease caused by inhaled particles has been developed by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. In January 1980, the National Research Development Corporation granted a licence to an American doctor for its manufacture in the U. S. A. This device is also being manufactured in India for the last six years.

**Foreign Minister's speech in U. N. General Assembly**

2523. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister told the Eleventh Special Session of the U. N. General Assembly held on 25th August, 1980 that massive transfer of resources on a long term and assured basis had to be to the developing countries by the developed nations and international financial institutions like the World Bank IMF and GATT had to be restructured;

(b) if so, what was the change in the structure of the international financial institutions suggested; and

(c) what was the response of the developed countries to the restrictions for such structural changes and massive transfer of resources?

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

(b) We referred to the deficiencies in the international monetary system and called for an enhancement in the effective participation of developing countries in the decision making process so that the organisation of international finance and the international financial institutions such as IMF, IBRD etc. as well as GATT acquire a broader base and do not remain the exclusive privilege of a few developed market economies. We also suggested the urgent need to consider non-budgetary forms of concessionary assistance like the sale of IMF gold and the link between SDR allocations and development finance and other means of automatic expansion of development assistance. The institution of an interest subsidy scheme was also suggested as a method to link the availability of funds on market terms to the requirements of developing countries for funds on concessionary terms. The quality of treatment regarding conditionality in the use of IMF resources in the higher tranches both with regard to the developing and the developed countries was also suggested. If arguments can be used to impose conditions on deficit developing countries the same surveillance should extend in the case of the surplus developed countries, not merely to exchange rate regimes, but also to more general economic policies so as to examine and ensure consistencies of national policies with international stabilisation efforts.

(c) The Special Session where these suggestions were made and discussed could not come to any agreed conclusions as the developed countries did not agree to the inclusion of several items related to these and other issues in the proposed Global Round of negotiations.

**Appointment of more Doctors and Nurses in OPD of Dr. R.M.L.**

2524. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients attended by the different doctors in O.P.D. of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi during the last one year;

(b) whether their number has increased during the last three years; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to appoint more doctors and nurses in O. P. D. of the said hospital.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :** (a) The average number of outdoor patients attended to per doctor in the year 1979 is about Ten Thousand.

(b) and (c). There has been a marginal increase during the last three years. Additional doctors and nurses are appointed as and when required on the basis of workload.

**Transfer of Former Chairman-Cum-Managing Director CIWTC**

2525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether after reports of Committee on Public Undertakings the former Chairman-cum-Managing Director of C.I.W.T.C. was transferred from Calcutta to Cochin;

(b) if so, the date of the above transfer;;

(c) number of times he visited Delhi and Calcutta after his transfer to Cochin with dates and purpose of each visit whether the visits were official or private and their number;

(d) whether his visits had the sanction of competent authority and whether tour reports were submitted on work done; and

(c) whether he stayed in very expensive hotels in Calcutta during his visits to Calcutta and Delhi during official and private visits and persons he met?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):** (a) and (b). The former C&MD, CIWTC was relieved by Government at his request w. e. f. 18-11-1977, and his services were replaced into his parent organisation, namely, SCI. To meet the Company's commercial requirements in Cochin SCI transferred and posted him as their representative in Cochin on 27-7-78. He took charge in Cochin on 22-8-78.

(c) He made 12 visits between 31st August, 1978 and 30th Sept. 1980 to Delhi and Calcutta after his transfer to

Cochin. The details are given in the enclosed statement. All these visits were on official business.

(d) All official visits had the approval of the competent authority. In view of the nature of work assigned to him, no tour reports were required to be submitted by him.

(e) SCI has maintained a list of approved Hotels for the stay of various levels of its officers while on official tour. His stay in these nominated Hotels in Calcutta and Delhi, while on official visits is in accordance with the procedure laid-down by the SCI.

SCI has no information about his visits, if any, to Delhi/Calcutta for private purposes and the persons whom he met during such visits.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Period of Visit	Places of visit	Purpose for visit
1	2	3	4
1.	31-8-78 to 10-9-78	Cochin/Calcutta via Madras/Bombay.	For discussions at Calcutta/Bombay office as requested by Regional Director, Calcutta.
2.	27-10-78 to 9-12-78	Cochin to Calcutta and back.	On leave to bring back his family from Calcutta to Cochin, treated as official trip under SCI service conditions.
3.	17-1-79 to 22-1-79	Cochin/Calcutta via Bombay	For meeting with Executive Director (L&PS) and Executive Director (B&T) at Bombay on 17-1-79 and 18-1-79.
4.	26-2-79 to 4-3-79	Cochin/Calcutta	To appear before the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries as a witness in connection with the departmental inquiries against Shri P.G. Biswas, F.A. and C.A.O. of C.I.W.T.C. Calcutta.
5.	49-4-79 to 9-5-79	Cochin/Madras/Delhi Calcutta/Madras/ Cochin (stay at Delhi 29-4-79 to 2-5-79 for personal visit on leave)	For appearing as a Witness in connection with departmental enquiry against Shri P.K. Mukherjee, Additional Administration Officer, CIWTC on the 4th and 5th May, 1979, at Calcutta.
6.	20-5-79 to 25-5-79	Cochin/Calcutta via Madras	To appear before CBI officials in connection with certain Inquiries on 22-5-79 as advised by SCI Head Office.
7.	23-7-79 to 27-7-79	Cochin/Calcutta via Madras	To render evidence before Shri R.N. Muhari, Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries on 25th and 26th June, 79.
8.	12-8-79 to 17-8-79	Cochin/Calcutta and back via Madras	To inspect papers in CIWTC's office as approved by SCI Chairman and Managing Director.
9.	9-9-79 to 17-9-79	Cochin to Calcutta via Bombay and back via Madras	To hold discussions with Executive Director (L&PS) on freight matters, and to attend CBI enquiry at Calcutta as approved by SCI's Vice-Chairman and Managing Director.

1	2	3	4
10.	2-10-79 to 7-10-79	Cochin to Calcutta and back via Madras	In connection with investigation of CBI on 4th October at 10.30 Hrs. at Calcutta, which continued till evening of 5th Oct.
11	3-2-80 to 8-2-80	Cochin to Calcutta & back via Madras.	For discussions with Tea Shippers at Calcutta who have been shipping tea via Cochin, by SCI's vessels.
12.	12-9-80 to 19-9-80	Cochin to Calcutta and back via Madras	For discussions with the Regional Director, Calcutta, and other officers there on problems created by Calcutta based crew in ships calling at Cochin Port.

#### Income to Different Railways

2526. SHRI B. B. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the gross and net income of different Railways in the country during the last three years;

(b) what has been the amount provided for laying of new lines and passenger facilities on each Railway during the last three years and what was the amount spent on these activities during these years; and

(c) the amount spent during the last three years on laying the new lines and passenger facilities on the metre-gauge of Western Railway?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Place? in Library. See No. LT-1517/80].

(b) Two statements are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1517/80].

(c) Information is given below:

(Rupee in crores)

Year	New lines	Passenger facilities
1977-78	Nil	0.06
1978-79	Nil	0.11
1979-80	Nil	0.27

#### Number of Open and Covered Wagons

2527. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) the number of open and covered wagons in the country;

(b) how many of them are of Metre-gauge & Broad gauge;

(c) how many of them are working on the metre-gauge of the Western Railway and between Ajmer-Ratlam Section; and

(d) what is the requirement of wagons for transport of cement on Ajmer-Ratlam Section of Metre-gauge on Western Railway at present and what will be the expected requirement in the next two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Indian Railways own 2,32,847.5 Open and 2,91,785.0 covered wagons in terms of 4-wheelers.

(b) The break-up of the Metre Gauge and Broad Gauge stock is as under:—

	B.G.	M.G.
Open	2,02,031.5	30,816
Covered	2,11,779.0	80,006
Total :	4,13,810.5	1,10,822



(c) The number of wagons on a section or an area keeps changing, depending on traffic requirements. The daily average number of wagons operating on the Metre Gauge system of the Western Railway during the last 6 months was 26,634, and the daily average number of wagons on Ajmer-Ratlam Section for the same period was 1797.

(d) The daily requirement of wagons for transport of cement on Ajmer-Ratlam Section of Metre Gauge on Western Railway at present is of the order of 180 wagons. The expected additional requirement in the next 2 years will be of the order of 60 M.G. wagons.

**Wagons Manufactured during the last four years.**

2528. SHRI B.R. NAHATA:  
SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State :

(a) how many wagons have been manufactured for metre-gauge and broad

gauge lines during the period of last three years, year-wise and what is the target for the current year;

(b) how many wagons have been allotted to different Railways, gauge-wise, during the above period ;

(c) how many wagons, gauge-wise have been placed off the track as rejected during the above period ; and

(d) what is the quantity of goods booked for transport by each Railway inter ally i.e. on the Railway itself and to other Railways other than the working railway and what is the total quantity of goods transported by each Railway during the above period

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS ( SHRI MALIKARJUN ) : (a) The particulars of wagons manufactured, gauge-wise and year-wise, in the last three years and the target for the current year, are shown in the table below :

(Figures in 4- wheelers)

Year	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total
<i>Actual Production :</i>				
1977-78 . . . . .	10,167	1,791	208	12,166
1978-79 . . . . .	9,403	2,255	364	12,022
1979-80 . . . . .	9,269	1,348	210	10,827
<i>Target</i>				
1980-81 . . . . .	11,370	1,430	200	13,000

(b) and (c) The number of wagons, gauge-wise and year-wise, placed on line on the Railways, and the number con-

demned, during the last three years, are shown in the following tables :

(Figures in 4-wheelers)

*Number of wagons placed on line*

Year	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge	Narrow Gauge	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1977-78 . . . . .	10,178	1,642	42	11,862
1978-79 . . . . .	7,465	1,554	466	9,485
1979-80 . . . . .	10,302	1,975	192	12,469

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Number of wagons condemned</i>				
(Figures in Vehicle Units)				
1977-78 . . . . .	2,185	1,472	314	3,971
1978-79 . . . . .	2,420	1,494	60	3,974
1979-80 . . . . .	2,535	1,434	161	4,130

(d) The information relating to quantity of goods booked for transport by each railway regarding loads terminating on its railway and booked for other railways is not maintained. However, the daily

average loading during the last three years as also the first seven months of the current year i.e. April to October, 1980 is as under :

RAILWAY	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	BG	MG	BG	MG	BG	MG	BG	MG
							(April-October)	
Central . . . . .	2509	15	2515	14	2415	13	2313	12
Eastern . . . . .	6820	—	6025	—	5634	—	5430	—
Northern . . . . .	2209	665	2109	558	2177	573	1961	496
N. Eastern . . . . .	—	1192	—	1140	—	1008	—	747
N. Frontier . . . . .	154	802	120	669	133	583	118	479
Southern . . . . .	1116	824	937	757	888	682	905	655
S. Central . . . . .	1557	650	1734	602	1717	602	1615	522
S. Eastern . . . . .	9152	—	8737	—	8334	—	7974	—
Western . . . . .	1669	1699	1753	1649	1754	1582	1803	1571

**Inadequate Bus Service from Nangal Raya to Central Secretariat**

2529. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received several representations from commuters at Nangal Raya for inadequate bus service from Nangal Raya to Central Secretariat between 9 to 11 a.m.;

(b) whether commuters have requested for a survey as to the number of passengers boarding buses from there and accommodation required;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been conducted and the result thereof?

(d) whether person coming to office in Delhi from Rewari and Gurgaon in trains get down at Delhi Cantt. station to get buses from Nangal Raya for Central Secretariat and they have to wait for hours together and no bus of Route Nos. 720 and 740 stops there; and

(e) whether Government propose to introduce buses from Nangal Raya to Secretariat during peak hours between 8 to 11 a.m. and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

(a) Representation were received by DTC regarding inadequacy of services from Nangal Raya for Central Secretariat after 9 A.M.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) DTC has informed that a survey was carried out which revealed that the existing services of routes 720, 740 were adequately meeting the transportation requirement of those who intended to board buses from Nangal Rai for going to Central Secretariat. Two new routes 703 and 704 between Janakpuri and Delhi Gate via Nangal Rai and Central Secretariat have also been introduced from October, 1980.

(d) It is not a fact that passengers have to wait for hours together at Nagal Rai stop to get buses. The frequency of this route is 20 mts/40 mts. It is also not factually correct that no bus of routes 720 and 740 stop there.

(e) The DTC is already operating two special trips from Nangal Rai to Central Secretariat on routes 720 and 740 at 0830-hrs. and 0900 hrs. respectively. Loading census figures revealed that no additional services were needed for the present.

#### **Train service between Gurgaon and Delhi**

2530. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted as to the number of passengers including daily passengers boarding trains from Gurgaon station between 7 to 10 a.m. for Delhi and the capacity required for them and if so, the facts thereof and if not, the reasons therefore ;

(b) whether it is a fact that passengers at Gurgaon station do not find any place even in standing capacity and had to travel on the roof and is so, what remedial steps have been taken to set the things right ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no train service from Gurgaon to Delhi between 9.40 a.m. to 13.00hrs. and if so, what arrangements have been made for the convenience of the commuters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) No survey has been conducted by the railway for determining the number of passengers travelling from Gurgaon to Delhi during the particular morning period. However, on an average daily about 4,800 passengers travel from Gurgaon to Delhi. As per the passenger census conducted during April'80, the occupation of the four passenger services serving Gurgaon during morning hours viz. 214 Dn., 2 RD, 2 DF and 4

DF ranged between about 120% to 160% in the second class coaches. The most popular train is seen to be 2 DF commuter train which is scheduled to run with a maximum composition of 15 coaches and its further augmentation under existing traction is not feasible. Further, introduction of an additional shuttle train is also not feasible for want of requisite terminal facilities at Delhi and of spare line capacity on this section.

(c) No. Three trains viz. 100 Dn.-2 DB, and 216 Dn, are scheduled to depart from Gurgaon for Delhi between 09.40 and 13.06 hours.

#### **Minister's meeting with wagon Builders**

2531. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first week of August 1980, he had called a meeting of the Railway Wagon Builders;

(b) if so, whether the requirement of the Railways for the next five years was assessed and the present short-fall;

(c) what plans were drawn up to meet the demand and whether Government have considered the question of rationalising the price structure which has been a constraint for increasing production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes ; the requirements of wagons during the 6th Plan period (1980-85) have been worked out by the Working Group on Railways set up by the Planning Commission. The additional total requirements for 1980-85 is 1,10,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers.

(c) Wagon Builders have been urged to plan for stepping up production in the coming years and also inputs are being planned for higher production level.

The price structure has been rationalised by fixing norms for the same in consultation with Wagon India Limited, a Joint Sector Organisation empowered to negotiate with the Ministry of Railways on behalf of the wagon builders.

#### **Bombay-Kolhapur line**

2532. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay to Kolhapur via Miraj railway line will be included

in the Central Railway being the long standing demand of the people ; and

(b) if so, by what time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) Bombay-Pune section on Bombay Kolhapur line is already under Central Railway. Some demands for transfer of Pune-Kolhapur section to Central Railway and other for maintaining status quo have been received from time to times. It is proposed to maintain status quo for the present.

**Canteen staff of Medical store depot, Madras**

2533. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARANANITHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4598 on the 17th July, 1980 regarding canteen staff of Medical Store Depot, Madras and state :

(a) whether proposal to apply the notification No. 6 (a)23/77/Welfare dt. 11th December, 1979 to the canteen staff of the Medical Store Depot, Madras has since been examined and decision taken;

(b) if so, the progress thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when this will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) : The position has since been examined. In accordance with the provision of the notification No. 6(a)23/77 Welfare dated 11th December, 1979 only such of the employees as are working in the Departmental/Cooperative Canteens and Tiffin Rooms, are covered which have been set up in accordance with the administrative instructions on Departmental Canteens in Government Offices and Industrial Establishment as laid down by the Government of India.

Since the Canteen in the Medical Store Depot, Madras is not functioning in accordance with the above mentioned instructions, the Canteen Staff of the Medical Store Depot, Madras are not entitled to be treated *at par* with the Central Government servants until the Canteen functions in accordance with the norms laid down by the Government of India.

**Bhadrak Railway Station**

2534. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a private Party has auctioned Bhadrak Railway Station of S.E. Railway ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**संसद भवन में रेलवे खानपान सेवा**

2535. श्री तारिक अमनवर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद् भवन तथा संसदीय सौघ में रेलवे खानपान सेवा के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता हालांकि वे प्रातः पहले आते हैं तथा शाम को देरी से जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे खान-पान सेवा के कर्मचारियों को भी समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ;

(घ) रेलवे खानपान सेवा के कर्मचारियों से निर्धारित कार्य-घंटों के बाद नियमानुसार समयोपरि भत्ता दिये बिना कितने घंटों तक कार्य लिया जा सकता है ; और

(ङ) यदि मंजूर हो गया तो समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) खान-पान सेवा से सम्बन्धित रेल कर्मचारियों को उनके काम के निर्धारित घंटों से अधिक समय तक किये गये काम के लिए वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार समयोपरि भत्ता दिया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ब) पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारी समयोपरि भत्ता प्राप्त करने के पात्र नहीं हैं । जब अन्य रेल कर्मचारियों को, जिनमें खान-पान सेवा में नियोजित कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, उनके काम के निर्धारित घंटों के बाद काम के लिए रोका जाता है, तब वे समयोपरि के भुगतान के पात्र होते हैं । कार्यभार और सम्बद्ध औसत अवधि में प्रारम्भिक और या पूरक काम को करने के लिए अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त समय के आधार पर किये गये वर्गीकरण के अनुसार, उनकी ड्यूटी के निर्धारित घंटे अलग-अलग होते हैं । चलती गाड़ियों में खान-पान सेवाओं में नियोजित कर्मचारियों के मामले में, जिन्हें कि दैनिक रोस्टर के आधार पर नियोजित नहीं किया जा सकता, काम के घंटों की गणना करते समय उस समय का पूरा लाभ दिया जाता है जबकि वे अत्यधिक व्यस्त रहते हैं और उनकी यात्रा में लगने वाले उस समय का 2.5 प्रतिशत लाभ भी उन्हें दिया जाता है जबकि वे आराम कर रहे होते हैं ।

(ङ) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा समयोपरि जर्नल प्रस्तुत करने पर, सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा भुगतान की मंजूरी दे देने के बाद, आमतौर पर अगले ही महीने कर्मचारियों को देय समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान कर दिया जाता है ।

#### Tirur Railway Station

2536. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state action taken for improving the facilities at Tirur Railway Station in response to the representation made by the people of Tirur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Augmentation/improvement of existing facilities at Tirur station is an approved work and is already included in the Railway's Works Programme. The proposal includes the following:—

(a) Expansion of II class waiting hall.

(b) Provision of toilet facilities for II class waiting room and ladies waiting room and improvements to the existing upper class waiting room.

(c) Provision of a kitchen for the vegetarian refreshment room.

(d) Provision of a porch and RCC roofing for front varandah and provision of queuing barriers.

With the completion of the above works, the facilities available would be sufficient for the traffic offering at this station.

#### Railway line in Himachal Pradesh

2537. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the railway lines which Government want to take up on priority basis in Himachal Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Surveys for the construction of a Broad Gauge railway line from Nangal to Talwara and another broad gauge railway line from Kalka to Parwanoo in Himachal Pradesh are in progress now. A decision on the construction of these new lines will be taken up only after the survey reports are examined, subject to the availability of resources and clearance by the Planning Commission.

#### Indian nationals who sought Political Asylum in West Germany

2538. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals who sought political asylum in West Germany since February, 1980;

(b) whether there is an increase in such numbers as compared to previous figures ; and if so, the extend of increase ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The number of Indian nationals who have sought political asylum in the Federal Republic of Germany since February 1980 until June, 1980 (the latest figures available) is 2997.

(b) There does seem to be an increase compared to the previous figures since the total number of asylum seekers in the whole of 1978 was 4174 and in the whole of 1979 was 3810.

(c) The FRG Government does not disclose the reasons but it is generally known that the basic motivation is in staying in FRG to improve their economic condition.

(d) The Government of FRG has re-introduced since July 1980 visas for entry into FRG. Government are keeping a watch on the situation.

#### Casual Labour System

2539. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether South Eastern Railway resorted to employment of casual labour system departmentally to carry on Goods and Parcels handling contract at Shalimar with effect from 1st December, 1979 :

(b) if so, the details of payments made to the Sardars and labourers directly by the Railway during the period December, 1979 to September, 1980, month-wise :

(c) what is the wage-rate at which sardars and labourers were/are being paid by the South Eastern Railway at Shalimar ; and

(d) Whether it is a fact that handling labour at Howrah Gonds and Ramkistopore was/is being paid @ Rs. 7/- per man-day by the Handling Contractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Daily-rated labourers are being engaged by the South Eastern Railway Administration through erstwhile labour-Sardars for managing handling work at Shalimar and there is no employment of casual labourers departmentally.

(b) The month-wise payment made during the period December, 1979 to September, 1980 is as under:—

	Rs.
December, 1979 . . .	48,398.60
January, 1980 . . .	47,863.50
February, 1980 . . .	46,101.50
March, 1980 . . .	53,034.50
April, 1980 . . .	52,857.50
May, 1980 . . .	53,100.00
June, 1980 . . .	50,842.00

July, 1980 . . .	53,859.00
August, 1980 . . .	52,167.00
September, 1980 . . .	50,622.00

¶ (c) The Sardars are paid Rs. 10.50 per day and the labourers are paid Rs. 9.50 per day

(d) Yes

#### Selection for West German Berlin International Drama Festival

2540. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian council of cultural relations has financed any drama troupe to stage any drama at the West German Berlin International Drama Festival in the last two years;

(b) if so, the names of the drama company and on what basis the selection was made; and

(c) whether any drama company in Tamil Nadu was considered ?

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

(b) and (c). On request from the Theatre Academy of Pune, which had been invited by the Berliner Festspiele, GmbH, Berlin to participate in the Drama Festival in October, 1980, the Indian Council for Cultural Relations provided 32 air fares (equivalent to 64 excursion fares) for its 64-member group. The organisers had offered only local hospitality to the Academy.

As the I.C.C.R. was approached for assistance only by the Theatre Academy of Pune, the question of considering any other drama company did not arise.

#### Shortage of Oxygen and Nitrous Oxide in A.I.L.M.S.

2541. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been facing an acute shortage of life saving oxygen and nitrous oxide an anaesthetic agent; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet this shortage in the Hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR-

RANJAN LASKAR ): (a) and (b) . It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that the supply of Medical gas has been unsatisfactory for about six months. The shortage is reported to have been particularly acute from August to October, 1980. It is reported that situation regarding the supply of oxygen has substantially improved with effect from 1st November, 1980.

#### Causes of All Train Collisions

2542. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an analysis of the causes of all train collisions in the past three years made by the Railway Board has revealed that 80 per cent of the accidents involved drivers over 50 years of age;

(b) whether Railway Board have decided to tighten the periodical night vision tests of Railway engine drivers and other staff on operational duty in the Signal and Loco Departments who are turning to be a safety risk for the railways and enforce these strictly through the Railway Medical Officers;

(c) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(d) what other safety measures have been or being devised to prevent such frequent occurrence of accidents due to the human failure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No such long term analysis has been done.

(b) The present standards prescribed for night vision tests and periodicity of examination are considered adequate and there is no proposal for reviewing them.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) New Safety devices like ultrasonic flaw detectors, track circuiting, axle counters, panel interlocking, automatic warning system and hot box detectors are being introduced progressively.

#### Officers on Deputation in Railway Board

2543. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the rank of Joint Director and above in the Railway

Board's Office who are on deputation there from the various Railways for the last more than three years;

(b) the reasons for not reverting them to the Railways after the expiry of the usual tenure of three years as a part of revamping of the Railway Board's set-up; and

(c) how long they will be allowed to stay on in the Boards office.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Thirty-three.

(b) and (c). The normal period of tenure of Railway Officers in Railway Board is four years. Steps are being taken for their reversion to Railways after normal tenure.

लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली में अस्पताल में  
एक्स-रे-मशीन

2543. श्री राम सिंह शर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लाजपत नगर, नयी दिल्ली के अस्पताल में कुल कितनी एक्स-रे मशीनें हैं ;

(ख) उनका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) क्या वे मशीनें काम दे रही हैं, यदि नहीं, तो कितने समय में बेकार पड़ी हैं ; और

(घ) लोक हित में उनकी मरम्मत कब तक हो जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) एक एक्स-रे मशीन ।

(ख) लगभग 2 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) यह एक्स-रे मशीन काम कर रही है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**D.A. raise to Railway Pensioners**

2545. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the benefit paid to the railway pensioners through D.A. and on what basis; and

(b) what stands in the way to raise D.A. at every rise of 8 points as per cost of price index to the railway pensioners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) On the basis of recommendation made by the Third Pay Commission, Railway Pensioners like all Central Government Pensioners are granted relief in pension @ 5% of their pension subject to minimum of Rs. 5/- and maximum of Rs. 25/- per month on the 12 monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index rising by 16 points.

(b) The Ministry of Railways do not have any power to take any unilateral decision in the matter deviating from the accepted recommendation of the Pay Commission.

**Go-slow tactics by Railway Staff**

2546. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the go-slow tactics employed by the Rail-staff loading and unloading of coal in some of the Bihar coal-fields have slowed down;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that as a result of this goods and passenger trains have been running late in the Eastern Zone and supplies to electric generating units is also affected;

(c) if so, the causes for the disruptive behaviour of the Railway staff; and

(d) what action has been taken to normalise the supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). Drop in loading of coal particularly in Bihar coal-fields is the result of a variety of adverse factors such as interruption in power supply for periods varying from 4 to 7 hours

a day, unsatisfactory performance of some of the collieries coal washeries etc., law and order situation in the area, and also go-slow tactics adopted by some sections of railway staff from time to time.

The railway employees adopt go-slow tactics on flimsy grounds which create disruption in the normal traffic. The policy of the Government is to look into the grievances of the railway employees sympathetically and take appropriate remedial measures within the framework of the rules and financial restraints.

The Railway Administration is adopting all suitable measures to normalise the supplies to the strategic areas.

**Confirmation of Estimators, Draughtsmen and Tracers**

2547. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that confirmation of thousands of Estimators, Draughtsmen and Tracers have been denied since long.

(b) if so, since when confirmation has been stopped and why;

(c) is it a fact that in the meantime Gross Ton Kilometer and Net Ton Kilometer have risen throughout the Indian Railways; if so, what are the Gross and Net Ton Kilometerage of the Indian Railways Zone-wise in 1963 and 1980 October;

(d) whether the post of AENs, DENs and ADRMs have been increased in the Indian Railways depending upon figures of Gross Ton Kilometerage and Net Ton Kilometerage;

(e) what are the number of A.E.N.s, D.E.N.s and A.D.R.M.s on the Indian Railways zone-wise in 1963 and 1980 October; and

(f) what are the number of Estimators Draughtsmen and Tracers on the Indian Railways Zone-wise in the corresponding period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN



**DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKAR-  
JUN) :** (a) to (b). The information is  
being collected and will be laid on the  
Table of the Sabha.

#### **Allotment of Wagons to Gujarat**

2548. **SHRI R.K. MHALGI :** Will  
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleas-  
ed to state:

(a) the reasons for providing only less  
than 25 percent of the allotted wagons  
quota to Gujarat during the last six months  
for coal loading; and

(b) the steps which Government pro-  
pose to take to reduce losses to the In-  
dustry in Gujarat?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS  
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF  
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, (SHRI  
MALLIKARJUN) :** (a) The quantity  
of coal moved to different industries var-  
ies depending on the priority it enjoys  
with regard to allotment of wagons for  
movement of coal, cement, heavy indus-  
tries, and textile industries etc., in Gujarat  
get 50 to 60 percent of their programmed  
quantity of coal while other industries  
may be getting less.

(b) It would be Railways' endeavour  
to move all the available coal by rail to  
meet the requirement of the industries  
and efforts towards the same are being  
made.

#### **D.T.C. Buses Polluting the AIR**

2549. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will  
the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANS-  
PORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware  
that a number of DTC buses running in  
the Capital are causing pollution and play  
avoc with the health of people due to  
the emitting of smoke; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose  
to stop running of smoke emitting buses  
as well as instruct them to ensure that  
foot-boards are kept free from commu-  
ters while buses are on the move?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :**  
(a) and (b). As a result of improved  
maintenance measures adopted by the  
Corporation and a special drive under-  
taken in the recent past, it is now being  
ensured that no vehicle emitting exces-  
sive smoke is allowed to go on road.  
Every vehicle is checked in every depot  
in the morning before being out-shedded.

Regular checks at various levels are being  
made and the position is being kept under  
complete control.

The De'hi Police have been authoris-  
ed to challan any vehicle if found ex-  
cessively smoking. In rare cases, if any  
vehicle by chance develops any mechani-  
cal defect on the road, causing smoking,  
the inspection staff in the line immediately  
withdraws such a vehicle and sends it  
back to its depot for immediate attention.

Instructions have been issued that con-  
ductors should ensure that no one travels  
on foot-board. It is also an offence to  
travel on foot-board under section 82 of  
the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

#### **ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए खसरे का टीका**

2550. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या स्वास्थ्य  
और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने खसरे का टीका  
लगाने के लिए देश व्यापी अध्ययन आरम्भ  
किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अध्ययन तथा  
ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खसरे का टीका लगाने के  
लिए की जाने वाली व्यवस्था पर कितना  
व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) संयुक्त राष्ट्र बाल आपात निधि  
के माध्यम से बेल्जियम से कितने टीके प्राप्त  
हुए हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय  
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :**  
(क) और (ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर  
खसरे के टीके लगाए जाने की आवश्यकता है  
यह निश्चय करने के लिए एक मार्गदर्शी अध्ययन  
किया गया है। इस अध्ययन से टीकों के  
परिवहन, संग्रहण और प्रभावकारिता की  
जानकारी मिलेगी। इस अध्ययन में 29  
मेडिकल कालेज भाग ले रहे हैं। खसरे के  
टीकों को इन मेडिकल कालेजों के जरिये शहरी  
और देहाती दोनों इलाकों में उपलब्ध किया  
जा रहा है। 1980-81 के लिए 50 लाख  
रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

(ग) यूनिसेफ ने 1979 में खसरे के टीकों की 30,000 खुराकें मध्याह्न की थी और चालू वर्ष में 30,000 खुराकें मध्याह्न करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

परिवार नियोजन स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, भिवानी के कर्मचारियों को वेतन का भुगतान न किया जाना

2551. श्री एन० ई० होरो : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1980 के दैनिक "ट्रिब्यून" में छपे इस समाचार की ओर दिनाया गया है, कि परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य पूरा न करने के कारण स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र भिवानी के कर्मचारियों को अगस्त महीने के वेतन का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हरियाणा सरकार के स्वास्थ्य सेवा निदेशक ने सूचित किया है कि परिवार नियोजन के लक्ष्यों को पूरा न कर पाने के कारण अगस्त, 1980 में भिवानी जिले में काम करने वाले किसी भी कर्मचारी का वेतन नहीं रोका गया था । वैसे प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, कैरू में नियमित लिपिक की तैनाती न हो सकने के कारण वहाँ के स्टाफ को वेतन के भुगतान में देरी हुई । यह भी बताया गया है कि परिवार नियोजन के लक्ष्यों को पूरा न कर पाने पर मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी या चिकित्सा अधिकारी ने किसी भी कर्मचारी के वेतन को रोकने का कोई आदेश नहीं दिया था ।

**Enquiry into the Accident on 27th October, 1980 by the Commission of Safety**

2552. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry by the Commission of Safety was conducted into the railway accident occurred on 27th October, 1980 near Baroda in which nine persons were killed and many injured;

(b) whether the report has been received by the Government; and

(c) what are the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). In the accident which occurred between Itola and Miyagam Karjan stations on 27-10-80, 11 persons were killed, 14 sustained grievous injuries and 10 simple injuries.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay, has held a statutory inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident falls under the category "failure of railway staff".

**Railway Canteen Employees**

2553. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has rejected the appeal preferred by the Railway Ministry against the Calcutta High Court judgement which has declared Railway Canteen employees as Railway employees; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the Court judgement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). Official certified copy of the Supreme Court judgement/order dated 22-10-1980 in Civil appeal No. 368 of 1978 union of India and others v/s Jaggarao and others against the judgement and order dated 16th July 1977 of the High Court of Calcutta has not yet been received, on request. On receipt of the said judgement/order, the question of implementing it will be considered expeditiously.

**Re-Emergence of Malaria in Andhra Pradesh**

2554. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Re-emergence of malaria as a serious problem in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are aware of reports that existing varieties of mosquitoes have developed immunity from D.D.T. etc; and

(c) if so, steps being taken by Government to control this health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No. In fact there has been a decline in the incidence of Malaria in the Andhra Pradesh State as compared to previous years as indicated below:

Year	Incidence
1976 . . . . .	2,71,000
1977 . . . . .	1,14,620
1978 . . . . .	71,723
1979 . . . . .	55,576
1980 (upto Sept. 1980)	20,828

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Setting up of a National Institute of Yoga in Delhi**

2555. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a National Institute of Yoga in Delhi in the near future:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such type of centres will also be opened in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR

RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). The Governing Body of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, which is fully financed by the Central Government, has decided to upgrade the institute to the status of a National Institute of Yoga. The details of the proposed National Institute are being worked out by the Institute. Formal proposal for upgradation of the Institute has not yet been received for consideration by the Government.

(c) No.

**Complaints against D.T.C. Board**

2556. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against the Board of the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) whether Government are considering the reorganisation of DTC Board, its function, administration and working;

(c) whether there have recently been instances of by passing usual norms of procedures of proper functioning of this Board; and

(d) if so, what are the decisions of Government with regard to the DTC Board, its personnel and the ambit of their authority.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such instance has been reported to the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Compensation paid by Uganda**

2557. SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ. No. 780 on 4th August, 1977 regarding settlement of claims of Indians evicted from Uganda and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 1535 claims made by the Indian citizens of Uganda through our High Commission in Uganda, 1035 are substantiated and considered for compensation by the Uganda Government but the Uganda Government had paid compensation in respect of only 625 claims ;

(b) whether our High Commission in Uganda has been taking any action to secure payment of compensation for the remaining 410 claims ; and

(c) the number of cases out of 410 cases in which payment has been made and the steps which Government propose to take to secure payment in the case of remaining cases ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Out of the claims which were filed by the Indian High Commission in Kampala on behalf of the claimants with the Ugandan Evaluation Committee, 1098 claims were substantiated and considered for compensation. They basically included claims in respect of buildings, plants and machinery, Ugandan Government stocks, insurance policies, blocked funds and social security funds. An agreement was reached under which compensation was to be paid by the Uganda Government for 628 claims.

(b) and (c). In regard to the remaining 410 claims which mainly concerned gratuity, pensions, salaries, refund of immigration deposits, refund of income tax, provident fund, deposits of claims with government departments, baggage insurance and freight, it was decided that these claims be pursued through diplomatic channels or established procedures.

Our High Commission in Kampala has been taking up these claims with the Ugandan government. Currently Uganda is preparing for an election. Our High Commission will take up this matter with the new Government when it is established.

#### Shipping and Transport Junior Engineers in Madras Port Trust

2558. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Junior Engineers in Madras Port Trust possessing Graduate degrees are placed in Class III cadre at a very slow grade ;

(b) the reasons for not placing them in Class II or Class I grade as in the case in other Ports or establishment under the Central Government ;

(c) whether the Government propose to remove this discrimination towards the Junior Engineers of Madras Port Trust by upgrading them to Class II or Class I category ?

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

PORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) In Madras Port Trust, the Engineering Graduates are initially recruited as Junior Engineers in Class III grade, in the scale of Rs. 675-23-744-EB-28-105a. This scale is not considered low.

(b) So far, there has been no need for direct recruitment of Engineers in Class I or Class II grades in Madras Port. Not only in Madras Port but in some other major Ports and the Central Public Works Department also, Engineering Graduates are appointed Junior Engineer in Class III grade.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

#### अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मीटर गेज रेलवे लाइन पर नई रेलगाड़ियां

2559. श्री मोतीसाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मीटर गेज रेलवे लाइन पर चलाई गई नयी रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या देश में अन्य मुख्य रेलवे लाइनों पर चलाई गई रेलगाड़ियों की तुलना में कम है ;

(ख) क्या उस रेलवे पर भारी यातायात को देखते हुए इस लाइन पर एक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक राज्य को दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ने के लिये रेलवे लाइनों पर सुपर फास्ट गाड़ियां चलाई गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उपयुक्त लाइन पर ऐसी कोई रेलगाड़ी अब तक नहीं चलाई है और क्या उसको उपरोक्त लाइन पर शीघ्र ही चलाया जायगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (घ). दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मुख्य लाइन पर, दो राज्यों की राजधानियां स्थित हैं—एक गांधीघाम (जिसके लिए रेल हेड अहमदाबाद है) और दूसरी जबपुर। 1/2 मेल और 3/4 एक्सप्रेस तथा 31/32 जयन्ती जनता एक्सप्रेस तेज रफतार वाली गाड़ियां हैं जो अहमदाबाद-जबपुर को दिल्ली से जोड़ती हैं।

जयपुर और दिल्ली के बीच 31-1-77 से चलाई गयी 501/502 पिक सिटी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी तेज रफ्तार वाली एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी है। इसके अलावा, इस मीटर लाइन मार्ग पर 161/162 बीकानेर-रेवाड़ी पैसेंजर, 15/16 उदयपुर-दि ली चेतक और 165/166 जयपुर-बीकानेर पैसेंजर गाड़ियां भी चलाई गयी हैं। अतः इस खण्ड पर चलाई गयी गाड़ियों की संख्या इसी प्रकार के अन्य खण्डों पर चलाई गयी गाड़ियों की संख्या के अनुरूप है। मध्यवर्ती खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता की कमी और टर्मिनलों पर भारी दबाव के कारण, अहमदाबाद और दिल्ली के बीच एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है। बहरहाल, इन दबावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1-5-79 से नयी दिल्ली और अहमदाबाद के बीच बड़ी लाइन पर सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाली एक सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी अर्थात् 181/182 सर्वोदय एक्सप्रेस चलाई गयी है जिससे काफी राहत मिली है।

#### RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। हम ने एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से कानून के अधीन ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : नियम 56 के अधीन। मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है कि 20 व्यक्ति शराब पीने के कारण मर गये हैं। बागड़ी जी के क्षेत्र में यह घटना घटी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तब तो उन को चिन्ता करनी चाहिये।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : दूसरे—तीन मजदूर नेता गायब हैं। वे नेगोशियेशन के लिये गये थे तब से गायब हैं। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है . . .

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप से चैम्बर में मिला था . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने मेरे से बात की है . . .

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप पहले मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिये। मेरे पास श्री रमेशचन्द्र कालाबाड़ी का तार आया है कि 62 आदमी ठेके की शराब पीकर मर गये। इस का मतलब है कि उनकी कातिल सरकार है\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खड़े हो गए, पहले आप सुन लीजिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सारे-का-सारा कह तो दिया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : होम मिनिस्टर को यहां होना चाहिये था, होम मिनिस्टर का कोई आदमी यहां नहीं है . . . (ब्यवधान) . . .

Mr. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received notices of Adjournment Motions from Sarvashri Mani Ram Bagri and Ram Vilas Paswan regarding reported deaths and blinding of a number of persons as a result of consumption of poisonous and spurious liquor in certain places in Haryana and Punjab.

Production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquor is a State subject but it is a matter of concern to all of us when such a large number of deaths and cases of blinding occur in several States due to liquor consumption, naturally the whole House as myself get perturbed and we should be perturbed. Reports of such cases and deaths are also frequently appearing from time to time in the press. We cannot allow these agents of deaths or murderers to go scot free. They should be brought to book and this process is to be halted. I would urge upon the Government to consider this matter and impress upon the authorities concerned the need for taking concerted and effective measures to obviate the occurrence of such tragic incidents. These people have to be dealt with firmly.

I have withheld by consent to the Adjournment Motions.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Speaker, I have also written....

MR. SPEAKER : If you have written, it is all right. I will take notice of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I was happy that respecting the sentiments of this House the Union Government had taken the correct step and sent necessary directions and all those police officials who were responsible for blinding under-trial. Personnel in Bhagalpur Jail, they were already suspended.

A news item has appeared that bulk of policemen of Bhagalpur have stopped trains and, therefore, on this issue I have given notice of a motion....

MR. SPEAKER : This is a state subject. Proper action is being taken. I am not allowing because it is a State subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The obstruction of trains by police is the greatest calamity....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention notice....

MR. SPEAKER : The question of allowing Calling Attention has to be discussed there.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : There is an aggravating situation in the Indian ocean....

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-east) : I have repeatedly in this session and in the last session given notice of a motion under rule 181 about discussion on the Vaidyalingam Commission's Report....

MR. SPEAKER : You come to the Business Advisory Committee. (Interruptions) about the adjournment motion, it is a State subject. It is not a question of adjournment. It is a law and order problem of the State. I cannot take it up. Not allowed. Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*

श्री संजय लक्ष्मी (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश को 75 हजार मीट्रिक टन गेहूं हर महीने दिया जाता था। अब उस को घटा कर 30 हजार मीट्रिक टन कर दिया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) \*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay-South) : I would like to draw the attention of the Government and yourself....

MR. SPEAKER : On what point ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : About 5000 policemen in uniform have marched....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already listened to that. It is a State subject; not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record. This is not the proper forum.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record. Nothing is going on record without my permission.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

(Interruptions)\*

12 10 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER DRUGS AND COSMETICS ACT, 1940.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 540(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1980, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1500/80].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER METRO RAILWAYS  
(CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS) ACT.**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-  
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLI-  
KARJUN) :** I beg to lay on the Table  
a copy each of the following Notifications  
(Hindi and English versions) issued under  
the Metro Railways (Construction of  
Works) Act 1978 :—

(1) The Metro Railways (Construction  
of works) (Amendment) Rules 1980  
published in Notification No GSR 567  
(F) in Gazette of India dated the 1st  
October 1980.

(2) GSR 568 (E) published in Gazette  
of India dated the 1st October, 1980  
containing corrigendum to Notification  
No GSR 172 published in Gazette of  
India dated the 3rd February 1979.

(3) The Metro Railways (Construction  
of Works) (Amendment) Rules  
1980 published in Notification No. 79/  
MTP/CA/5 in Gazette of India dated the  
29th September 1980.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LF— 1501, 80]

12.12 hrs.

**STATEMENT OF PUBLIC  
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV  
(Azamgarh) :** Sir, I beg to lay on the  
Table English and Hindi versions of the  
following statements:—

- (1) Statement showing Action Taken  
by Government on the recommen-  
dations contained in Chapter I  
and final replies in respect of Chap-  
ter V of Ninety-fifth Report (Sixth  
Lok Sabha) on Defence Services.
- (2) Statement showing Action Taken  
by Government on the recommen-  
dations contained in Chapter I  
and final replies in respect of  
Chapter V of Ninety-sixth Report  
(Sixth Lok Sabha) on Defence  
Services.

12.14 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MA-  
TTER OF URGENT PUBLIC  
IMPORTANCE**

**HARIJAN FAMILIES REPORTEDLY STILL  
BEING HELD IN BONDAGE IN TAMIL NADU**

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Atal Bihari  
Vajpayee... Not here. Mr. Dhanik Lal  
Mandal.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL  
(Jhanjharpur) :** Sir, I call the attention  
of the Minister of Home Affairs to the  
following matter of urgent public impor-  
tance and request that he may make  
statement thereon:—

“Reports regarding a large number of  
Harijan families being still held in  
bondage in Tamil Nadu.”

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :**  
Sir, Government are aware of reports  
which have mentioned that in Tamil  
Nadu a number of Harijans families con-  
tinue to be in bondage. On a recent  
report of the existence of Harijan Bonded  
Labourers in Tamil Nadu, the State Go-  
vernment has been addressed and their  
reply is awaited.

The Hon'ble Members are no doubt  
aware that the bonded labour system is  
a pernicious practice rooted in the socio-  
economic structure prevalent in our rural  
areas. The Government of India attach  
the greatest importance to its total and  
effective eradication. To this end, the  
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Or-  
dinance 1975 was promulgated with effect  
from 25th October, 1975. This was  
subsequently followed by the Bonded  
Labour System (Abolition) Act  
1976. This is also one of the items  
in the 20-Point Programme. Under  
the Act, the State Government is the  
implementing agency for the identifica-  
tion, release and rehabilitation of bonded  
labourers and for the enforcement and  
administration of the Act and the rules  
framed thereunder. As a result of the  
efforts made in this regard 1,20,561 bonded  
labourers have been identified and re-  
leased from bondage upto 31st October,  
1980 according to the reports received  
from the various Governments including  
27,874 in Tamil Nadu. The released  
bonded labourers are being rehabilitated  
by the State Governments mainly under  
their various ongoing developmental  
and welfare programmes. With a view to  
supplementing and speeding up the reha-  
bilitation effort of the State Governments,  
matching assistance is provided by the  
Government of India under a Centrally  
sponsored scheme with a Sixth Plan outlay  
of Rs. 25 crores.

The Government of India maintains  
continuous touch with the State Govern-  
ments with a view to expediting the  
process of further identification of bonded  
labourers through intensive surveys and  
securing their early release and reha-  
bilitation. Government are aware that  
a large number of the bonded labourers  
belong to the Scheduled Castes and the

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

Scheduled Tribes. The Government will continue to vigorously pursue efforts for the emancipation of bonded laborers as speedily as possible.

श्री वनिकुमार मण्डल : श्रीमान्, मेरा जो ध्यान आकर्षण सूचना का प्रस्ताव था वह तमिलनाडु के धर्मपुर जिले के तिरपतूर तालुका कागीराम पट्टी विलेज से संबंधित था और अन्य जगहों से भी संबंधित था, लेकिन खासकरके इसकी और इनका ध्यान खींचना था।

महोदय, कागीराम पट्टी में 300 हरिजन परिवारों को बंधुआ मजदूर बनाकर के रखा गया। तिरपतूर तालुका में कोई भी हरिजन सफेद धोती और चप्पल पहन कर नहीं चल सकता है। धर्मपुर और आरकोट जिले में जो भी इस तरह के सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, जैसे सर्वोदय कार्यकर्ता और अन्य सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता इस संबंध में पता लगाने के लिए जाते हैं, जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए जाते हैं, उनको मारापीटा जाता है, उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है और पुलिस उन लोगों का साथ देती है जो इस प्रथा को कायम रखने पर तुले हुए हैं, इससे मेरा संबंध था, लेकिन मंत्री जी का कहीं इस संबंध में जवाब नहीं आया है। यह देखकर के मुझे हैरत भी है और दुःख भी है।

महोदय, इतना ही नहीं सर्वोदय कार्यकर्ताओं को और दूसरे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को पीटा गया बल्कि यहां तक बात है कि एक वकील, जिसका नाम भक्त वत्सलम है, जो ऐसे लोगों को मदद पहुंचाते हैं, सहयोग करते हैं, जिन पर पुलिस कार्यवाही करती है, झूठ-मूठ, बड़े लोगों के कहने पर, जर्मोदार, लैण्डलार्ड और मनी लैण्डर, महाजन और भूमि पतियों के इशारे पर पुलिस उन लोगों पर, इस तरह के मजदूरों पर कार्यवाही करती है, सताती है, उनके कोई एक वकील भक्त वत्सलम साहब हैं जो उनकी मदद करते हैं, उन पर पुलिस ने कार्यवाही की, उन्हीं वकील साहब पर, उनको मारा-पीटा भी और उन

पर कार्यवाही की और सेबीशन का केस, राजद्रोह की दफा लगाकर मुकदमा भक्त वत्सलम पर पुलिस ने चलावा है, क्योंकि वे गरीबों की मदद करते हैं,। यह स्थिति है तमिलनाडु की और हमारे मंत्री भाई कह रहे हैं, बयान कर रहे हैं कि बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त करने के लिए स्टेट एजेंसी है और स्टेट क्या कर रही है यह आपको मैंने अभी बर्णन किया यही हाल देश के अन्य भागों में भी है, बिहार में भी है। इसका कारण क्या है ?

अभी महोदय, मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि इन्होंने कितने मजदूरों को ग्राइडेंटीफाई किया, बंधुआ मजदूरों को, 120,561, इनका धन्यवाद है। महोदय एक जो कंजर्वेटिव सर्वे है, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन और इनकी ही एक संस्था है लेबर इंस्टीट्यूशन, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन और लेबर इंस्टीट्यूशन की मदद से, दोनों के कोलोबरेशन से एक सर्वे किया गया, बंधुआ मजदूरों का, मजदूरों का कंजर्वेटिव एस्टीमेट जो है वह है लगभग साढ़े 22 लाख, मोर दैन 2 मिलियन, यह है उनका और इनका कितना है एक लाख बीस हजार पांच सौ इकसठ। इससे जाहिर है कि राज्य सरकार इसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती है। मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि ग्राइडेंटीफिकेशन का काम भी राज्य सरकार को ही करना चाहिए, मुक्ति का काम भी राज्य सरकार का है, पुनर्वासित करने का काम भी राज्य सरकार का है, ये केवल उनकी मदद करते हैं और छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन्होंने बस 25 करोड़ रुपया इसके लिए रखा। जो इतनी विशाल समस्या है, उस विशाल समस्या के निदान के लिए इन्होंने 25 करोड़ रुपया रखा है। यह है ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा समुद्र में एक बूंद के बराबर है। खुद इनकी लेबर इंस्टीट्यूट और गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन ने मिलकर जो सर्वेक्षण किया है उसके हिसाब से साढ़े 22 लाख इनकी संख्या है जब कि मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि एक लाख 20 हजार मजदूर अभी तक



आइवेंटीफाई किये हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि राज्य सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत विनक्ली नहीं ले रही है।

मैं अनेक बार इस सदन में कह चुका हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासन का जो बायस है वह हाई कास्ट्स और हाई क्लासिस के प्रति है और उसको दुरुस्त करना होगा। लेकिन ये उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं। न हरिजनों को, न आदिवासियों को, न पिछड़े वर्गों को, न महिलाओं और मुसलमानों को ये प्रतिनिधित्व दे रहे हैं। इनके खिलाफ यह बायस होना चाहिये। ये लोग, क्रास सैक्शन के लोग एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में आयें, सभी का प्रशासन प्रतिबिम्ब बने पूरे देश का आइना बने तो आप देखेंगे कि सभी की छवि उसमें निखर कर सामने आएगी।

यह स्थिति क्यों बनी ? ग्रामीण अंचलों में जो सामाजिक आर्थिक ढांचे की बनावट है इसकी वजह से यह सारी बात होती है और 35 साल से जो योजनायें इन्होंने चला रखी हैं उन्होंने इस ढांचे को और भी मजबूत किया है, कमजोर नहीं किया है। इनकी योजना का लाभ इन्हीं वर्गों, इन्हीं समुदायों को मिला है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं फरमाया है कि हमारे सामाजिक और आर्थिक ढांचे की वजह से हरिजनों और कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों और खास कर खेत मजदूर की श्रेणी के लोगों की परेशानी बढ़ी है। आपकी योजना का लाभ भी इन्हीं लोगों को, इन्हीं समुदायों के लोगों को मिला है। आपकी खुद की कार्रवाई से वह वर्ग जो इस तरह के अत्याचार, उत्पीड़न, दोहन, दमन, अतंक, जुल्म बढ़ा रहा है वह कहीं मजबूत तो नहीं हो रहा है, इसको भी आप देखें।

मैं गरीबों की दुःखमरी गाथा आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। आप तो खुद मानते हैं और आपने बार-बार कहा भी है कि

इस देश में जो भी घटना घटती है, उसकी गूँज यहां होनी चाहिये उसकी प्रतिध्वनि यहां होनी चाहिये। मैं गरीबों की गाथा आपको सुना रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय कान खोल कर सुन लें। घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। सरकार द्वारा जो कार्रवाई की जा रही है उससे यह प्रथा और मजबूत होती जा रही है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ ? परकार ने जो योजना चलाई उसमें ग्रामीण अंचलों की उपेक्षा की। विलेज सैक्टर रूरल सैक्टर की तरफ योजनाओं का ध्यान नहीं गया। 35 साल में बड़े-बड़े शहर सरकार बनाती रही, बड़ी-बड़ी कार्रवाई करती रही। सरकार कह देगी कि उसने बोकारो बनाया, सिंदरी बनाई, यह बनाया, वह बनाया। लेकिन ग्रामीण अंचलों का उसने विकास नहीं किया। गांव आज वैसे के वैसे हैं। महात्मा गांधी अभी गीट कर भारत में आ जायें तो वह देखेंगे कि उन्होंने जिस तरह के गांवों को देखा था, वे वैसे के वैसे आज भी हैं। क्या यह गांधी जी की सेवा इन्होंने की है ? गांवों में इन्होंने कोई बदलाव नहीं किया है।

ग्रामीण अंचलों में जो थोड़ा बहुत टेक्नोलौजिकल डिवेलेपमेंट की वजह से या और दूसरी वजह से विकास हुआ है उसका भी लाभ गरीबों को वहां कतई नहीं पहुंचा है। जो थोड़ा बहुत विकास खेती में तथा दूसरी चीजों में हुआ है, उसमें खेत मजदूर को गरीब वर्ग का भी हिस्सा मिले, उसको भी उसका शेयर मिले, इसके लिए सरकार ने कुछ कार्रवाई नहीं की है। मैं ग्रामीण अंचल के लोगों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां के लोगों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की जिससे गरीब वर्ग के लोगों की हालत सुधरती ? यहां अनटचेबिलिटी को खत्म करने की बहुत बात होती है, बॉटेड लेबर को खत्म करने की बात होती है, प्रो-टेक्शन आफ सिविल राइट्स को इम्प्लीमेंट

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

करने की बात होती है और मंत्री लॉग यहां रोज आश्वासन भी देते हैं, लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जब तक आप इनका संगठन नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक गरीब लोग यह सारे अधिकार नहीं ले पायेंगे। ग्रामीण अंचल में जो हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग, औरत और दूसरे धर्मों के अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं इनको आज भी अधिकार नहीं मिल रहे हैं, इसलिये क्योंकि इनका कोई संगठन नहीं है। . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मवाल कीजिये।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। और जैसा आप कह रहे हैं सबाल ही कर रहा हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनका संगठन बनाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

इस देश में सबने अपना संगठन बनाया हुआ है और नेशनल केक में अपना हिस्सा बढ़ाने के लिए सब आगे आ जाते हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग आये दिन हड़ताल करते हैं अपनी कंडीशन आफ सर्विस बेहतर बनाने के लिए। लेकिन इन अभागों के लिए क्या है जो अन-आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है जिसमें बंधुआ मजदूर हैं? उनके संगठन के लिए कभी इनका ध्यान नहीं गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे पंजाब में एक कहावत है कि पंचों का फैसला सर माथे पर, परनाला यहाँ गिरेगा।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस घटना के बाद पुलिस ने जोर जुलम दिखाया और 500 लोगों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया, और एक को नक्सलवादी के नाम पर गोली से उड़ा दिया। हम बहुत दिल थाम कर रखते हैं नहीं तो यह सदन उड़ जाएगा। इतने बेचारों के साथ बड़े अन्याय हो रहे हैं। क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि इनकी

रीयल वेज घट गयी? सरकार बड़े पैमाने पर इन लोगों को उठाने के लिए क्या कर रही है? आप स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान की बात करते हैं, हरिजन डेवलपमेंट कोरपोरेशन की बात करते हैं, फूड फार वर्क की बात की, अंत्योदय की बात की। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसको कब तक आइडेंटिफाई करके आप इस समस्या का हल निकालेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे मेरे साथ सहयोग करेंगे तब तो काम चलेगा। अगर इस तरीके में सवाल करें जिसमें एक मवाल में संसद का 15 मिनट में भी ज्यादा समय लग गया, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मान्यवर, यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, कगोड़ों लोगों का सवाल है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I have seen the Calling Attention motion given by the hon'ble Members. It is regarding a large number of Harijan families being still held in bondage in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I have said in the beginning of my statement that I have called for the information from the State government of Tamil Nadu and I am awaiting the reply from the State government.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why there is delay ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Only yesterday we were informed at about 12.30 and we immediately....

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. You ask from your office. The State Government should reply.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is a practice with the State Governments. They are not supplying the information. It happened in the case of....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, the Minister should not make such a general statement. (Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I have to say that in the last session also I pointed out that the State Government has not supplied information.

We have requested but the State Government has not supplied the information.

MR. SPEAKER : State Government should be made to realise it.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I do not understand why the hon. Members are annoyed. I don't know. (Interruptions) I simply pointed out this only to substantiate that the State Governments are in many cases not promptly supplying the information. They do supply, but they take some time.

MR. SPEAKER: They should send information to this House and they should be made to realise their responsibility. I don't like it.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Therefore, I have requested the State Government. I will again ask them to send it immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell them. Convey the displeasure of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Right, Sir. Sir, the hon. Member has raised many questions where we want his cooperation. One question which he put is about the advantages of this Planning and the benefit of these plans. He said that the benefit of these plans has gone to the rich class of society. Therefore, in this regard, we have now evolved a new pattern of Planning in which we evolved a special Central Assistance scheme so that the State may invest more for the poor people. At the same time, not only we are interested in giving money, but, at the same time, Sir, we are interested in the implementation of the programmes. Therefore, for the first time, as a Minister, I have been moving from State to State, meeting the officials, not only the Ministers. I had meeting with the State officials in each and every State, discussed the Plan, and we saw how they are implementing the programmes. I have visited the places also. I myself have visited them. In Madhya Pradesh I have visited Vidisha, where I supervised the work done by the project Officer. We are keen about it. But, at the same time, the question of 'bonded labour, is a unique problem. It is very difficult to identify it. In many cases, it so happens, when they are identified they are given jobs also. They are provided with some work. But they always went to the original landlords again. They have a tendency to go and stay with them. That is also there. But, Sir, if we provide job and rehabilitation, that is, proper wages and provide them accommodation, then, I think they will not go. That programme has been taken up on a large

scale by the Government. But, as the hon. Member has pointed out rightly, the State is the agency. I said, the State is the agency for implementing this programme. Now, the Central Government cannot go to each and every State, and implement the programme. On money part we can help and we are helping. But the State Government has to implement it. And there, at the same time, we can keep a vigil. We on our part can go and supervise the project and we can guide the State Governments.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You can also get the aid of the voluntary organisations. You can seek their help.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am coming to it. We are taking their help. You please hear me. You have taken a long time. Let me have my say (Interruptions) He said about voluntary organisations. We welcome all the voluntary organisations who are prepared to help in this matter. This is a field where we invite competition in the country. There is no question of stopping anybody to compete in this respect. I would like to request the Member about this : I would like to invite his attention also about the recent agitation going on against the scheduled castes. Do you know ? There was a rally on Boat Club recently two or three days back. They were all agitated about the reservations. In many High Courts writ petitions were filed against the promotion of the Scheduled Caste officers and recently the Supreme Court gave a judgement. Even then there was one High Court which had given judgement against this. So, this is the climate created in this country. So, it is only the social workers who can help us and as a social worker, I requested the hon. Member to help us in this regard and to work as brothers, not to shout slogans and agitate over the issue of reservation.

Now, he has pointed out about the Organisations of the Scheduled Castes, bonded labour and Scheduled Tribes. We are very much interested in them. We requested the voluntary organisations also and apart from my official capacity, as a social worker, I have also one organisation with me. I also move from State to State for that work and we are interested in organising them. But at the same time there are certain elements in this country. They are not interested in the Welfare of the poor people, they are not interested in the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and in the bonded labour

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

because there is a vested interest. They are getting labour at cheaper wages and on cheaper wages they are getting their work done. In Tamil Nadu, as Prof. Kurien, who has written an article in the Economic Weekly, has rightly—pointed out, there are labours more in number and there is no dearth of labours in Tamil Nadu. They are easily available there. They are getting less wages. He has also pointed out that there is a tendency on the part of the landlords to manipulate the land rules in order to keep the lands of the small farmers. Now, these are the problems which we are facing. Therefore, in my Ministry, we have created a Cell, that is, Research and Policy Division. In my own Ministry, I had asked them in October 1980 to prepare a paper on this after studying the problem and suggest ways and means. The final report will come out and we will examine it. We will request the State Government to act on it. He has pointed out about the harassment of some 500 persons. I have requested the State Government to look into it. As soon as information on this is received from the State Government, I will place it on the Table of the House or I will come up with a Statement.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने आपसे मिल कर कहा भी था, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कभी जवाब नहीं देंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तभी तो यह बन्दोबस्त किया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के बारे में दो तरह की बातें हैं। कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सम्बन्ध में कहेंगे कि यह हमारे जिम्मे से बाहर की बात है। कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स होम मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ समझती ही नहीं है। वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर समझते हैं कि हम नामिनेडिट हैं, हम एक व्यक्ति के प्रति वफ़ादार हैं, होम मिनिस्टर और होम बिबिस्ट्री क्या बला है। यदि मकवाना साहब कहें—, वह कहेंगे नहीं तो मैं उन्हें प्रूफ दे सकता हूँ।

हरिजन-आदिवासियों और बंधुआ मजदूरों का विषय होम मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत है। उदात्त भला कैसे होगा, यह मैं आप

पर छोड़ता हूँ। यह नहीं होने वाला है। जब किसी का उत्तरदायित्व तय किया जाये, कोई अपनी जवाबदेही को सम्झे, तभी समस्या का निदान हो सकता है। कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 23 में स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है :-

“23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour :—(1) Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of the provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.”

इसके बावजूद यह काम धड़ल्ले से चल रहा है। शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में शुरू से आखिर तक रीकमेंडेशन दी गई है। मकवाना साहब होम के स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं और उसी कम्युनिटी से आये हैं। उनका मंत्रालय कहता है कि 1,20,000 बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। यह इन का कहना है। लेकिन जो वालंट्री प्रार्गेनाइजेशंस हैं जिसमें गवर्नमेंट का भी आ जाता है, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन भी है, वह जाते हैं और रिपोर्ट ले आते हैं। वे यह बतला देते हैं कि किस किस प्रदेश में कितने कितने बंधुआ मजदूर हैं और उन्होंने बतलाया है कि तामिलनाडु में ढाई लाख बंधुआ मजदूर हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में साढ़े पांच लाख हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में 5 लाख, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सवा तीन लाख, बिहार में पौने दो लाख, कर्नाटक में दो लाख और राजस्थान में 1 लाख बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। और यह अखबार की कटिंग है, सितम्बर महीने का अखबार है, इस में लिखा है कि गुजरात में पौने दो लाख बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। इसी तरह से पलामू में जो बिहार का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, उस एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 1 लाख बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। सारी की सारी रिपोर्टें इससे भरी पड़ी हैं। लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि कहीं न कहीं किसी न किसी के ऊपर उत्तरदायित्व हो, नीमत साफ हो तो यह सारी चीज हो सकती है।

इन के 20 राज्य हैं। बीस राज्यों ने कह दिया कि हमारे यहाँ बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं हैं

और जब कोई इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने जाता है तो वहां पर बंधुआ मजदूर निकल आते हैं, गांवों में निकल आते हैं और हजारों की तादाद में निकल आते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि बहुत डिफिकल्ट टास्क है बंधुआ मजदूरों का पता लगाना। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बहुत आसान काम है। मगर सब से बड़ी बात है कि जिस अफसर को ये ड्यूटी करते हैं [स काम के लिए वह अफसर जरा ऐसा हो कि जिसके दिमाग में गरीब के प्रति, हरिजन और आदिवासी के प्रति, बंधुआ मजदूरों के प्रति दुख दर्द हो।

हिन्दुस्तान अखबार 3-8-80 का देखिए, उसमें ये आंकड़े दिए हैं। उसमें लिखा है कि एक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार बिहार, आन्ध्र, कर्नाटक, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, तमिलनाडु एवं उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कृषि मजदूर निकले 3 करोड़ 70 लाख और बंधुआ मजदूर उसमें हैं 21.7 लाख। उसमें हरिजन और आदिवासी 84 परसेंट हैं। यानी जितने बंधुआ मजदूर हैं उनमें 84 परसेंट शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स एण्ड शेड्यूलड ब्राइव्स के हैं।

कुमारी कमला कुमारी जी यहां इस समय नहीं हैं। वह मंत्री बन गई हैं। उम्मीदों जो कांस्टीच्यूएन्सी हैं वहां आदिवासी लोग भूख के मारे सवेरे सवेरे उस कीड़े को जो लाइट के ऊपर पतंगा उड़ता रहता है, और गिर कर मर जाता है, उसको बटोर कर ले जाते हैं, और भूनकर खाते हैं। यह है वहां की गरीबी की स्थिति और बंधुआ मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में तो यह पूरी की पूरी फाइल रखी हुई है। शेड्यूलड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने स्थान का नाम तक दिया है कि कहां कहां, कौन कौन इलाके हैं जहां उन्हें जबर्दस्ती पकड़ कर ले जाया जाता है। बिहार से हरिजन आदिवासियों को पंजाब में ले जाया जायगा और उसको पकड़ कर घर में बन्द कर के रखा जायगा। वह बांडेड लेबर जो

सवेरे सवेरे धन्धरे में निकालता है और रात होने पर खेत से आता है, कमी जिसने अपने जीवन में सूर्य को नहीं देखा है, जिसने कभी जीवन के उजाले को नहीं देखा है क्या मकवाना साहब कभी ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि वह अपने जीवन में सूर्य का भी दर्शन कर सके? आजादी के 32 साल बाद भी आज यह स्थिति है। यही रोना रो रहे हैं कि सरकार कैसे पता लगावे? सरकार कहती है कि किस तरीके से पता लगे? मैं कहता हूँ कि हम लोगों के पास में नीयत का अभाव है। मकवाना साहब को मालूम नहीं है कि चाहे तमिलनाडु हो या कोई और प्रदेश हो, वहां क्या स्थिति है। तमिलनाडु के सम्बन्ध में मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि वहां जितने बंधुआ मजदूरों की हत्याएं की जाती हैं, बिहार में जितने बंधुआ मजदूरों की नक्सलाइट के नाम पर हत्याएं की जाती हैं उन सब के साथ जमीन का मामला और बंधुआ मजदूरी का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। बंधुआ मजदूर का मतलब क्या है, बन्धक मजदूर, आनी आप ने लिया था वस रुपये और बेटा पोता सब उसी पर काम करते जा रहे हैं। हम ने ले लिया एक रुपया या कमी बीमारी में एक टेबलेट खिला दिया और अब उसी के एवज में जीवन भर हमें काम लिया जा रहा है। अगर हम अपोष करेंगे तो बड़े-बड़े लोगों की सांठ-गांठ पुलिस से और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से है, हम को और हमारे परिवार को गोली से उड़ा दिया जायगा और कह दिया जायगा कि वह नक्सलाइट हैं। नक्सलाइट एक ऐसा हीवा ही गया है कि जिसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। नक्सलाइट के नाम पर कुकर्म हो रहे हैं। गरीब आदिवासी हरिजन को दवाने का और उस को उसके अधिकार से वंचित करने का यह एक नया तरीका निकल गया है।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि स्थिति बहुत भयावह है। गरीब भावों का जो महीना होता है, जुलाई, अगस्त का, उसमें भीगता है, जाड़े में हम तोशक ताकिया लथा

[ श्री रामविलास पासवान ]

कर सोये रहते हैं और वह ठण्ड से ठिठुरता हुआ 4 बजे सबेरे हल लेकर खेत पर जाता है और खेत जोतता है। रात में हमारी मां बहन जब जाड़े से ठिठुरने लगती हैं तो खुद नंगी होकर अपने बच्चे के ऊपर कपड़ा ढक देती हैं ताकि वह जाड़े को बर्दास्त कर सके। गर्मी की चिल चिलाती धूप में वह गरीब अपने खून को पसीने के रूप में बह कर सारे देश के लिए उत्पादन करता है। एक तरफ उसका खून पसीना बनता है, दूसरी तरफ पैसे वाले उसको लूट कर के ले जाते हैं उसकी हत्या करवा देते हैं। मकवाना साहब बताएंगे कि क्या इस देश में कभी तबदीली आएगी ?

अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से कुछ प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या मंत्री जी वतलायेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को यह निर्देश दिया था कि एक तिमाही रिपोर्ट, प्रत्येक तीन महीने में, बंधुवा मजदूरों का पता लगाने के सम्बन्ध में भेजी जाए ? यदि ऐसा निर्देश दिया गया था तो किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने उसका पालन किया और किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने पालन नहीं किया ? वह कौन कौन राज्य हैं जिन्होंने रिपोर्ट भेजी है और किसने नहीं भेजी है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1976 में जो कानून बंधुवा मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में बनाया था उसके तहत 1976 से लेकर अब तक कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई है ?

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंधुवा मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिये, उनके उत्थान के लिए, उनकी नौकरी तथा उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपने क्या प्रावधान किया है ?

**SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA :** Sir, in the beginning, I said about the delay. Sir, I have received information that we had called the information on 2nd. On receipt of the information from Lok Sabha Secretariat, immediate-

ly we contacted the State Government on 2nd of December and then on telephone also several times and the Secretary of the State Government is here whom we also contacted. But no information is received so far. I will remind them again.

The Honorable Member has said that Gandhi Peace Foundation has found out 22.4 lakhs of bonded labourers in this country.

Sir, these are non-official figures. But as I pointed out earlier, the State Government is identifying and after identifying, they rehabilitate them.

So far, as I said, 1,20,561 bonded labourers are identified. There may be many more. I agree with the Honourable Members that there are many more bonded labourers than the number of what is identified by the State Governments but, as I said, it is very difficult to identify the bonded labourers and even after identification, some times they go with the original land-lords and they settled with them.

So, Sir, I would like to request the Hon. members, if they are in a position to identify any bonded labour, well, they are welcome, they can suggest to the State Government that here is the bonded labour, you take care of it, and if the State Government does not take care of that, then, let them inform me, I will ask the State Government to take care of those bonded labourers.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** आप एक कमेटी बनायें, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर आप क्यों छोड़ते हैं ?

**श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना :** इसलिए कि यह स्टेट का मामला है। हर मामले में हम सेन्टर से कोई कमेटी नहीं बना सकते हैं लेकिन हम जरूर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर इस मामले में दबाव दे रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी करना चाहिए।

जहां तक अफसरों की बात कही गई, मैं मानता हूँ कि कई अफसर ऐसे भी हैं जिनके दिल में दिलचस्पी नहीं है लेकिन इसके माने यह तो नहीं कि सभी अफसर ऐसे हैं। हमारे पास ऐसे भी अफसर हैं जिनके दिल में, मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ, हमारे से श्री ज्योदा हमदर्दी शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लिए है हालांकि वे स्वयं हरिजन या

ट्राइबल नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक उनके दिलों को चेंज करने की बात है यह हम सब मिलकर कर सकते हैं, अकेले सरकार नहीं कर सकती है।

राज्यों की रिपोर्ट के बारे में जो पूछा गया है, मैंने पहले ही बताया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आयेगी वह हाउस के सामने रख दी जायेगी।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने तीन प्रश्न पूछे थे, एक का भी जवाब नहीं आया।

मैंने पूछा था क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बंधुवा मजदूरों का पता लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को तामाही रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए लिखा है? यदि लिखा है तो किन राज्य सरकारों का जवाब आया और किनका नहीं आया? मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि कितने लोगों को सजा दी गई है और छठी योजना में क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : 25 करोड़ रुपया छठी योजना में दिया है। आपने कहा कि राज्य सरकार को लिखा था—हां, लिखा था। क्या लिखा था, वह हमने लिखा था और उसका जो जवाब आया वह भी मैंने बताया। मैंने टोटल बताया है, यदि कोई सदस्य चाहें तो मैं इन्डिविज्युअल बता सकता हूँ कि इन राज्यों ने आइडेंटिफाई किया है। मैंने पहले ही बताया यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। ऐसा हो सकता है कि इमीडियेटली न हो सके। इसके आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं : आन्ध्र प्रदेश 12,702; बिहार 4,208; गुजरात 42; कर्नाटक 62,689; केरल 700; मध्य प्रदेश 1,531; उड़ीसा 333; राजस्थान 600; तामिलनाडु 27,874; उत्तर प्रदेश 4,450।

These are the figures supplied by the State Governments. So far as rehabilitation of these labourers is concerned, 94,740 have been rehabilitated. Even

then we have requested the State Governments to supply information. I have replied to all the three questions put by the hon. member.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बन्धुवा मजदूरों की समस्या हमारे देश में एक बहुत ही बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या बन गई है। हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने इस कहानी के बारे में काफी कुछ विस्तार से कहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा है कि बन्धुवा मजदूरों की समस्या को समाप्त करना भी 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के मुद्दों में से एक है। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि पिछले कई बरसों से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के नाम पर आप लोग वोट बटोरने का काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप की सरकार ने आज भी कुछ नहीं किया है... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज बन्धुवा मजदूर राक्षसी बर्बता और उत्पीड़न से कराह रहे हैं। इसकी कुछ कहानियां अखबारों के माध्यम से हम लोगों के सामने आई हैं। आपको मालूम होगा कि राजस्थान के जिले के कुछ बन्धुवा मजदूरों के परिवारों को सोनीपत जिले में हरियाणा में भेजा गया। इन लोगों को ईंट का भट्टा चलाने वाले लोग लेकर गए थे, यह कह कर के कि पांच रुपए रोज आप को मजदूरी देंगे। लेकिन ले जाने के बाद उनके साथ तमाम अत्याचार किया गया, उनको मजदूरी नहीं दी गई। महिलायें, पुरुष और उनके बच्चे दिन भर सवेरे से लेकर रात तक काम करते थे और रात को उनके साथ अत्याचार भी होता था—इस तरह से ये तमाम चीजें होती थी। बाद में एक भट्टे वाले ने दूसरे भट्टे वाले को कुछ रुपया लेकर उनको बेच दिया और उसने उनको और भी ज्यादा प्रताड़ित किया। इस प्रकार यह सिलसिला तीन वर्षों तक चलता रहा। बाद में जब पता चला तो उनको छोड़ा गया। ये सब चीजें अखबारों के माध्यम से हम लोगों की जानकारी में आई, लेकिन सरकार ने इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया। जो कुछ किया है, वह इतना

[श्री हरीकेश वहादुर]

नाकाफ्री है, इतना अपर्याप्त है कि हम कह सकते हैं कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है।

अभी तमिलनाडु में सुनने में आया कि वहाँ पर हरिजन परिवार के लोग सफेद धोती पहनकर नहीं चल सकते हैं, अगर वहाँ पर चले तो उनके ऊपर अत्याचार किया जाता है। नक्सलाइट आन्दोलन की बात की जाती है जो लोग शोषण और उत्पीड़न के खिलाफ लड़ना चाहते हैं, उनको नक्सलाइट कह कर मार दिया जाता है। मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में आपके माध्यम से सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस प्रकार की बर्बरता और उत्पीड़न चलता रहा, शोषण की प्रक्रिया चलती रही, तो पूरा देश नक्सलाइट हो जाएगा और इस देश में कोई नौजवान नहीं होगा जो नक्सलाइट न हो जाये। आज जो लोग लोकतंत्र में आस्था रखते हैं और हम लोग लोकतंत्र की वकालत करते हैं, उन्हें भी मजबूर होकर कहना पड़ेगा कि इस व्यवस्था को खत्म करो, क्योंकि यह व्यवस्था शोषण की व्यवस्था है, उत्पीड़न की व्यवस्था है, अत्याचार की व्यवस्था है और बर्बरता की व्यवस्था है। आज तमाम लोगों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है, रोटी नहीं मिल रही है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है। जो लोग उनकी समस्याओं को उठाते हैं, उनको नक्सलाइट के नाम से गोखियों से उड़ा दिया जाता है। क्या कभी सरकार ने सोचने की कोशिश की है कि लोग नक्सलाइट क्यों बनते हैं? मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज नक्सलाइट की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर समस्या है और हम ही नहीं, हमारे जैसे बहुत से लोग हैं करोड़ों लोग हैं, जिनकी सहानुभूति उनके साथ है। मैं समझता हूँ सरकार में बैठे हुए लोगों के मन में भी उनके प्रति सहानुभूति होगी। जो लोग इस किस्म की अतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं—उन

की समस्याओं पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी मंडल जी ने जिस वकील का जिक्र किया, जिनने उनकी नक्सलाइट की, वकालत की थी, उस वकील के खिलाफ भी वहाँ की पुलिस ने कार्यवाही की है। बजाय इसके कि उनका मुक्त किया जाता, उल्टे राजद्रोह में वकील के खिलाफ मुकद्दमा चलाया गया। लोकतंत्र में भुखमरी, भ्रष्टाचार, और शोषण नहीं चल सकता। लोकतंत्र के चलते यदि भुखमरी रहेगी, शोषण रहेगा, भ्रष्टाचार रहेगा, अत्याचार होते रहेगे, तो लोकतंत्र से लोगों की आस्था समाप्त हो जाएगी। यदि सरकार लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करना चाहती है तो इन गरीबों को उत्पीड़न से बचाना होगा। पुलिस के प्रशासक मुख्य रूप से सामन्तवादी परिवारों से आते हैं, सामन्तवादी प्रकृति उनके अन्दर कूट-कूट कर भरी होती है तथा धमंडी और अत्याचारी होते हैं। उन्हें कोई मतलब नहीं कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक समस्या क्या है। अगर सरकार भी इन गरीब लोगों की तरफ से मुँह मोड़ ले, तो निश्चय है इन लोगों पर अत्याचार होगा। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप निर्दोष बें कि इस समस्या को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करके निबटाना चाहिये।

तामिलनाडु में मनी-लेंडिंग की समस्या बहुत ज्यादा है। जो लोग कर्जा देते हैं वे 200 से 300 प्रतिशत तक सूद वसूल करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सूद को कम करने के लिये आप क्या करना चाहते हैं? आप ने कहा था, 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के पहले, जो कर्जे दिये गये उन्हें माफ कर दिया जाएगा। क्या वजह है कि वे अभी तक माफ नहीं हुए हैं और उन पर 200 से 300 प्रतिशत तक सूद लिया जा रहा है?



केन्द्र सरकार की राज्य मंत्री श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा ने राज्य सभा में बताया था कि 22.4 लाख बाण्डेड लेबर इस देश में हैं जिन में 66 प्रतिशत शेड-यूल्ड कास्टस के हैं और 18.3 प्रतिशत शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं। गांधी पीस फाउण्डेशन ने बताया कि उन की संख्या 28 लाख के करीब है लोक सभा में एक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की गई थी उस में बताया गया है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, जहां आप की सरकार है, 3 लाख 25 हजार है, बिहार में 1.11 लाख, कर्नाटक में 1.93 लाख, मध्य प्रदेश में 4.67 लाख, महाराष्ट्र में 1.05 लाख, राजस्थान में 0.67 लाख तथा यू० पी० में 5.55 लाख हैं। ये सब वे राज्य हैं जिन में आप की पार्टी की सरकारें हैं। इसी तरह से तमिलनाडु में 2.50 लाख हैं। इस प्रकार की स्थिति सारे देश में व्याप्त है।

कान्ट्रक्टर्स इन लोगों को खरीद कर बिहार और दूसरे राज्यों में ले जाते हैं एक दफा सरकार ने राज्यों से पूछा भी था कि क्या आप के यहां ऐसे बाण्डेड लेबर भेजे जाते हैं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राज्यों से आप को इस का उत्तर मिला? यदि नहीं मिला, तो आप कब तक इन बन्धुआ मजदूरों के बारे में पता लगायेंगे मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप कब तक इन को शोषण से मुक्त करायेंगे, आप का सर्वेक्षण कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा इस सम्बन्ध में आप अपना स्पष्ट टाइम-टाउण्ड प्रोग्राम बताइये कि कितने दिनों के अन्दर आप इस काम को समाप्त करेंगे तथा उन को मुक्त करा लेंगे?

जहां तक उनके आवास की समस्या है, पढ़ाई-लिखाई और रोजगार की समस्या है इसके बारे में सरकार अभी तक कुछ नहीं

कर सकी है। आप ने कहा है कि 1982 तक आप केवल 27 हजार लोगों को आवास की सुविधा दे पायेंगे—यह बहुत ही कम है। जिस देश में 28 लाख बाण्डेड-लेबर हो, वहां केवल 27 हजार को आवास की सुविधा दें, यह कुछ भी नहीं है इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? कब तक आप इन का पता लगायेंगे और कब तक इन के रिहैबिलिटेशन की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि यह मामला बहुत कठिन है और ये जो आंकड़े हमारे पास आते हैं ये सब एस्टीमेट्स हैं। .. (व्यवधान) ..

According to a preliminary estimate of the general survey of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute, the figure is 22.44 lakhs. This is an estimated figures, a preliminary estimation. Now it is very difficult to identify and say what action is taken for the liquidation of their bonded labour and this work is done by the Ministry of Labour. They are doing it, we are also helping the Ministry of Labour in this work.

(Interruptions)

We are also doing it. It is taken up by the Government of India on a large scale. As I said, hon. Member has said something about 20-Point Programme. Under the 20-Point Programme much work was done and later on it was also undone by some people. You know better than what I know about it.

(Interruptions)

The hon. Member has said that nothing was done.

(Interruptions)

I will put it in other words. The Government is not satisfied which what we have done in this direction. We had done something. But we are still not satisfied, because enough has not been done. Hon. member say they are not satisfied with the work which is done by the Government. We are dissatisfied with it ourselves and therefore there is no hesitation

[श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना]

on the part of the Government to identify and locate the problem and to rehabilitate them.

13 hrs.

Sir, hon. Member has pointed out about the brick kiln workers. It is a fact such incidents happen. In the past also they happened and the Government has taken some action. Therefore, to regulate the working of the brick kiln workers and provide welfare facilities the Inter-State Brick-Kiln workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 and its rules have been enacted with effect from October, 1980. We have taken up the matter with owners of the brick kilns and other people.

Sir, the question of money lenders is also a problem and for that in the past also the Government has taken some steps and we are working on these lines to see that these people are freed from the clutches of the money lenders.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आंकड़ों पर नहीं जाना चाहूंगा और न ही मकवाना जी के इस जवाब पर क्योंकि जवाब को पढ़ने के बाद यह महसूस हुआ है कि जवाब जो दिया गया है वह सिर्फ जवाब के लिए दिया गया है और इस समस्या पर गहराई से सोचने या उस का कोई हल निकालने के लिए शायद नहीं दिया गया है।

जहां तक इस समस्या का सवाल है, यह समस्या कोई नई नहीं है बल्कि हजारों साल से यह समस्या हमारे मुल्क में चल रही है और इसी समस्या के बारे में बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेडकर ने गोल मेज कान्फेन्स के अन्दर यह बात कही थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के माइने तब तक कुछ नहीं होंगे जब तक इस देश के करोड़ों लोग, जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक तीनों तरह से पिछड़े हुए हैं, इसी तरह से पिछड़े रहेंगे। अंग्रेजों के हिन्दुस्तान से जाने के बाद यह गारंटी हो कि यहां के करोड़ों लोगों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक आजादी भी मिलेगी। इस बात को उन्होंने कहा

था कि यह गारंटी अगर उन लोगों को मिल जाए, तो हिन्दुस्तान से अंग्रेजों को वापस आना चाहिए और दूसरी बार संविधान बनाने का काम जब हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने संविधान सभा को सौंपा था, तो बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेडकर ने फिर यह बात दोहराई थी कि अगर यहां के लोगों को सामाजिक और आर्थिक आजादी नहीं दी गयी तो जो देश के लोगों को आजादी मिली है वह बिल्कुल अर्थविहीन हो जाएगी। इस के बिना आजादी के कोई मायने नहीं होंगे। इसलिए इस समस्या पर सोच-विचार कर सरकार को चलना चाहिए और कोई हल निकालना चाहिए।

जो भी सरकारें आयीं उन सभी के नेताओं ने यहां के शोषितों, दलितों के सिवाय वोट लेने के, उनके विकास का कोई काम नहीं किया। सिवाय नारे लगाये। पिछली सरकार ने यह घोषणा की कि हरिजनों और किसानों को साहुकारों के कर्जों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है, अब उन्हें सरकारी एजेंसियों से कर्जा मिलेगा। जब हरिजनों को कर्जों से मुक्त कर दिया गया तो साहुकारों से उन्हें कर्ज मिलने बंद हो गये। किसी सरकारी एजेंसी को आपने वहां स्थापित नहीं किया जिससे उनको कर्जा मिलता। अब हरिजन को अपनी बेटे की शादी के लिए, अपने बच्चों के लिए कर्जों की समस्या सामने आयी जिसकी कि आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। अब हरिजन जा कर कहां से कर्जा ले ? उसे बेटे की शादी करनी है, बच्चों का इलाज करना है। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आपके कानून के कारण जो पहले उनके देहातों में अच्छे सम्बन्ध थे वे खराब हो गये।

आपने जमीन का कानून बनाया। मैं इसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं।

लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को कम से कम यह गारन्टी देनी चाहिए थी। कि 122 बी के अन्तर्गत कोई भी गांव का प्रधान या और कोई सरकारी मशीनरी हरिजनों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे नहीं चला सकेगी। लेकिन मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और हरिजन उजड़ गये हैं। वे अपनी गाय, जेवर और अन्य चीजें बेच-बेच कर मुकदमे लड़ते हैं। आज भी वे मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं मकवाना साहब से पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप इस समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं या नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो हरिजनों को जो पट्टे दिये गये हैं उनके लिए आप कानून बनायें कि किसी भी हरिजन पर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जाएगा।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कमीशन है। उसके बारे में मैं आपसे डिमाण्ड करूंगा कि उसे आप जुडीशल राइट दो। वरना यह कमीशन किस काम का है। किसी नौकरी के लिए, पदोन्नति के लिए या किसी और चीज के लिए यह कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। आप इस कमीशन को जुडीशल राइट दो।

बोण्डेड लेबर की समस्या है। आपने शहरों में बकिंग क्लास के लिए डिप्टी लेबर कमिश्नरों के आफिस बना रखे हैं। देहात के अन्दर बोण्डेड लेबर को मिनिमम वेज ऐक्ट के अनुसार तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है। इसके लिए आपको ब्लाक स्तर पर ऐसे दफ्तर खोलने चाहिए और उनकी यह ड्यूटी होनी चाहे कि वे उस इलाके के बोण्डेड लेबरस और लेण्ड-लेस लेबरस की खोज करें कि वे कितने हैं और उनको मिनिमम वेजिज मिलते हैं या नहीं। यह व्यवस्था आपको ब्लाक स्तर पर करनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर जितने लोग मारे गये हैं उनमें 99 प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं। किसी दूसरी ऊंची कौम के लोग नहीं मारे गये। इसका मुख्य कारण उनका एक्सप्लायटेशन है। सामन्ती शोषण है। इस सामन्ती शोषण से पुलिस भी प्रभावित होती है और आपका प्रशासन भी प्रभावित होता है। जो भी वहां बगावत या आजादी की बात करता है उसको ये सामन्ती लोग नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर मरवा देते हैं। इसलिए आपको इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि आइन्दा किसी भी हरिजन या आदिवासी को नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर नहीं मार जाए।

बोण्डेड लेबर की समस्या का मुख्य कारण आर्थिक है। कुछ हद तक सामाजिक और जातीय कारण भी है। ऐसे हरिजनों, आदिवासी और दबे-पिसे लोगों की आर्थिक दृष्टि से मदद करने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि उन्हें बेगार पर किसी के घर न जाना पड़े। क्या आप देहातों में उनके रोजगार, रोजी-रोटी के लिए कोई योजना बना रहे हैं ताकि बोण्डेड लेबर की समस्या खत्म हो और जिस प्रकार से शहरों में रोजगार के साधन इंडस्ट्रीज वगैरह हैं; दूसरे साधन हैं क्या आप उन्हें देहातों में भी ले जाने की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं जिससे कि आइन्दा यह बोण्डेड लेबर की समस्या न रहे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैं माननीय सदस्यों की भावनाओं का आदर करता हूं, उससे सहमत हूं कि इस मामले को जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करना चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी उन लोगों को आइडेंटिफाई करके उनको रीहैब्लिटेट करना चाहिए।

[श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना]

गवर्नमेंट ने जो प्रोग्राम बनाया है उसके मुताबिक मार्च 1982 तक लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का जो टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम है उसमें उन लोगों को मार्च 1982 के पहले-पहले उस काम को खत्म करने का ख्याल है।

कई बातें इसमें ऐसी कही जिसके लिए मुझे सोचना पड़ेगा। कमीशन को ज्यूडीशियल राइट्स देने के बारे में। इस देश की ज्यूडीशियली तो इंडिपेंडेंट है।

श्री छनिक लाल मण्डल : स्टचुटरी राइट तो दीजिए।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : वह कमीशन खुद ही स्टचुटरी के तहत बना है। जहां तक वेजेज के बारे में कहा गया कि जहां वेजेज नहीं मिलती वहां दिलाने के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट के जो अफसर हैं वे ब्लाक लेबल तक जाते हैं।

श्री छनिक लाल मण्डल : मिनिमम बेजज को इंफोर्स करने के लिए क्या कोई एजेंसी है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी है उसको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट गाइड करती है और स्टेट मशीनरी इंफोर्स करती है। लेबर कोर्ट में उसके केसेस चलते हैं।

जहां तक हरिजनों को नक्सलाइट बनाकर मारने की बात है उसके बारे में जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट नहीं आती मैं कुछ कहना मुनासिब नहीं समझता।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the House is adjourned till 14.10.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch, till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION  
AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI  
S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

That in pursuance of paragraph I of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 31/1/80-M dated the 24th November, 1980, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of paragraph I of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India Resolution No. 31-1-80-M dated the 24th November, 1980, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory, Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

*The motion was adopted.*

NATIONAL SECURITY BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAUL SINGH) : Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in

certain cases and for matters connected therewith."

I have with me a list of Members who seek to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I will call them one by one. I would very much like that none of them takes too much time.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnam): Sir, when you are in the chair, I am either the last or the first.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yesterday your party took the maximum time.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion to introduce this obnoxious National Security Bill. Sir, this Bill is nothing but an attempt to legalise lawlessness. The various provisions of this Bill are draconian in nature and I would not, at this stage, go to analyse them. But, Sir, the Bill is an attempt to strangle democracy in so far as it is a serious negation of the rule of law.

Mr. Deputy, Speaker, Sir, no civilised country can ever think of detention without even the grounds of detention being made known to the detenu. No civilised country can ever think of detention without trial. It is most unfortunate, that the Government has come forward with a measure which is supposed to be a normal measure. The provisions of the Bill are not only such as can be misused, but they are actually being misused as I am addressing you at this hour. It is not merely a genuine apprehension of the powers under this Bill being misused, but at this very hour, as I address you, the powers are being misused. Even now, what is happening in Moradabad is, there is an indiscriminate use of the powers under this Bill which is still there as an ordinance and a large number of persons are being detained, warrants are pending against others. Therefore, what I am saying is,...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would very much like you to be brief because there are ten Members to speak.

SHRI G. M. BANATAWALA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you will realise that it is the Indian Union Muslim League which I represent here in this House which should have had and today, has, the first chance of opposing the Bill. Many in the Opposition, I am afraid, do not have today the moral right to oppose it because it was in 1978 this House had what is called the Forty-fourth Constitution (Amendment) Bill. And then, many who are in the Opposition today had so amended Article 22 of the Constitution as to give

this draconian power to the Government to detain without trial, to detain without the detainee being made known the grounds of detention. Even at that time I rose in this House to oppose the provisions of the Forty-fourth (Amendment) Bill. Even then, the Janata Government in their own wisdom—today they may be repenting it—thought of giving the draconian powers to the Government. Of course, there was one Member among them who had even then opposed it, but then, as I said, we have a very consistent policy, consistently and persistently we have been opposing all this attempt at legalisation of lawlessness, the attempt at strangulation of democracy through the serious negation of the rule of law. I, therefore, with all vehemence at my command, oppose the introduction of this obnoxious measure, the introduction of this measure which is nothing but strangulation of the rule of law and democracy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

(DIAMOND HARBOUR): Sir, this is my fourth term in the Lok Sabha and if I am not wrong, it is my 14th year too. We know what this sort of law is. It is a lawless law, it is not a law at all. What it means to the people? People who believe in democracy, people who believe in human rights and civil liberties, what do they feel to do today? An executive headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi must have the last say in every matter. This is the intention of the law. Parliament becomes totally irrelevant and this law will be used with impunity to silence the Opposition and dissent, and I tell you, my friends, that you too will not be spared. Mr. Chandrasekhar, one time working Committee Member of the Indian National Congress, was not spared. (Interruption) This is not the question. The question is that he belonged to or party and that man was also not spared. Then, Mr. Ram Dhan, who in fact in 1969 had rendered yeomen service when the Congress Party got divided just immediately preceding late lamented Giri's election, was not spared. Then, Mr. Mohan Dharia, who was not only a Minister but also a prominent Congress leader of that region, was not spared. Therefore, many of you will not be spared if you don't toe the line that you will be told to toe.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are prepared for that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Besides this, the intention is to stop all the movements, the democratic movement for rights, trade union rights, kisan movement, teachers' movement and all movements for asserting their own lawful rights will be silenced.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

You have seen what happened to our friend, Shri A.K. Roy, in Dhanbad. And what was the ground given for his arrest? For his past activities he has been detained now. The word is 'preventive' detention. 'Preventive' detention means you detain a man to prevent him from doing something in future. Here in the note which the District Magistrate wrote, it is stated: 'The detention is for his past activities'. Not only he but Mr. Chatterjee and some others also were detained like that.

Sir, what is happening in Moradabad should act as an eye-opener.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (KANPUR) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under what rule?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Rule 376. Sir, my knowledge of parliamentary conventions is not very much. I am a new Member. But Sir, I believe that at this stage.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the relevance?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for me to decide. I will decide.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am saying a different thing. Even under this particular provision rule 384.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please let me know which rule has been violated in his speech.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am referring to rules 379 and 389. I believe whatever Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is saying is not in order. At this stage opposition can be made only on the ground of constitutional validity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, there is no point of order.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : He can not go into the merits of the Bill. He can only object to its constitutional validity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yesterday you have heard, the House has heard, a series of charges, not only from the opposition, but from the Treasury Benches also, against the misapplication of this ordinance, how the National Security Ordinance is being misused to silence

people who want to do justice to those who have suffered in Moradabad and other areas. You have seen how people have been detained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For your information and the information of the House, I am reading out rule 72 :

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question."

It should be a brief statement. Please respect the rule.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This law will always be observed through breaches and not by its compliance. Moradabad is a recent example.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : He cannot go beyond legislative competence, he cannot go to Moradabad.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told him and quoted the rule. He will abide by it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The law of detention must comply with articles 19, 21 and 22. Now, competence is coming.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (BADAGARA) : On legislative competence there can be a full discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The law of detention must comply with article 19, 21 and 22. Somebody is saying article 14 also. Let us take the example of the late lamented leader A.K. Gopalan's case in 1950. It was said at that time that the Preventive Detention Act must only comply with article 22, but now it has to comply with articles 19, 21 and 22. It has not complied with them in my judgment.

Then it has to be reasonable in substantive and procedural content which is not the case.

Detention on the basis of surmise of the executive is always unreasonable, that is what we have known and seen, and everybody will agree with me.

The standard or meaning of reasonableness in 1950 when Gopalan's case came up before the Bombay High Court was far behind, compared to what it should be today. The world has advanced considerably, in the matter of civil liberties and human rights. These two things are receiving far better attention in all the countries today

compared to what it was in 1950. The International Commission of Jurists has said that the Preventive Detention Act in peace-time is inconsistent with the normal rule of law. If Gianji wants abnormal rule of law, if he wants to have the law of the jungle in this country certainly he can come with this sort of Bill and that is what he is after.

Our system is supposed to be based on the rule of law. Here, under this law they can detain a man for three months without the sanction of the Advisory Board. Why three months Gianji? Why three months? Even those who are nominees of the Executive, those who sit in the Advisory Board, have they forgotten how Chitti Babu was dealt with, done away with, beaten to death, held under MISA.

In a large number of cases the Supreme Court has set aside Advisory Board's approval. The Advisory Board is a pocket edition of the Executive sitting opposite to me with a white turban. Facts and circumstances are so complicated that a lawyer is a must but it is prohibited in this Bill.

This National Security Ordinance Bill is based on unamended Article 22. Article 22 says—

- “(1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.
- (2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest including the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.”

This is very relevant thing that I am mentioning and they are defying the constituent body of India.

I do not wish to say anything more but I would point out as to what they did and what they said on the Floor of this very House in Fifth Lok Sabha in 1971 and what they did in practice and how they used MISA for their own political gain and the gain of dynasty or family or coterie. It should act as an eye-opener. From 1975 to 1977 there was emergency under such a piece of legislation and they kept behind the bar

1/2 lakh people of the country. If you go through the Shah Commission Report, your heart will bleed. Now they are attempting the Presidential form of Government and an enactment of Security Act at the same time.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (ADILABAD) : I would like to have a clarification. What is the meaning of a brief statement? Is it a brief statement? As per Rule 72, is it a brief statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will complete it. He is going to complete.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : He is narrating history from the Fifth Lok Sabha. He cannot open from the Fifth Lok Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please complete. There are other speakers too.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Ultimately the Executive will have to listen what the police says. They will bring a bunch of blank Preventive Detention Order and the Executive will be asked and forced to sign. We have got numerous cases and documentary evidence.

I conclude by saying, let us not forget the argument of late Attorney General Shri Niren De that under such law you do not have the right to live, and you do not forget that we had a Chief Justice, I do not want to name, in the Supreme Court, Shri A.N. Roy. I am ashamed that he came from West Bengal who upheld such an argument. I oppose this Bill, lock, stock and barrel and I oppose this with all the force at my command.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to oppose the introduction of this pernicious Bill with all emphasis at my command. I know the limitation under Rule 72. I shall, therefore, be brief.

The major grounds of my opposition to the introduction of the Bill are—it is pernicious, obnoxious and lawless law because it aims at conferring draconian power to Executive. It is undemocratic and immoral also. It is an attack on the civil liberties and democratic rights of our people.

The object of the Bill is to provide for preventive detention without trial for an indefinite period of time. Is it not correct? If you go through the Bill it is detention without trial for three

[ Shri Chitta Basu ]

months. If you are kind enough to go through provisions of the Bill, you will find that the Bill provides for the detention without trial for an indefinite period of time.

It should be made clear that the political objective of the ruling party is to silence the political opposition, to silence the political dissent, to crush en bloc the popular and democratic movement run by our people—either the working class or peasants or the students or any democratic section of our people. That is the major object of the Bill. I think, it is a warning for all of us including you. This is a step towards promulgation of emergency. This is also a step to consolidate the power of an individual and perpetuate the dynastic and dictatorial rule. These are the major grounds of my opposition to the introduction of the Bill.

As has been mentioned, it is in violation of Articles 19, 21 and 22. I want to prove it. Article 22 provides that causes or the grounds of detention ought to be communicated to the detainee. The Bill provides that a person can be arrested.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How do you take it for granted that the Bill will become law? You must oppose the introduction only. Why do you go into the details of the Bill?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I am on the point that it is in violation of Article 22. Article 22 enjoins that the grounds of detention ought to be communicated. But here the Bill says that the grounds may not be communicated to the detainee. The Bill also aims to provide for fresh detention even after the release. Therefore, it aims at detention of a person for an indefinite period of time.

You know that a writ petition is there before the Supreme Court moved by a Member of this House Shri A.X. Roy and that has also not yet been disposed of by the Supreme Court. The Court has not yet pronounced the Constitutional validity of the Ordinance itself which is being produced here in the shape of a Bill. These are the constitutional grounds on the basis of which I oppose it.

It is a resurrection of the MISA of the emergency days. If you are kind enough to know, original MISA was harsher than the Preventive Detention Act. National Security Act is harsher than the original MISA and practically it is the duplicate copy of the MISA of the emergency period. Therefore, as I have said, it is a step towards promulgation of Emergency and

they are preparing the ground for that.

There is another ulterior motive, ulterior objective, as I have mentioned very briefly, to consolidate the personal power of an individual and subvert the Constitution by way of changing the parliamentary Cabinet system of the Government which is the basic core of our Constitution. It is aimed at that.

In this, context, I would implore upon the hon. Members of this House to take a decision as to whether leave is to be given for the introduction of this pernicious, obnoxious, lawless, immoral and anti-people Bill at this stage. I can warn them through you, Sir, that the people outside are not going to take these things lying low. Already, there has been a complete successful *bandh* in West Bengal demanding the withdrawal of this obnoxious Bill. There has been a *bandh* in Bihar. The democratic people all over the country are on the road to protest against this lawless law. I would again implore upon the hon. Members to oppose it here and participate in the movement outside so that this Government's mischievous attitude or mischievous policies can be defeated here and outside.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the promulgation of this ordinance, the country feels that an Emergency has been declared without a formal declaration. This Bill is not only bad in principle and violative of the Constitution but it is a Bill of fascist type in concept and it is a sinister move in the direction of total subversion of democracy. The passing of such a Bill is giving an alibi to the Australian High Commissioner's confidential report to his Government which has come out in the press that there is a danger of military take-over in the long run in this country.

Not only that. It is the notorious MISA, when the Lok Sabha elections were held, the Prime Minister campaigned that if she was elected, if she came to power, no preventive detention law will be enacted. On this score, the Prime Minister has gone back up on her pledge given to the electorate. How can they have the cheek to come forward with this kind of a law?

In the long history of preventive detention law, there has been only one single interregnum when there was no such law. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was running a minority Government in 1969, that was allowed to lapse because she could not pass it. Excepting during that period, all through, the ruling party has put the preventive detention law on the statute-book. My own experience shows that the main



purpose is to crush the opposition. We cannot forget what happened in 1975, when in the Congress party itself there was a rebellion, the notorious MISA was utilised to arrest and put under detention a number of members belonging to their own party, including the Secretary of the Congress parliamentary committee. They are also now perhaps afraid that their party may fall apart. So, in order to guard against that, they have brought forward this Bill, not only against the opposition, not only against the democratic movement, not only against the working class movement but against them also.

I say that certain State Governments are already saying that they will never put it into practice, they will never utilise it. If you say that the national security is in danger, then you must give some grounds for it. But there are no grounds, whatsoever, given here. National security can be in danger if there is an external aggression or there is an internal rebellion throughout the country. There is nothing of that sort that we can see now inside the country. So, under that garb, you want to come down with this lawless law, the black law, which you had promised all through you would never enact. Mr. A. K. Roy's and Mr. Chatterjee's cases have proved that this has already been exercised; I am emphasizing this. When you seek leave of the House to introduce such a Bill, there is no question of safeguarding the national security. With your seeking leave for the introduction of this Bill and with the promulgation of this ordinance, national security itself has been in danger. There are protests, protests, country-wide, are continuing; there will be more and more protests inside the country. You are creating a situation of instability and insecurity inside the country by your trying to introduce this Bill.

This House has been faced with a *fiat accompli*. When the Session was to be convened shortly, where was the need to promulgate such an Ordinance? Wherever there are minorities as in Moradabad, wherever there are protests and demands, these powers are being utilised to suppress them.

I want to remind the House that no such law exists in U. K., U. S. A., France or in any civilized country of the world. By introducing this measure, you are proving to the world that India has become uncivilized, it is unfit to govern itself. That is what you are proving to the whole world. I say that this parliament has no right to enact such a law because...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you have the right to oppose!

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:.. because the party in power has secured its majority

of seats here on the basis of only 42.3 per cent of votes; they are in a minority so far as people are concerned. Let there be a referendum throughout the country and let people's judgment be taken whether they want such a law or not. You are flouting and going against the wishes of the people. The people will reply to you in proper terms. It will not go unchallenged. Your party will not be able to rule. There will be instability and insecurity. There is fear that Emergency has already been declared. We are in the twilight of democracy; darkness is descending on us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what Constitutional provision did you want referendum to be taken?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill. I oppose because this Bill goes against the basic tenets of democracy, the basic tenets and norms of civilized behaviour. And I am really shocked to see that my friends on the Treasury Benches, who should have hung their heads in shame, are in jubilation. I can remind them of only one thing. The flesh of animals which is sold in the market is carried to the market by animals themselves. The Congress-I Members who are now shouting and supporting should realise that the days are just a head of them when some of them will feel the pinch of this Draconian law as it happened during the Emergency. (Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER: What about China?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Do not talk of China now. I am talking about your Hell here.

May I tell the hon. Home Minister that the rights and liberties we enjoy in India are not the gifts of Congress but are the outcome of the anti-imperialist struggle; hundreds of people die because they fought against the British rule to establish their basic human rights in our country. It is a matter of shame that after independence you have failed to rule the country without any such laws; either you require the Defence of India Rules or you require Preventive Detention. And it is a mockery of democracy when you do it in the name of democracy.

I must emphasize one point. Now, what are the arguments behind it? In this very House you have said that you enjoy the confidence of the people.

You are here with two-third majority and you have enough laws in your hand. Tell me what on earth has prompted you

[Shri S. S. Chakraborty]

to bring this Bill when you are powerful. You say that you do not care at all for the opposition; sometimes you say that the Opposition is negligible. If people are behing your leader and if your leader is so powerful, why do you require this Draconian and irresponsible law? I can tell you one thing. There is some truth in the saying 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. On Whom are you bestowing this irresponsible power? On the police and the bureaucrats. From Delhi, you would not be able to know what is happening. This irresponsible type of government will lead to utter corruption, and inefficiency and, I can tell you ultimately to your decay. In the coming days you will find it.

With this warning Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I oppose this Bill with all the power at my command, and when the Home Ministry seeks leave of the House to introduce it, I would request the House to say 'No'—with capital 'N' and Capital 'O'.

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this black Bill because it is a Draconian Bill, it is an obnoxious Bill, it is a wild Bill. I want to say that Government has brought forward this Bill only to demonstrate the cruelty, brutality and ruthlessness of some politicians of the ruling party; they want to demonstrate their brutality which they had done during the days of Emergency. They had committed crime on the people of this country, and again they want to commit crimes. Today they are laughing and are trying to defend this Bill, not knowing what will be its consequences. I want to warn this House and through this House the nation that the Government is going to acquire some power and that power will ultimately destroy the whole democracy, the whole democratic frame. I know there is some element of brutality in the minds of the ruling elite of the ruling party which they want to demonstrate. That is why they have brought forward this Bill; that is why they want to pass this law.

They want to give enormous powers to the police. We know how police have demonstrated their cruelty on several persons by blinding them in Bihar. Do you want to give this power to them so that this should happen again, so that many people should be killed? There should not be any opportunity to explain the reasons. These are the basic motives behind your intention which you want to demonstrate through this Bill.

I want to say that this Government is actually interested only in suppressing

the freedom of the people, the freedom of the press and the freedom of the individual. That is why they have brought forward this Bill; that is why they want to enact this law.

I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister as to what were the reasons for the arrest of Mr. A. K. Roy, why was he arrested? Now he has been released because the charges levelled against him were absolutely incorrect, false and mischievous. That is why, the High Court held that his arrest should be denounced and he should be released. He was ultimately released.

Actually this Bill has been brought to suppress their political opponents. This is their motive. They do not want that democracy should function here; they do not want that anybody should speak for the citizens. That is why they have brought this Bill.

I oppose the introduction of this Bill and I want such type of Bills must be destroyed—lock, stock and barrel and I tear it and throw it out.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा विधेयक जो यहां पेश किया गया है; इसका मैं संविधान की धारा 22 के आधार पर जोरदार विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक जनतंत्र पर करारी चोट करने वाला है। यह विधेयक संविधान की मूलभूत भावनाओं का उल्लंघन करने वाला है, यह विधेयक जंगली विधेयक है, यह विधेयक वहशी लोगों द्वारा बनाया हुआ विधेयक है, यह विधेयक काला विधेयक है। संविधान निर्माता जहां कहीं भी हो, उनकी आत्मा आपके इस काले कारनामे को देख कर रोती होगी। उन्होंने इस बात की अपेक्षा नहीं की थी कि जनतंत्र में जनतंत्र का नाम लेने वाले लोग जनतंत्र की इस प्रकार हत्या करेंगे :—

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Mr. Shastri, do you believe in 'Atma'?

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Please let me develop my point.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Do you believe in it?

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** (Azamgarh) : It is an idiom.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Whether I believe or not, it is according to you. You believe in Atma.

इस विधेयक को हम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा विधेयक कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह है भी नहीं। यह विधेयक इंदिरा सुरक्षा विधेयक है। इंदिरा गांधी की सुरक्षा करने के लिए है। अब उनके पांव थरथरा रहे हैं, उनके हाथ कांप रहे हैं, हिम्मत घबरा रही है, इसलिए ऐसे जंगली जन-विरोधी कानून का सहारा लेकर हिन्दुस्तान के जनतंत्र पर वह चोट करने के लिए आगे आ रहे हैं। यह है इसका मतलब। इसका गलत इस्तेमाल बराबर हुआ है, आगे भी होगा। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि आपकी मंशा शुद्ध है। इसको हम देख भी चुके हैं। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री ए० के० राय को आप जेल में रख चुके हैं। एक एम०एल० ए० अभी भी जेल में बन्द हैं। अगर खलास हो गए हैं तो जनता ने चोट मारी थी और जगन्नाथ मिश्र को जेल का फाटक खोलना पड़ा था। बड़ा शानदार बिहार बन्द हुआ है अभी। मैं जवाबदेही के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। कि इस बन्द को असफल बनाने के लिए आप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत कुछ विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को जेल में डालने वाले थे। लेकिन आपकी हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी। जन उभार को देख कर आपको पीछे जाना पड़ा।

यह जा कानून आप बना रहे हैं इसका हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोग विरोध कर रहे हैं। संगठित मजदूर आन्दोलन, केवल कांग्रेस की चापलूसी करने वाले मजदूर नेताओं को छोड़ कर बाकी सब इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। कांग्रेस के पीछे चलने वाले मजदूर भी इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। आगे देखिये क्या-क्या होने वाला है।

इस तरह के विधेयकों का गलत इस्तेमाल होता रहा है। मैं 1948 की एक घटना का जिक्र करके समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। उस समय बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री डा० श्री कृष्ण सिंह थे और हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू थे।

उस समय मुझे 1948 से 1950 तक बिहार सिन्धोरिटी मेन्टीनेन्स एक्ट में जेल में रखा गया था। ग्राउन्ड क्या दिया गया था, कारण क्या बताये गये थे, मैं वही सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इसी से समझ लीजिये कि आपकी सरकार की मंशा क्या है। क्या कहा गया है —

A former student of Kasi Vidya Pith and an editor of the newspaper 'Jansakthi' and a Member of the C.P.I. were expelled from Banaras.

15 hrs.

मैं बनारस में, 1941 में वहाँ से निकाला गया था, तो यह क्या ग्राउन्ड हो सकता है, और इसी ग्राउन्ड पर मुझे 2 साल जेल में रखा गया। तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि इसका गलत इस्तेमाल आप कैसे करेंगे।

अगर आपकी हिम्मत है तो \*\* \*\* को जेलखाने में डालो जिनके आदेश से भागलपुर के कैदियों को अन्धा बनाया गया। उन्होंने पुलिस वालों की मीटिंग करके पुलिस-वालों से कहा कि तुम जिस तरह भी चाहो क्राइम को रोको, पुलिस वालों ने वैसा ही किया। (इयवधान) इसके गुनाहगार हैं \*\* \*\*। (इयवधान)

He should be arrested and sent to Jail.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ। (इयवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall go through the proceedings to see if he has spoken anything derogatory or unparliamentary.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Dejbi Sadar): He said the \*\* \*\* should be sent to the jail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall go through the proceedings. If I find anything wrong, I will take proper action. I shall assure the House on this (Interruptions) Please sit down. Shri A. K., Roy. You stick to your point. I know you will always be brief.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: In the meantime the whole thing will be known to the press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Khan, there is a procedure. Without our seeing, it will not go to the press. Without our permission it will not go to the press.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, he is castigating.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : If you read the newspaper of Bihar, you know what are the writings ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will take care of it. Mr. A. K. Roy. (*Interruptions*) What is it, Shastri Ji. You are a very senior Member. Please sit down. I have called Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, kindly stop talking with the Members and listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Make a request to Shri Shastri also. He is a very old friend.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, fortunately or unfortunately, I symbolise the undesirability of the Bill.

Sir, I was arrested while sitting in my office by a large force which took me to jail before giving me any ground. I do not know still on what ground I was arrested. Without giving any ground, I was released after two days.

Later on, I read through the newspapers that the Chief Minister had expressed an opinion that there was no valid ground for my detention. (*Interruptions*) That means, this Bill, this Act, has got its provisions, scope, for being misused so that it can be acknowledged or admitted by the Chief Minister himself.

So, Sir, this august House should not pass any Bill or act which even keeps the biggest or highest political executive of a province in the dock.

[Sir, at the introduction stage I agree with you that only the legislative competence or constitutional infirmity should be dealt with but this is only the technical way of seeing things. The legislative desirability and the constitutional justification also should be dealt and that is why the periphery and core of this Bill are getting mixed up.

Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill because it violates the extra-ordinary provision which was put in the Constitution. It violates in spirit Article 22 of the Constitution which has given scope

with so many safeguards in some exceptional case to put some restrictions on the citizens. I oppose this Bill because it misuses the provision of Article 123 which has given under certain circumstances power to promulgate ordinance. It has even tarnished the image of the President taking advantage of that particular provision that the President's satisfaction is subjective one. It is not justiceable. President's satisfaction may not be justiceable but it does not mean it is arbitrary. President just cannot issue an ordinance or just cannot detain a man in an arbitrary way.

Sir, in the Constituent Assembly Dr. Ambedkar said that ordinance is bad and detaining anybody under ordinance is even worse. You will be surprised to know in the Constituent Assembly somehow it was suspected that the ordinance may be used in forcing detention of a person without grounds and that it may become a regular feature afterwards. At that time there was one honorable Member Mr. Pocker Sahib and he introduced an amendment to the capacity and capability to promulgate an ordinance. It reads:

“Provided that such ordinance shall not deprive any citizen of his right to personal liberty except on conviction after trial by a competent court of law.”

Though that amendment was rejected yet Dr. Ambedkar assured the House that the power of making ordinances will not be misused.

Sir, this Act is nothing but resurrection of that black Rowlett Act of 1918 and when in the Constituent Assembly debate went on Article 22—which was Article 15A then—one Member after another stood up and said that this provision which we are keeping in the Constitution may be mis-utilised later on. Then also the assurance came.

Sir, I would like to quote one or two sentences what Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said :

“Where is the guarantee that the House or the provincial legislation will not enact a law like that of Rowlett Act, 1918.”

This is what we are seeing today. Sir, I want to oppose the introduction of this Bill not only on ethical and moral grounds but also on the ground that the same thing is pending before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court is discussing the total National Security Act. It is being discussed in the Supreme Court. At least this House should wait. I know

legally they may not wait in view of the interpretation given by 'Shakdher & Kaul' that concurrently it may go. But, Sir, when the same thing is being heard in the Supreme Court it cannot and should not go concurrently here. Suppose we pass this Bill and the Supreme Court declares that the whole NSO is unconstitutional then we will only be landing ourselves in a big constitutional mess in this entire House. So, from that point of view also, this entire thing should be stayed at least for the time being. Another thing is this: you know that Clause 3 of Schedule 7 brings 'public order' in the concurrent list. These gentlemen are always misusing this particular provision. Today you have seen that many of the State Governments belonging to the Congress-I are reluctant to use NSO. They say, we will not use it because it creates complications. So, Sir, this legislation will complicate further the entire Centre-State relations. It will create another dissension; it will create another tension in our entire federal set-up. So, in view of all these reasons, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) :** Sir, I stand to firmly oppose the introduction of this Bill.

Detention without trial is an infringement of liberty of an individual which is one of the most cherished values of mankind. It is one of the pillars of free and democratic society.

This Bill itself is Draconian in its nature and its indiscriminate application would let hell loose on people. It is the revival of the most abused and black MISA in a new deceptive name. It reminds us of the Rowlett Act of the Foreign British rule.

Amnesty International, the Human Rights Organisation is totally against the Preventive Detention Laws. An ex-judge of the Supreme Court, Shri Krishna Aiyar, a few days back, said in Chandigarh. I quote:

"The past experience has shown that by and large all preventive trials are aimed at abusing power. If the police and the public are a little vigilant there would be no need for this Ordinance."

This is a desperate act of a desperate Government. The foreign papers also reacted very sharply to state that this is a piece of repressive measure of the Government of India. The hon. Member Shri A. K. Roy, a sitting MP and a political leader had been detained under the NSO despite repeated assurances that it would not be used against political opponents.

2777 LS—8.

Lastly, Sir, the ordinary law of the land confers on the State ample powers to prevent and avert a threat to public order, by the immediate arrest of an offender. At this crucial, initial stage, the power of arrest is as wide as that under the Preventive Detention Law. Arrest can be made on mere 'reasonable suspicion'. The provisions under Section 11 of the Criminal Procedure Code are quite adequate and quite clear also. Any Police officer may without any order from the magistrate and without the warrant, arrest any person who is concerned in a cognisable offence, or against whom the reasonable complaint has been made or a credible information has been received or reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned.

A Preventive Detention Law in no way adds to its powers. But the ordinary law requires prosecution and proof.

Why are the Government afraid of implementing the provisions of ordinary law? Sir, if the Government insists on getting this Bill passed it has to face a stiff opposition at every inch of its passage.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:** I oppose the Bill on the ground of Constitutionality and on political and moral basis. Sir, if you take the trouble of reading the first two or three sentences, of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, given by the Home Minister you will get a clear picture and the idea behind the objective of this Bill. In the first two sentences, you see this:

"In the prevailing situation of communal disharmony, social tensions, extremist activities, industrial unrest, industrial unrest and increasing tendency on the part of various interested parties to engineer agitation on different issues, it was considered necessary that the law and order situation in the country is tackled in a most determined and effective way."

Sir, this is the objective because the Government today feels that it has failed to control communal situation in the country through normal law. The Government also has a fear that it cannot prevent the social tensions. Social tensions are growing in this country. There is no denying the fact that more than 30% of our population is living below the poverty line and the number of people below this line is increasing every day. With the increase of unprecedented rise in prices, with the increasing inflationary situation in the country it has become difficult and almost impossible for the poor people, the middle-class people and even the upper middle-class people to live a decent and reasonably good life.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

The Government understands this because it has failed on the economic front, it has failed to control the communal situation in this country and there is also a fear that the working class will be resenting, more and more resentment will grow in the working class because anti-workers repressive measures are adopted by so many industrial houses, monopoly houses in this country and their exploitation is also increasing day by day. Therefore, the main reason is that as the Government itself has admitted, there is a failure on the social and economic front.

Now, the Government wants to take the power in its hand for the detention of the people. I will not be mistaken if I again quote the case of Mr. A. K. Roy, an hon. Member of this House who was detained. When we say that there is a misuse of powers by the bureaucracy, there is a misuse of powers by the executive, here is a living example of that, that an hon. Member of this House was detained without any ground. After two days he was released. I can understand that the political leaders must have intervened for his release and one of the reasons for his release was also that it was still an Ordinance which was yet to come before Parliament for making an Act. If an hon. Member of this House is detained then there will be an uproar in the Parliament. So it was a parliamentary pressure on the Government and the Chief Minister concerned. I do not know whether the Prime Minister has also to intervene in this. Why this hon. Member was detained when the Parliament is yet to consider this Bill? This will be improper. I am not saying that the political leaders will go amuck. I am not saying that. But the Police, the executive and the bureaucracy in this country have to be condemned for this. Even the Prime Minister has expressed her shock, her painful shock at the way the Bihar policy behaved in blinding the innocent people, the young people coming from the poor families, backward families, harijans and tribal people. Therefore, there is every ground for this kind of fear in the minds of the people. I would say that the Government should realise the fear-psychosis that has gripped the people and they should learn to do it through a democratic process. Why should we have this Bill when we have already normal law to take care of these people? Why should we go in for this kind of unprecedented preventive detention measure? Why should the people be detained without trial? The Government says that there will be 3 Members on the Advisory Committee. The Chairman may have been a judge. But the other two members, if they are

qualified to be a Judge, they can be members. It means that any person having practised for 7 years or 8 years would be put on the Advisory Board. I fear that the Government intends to use this Act against the political opponents. The Government wants to silence the genuine criticism, silence the dissenting voice in the country. It will not be good even for the ruling party and will be certainly against democratic traditions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You say that the Government has to be very careful in bringing this Bill. But you were in the Government.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am saying this on the basis of my experience. Any person who has been in the Government will admit this that in spite of our best intentions, if we keep this sword in the hands of monkeys, monkeys will definitely misuse it. This danger will be there until and unless we have an enlightened bureaucracy and an enlightened administration and an enlightened police. What has been our experience in this country with such legislations? Our experience for the last so many years has been that the people have been detained on one pretext or the other; Shri A.K. Gopalan, an hon. Member of this House, was detained and ultimately the Supreme Court had to intervene and only then he was released. Today, the fear is that this legislation is going to be used against the political opponents, against those people who will do even reasonable criticism of the Government, whether they belong to the press, political parties or the intellectual community. It may even be used against a person, not belonging to any political party, but who is really interested in the progress of the country and maintenance of harmony and good relationship in the society, but if he is critical

On the grounds of morality, on the political ground as also on the constitutional ground, it is not a decent law. The Government may appoint people with political motivations, who have not been the judges of the High Court. I am not challenging the constitutional right of the Government; unfortunately, the Indian Constitution does make a provision under Article 22 that there can be preventive detention provisions, but in a very unusual situation; when there is a danger to the national security, when a person is doing espionage against the interest of the nation etc. But, here, no person would be safe, because it can be said : because of your speeches you are creating social tension and, therefore you have to be put behind the bar without being tried in the proper court. They can say : You are a person creating unrest in the working class, and, therefore

you are put behind the bar. If the working class is pushed against the wall, if their repression takes place, if the industrial houses in this country continue to exploit them, and if the workers resort to trade union activities and get agitated, it can also be said that they are creating social tension or industrial trouble. Even the students and intellectual community are agitating. It can also be said that they are creating social tension or disturbing public order. This legislation can, therefore, be misused in such cases also.

In view of this, I would appeal to the hon. Home Minister to kindly reconsider the introduction of this Bill and agree to withdraw. The National Security Ordinance was issued on the 22nd September, 1980, and during these last six-seven weeks, we have seen how this Ordinance has already been misused. I am not quoting the cases, but a list has been submitted to the hon. Minister regarding Moradabad innocent people, who had nothing to do with the riots but who have been detained under this Ordinance. Some workers have been detained, some other people have been detained. Already, the misuse of the Ordinance is in sight. And after it is replaced by an Act, it is going to be put to much bigger misuse. I would, therefore, request the Home Minister to reconsider the introduction of the Bill.

If the Home Minister is really interested in tackling the situation today, if there is a danger to the national security, let him call a meeting of leaders of all the opposition parties and let them consider this question and find out a solution. Have they not called meetings for certain issues and have we not extended our cooperation on the Assam and other issues? We did extend our cooperation. But a Bill of this kind, a Bill which is against the fundamental rights of the citizens of India, which has every potentiality of being misused, has to be opposed. I am, therefore, opposing the introduction of this Bill.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** (Badagara : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first year of Mrs. Indira Gandhi in office for the second term is about to end now and I do not know why my very good and esteemed friend, gentle and amiable Home Minister, should have been chosen to present this new Government package of black laws on the eve of New Year to the people of India.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Because he is the Home Minister.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN** : Probably, it is a harbinger of things

to come. Many of my friends have just now, a little while ago, described here the consequences of this draconian measure.

I consider this as an assault on our constitutional democracy, on our concept of rule of law and our right to dissent which are the basic postulates for which not only we, in this House have fought, but the entire national liberation struggle under Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian National Congress under Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Subhash Chandra Bose, has consistently fought this trend during the national struggle. Jawaharlal Nehru had gone on record in the All India Civil Liberties Conference as saying that "People who bring such laws shall go under by the tidal waves of dissent that it would generate", and I am sure the fate of this Government cannot be different. So, Sir, the essence and spirit and the form and spirit of our Constitution, of basic civil liberties, of basic right to dissent, the need for rule of law and all the constitutional essence on which we have founded this Republic, have been assaulted and have been ignored by the Home Minister by bringing forward this Bill. It violates not merely Article 22 but the entire spirit and form of Indian Constitution and that is why I stand here to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

We have had recent experiences whether this is in Moradabad or in Bhagalpur or elsewhere. We have experience in this House of distinguished members who have been taken in one day and sent out the other, against which there have been comments in this House, and this can only lead to executive excesses and to arm the Police. I do not want particularly to blame the Police in a particular area or otherwise, but the point is that if you arm them with such powers, if you arm the executive with such powers, they are bound to be misused and the casualty shall be and will always be the people's right to liberty and, I do not want such a thing to happen in this country and, that is why I stand here to oppose the Bill.

Before I conclude, I want to remind him again, I have to repeat to my dear friend, when the Akali Government in Punjab after 1977 carried on tortures and excesses against some of his friends, some of my colleagues, I stood in this House to oppose it. Not merely to oppose, I was the first one to oppose it and I want on their behalf to the Janata Party Chairman Mr. Chandra Shekhar to demand.

I had also consistently opposed when the 44th Amendment came here that if you permit such laws like Preventive Detentions to be enacted, that shall be a sad day for our Republic and that is why

[Shri K.P. Unni krishnan]

I stand here again to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

**श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) :** महोदय, मैं इस बिल का पूरे जोर से, पूरी ताकत से, पूरी ईमानदारी से, सम्पूर्ण रूप से विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इस बिल का विरोध संविधान, जनतन्त्र के मूल्यों और ह्यूमन राइट्स, सिविल लिबर्टीज के आधार पर करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसा कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने, जिन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है, कहा है कि इस के पीछे जो मंशा है, वह ताकत को एक हाथ में केन्द्रित करने की है जो जनतान्त्रिक मूल्यों के विरुद्ध है। इस के पीछे मंशा है—संविधान को उलट-पुलट देने की, जिसको अंग्रेजी में “सबवर्शन” कहते हैं। एक परिवार के शासन को स्थापित कर देना इस का उद्देश्य है। मैं आप लोगों के लिये कह रहा हूँ, जरा कान खोल कर सुन लीजिये, आप इस देश में जो भी इंस्टीच्यूशन्ज हैं, उन सबको समाप्त करते हुए चले जा रहे हैं, इसमें आपका भी कोई कल्याण नहीं है। जो वर्तमान कांग्रेस है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों का मत है कि उसने जनतन्त्र को छोड़ दिया है। एक आदमी पर आप निर्भर हैं और उसके इशारे पर चलते हैं, यह हम लोगों को मालूम है लेकिन आगे आने वाली सन्तान के लिए भी आप देख लीजिए। आप भी होशियार हो जाइए अभी से।

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रोबर्टसगंज) :** आप भी चौधरी चरण सिंह के सहारे चलते हैं।

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) :** आप जनतंत्र की बात कहते हैं। हम लोगों को बिहार में गुण्डा एक्ट में जेल भेजा गया था। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He was then the Home Minister. Now, he is not a Home Minister. Now, he would not do it.

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका:** इन के ही राज्य में मध्य प्रदेश में हमें मीसा में जेल में बन्द किया था और कैसी कैसी तकलीफें दी थीं।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने मीसा को खत्म ही नहीं किया बल्कि जितने भी इस तरह के कानून स्टेट्यूट बुक में थे, उन सभी को समाप्त किया था। . . . (व्यवधान) इस तरह के जितने भी कानून आप के समय में स्टेट्यूट बुक पर लाए गये थे, उन सभी को समाप्त किया था, आप जरा इतिहास उठा कर देख लीजिए। यदि आज हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य जो सरकारी पक्ष में बैठे हैं, यह कहते हैं कि उनको गुण्डा एक्ट में भेजा गया था, तो मैं इस के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हूँ क्योंकि ला एण्ड आर्डर स्टेट का सबजेक्ट है। इन को बिहार में भेजा गया होगा लेकिन मैंने नहीं भेजा। मैंने तो उन तमाम कानूनों को स्टेट्यूट बुक से हटा दिया था।

**श्री और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :** आप ने जेल में नहीं भेजा लेकिन आप के श्री कपूरी ठाकुर ने भिजवाया और आप उस वक्त उसके लिए ताली बजा रहे थे। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** महोदय, यह कानून इस देश में जो जनतंत्रीय व्यवस्था है, उसको खत्म कर देगा, पारिवारिक राज्य बना देगा, सिविल सर्विसेज को निकम्मा बना देगा, पुलिस को अत्याचारी बना देगा और पूरी व्यवस्था को तहस-नहस कर देने वाला यह कानून है। इसलिए इस कानून का हम लोग विरोध करते हैं।

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ और इसका विरोध इस आधार पर करता हूँ कि यह जनता विरोधी विधेयक है। आजाद साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं और बिहार में जो



घटना हुई, उसको जानते होंगे। इस पक्ष की सरकार हो या उस पक्ष की सरकार हो, इस तरह का विधेयक नहीं लाना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि जब आपने इमर्जेन्सी लगाई थी, तो उसी समय आप की सरकार जानी थी और ज्यों ही आप इसे लागू करेंगे, आपकी यह सरकार जानी है। अब अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि आप की सरकार जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से इस को लागू कर दीजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं तो नहीं चाहता कि आपकी सरकार जाए और इसलिए कहता हूँ कि इसको लागू मत कीजिए।

बिहार की एक घटना है। बिहार में एक साधू को इमर्जेन्सी में पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया और उसके बाद जब वह मामला कोर्ट में आया, तो डांटते हुए सेशन जज ने पूछा :

“ओ नादान सिपाही, इन्हें क्यों पकड़ लाये,  
ये तो हैं मंदिर के पुजारी,

सहमते हुए सिपाही ने कहा,

हुजूर इसे सजा देना है लाजमी,

सड़क पर नारायण, नारायण कह रहा था  
हो सकता है जे० पी० का आदमी” ॥

जे० पी० से मतलब श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण से था

इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आप सब लोग एक नहीं है। अब कांग्रेस पार्टी एक नहीं रह गई है, भीतर में दरार पड़ गई है। इसलिए आज सब लोग समझ रहे हैं, स्टेट्स से दिल्ली तक। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आप बहुमत से इसे पारित कर दीजिए, लेकिन पारित करने के बाद हम से भी ज्यादा आपको भुगतना पड़ेगा इस बात को नोट कर लीजिए। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बिल

का, चाहे इस पक्ष के लोग हों या उस पक्ष के लोग हों, यदि मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार कर के पेश नहीं करते तो सबों को इसका विरोध करना चाहिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (RAJAPUR) : I do not want to repeat the arguments that the other Members have made. I would like to put forward only two points to oppose the introduction of this Bill. If you go through clauses 8(i) and 8(ii), you find that they neutralise each other and that is the greatest danger. We are repeatedly told that there is enough safety valve in this Bill in clause 8(i) which says : “When a person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall as soon as may be but ordinarily not later than five days, and in exceptional circumstances and for reasons to be recorded in writing, not later than ten days from the date of detention, communicate to him the grounds on which the order has been made.” In clause 8(ii) it is said : “Nothing in sub section 8(i)— that is what I referred to just now—“ . . . shall require the authority to disclose the facts which it considers to be against public interest to disclose”. 8 (ii) nullifies what has been said in 8(i).

I want to make it clear that I have no illusion about your intentions and motives and I say so on the basis of our past experience. In the Fifth Lok Sabha I was one of those persons who had raised this question and said that if MISA was adopted, it was likely to be used against political workers. On that occasion no less a person than the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi gave an assurance, a solemn assurance to the House that MISA would not be used against political workers and social workers. But as the tragedy would have it under the very same government more than one lakh people were detained during the Emergency. Some of us filed writ petitions in Bangalore and other High Courts and ultimately the matter went to the Supreme Court. The Attorney General was asked a question by Justice Khanna: Suppose some detainee who is detained under MISA is killed by the jail authorities would his relations be allowed to appear before the court and ask for a judicial remedy, to which the Attorney General replied : Sir, no ; that right is also lost. That establishes the malafide intentions of this Government. To such a government we are not prepared to give such draconian powers because they are bound to misuse them and the liberties of the people will be destroyed and on that ground I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल्ल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सारे मेम्बर साहेबान ने इंट्रोडक्शन पर ही इतनी लम्बी तकरीर की, हालांकि सिर्फ इसके आब्जेक्ट पर दो-दो शब्द कह के वे कह सकते थे कि हम विषय हैं। लेकिन आप बड़े दयायु हैं और आपकी मेहरबानी भी है, आप कंट्रोल भी खूब करते हैं। आपने बड़ी कृपा करके उनको समय दे दिया और काफी बहस हो चुकी है। लेकिन अब मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि जब क्लोज बाई क्लोज कंसिडरेशन आए तो आप मैम्बरज का ध्यान रखें कि कहीं वे यही बातें रिपीट न करते रहें ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जवाब भी वही न दीजियेगा।

श्री जल्ल सिंह : आपने सब कुछ कह लिया, अब तो आप शान्ति से सुनें। एक राय से इख्तलाफ रखना या दूसरी राय रखना कोई दुश्मनी या नफरत की बात नहीं होती। आपने जोर जोर से अपनी बात कह ली है, अब आप सुनिये भी।

जो बातें कही गई हैं उन पर मैं संक्षेप में ही प्रार्थना करूंगा। एक बड़ी बात जो हर एक मेम्बर ने कही है वह यह थी कि यह बिल संवैधानिक नहीं है, कांस्टीट्यूशनल नहीं है। बसु जी ने आर्टिकल 22 का हवाला भी दिया लेकिन 22(2) तक ही वह पढ़ते रहे और आगे (3) पर आ कर खामोश हो गए। मैं चाहता था कि वह आगे (3) भी पढ़ लेते। उस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Article 22(3) Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply—

- (a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien ; or
- (b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

(4) No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless —"

सारा मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता। जब पूरी बहस होगी उस वक्त मैं देखूंगा कि क्या क्या चीज सामने आती है और उसे देख कर जवाब दूंगा।

यह कहा गया है कि विधान निर्माताओं ने इस विधान को इमोनेंटिक बनाया है। इस विधान की हम ने तो दो बार कसम खाई है और आप सब मैम्बरज ने एक एक बार ही यहां कसम खाई है। हम इस विधान के मुताबिक चलते हैं। इसके खिलाफ कोई भी बात करेंगे तो हम गुनाहागार होंगे। विधान बनाने वाले उस वक्त के ला मिनिस्टर डा० बी० आर० अम्बेदकर ने इसी क्लोज पर जब बहस हो रही थी तो कहा था :

"In the present circumstances of the country it may be necessary for the executive to detain a person who is tampering with public order as mentioned in the Concurrent List or the Defence Services of the country. In such a case I do not think that the exigency of liberty of the individual should be placed above the interests of the State."

(व्यवधान) आप तकरीबन बारह आनरेबल मैम्बर बोले हैं। इस तरफ से कोई नहीं बोला। मैं अकेला ही बात कर रहा हूं। अब अकेले की बात सुनने में भी घबराहट क्यों होती है (व्यवधान)। मंडल जी आप घबराए नहीं। आपको बिल्कुल चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिये। मेरे आपके साथ दो रिश्ते हैं—एक तो यू बिलांग टू बैकवर्ड क्लास, आई बिलांग टू बैकवर्ड क्लास, दूसरा यह है कि आप होम मिनिस्ट्री में मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट रहे मकवाना जी की तरह, लेकिन खुदा की कुदरत कि हम होम मिनिस्टर हो गये।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : खुदा की नहीं प्राइम मिनिस्टर की।

श्री जैल सिंह : तीसरे मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि आप बड़ी गलत जगह पर फंसे हुए हैं, मुझे इस बात की भी हमदर्दी है।

आज जब हमारे श्री बनातवाला जी ने शुरु विया, मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वह अपनी खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं, आत्मघात कर रहे हैं या मुसाइड कर रहे हैं। कल की तकरीर में उन्होंने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहा कि लोग बहशयाना हो गये हैं, बंगुनाहों को मार दिया गया है, तबाह कर दिया गया है। हमारी माइनोरिटी के बारे में उन्होंने और क्या क्या नहीं कहा। जब हम यत्न करने लगे हैं कि आपकी रक्षा हो जाये, आपका प्रोटेक्शन हो जाये, देश की सलामती रहे, तो आप इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं। खैर, मेरा ख्याल है कि बिल की जब आखिरी रीडिंग होगी तो बनातवाला जी हमारे साथ हो जायेंगे।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने और एक हमारे श्री चित्ता बसु, दोनों बसु ने हवाला दिया कि ऐसा बिल अमरीका में नहीं, इंग्लैंड में नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री नीरेन घोष ने कहा।

श्री जैल सिंह : किसी ने कहा हो, लेकिन उनका नाम प्रोग्रेसिव और फार्वर्ड ग्रुपों में गिना जाता है यानी जो कम्युनिस्ट माइन्डेड हो या कम्युनिस्ट हो। उन्होंने किसी भी सोशलिस्ट मुल्क का नाम नहीं लिया कि वहाँ ऐसा बिल नहीं है। दुनियां में बहुत से मुल्क हैं।

अब आपको यहां बैठकर यह बातें करनी अच्छी लगती हैं, मुंह में राम, बगल में छुरी। आप हमको तो उपदेश देते हो कि हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद आना चाहिये, फिरकेदारी को खत्म

करना है। जो गद्दारों का खून है, सर-मायेदारों का खून है, कभी पवित्र नहीं हो सकता है। पवित्र नहीं हो सकता, इनको वोट का हक भी नहीं होना चाहिये (व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : सारे गरीब लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। (व्यवधान)

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अगर आपके पास वक्त है तो इनको और दे दो, लेकिन इनको कहो कि सब से मुनें। अगर मैं गलत बात कहूंगा तो वह मैं वापिस ले लूंगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह वापिस लीजिये।

श्री जैल सिंह : क्योंकि हमारा इरादा गलत बात कहने का नहीं, मैं तो यही समझता हूँ। कल श्री जेठमलानी जी ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा था—

“एक पिता, एक उसके हम बारिक, तू मेरा गुरहारि।”

उनको एक शब्द और भी याद होगा भक्त कबीर का—

“सन्ता मानो दूतां जानों, यह मेरी कोतवाली।”

यह मेरी कोतवाली जो है, इसका महत्त्व है कि अमन, शांति, शरीफ संत महा-पुरुषों की पूजा करना और बदमाशों को सजा देना।

अब जब तक मैं एक-एक थाने में ऐसी शक्ति उनको नहीं दूंगा कि वह शरीफ आदमी की इज्जत बचा सकें, अमन-पसन्द शहरियों को प्रोटेक्शन दे सकें, माइनोरिटी को बचा सकें, हरिजनों और वीकर सेक्शन को बचा सकें और बदमाशों व गुंडों को दबा सकें तब तक निशाना पूरा नहीं होगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (बसिरहाट) :  
श्री ए० के० राय को क्यों पकड़ा ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Why was Jayaprakash Narayan detained  
under MISA ?

श्री जॉन सिंह : माननीय सदस्य मीसा की बात करते हैं। थोड़े दिन हुए कि किसी मेम्बर ने मुझे कहा था कि आप को याद रखना चाहिए कि आप सरदार पटेल की कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं। मैंने याद रखा है कि पहली बार सरदार पटेल ने ही यह बिल यहां पर पेश किया। जब इस बिल पर विचार होगा, तो मैं बताऊंगा कि सरदार पटेल ने क्या कहा था, डा० श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने क्या कहा था, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने क्या कहा था और आपोजीशन ने क्या कहा था। (व्यवधान) मैं अपने आप को सरदार पटेल के साथ कम्पेयर नहीं करता हूं। लेकिन हर एक समझदार आदमी का फर्ज है कि उसके पास जो भी ड्यूटी हो, उसको वह पूरा करे। अगर वह चपरासी बने, तो वह चपरासी बन कर दिखाये और अगर मिनिस्टर बने तो मिनिस्टर बन कर दिखाये—उसके पास जो भी पोर्टफोलियो हो, वह उसके काम को निहायत अच्छी तरह से करे। माननीय सदस्य एक आपोजीशन ग्रुप के लीडर हैं। वह हमें कई बातें दिल से नहीं कहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कहनी पड़ती है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने एक कागज लहराया और कहा कि यह शाह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है। एक दूसरे मेम्बर ने कहा कि इस बिल को लाने से इस सरकार का पतन हो जायेगा। (व्यवधान) फिर तो इन लोगों को खुश होना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे तो हमारा पतन चाहते ही हैं।  
(व्यवधान)

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने शाह कमीशन की बात कही। सब जानते हैं कि शाह कमीशन क्या था और किस वक्त बनाया गया था। उसकी प्रोसीडिंग्स लाउड-स्पीकर पर सुनाई जाती थी। उस वक्त क्या नहीं किया गया? लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने साथ ही कह दिया कि यह कानून एक व्यक्ति और एक परिवार को ताकत देने के लिए बनाया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से क्यों उठते हैं? क्या सीटों पर आंटे लगे हुए हैं? एक शाह कमीशन नहीं, उस जैमे कई और कमीशन भी बने। हमें उन कमीशनों के सामने ले जाया गया। हमारी गिरफ्तारियां भी की गईं। वह सरकार भी यह बिल लाना चाहती थी। पेश होने के बाद भी पास नहीं करवा सकी क्योंकि उस की पार्टी में ताकत नहीं थी, कोहेशन नहीं था। लेकिन यह वक्त की जरूरत है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह काला बिल नहीं है।  
This is a very bright Bill.  
यह बिल देश की तरक्की के रास्ते खोलने वाला है। यह बिल हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की रखवाली करने वाला है। यह बिल हिन्दुस्तान की एकता की गारंटी है। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .  
ये लोग बैठे-बैठे बोले जा रहे हैं। इसी वक्त एक्सरसाइज हो जायगी। आप जीतते हैं या हारते हैं पता चल जायगा। यह बिल इस देश की रक्षा के लिए, डेमोक्रेसी की रक्षा के लिए और लोगों को इंसाफ दिलाने के लिए हम लाए हैं। अगर यह बिल आज नहीं लाते तो आने वाला जमाना हमें कमजोर भी कहेगा और बेसमझ भी कहेगा क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं, तिहास बताएगा कि इस बिल का आना क्यों जरूरी था। जो आज मुल्क में हालात हैं, जिस तरफ मुल्क जा रहा है, जिस तरह बदमाश, गुंडे और मिसक्रिएंट

एलीमेंट्स इस देश की एफिशियेंसी को हर जगह तोड़ना चाहते हैं, हर जगह जाति पात का झगड़ा पैदा करना चाहते हैं, देश से अलग होने के नारे लगते हैं, इन सारी बातों को रोकने के लिए यह बिल निहायत जरूरी है ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्योतिर्मय वसु को तो विरोध करना ही था । वह कर लेते, लेकिन इस बात का प्रमाण शाह कमीशन से दिया, जिस शाह कमीशन की ध्वजियाँ उड़ गई हैं, उसकी रिपोर्ट को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने गन्दे नाले में फेंक दिया है । आप कहते हैं एक व्यक्ति... (ब्यवधान) रामावतार जी, नाम कैसा है, अवतार भी हैं और राम भी हैं और मुझे मालूम है कि आप ने कुर्बानी भी की है, तो सब्र कहां चला गया ? आप प्रेम से सुनिए । एक व्यक्ति, एक परिवार का जिक्र करते हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि आप के बस की क्या बात रह गई ? एक व्यक्ति को हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने ताकत दी है, आप नहीं छीन सकते । वह ताकत उन के हाथ में जनता ने दी है और अब यह बिल जो पहले आर्डिनेन्स की शकल में लागू हो चुका है, इसके लागू होने के बाद इंदिरा गांधी जी के उम्मीदवार तीन मुख्य मंत्री हमारे एलेक्शन लड़े हैं और मुखालिफों की जमानत जप्त करा कर आए हैं जब कि सब ने मिल कर एक एक कैंडीडेट खड़े किए थे । कोई यह तो कह सकता है कि उस ने उस की मदद न की हो लेकिन हमारे कैंडीडेट की किसी अपोजीशन ने मदद नहीं की । उस के बावजूद तमाम पार्टियों ने एक एक कैंडीडेट खड़ा कर के आजमा कर के देख लिया, हम जीत कर के आए हैं और यह आर्डिनेन्स उस वक्त लागू था । आप कहते हैं जनता हमारे खिलाफ है ... (ब्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Refer it to referendum. Let there be a referendum

and let us see the results. We are throwing open a challenge.

श्री जेन सिंह : आप सदन में बैठने वाली पार्टियों के नेता हैं, आप को क्यों घबड़ाहट होती है । मैं जानता हूँ मेरी बातों से आप को कंविन्स नहीं होना है और आप की बातों से हम नहीं कंविन्स होने वाले हैं । वह तो एक मन बना कर बैठे हैं । वार्ते सुनानी हैं, सुना लेंगे, प्रेस गैलरी वाले सुन लेंगे, हम सुन लेंगे । लेकिन इस से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है । आप मुनाईयें । जितने जितने परसेंटेज के साथ आप यहां बैठे हैं, उतने उतने परसेंटेज आप लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी करते हैं ।

16.00 hrs.

हमारे आनरेबल मेम्बर दंडवते जी ने कहा कि मीसा का उपयोग क्यों किया जायेगा, कैसे किया जायेगा, हम सरकार के इरादों को जानते हैं, पहले भी हमारे साथ वायदा किया गया था लेकिन फिर मीसा में हमको जेल में जाना पड़ा, यह बिल पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के खिलाफ आ रहा है, सरकार के गन्दे इरादे को हम जानते हैं—यहां तक वे कह गए । खैर, यह उनकी मर्जी है, मेरा खयाल था प्रोफेसर कहेंगे सब कुछ लेकिन भीठी बात कहेंगे । खैर, मैं सख्ती से कोई जवाब देना नहीं चाहता । दंडवते जी और दूसरे दोस्तों को डर है कि इस बिल के मातहत उनको जेल में भेज दिया जायेगा लेकिन हम यह गलती नहीं करेंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not believe the previous Home Minister and I do not believe the present Home Minister that he will not send us to jail.

श्री जेन सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, दण्डवते जी मेरा आदर कर सकते हैं, मैं उनका आदर कर सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं उनके रहमो करम से होम मिनिस्टर नहीं हूँ । (ब्यवधान) मैंने

[ श्री जेल सिंह ]

यह इसलिए कहा कि हमने पिछली बार जेलों में रखकर आप लोगों की बहुत खिदमत की, बहुत मुद्दन तक खिदमत करनी पड़ी और उस खिदमत से, जो जेलों में बैठे थे वे जनता को प्यारे हो गए और हम कुछ पीछे हट गए इसलिए हम वह गलती क्यों करेंगे ? लेकिन इसका मतलब यह भी नहीं है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टी का कोई मेम्बर है तो उसको लाइसेन्स मिल गया कि लूट भी ले और एडवर्टीजिंग भी कर ले— यह नहीं होगा। जब यह बात आ जाए तो फिर जरा बचकर रहना। (व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If you are serious about what you are telling, that you will fight black-marketees and all that, then you must take action against your own party people who may then be liquidated.

श्री जेल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मुझे रामावतार जी का भाषण सुनने के बाद बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ। रामावतार जी इतना गुस्से से और इतना जोर से बोलते रहे जिसकी उनको कतई जरूरत नहीं थी। खैर बिल को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने के लिए तो कहना ही है और आपसे भी यह जरूर कहना है कि आपको जो कुछ कहना था वह कह लिया, अब अपने मन में गुस्सा न रखें। जो होना है वह हो जायेगा, रुकेगा नहीं। (व्यवधान)

मि० घोष ने कहा कि यह बिल सेना द्वारा प्रशासन लाने के लिए बनाया जा रहा है। अगर सेना का प्रशासन ही करना है तो फिर हम यह बिल क्यों लायें ? एक तरफ तो आप डरते हैं कि हमको जेल में डाल देंगे। आपको जेल में डाल देंगे तो फिर हमसे राज कौन छीनेगा। हम नहीं डालते लेकिन यह दलील कुछ बनती नहीं है।

दूसरे, मुझे यह अफसोस हुआ कि उन्होंने, एक एम्बेसडर ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके हक

में बात कही। देश के लिए, वतन के लिए पार्टी कुर्बान की जा सकती है लेकिन आपको तो पार्टी भी कुर्बान नहीं करनी थी फिर भी आपने उन विदेशियों की, जो हिन्दुस्तान का मुंह काला करना चाहते थे, उनकी हिमायत कर दी।

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHANAN : Sir, he is making an important insinuatory statement against a diplomat. I hope this is the Government's position.

(Interruptions) :

श्री जेल सिंह : श्री उम्मी कृष्णन और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी मेरे दोनों बड़े प्यारे मित्र हैं और यह नौजवान लड़का बड़ा होशियार है, दिलेरी से काम करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who is not your close friend ? Please tell me.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH : All are my personal friends.

लेकिन कुछ दोस्ती में फर्क होता है। कुछ दोस्ती ऐसी होती है :

तसव्वर में उनसे मुलाकात हो गई,

नज़र को खबर तक न हुई और बात हो गई और कुछ दोस्ती ऐसी होती है :

नज़र ही नज़र में बात हो गई

रहे दोनों खामोश और बात हो गई।

यह दोस्ती-दोस्ती में फर्क होता है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से दोस्ती है, श्री मधु दण्डवते से दोस्ती है, लेकिन हमने काम इकट्ठे नहीं किया है। इनके साथ हमने काम किया है, इकट्ठे रहे और इमरजेंसी के जमाने में भी हम इकट्ठे रहे। जब इन लोगों ने एतराज किया कि हमको जेल में रखा, उस वक्त मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर था और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी आप यहां मिनिस्टर थे और हम इकट्ठे रहे। श्री उम्मी कृष्णन और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव जी दो पार्टियों में बैठे हैं, बैठे, काम करें, हमको खुशी होगी ...

एक भाऩीय सबस्य : इधर आने के लिये कहें ।

श्री जल सिंह : इधर आने के लिए नहीं कहेंगे, यह पार्लियामेंट का कायदा नहीं है । हमको यह नहीं कहना चाहिए, यह तो भोला पासवान ही कह सकता है कि उधर आ जाओ, हम नहीं कह सकते हैं । जो कोई जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, आवाजें मारने से थोड़े ही आता है । अब आयेगा तो कशिश होगी, मोहब्बत होगी तो खुद आयेगा । लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ . . .

श्री राम त्रिनास पासवान : मेरा नाम भोला पासवान नहीं है ।

श्री जल सिंह : मैं तो एक पासवान वहां देखता हूँ और एक पासवान यहां देखता हूँ, इसलिए आपका पहला नाम क्या है, वह याद नहीं रहता । एक काली दाढ़ी वाला पासवान है, एक बग्गी दाढ़ी वाला पासवान है । पासवान जी अब मैं इन मित्तों के लिए कुछ नहीं कहता, लेकिन मैं तुम्हें कहता हूँ, दुनिया में 95 परसेंट वर्किंग क्लास है और पांच परसेंट सरमाएदार हैं, निट ले हैं, खाली हैं, वे डैमोक्रैसी को एक्सप्लायट करके राज करते रहते हैं । गरीब आदमियों को इकट्ठा नहीं होने देते हैं । पासवान जैसे आदमी का वह स्थान नहीं है । मैं आवाज नहीं मारता हूँ, बुलाता नहीं हूँ । एक चीज याद रखिए, मेरी एक बात नोट कर लें :

हर चीज नहीं मरकज पर एक रोज  
इधर एक रोज उधर ।

दुश्मन को न देख नफरत से, शायद  
वह मोहब्बत कर बैठे ।

आप तो विरोधी हैं, दुश्मन नहीं हैं । मेरे मन में आपके लिए कुछ नहीं है । मगर सिर्फ मुझे इतना ही कहना है, श्री उन्नीकृष्णन और श्री यादव जी से कि हमने कोई नयी

बात नहीं की, सिर्फ इस का नाम ही नया है, बाकी तकरीबन वहीं चीजें हैं ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA (Bombay North) : It is a very clean confession.

श्री जल सिंह : कन्फेशन, आप क्या समझते हैं, हमने कोई गुनाह किया है ? कोई गुनाह नहीं किया है । जो कुछ किया दुरुस्त किया, मुल्क के हित के लिए किया है ।

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA : It is good you have said it.

श्री जल सिंह : आपको बहादुरी दिखानी चाहिए । वतन की इज्जत, वतन की एकता और वतन की स्वतन्त्रता जब गुण्डों के कारण खतरे में पड़ जाए, गरीब लोग अपनी जान व माल की फिक्र करते हुए, तरसते हुए, घूमते फिरें—ऐसे वक्त में मजबूती के साथ संभालना हिम्मत की बात होती है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—आज टैम्पोरेरिली सस्ती शोहरत हासिल करने के लिये भले ही आप इसकी मुखालिफत करें लेकिन दिल से आप भी इसकी जरूरत को महसूस करते हैं । आज वे लोग ही इस को बुरा कहेंगे जो प्रैक्टिकली कभी स्वीपर से जा कर नहीं मिले, झोंपड़ी वाले से जाकर नहीं मिले, उससे नहीं मिले जो मशीन चलाता है, कारखाना चलाता है जिसके कपड़े काले हो गये हैं, जो मजदूर से, खेतों में काम करने वाले से, क्लर्क से, स्टूडेन्ट्स से, गरीब आदमियों से नहीं मिले । आपने उनकी आवाज को नहीं सुना है । आज मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ—आप के पास खामोश लोगों की बातों को सुनने के लिये भी कान होने चाहियें । मैं उन खामोश लोगों की बातें सुन कर यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह बिल हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की आवाज है और उनके कहने पर ही यहां आ रहा है ।

अब कांस्टीचूशनली, आईनी तौर पर, इखिलाकी तौर पर, आपकी तसल्ली कैसे हो ?

[श्री जैन सिंह]

रामावतार जी, आप जरा मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुनिये। आप ने कहा कि यह बिल "इन्दिरा सुरक्षा" बिल है। अगर आप की यह बात मान भी लूं तो भी यह बात है कि यह बिल इण्डिया का रखवाला बिल है, क्योंकि इण्डिया ने इन्दिरा को चुना है, आप को क्यों नहीं चुन दिया? क्या किसी ने कोई कसर उनके खिलाफ छोड़ी थी? टेडीशनल कांग्रेस भी हमारे खिलाफ थी, फिर भी जनता हमारे साथ रही। रामावतार जी मेम्बरों को याद दिलाते हैं—आगे-आगे देखिये, होता है क्या। आप ठीक ही कहते हैं—अब आप सब भाइयों को बतलाइये कि आगे आगे क्या होता है।...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह तो आप के दल वालों के लिये कहा था।

श्री जैन सिंह : मेरे एक दोस्त ने हमदर्दी जाहिर करते हुए कहा—होम मिनिस्टर सहब, यह काला बिल आपको पेश नहीं करना चाहिये थे। अब पेश कर ही दिया है, तो वापस ले लेना चाहिये। मैं उस हमदर्दी का मशकूर हूँ, लेकिन आज उनको कहता हूँ कि यह बिल एक दिन हिस्ट्री का हिस्सा बनेगा, एतिहासिक बनेगा और आज इस बिल की जिन लोगों ने मूखालिफत की है, उनको शर्मिन्दगी उठानी पड़ेगी... (अवधान)

अब इस पर कुछ ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। मेरे अन्तरेबिल दोस्तों ने जो बातें कहनी थीं, वे कह ली हैं और मैंने भी अपनी बातें आप के सामने रख दी हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अब वे अपने विरोध को वापस ले लेंगे और इस बिल के इन्ट्रोड्यूस होने के रास्ते में कोई रुकावट नहीं बनेगी।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I am saying that this Ordinance has already been misused. We have every reason to fear that if passed this Act will be largely misused. We requested the Home Minister to withdraw. If he does not withdraw, then to record our protest we walk out.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav and some other hon. Members then left the House]

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: (Howrah): We had been jailed. More than 1½ lakh people had been kept under detention under MISA Act. We have a bitter experience. That is why we know why this Bill is being brought and against whom it will be applied. It is quite evident. The world moves in a dialectical process. This Bill will quicken the process of history. You are helping the entire people to unite against you as during emergency. We are walking out in protest.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee then left the House]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these things will not go on record. Order, please.

Now, the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI ZAIL SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

#### STATEMENT RE NATIONAL SECURITY ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the National Security Ordinance, 1980.

[Pleas'd in Library See No. LT-1502/80]



16.15 hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULES, 377

(i) TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES IN TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU.

\*SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli) : Under Rule 377 I rise the following matter of urgent public importance.

After the declaration of Tuticorin Port as a major port, there is unprecedented space of industrial development in Tirunelveli District. Very shortly, in Tirunelveli district an airport will be set up, in Tuticorin a shipyard is also being proposed. Yet, regrettably, the telecommunication facilities are woefully lacking in Tirunelveli District. Tirunelveli Exchange has not been linked with national trunk-net works. In Tirunelveli and Palayamkottai the manually operated exchange is functioning. There are 2500 subscribers. S. T. D. facilities are not there. For this exchange a big building has been completed by the Telephone Department. In the absence of telephone equipment, this building remains empty for the past ten years. The required machinery should be installed in this building. Tuticorin is the industrial hub of Tirunelveli District. More S. T. D. facilities should be given for Tuticorin. In Sankarnagar there is a big cement factory. There are many modern rice mills, spinning mills, chemical factories around.

16.17 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair]

When Tirunelveli Exchange becomes an automatic exchange, the small telephone exchange in Sankarnagar should be connected with Tirunelveli automatic exchange. I am living in Mukkodai where there is a small exchange. This is about 15 km. away from Tirunelveli. If Mukkodai is linked with the Tirunelveli automatic exchange, I will be in a better position to take up the people's causes with the officials in Tirunelveli and others of the State and Central Governments. Presently between 8 A.M. and 3 P. M. we have to wait for materialisation of trunk calls even to get urgently Doctors from Tirunelveli. In the interest of the people of my parliamentary constituency, I demand immediate action in this matter.

(ii) POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN RAJASTHAN.

श्री नवलकिशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : पिछले कुछ दिनों से डाक तार विभाग में व्याप्त अव्यवस्था चरम सीमा तक पहुँच गई है। तारें एवं चिट्ठियाँ लोगों को

समय पर मिल जाएंगी, इसकी कोई गारन्टी नहीं रही है। टेलीफोन और टेलीप्रिन्टर सेवाएँ भी अस्त-व्यस्त हो रही हैं और ग्राम उपभोक्ताओं को भारी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

ट्रंक काल के लिए घंटों इंतजार करने के बाद मिलना ग्राम बात है। समाचार पत्रों की टेलीप्रिन्टर लाइनें ग्राम तौर पर बंद पड़ी रहीं हैं। टेलीफोन सेवाओं की हालत भी खस्ता है—टेलीफोन ग्राम-तौर पर "डेड" रहते हैं अथवा गलत लाइन पर मिलते हैं। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के अधिकांश टेलीफोनों से संतोषजनक उत्तर न मिलने के कारण टेलीफोन सुविधा की जगह सर दर्द बनकर रह गया है। तार देने वाले व पाने वालों की स्थिति भी काफी खराब है। ग्रामतौर पर तार काफी विलम्ब से मिलते हैं। यहां तक कि श्रीराम हाकी प्रतियोगिता में गए कई खेल संवाददाताओं के तार भी समय पर नहीं पहुँच सके कुछ तारें तो 24 घंटे बाद पहुँचे और कुछ तारें तो पहुँची ही नहीं।

इस सारी स्थिति का कारण अधिकारियों की लापरवाही—कर्मचारियों में कार्य-कुशलता की कमी के अलावा—अधिकारियों द्वारा ओवर टाइम कम करने की आड़ में ओवर टाइम बंद करना व लम्बे असें तक कार्य के अनुपात में कर्मचारियों की भर्ती न करना आदि मुख्य कारण हैं। इनका अविलंब निराकरण किया जाना चाहिए ताकि डाक तार—टेलीफोन सेवाएँ सुचारू रूप से कार्य करें और ग्राम आदमी को हो रही परेशानी न उठानी पड़े।

में संचार मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान डाक तार टेलीफोन सेवाओं में खासतौर पर राजस्थान की सेवाओं में निरंतर

## [श्री तवल किशोर गर्मा]

गिरावट की ओर दिलाया चाहता हूँ और उनको इस संबंध में एक वक्तव्य देने की मांग करता हूँ।

## (iii) FUNCTIONING OF AIR AND DOORDARSHAN

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (AZAMGARH)** : All India Radio and Doordarshan are very important national media of mass communication. They should function in a manner that people are informed and educated on important national policies, programmes and issues. Besides, they should also help in informing the people of important national and international developments. Though they are functioning under government control, they should be objective and impartial in conveying the information and messages to the people whether they relate to the government, Opposition or any other section of the society.

I have been watching very closely for sometime the functioning of AIR and Doordarshan and have seen that the Opposition view points though of public importance both inside and outside Parliament are being systematically blacked out and also distorted in the News Bulletins as well as 'Today in Parliament'. The views expressed by Opposition members even of the most national and international issues through Questions, Calling Attention Notices, Privilege Motions, Adjournment Motions and Parliamentary debates are either completely blacked out or, if given at all, only a very passing reference is made. The Ministry is virtually using the media to propagate the ruling party's view points. I would not contest the right of the government to project its policies and achievements through the media but in a Parliamentary democracy it will be a very unhealthy trend to black out or distort the Opposition points of view.

I have also found a disturbing trend in AIR and Doordarshan the way they have been reporting the unfortunate incidents in Moradabad and other parts of the country which do not help to create an atmosphere of amity and communal harmony.

Both AIR and Doordarshan should not be made into the mouthpieces of the ruling party only. This is a serious trend which should be immediately corrected. Through you I am drawing the attention of the House and the Government for immediate corrective measures.

**MR CHAIRMAN:** Shri Janardhana Poojary—absent.

Shri Satyagopal Misra.

## (iv) SHORTAGE OF HANK-YARN IN WEST BANGAL

(**SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Temuk)**) : Thousands of weavers in the State of West Bengal are facing unemployment due to the shortage of hank-yarn. For the same reason the Handloom Industry of the said State is also in great crisis.

In fact, West Bengal is not self-supported in the field of hank-yarn production. The total requirement of hank-yarn in the State is 15,000 bales per month. Out of this quantity, 2,500 bales are required by the Government agencies like the Handloom Apex-Cooperative Society, and 800 bales for the production of controlled cloth. But the local availability of hank-yarn is only 300 bales per month. To meet the necessity, the State Government has to depend upon the Central Government and the South-Western region of the country. Recently, the Central Government has taken a distribution system of hank-yarn; but from this distribution system, the State of West Bengal is not benefited. The hon'ble Minister of Cottage and Small-scale Industries of West Bengal has written a letter, in this regard to the hon. Minister of Commerce, Government of India. But no action has been taken so far.

The non-availability of hank-yarn is resulting in a very grave situation :

(a) Persons of vested interest are taking advantage of the situation, and the prices of hank-yarn are rising up.

(b) The poor Weavers are facing unemployment.

(c) The production of controlled cloth in the State is seriously affected by this problem.

Under these circumstances, the people, who are poor and who live below the poverty line will face tremendous hardship due to the lack in production of controlled cloth. The situation is so grave that thousands of weavers who live on handloom industry will be facing the stern reality of starvation if the Central Government do not come forward to their rescue by way of arranging for the supply of hank-yarn at a reasonable rate.

## (v) NEED FOR MORE RAILWAY LINES AND A RAILWAY COACH FACTORY IN KERALA

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara)** : Sir, may I bring to your kind notice a very strong feeling of neglect of Kerala by the Centre in regard to new

railway lines and undertakings. It has been stated in this House itself that the all India average of railway line per 1 lakh population is 11.1 kilometres, while that in Kerala is only 4.3 kilometres. Out of the total railway line of 65,000 kilometres in the country, only 900 kilometres are in Kerala. There is no important railway establishment also in Kerala, not even a railway workshop. Kerala is the only state having not even a single railway undertaking.

Now the Railway Ministry is proposing to set up a Railway Coach Factory and a committee under the overall charge of the General Manager, Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, has been constituted for the purpose, Kerala is a state with most acute unemployment problem in the country. If the proposed Coach Factory is established in Kerala, this will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem to a certain extent. Further, electricity is available at cheap rates, skilled and unskilled labour and all other basic facilities and infrastructure required are available in plenty. The Chief Minister of Kerala has written to the Railway Minister in this regard.

Under the circumstances, I request the Railway Minister to consider sympathetically Kerala's claim and take decision to establish the proposed Coach Factory in Kerala.

(vi) DECANALISATION OF IMPORT OF RAW CASHEW NUTS.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the relentless working of a powerful lobby sponsored by an influential section of private cashew manufacturers of Kerala aimed at decanalisation of the import of raw cashew nuts. The Canalisation of import of cashewnuts through Cashew Corporation of India was introduced in 1970 on the basis of the recommendations made by an expert committee appointed by Government of India. Prior to canalisation, fierce competition prevailed in the industry which had resulted in the ruination of a large number of units throwing out hundreds and thousands of employees out of employment. It was to save the industry from this cut-throat competition that canalisation of import and distribution of raw nuts on an equitable basis were introduced. Imported raw nuts were distributed to each factory on the basis of the number of workers employed. Payment of minimum wages and other statutory benefits to workers was also a pre-condition for eligibility of raw nuts allocation by C.C.I. These safeguards have been put into effect to ensure a measure of stability in the industry and to protect the legitimate interests of the workers.

The move to decanalise the import will cut at the very root of these controls and regulations and will revive the old ruinous competition with all its disastrous consequences. The Kerala Cashew Development Corporation which constitutes the largest single unit in the whole cashew processing industry in the country and which runs 34 factories with a complement of 36,000 workers has strongly opposed decanalisation.

Even though there has not been any basic change in the policy of the government, certain recent developments have created apprehension in the minds of the cashew workers and the people at large about the continuance of the policy of canalisation of import of cashew nuts. The sharp fall in the import of cashew nuts by CCI in the current year and at the same time certain private processors succeeding in importing nuts through special permission etc. have strengthened this apprehension. Therefore, I request the Government to reject the demand for decanalisation of import and instead strengthen and improve the activities of the Cashew Corporation with a view to ensure maximum amount of import of raw nuts.

(vii) INCLUSION OF SOME MORE CASTES UNDER THE CATEGORIES OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : Under Rule 377, with your permission, I want to make mention of an urgent matter of public importance.

There is persistent demand from scheduled caste and scheduled tribes from all corners of the country that the provision of the Constitution pertaining to reservation in services and other economic and educational concessions are not being implemented in spirit. But there are numerous other unfortunates who inspite of being real member of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes families, are not recognised as such. As a result of which they cannot even put in their claims for such concessions.

The 'Dhobies' are not recognised as scheduled castes in several parts of the country inspite of their unclean occupation. Even the Balmikies of Andaman and 'Chirmars' of Kerala are not recognised as scheduled castes. More than 40 lakh scheduled tribes working in tea gardens of Assam alone are not included in the list of scheduled tribes. Similar is the position in other parts of the country.

On top of it there are some influential and affluent communities, who though never suffered from any social stigma or hatred and were never subjected to any

[Shri Suraj Bhan]

atrocities have been in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and are for long usurping the rights and concessions of these down-trodden communities in several states.

Keeping in view the above facts, a Joint Committee of both the Houses of the Parliament was constituted in the year 1978 for revision of the list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in all States and Union territories. The said committee had completed about 3/4 of its work. It had to submit its report in the winter session of Parliament in 1979, but it could not do so because of early dissolution of Lok Sabha in the year 1979.

Being former Chairman of the said Committee I can say without any fear of contradiction that about one crore real scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have not been included in the list of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. I, therefore, appeal to the House and the Home Minister that in order to undo the prolonged injustice done to these poor people, a fresh Joint Committee may please be constituted for revision of the said lists with direction to utilise the findings of the previous Committee and submit its report in the 1st week of monsoon Session of the Parliament in the year 1981.

(viii) MODERNISATION OF FERTILISER FACTORY RUN BY FERTILISER CORPORATION OF INDIA AT GORAKHPUR.

श्री महाबीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सभा-पति महोदय, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा स्थापित गोरखपुर में खाद के कारखाने के नवीनीकरण के सम्बन्ध में निम्न निवेदन है।

यह खाद का कारखाना गोरखपुर में काफी दिनों से बना हुआ है और कार्य कर रहा है। किन्तु इस समय जबकि देश में उर्वरक की अधिक आवश्यकता है, इस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता कम हो गई है और दिन प्रतिदिन कम होती

जा रही है। मान्यवर आपको विदित है कि यह कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में स्थित है, जो अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। इस क्षेत्र के अनेक जिले पटेल आयोग के आधार पर पिछड़े हुए हैं जिन का विकास करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। किन्तु उक्त कारखाने की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखने से प्रतीत हो रहा है कि यदि शीघ्र ही इसके नवीनीकरण के लिए कदम नहीं उठाया गया, तो पूर्वांचल का काफी नुकसान हो जायेगा। इस का कारण यह है कि यदि शीघ्र ही उस कारखाने का नवीनीकरण न किया गया, तो उसके लिए जो भूमि ली गई है और उस पर जो खर्च किया गया है, वह सब बेकार हो जायेगा। फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी और बेकारी की समस्या जटिल हो जायेगी जैसी कि सिन्दरी कारखाने की हालत हुई है। नया कारखाना लगाने के लिए भूमि, श्रम और पूँजी की व्यवस्था नय तरीके से करनी पड़ती है। लेकिन यह कारखाना कार्य रूप में हैं केवल पुराने उपकरणों को ही ठीक करना है। इसलिए कम पूँजी में ही इसे नया रूप प्रदान किया जा सकता है।

अतः माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि अविजम्ब इसके नवीनीकरण के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL-Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri Bhishma Narain Singh on the 3rd December, 1980, namely:—

“That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Suryanayan Singh of the CPI was speaking and he had already taken 6 minutes. He will continue his speech.

श्री सर्व नारायण सिंह (बलिया) : सभापति महोदय, पब्लिक प्रेमिसिस (एक्शन आफ अनएथाराइज्ड आक्यूपेंट्स) एम्पेंडमेंट बिल के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हुए कल मैंने कहा था कि सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में जहां हजारों की संख्या में कर्मचारी काम करते हैं क्वार्टरों का बहुत अभाव है। इस लिए बड़े हुए मकान भाड़े की वजह से उन लोगों को काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगरे नये क्वार्टर बनते हैं, तो होड़ लग जाती है कि किस तरह उन पर कब्जा किया जाये। जब हम सरकारी स्थान या मकान को खाली कराने पर विचार करते हैं, तब इस सवाल पर भी विचार करना आवश्यक है कि किन परिस्थितियों में अनएथाराइज्ड आक्यूपेशन की प्रवृत्ति को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है।

मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण उद्योगों की और सरकार को विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना होगा। इसके साथ ही वैंकेशन की कार्यवाही रीजनएबल आपरचुनिटी दिये बनैर जल्दबाजी में नहीं करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि स्थिति के बिगड़ जाने का खतरा उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य कल चर्चा कर रहे थे कि दिल्ली और बिल्ली जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों में हजारों की संख्या में लोग फुटपाथ पर फल और सब्जी बगैरह बेचने का काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए ऐसा स्थान तब नहीं मिल सकता है, जहां उन्हें बटोर कर कोई रोजगार चलाने की व्यवस्था हो। ऐसे लोगों को हटा कर फुटपाथ को साफ़ करवाने के बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन सड़कों की संख्या में जो लोन मूब से अपनी

जिन्दगी की हिकाजत करने के लिए और अपने परिवारों का भरण-पोषण करने के लिए कम पैसे से छोटा-मोटा रोजगार करते हैं, यदि उनका रोजगार छिन गया, तो उनकी क्या हालत होगी? मेरा सुझाव है कि जो लोग सरकार की जमीन पर झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी आदि बनाने के लिए मजबूर हो गये हैं, उनको वहां से हटाने से पहले उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि सरकार को किसी बड़ी समस्या का सामना ना करना पड़े। इसी तरह फुटपाथ पर रोजगार करने वाले जरीब लोगों के रोजगार की कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने के बाद ही उन्हें वहां से हटावे के लिए कदम उठाया जाना चाहिए।

मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, सरकार उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक और गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी और शीघ्रातिशीघ्र ऐसे कदम उठायेगी, जिससे लाखों लोगों को किसी प्रकार की असुविधा न हो।

श्री मन्त्री कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : सभापति महोदय, कोई भी विधेयक या कानून बनाया जाता है तो उसके पीछे कोई मंशा होती है, कोई उद्देश्य होता है। यह जो पब्लिक प्रेमिजेजे एक्विशन आफ अनएथो-राइज्ड आक्यूपेंट्स ऐक्ट 1971 में बनाया गया, जिस उद्देश्य से उसको बनाया गया, बाद में देखा गया कि उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है। उद्देश्य यह था कि सरकारी जमीनों के ऊपर जो अनधिकृत रूप से लोब दखल और कब्जा कर लेते हैं, उस के बाद वे वहां से हटते नहीं हैं और सरकार को उस में काफी घाटा लगता है। इस लिये उन्हें हटाया जाय। नोटिस जारी किया जाता है लेकिन बेदखली प्रक्रिया में काफी विलम्ब होता है। तब सरकार ने यह सोचा कि इससे सशोधन करना आवश्यक है। इसी उद्देश्य से मन्त्री महोदय ने इस विधेयक को उपस्थापित किया है और उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ।

## [श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार की यह मंशा कभी नहीं रहती है कि गरीब लोगों को स्थान न मिले या उन के रहने की व्यवस्था न हो। सरकार के सामने बहुत सारी योजनाएँ हैं, बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भी हाउसिंग का प्रोग्राम है, हड़को है और चीजें हैं जिस से गरीब लोगों के रिहायश की व्यवस्था की जाती है, उन के बसने बसाने में हर तरह की मदद की जाती है। लेकिन लोगों की एक यह प्रवृत्ति हो जाती है लैड ग्रैव करने की, लोग समझते हैं कि सरकार की जमीन है, माले मुफ्त, दिले बेरहम। पहले क्या होता है, आप ने भी देखा होगा और हम लोगों ने पटना में भी देखा है, स्टेशन के सामने, अस्पतालों के सामने जो जमीनें ऐसी रहती हैं उस के ऊपर पहले वह यह कहते हैं कि थोड़ी सी दूकान खोलने के लिए दे दीजिए या रहने के लिए दे दीजिए। उस के बाद झुग्गी झोंपड़ी बन जाती है और कहते हैं कि गरीब हैं। उन के लिए व्यवस्था भी की जाती है लेकिन वे दूसरी जगह नहीं जाना चाहते हैं, वहीं पर रहते हैं। उस के बाद कुछ ऐसा होता है कि उन गरीब लोगों का दादागिरी करने वालों के द्वारा कुछ एक्सप्लायटेशन भी होता है। कुछ लोग उस का पैसा उनसे वसूल कर के अपना फायदा उठाते हैं। सरकार को उस से फायदा नहीं होता है।

यह जो विधेयक उपस्थापित हुआ था राज्य सभा में, उस के बाद से यह देखा गया कि यह ज्यादा कारगर नहीं हो सका। इस में तीन बातें होती हैं। एक तो जहां तहां सोब जमीन बखल करते हैं, फ़ाइम बढ़ते हैं और अनप्लान्ड टाउन का प्रोथ होता है जिस की कोई प्लानिंग नहीं होती है। तीसरे, गरीब लोगों का एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है। इन तीन बातों को रोकने के लिए यह विधेयक बहुत माकूल है। यह सोचा गया कि छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में इस को पास न कर के

एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल इसका संशोधन करते हुए लाया जाय। जो सरकारी जमीन खाली रहती है उस में सरकार की योजना को सफल बनाने के लिए दूकानदारों को भी बसाया जाता है, गरीब लोगों को भी जमीन दी जाती है। इस को प्लान्ड ढंग से करने के लिए इस विधेयक को पास करना आवश्यक है। टाउन प्लानिंग में इस से सहायता मिलेगी और एक्सप्लायटेशन और फ़ाइम भी रोका जा सकेगा।

लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि जो जमीन सरकार एक्वायर करती है, बहुत दिनों तक उस जमीन को खाली नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए। खाली जमीन पड़ी रहती है तो उस में लोग इस तरह के काम करना शुरू कर देते हैं। समाज में जो असामाजिक तत्व होते हैं जब वह जा कर उस के बैठ जाते हैं। तो जो यो नाएं सरकार पर हों उन योजनाओं को जमीन एक्वायर करने के बाद शीघ्र पूरा करना चाहिए।

हम जब किसी के सामने कोई एग्जाम्पल रखते हैं तो पहले हम को वह स्वयं करना चाहिए। जो भूतपूर्व बड़े बड़े एग्जीक्यूटिव कौंसिलर हैं या एम पीज हैं, मिनिस्टर्स वे लोग भी जो सरकारी मकानों में आ कर रह रहे हैं उन को भी मंत्री महोदय को या सरकार को देखना चाहिए। जब उन को उस में रहने का हक नहीं है तो वह उस में नहीं रहें। जब हम इस उदाहरण को पेश करेंगे तभी दुनिया के सामने इस चीज को रख सकेंगे। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करती हूँ इसलिए कि 1971 का जो ऐक्ट है उस को प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिए इसे लाना आवश्यक है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (CALCUTTA-SOUTH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Amending Bill which has been introduced by the Hon. Minister appears to be a very innocent one

and I think no right thinking man of the country can go against the spirit of the Bill because we do not want that there should be unauthorised occupation of Government land. But then I would like to suggest that there are other problems which are related to this problem. Now, what are those problems ?

The first one is that in our country there are millions of people who have no home and hearths. Even inside the cities we will find destitutes and people who are helpless. You will find that in cold night the mother sleeping in the open and trying to protect her children. [In my State in West Bengal, there are millions of refugees who once after having set up their hearth and home and haing some source of income were compelled to leave and take refuge there. Even today there are thousands of people who have occupied land either of the State Government or of the Central Government in the towns illegally, and unauthorisedly, but how are you going to solve this problem ? It is a human problem because our own countrymen are involved. We would very much like that this unjustified and unauthorised occupation should be stopped, but at the same time, it is the moral duty of the Government to find alternative accommodation for them. There may be some unscrupulous persons who take advantage of the misery of the people as an hon. Member was telling, but that is the insignificant part of the story. The real story is this. Hundreds and thousands of our countrymen are compelled to build some sort of home and hearth wherever they find some open land and they lead a very hard life. We must take pity on them and we must think about them seriously.

In the amending Bill, there are certain provisions of summary eviction. The amending Bill provides that a person who is going to be evicted will have no right to be heard even. But why this ? We are dealing with our own countrymen. This type of arbitrary power may be used in such a way that the people who have some sort of home and shelter would be driven out in the streets and that would lead to other problems. We have seen how unimaginative and mechanical application of removal of unauthorised persons led to a political problem and to the sufferings of thousands of people in our country during the period of emergency for which even the present Government had to say that they committed a mistake, and they should have been more tolerant, more imaginative and, their duty was to find out alternative accommodation for them.

I do not question the sincerity of your purpose, but I would humbly submit

that before evicting persons, when the Government is convinced by circumstantial evidence or by documents, that these people really need shelter, before removing them, you must arrange alternative accommodation for them and only then remove them. I would particularly like to draw the pointed attention of the Government to the plight of thousands of refugees in West Bengal. The State Government has demanded Rs. 500 crores and said that they would try to find accommodation for them. In my constituency, there are many refugee colonies. I would very much like our Minister to go there and see how even after 33 years of independence, these people are living. No shelter, no water and even the Democle's sword was hanging on their heads. Any day they may be evicted. I request that you can now see this aspect of the problem, and you respond to the demand of the West Bengal Government, that you provide some money for the rehabilitation of the refugees and for the regularisation of the squatter colonies, also it is the duty of the Government to see that loans are provided so that they can have something as a shelter and they can live as citizens of our country.

Sir, I would again request our Hon. Minister not to evict a single family which has no accommodation or no shelter. Mechanical, legalistic approach is not going to solve the problem but will create more problems and, I urge upon you kindly to concede the demand I have put forward and to take a very humane approach to the whole problem.

With these words, I thank the Minister because of patient hearing. he was laughing when I was saying and I am sure that I have been able to convince him.

AN HON. MEMBER : Have you forgotten the Chairman ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, you are always convinced. You are very reasonable.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (ERNAKULAM) : I also join with the opinion expressed by the Hon. Shri Chakraborty with regard to the problems and the attempt to provide shelter to the millions. Sir, if we go back to the history of this Act, we find that Act 32 of 1958 was held *ultra vires* and discriminatory to the constitutional provisions and it was struck down by the Supreme Court in 1967.

Thereafter, Sir, a fresh Bill was introduced, Bill No. 89 of 71 in 1971. Going through the proceedings of that time,

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

I found that many of the opinions expressed even today were expressed at that time. For example, Shri Veerendra Dutta objected to the summary eviction of these tenants in Clause 4 of 1971 Bill and he strongly was asked for alternative accommodation and shelter for them. So also, Mr. D.N. Tiwari asked about the difficulties faced in our country for shelter. Again a remark was passed in 1971 in those proceedings, Sir, that many of the ex-Government officers and ex-MPs are still residing.

Now, Sir, going through the statement of objects and reasons, I find in paragraph 2 that "considerable difficulties have been experienced by these organisations" in evicting unauthorised occupants from their premises. Therefore it is proposed to amend the Act so as to cover persons belonging to such organisations.

May I ask the Hon. Minister what are those difficulties? How many are being affected by it? Why is it so? It is silent.

But, Sir, another point which I like to bring to your notice is that more than six categories are mentioned here who will have the power to evict. I am referring to clause 3 in relation to the Union Territory of Delhi and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. What about other Union Territories? Did they not have this problem of eviction? I want to bring to the notice of this House that many of these Bills were drafted with many omissions. In this context, you kindly see paragraph 4 on page 9 of this Bill. It says, "It is also proposed to avail of this opportunity to amend section 18 of the Act suitably so as to bring the rule-laying formula in sub-section (3) thereof into conformity with the formula....." I have quite often expressed my personal views that any rule which is going to be brought out should be brought forward in this House in a draft form so that the House should have an opportunity to scrutinise the draft rule, because many of these problems stem from these rules with the result that many of the poor people are affected seriously. I will repeat in my speeches that a draft Bill should be brought forward in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But nobody has listened to you; it was missed.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : In the next Bill, I am going to say about this again. In relation to this, how are you going to face the problems of other Union

Territories? Have the government contemplated on this issue also?

I really congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing the major Port Trust area under this Bill. Section 130 of that Act is very limited. My proposition is that all the major port areas of our nation should be declared as Union Territories to have a direct control of police power and the administrative power over those areas. This is a very vital part of our nation. There should be some centralised administration and supervision over those areas. If it is not done, then the problems over there in most of the major port areas will be further aggravated. That is my suggestion.

17.00 hrs.

Going through these amendments, I do not see any clause referring to those officers who connive with these unauthorised people to stay there. Many of these unauthorised occupants are allowed entry by quite a few officers. I do not say about the category of the officers, but there are quite a number of them. We should have a provision to penalise them equally. I have a little bit knowledge of the law. One clause is drafted very miserably. I will refer to that clause in paragraph 3(b) on page 9 of this Bill. It says, ".....eliminating personal hearing after cause is shown by an unauthorised occupant....." Now, I will refer to clause 5B(1) on page 4. It says, "Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made unless the person concerned has been given, by means of a notice served in the prescribed manner, a reasonable opportunity of showing cause why such order should not be made." This term we have exhaustively discussed in this House. A reasonable opportunity should be given to those who will be affected by an order. If a notice is served, according to this clause, how that notice is served and when that notice is served are things on which this Bill is silent. Suppose an occupant is away for seven days. This prescribes seven days. He comes back after ten days or eight days. (An Hon. Member : He is out). Not only out; it says his house will be demolished; there will not be anything. Let us imagine such a situation. The wording is a serious matter; it violates natural justice and the rule of law. Section 18 was there and it barred the jurisdiction of civil courts; it was exhaustively discussed here. I went through the proceedings to see whether we are right in denying the legal right to be heard to a person who is affected seriously. One's property is as important as other essential items of life. The Constitution has provided sufficient protection but this wording takes it off. Though I agree with the proposition in principle, with



the amending Bill, the points I have raised ought to be considered properly because this will be on the statute-book for ever and will effect millions of people, refugees and other people. It will have far reaching consequences. Eliminating personal hearing after cause is shown by an unauthorised occupant is a serious matter. Lakhs are without shelter. Where will they go? They have a family, four or five dependents. If it is an ex-M.P. or an officer of the government, we can understand it; he may have the means. But what about ordinary people? That is where I disagree. We should have proper protection to those who deserve it. Another thing is, a person who has been living there for many years is put on par with a person who came in yesterday; no tenure is mentioned there. This Bill is drafted in such a way that it is going to have far reaching consequences affecting lakhs of people; that is why I stand up to bring to the notice of the hon. Members the problems inherent in this Bill and they are to be tackled in a humane way, legally and properly. Alternative shelter must be given to those who deserve. With these words I support the Bill.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : आदरणीय सम्भाषित जी हमारे जो पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन में मानवता कूट कूट कर भरी है, वे अगर इस बिल को थोड़ा सा पढ़ लिये होते, तो अच्छा होता। इस बिल के बारे में विस्तार से तो मैं बाद में कहूंगा। लेकिन मैं सब से पहले यही कहता हूँ कि जरा इस बिल को आप देखिये क्योंकि आप भी बड़े वकील है। इस की धारा 4 में जो लिखा है उस को पढ़ कर आप को आश्चर्य होगा। इस धारा में यह लिखा हुआ है :

I am referring to Clause 4 on page 3, sub clause (b). What is that? If you want to serve a notice upon a person who is occupying unauthorisedly, what is that notice?

4. (b) "require all persons concerned, that is to say, all persons who are, or may be, in occupation of, or claim interest in, the public premises
- (i) to show cause if any, against the proposed order on or before such date as is specified in the notice, being a date not earlier than seven days from the date of issue thereof,

A notice is issued and it is served on the seventh day. What will happen to that person? So please put one word: 'from the date of the receipt of the notice'. Kindly,

for Heaven's sake, do that. I don't say that because Daga speaks every day, and he wants to participate in every debate. But kindly try to understand it. (Interruptions) You issue a notice on the 1st July and notice is served on the 7th July. You say it is seventh. Now what has happened? The court will at once conclude that the notice must at least give five or six days notice to the person who has been occupying. You see the date of issue of notice. You know, how are the process servers are doing their job? It will go on the seventh day, and the notice will be served then. So, these words should be written.

Then I will talk in general. That is to say, seven days from the date of issue thereof. Ask your officer again to reconstruct that. It should be, not 'from date of issue thereof' but 'from the date of receipt'.

Now, another very interesting thing. See this clause on 5A on page 4. Section 5A. (1) says—

- "5A. (1) No person shall—
- (a) erect or place or raise any building or other structure or fixture,
- (b) display or spread any goods,
- (c) bring or keep any cattle or other animal,....."

Now, one man who has got a dog and he brings that animal, he has to seek the permission. My goodness, if I just have a cat, I will have to seek the permission from our Minister or from the Ministry that I want to bring a cat. So, he says no person shall bring or keep any cattle or other animal. So, if I bring a pet dog, I will have to seek the permission. What is this law? (Interruptions)

You are not supposed to bring a dog, if you have a pet dog. What is this? I don't think that I will be asked to.....No, No. (Interruptions)

Yes, all right. (Interruptions)

This cat, dog, then another thing. Then, what is the third thing?

On the same day you are asking the person to come with evidence. Very good. He comes with evidence. In clause 4 you say:

"to appear before the Estate Officer on the date specified in the notice with the evidence which they intend to produce in support of the cause shown and also for personal hearing, if such hearing is desired...."

Suppose a person is illiterate. He comes before the officer who is sitting in a big building in a big chair. Then the poor man will

[श्री मूल चन्द् डागा]

not be able to speak out anything and he will be thrown out. You should never use such words like "if such hearing is desired". Nothing should be decided unless he is heard. Why do you blame the Minister? It is the bureaucrats who have brought this thing. It is said here "if such a hearing is desired",

आप कहते हैं क्या बात है। वह कहता है कि मैंने कमरा बना लिया है। वह कहता है चले जाओ बाहर। वह जानता ही नहीं है कि मुझे कुछ कहने की इजाजत है या नहीं। आप कहते हैं कि वह इच्छा जाहिर करे कि श्रीमान को मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ तब तो उसको सुना जाएगा, नहीं तो उसको कह दिया जाएगा कि बाहर जाओ। अब उसको पता ही नहीं होता है कि उसको यह भी राइट है कि वह इच्छा जाहिर करे कि उसको सुना भी जा सकता है। होता है यह कि उस कमरे में आ कर जो उसको सुनाना होता है उसको भी वह भूल जाता है।

बात असल में यह है कि यह बिल सेठी जी का बनाया हुआ है और आपकी गोद में यह आ गया है। इस लड़के को आपने संभाला है

सम्बन्धित मोहबय : लड़का कहां से आ गया ?

श्री मूल चन्द् डागा : गोद आया हुआ है।

इसमें आप नोटिस की बात भी कहते हैं। नोटिस कैसे सर्व किया जाएगा ? आपने कहा है कि मकान पर चसपां कर दिया जाएगा। वह कर दिया गया। लेकिन फिर आप क्यों गोद लेते हैं दूसरी बात ? आप कलाज पांच में भागे चल कर कहते हैं :

"5B. (1) Provided that no order under this sub-section shall be made unless the person concerned has been given, by means of a notice served in the prescribed manner....."

What is that prescribed manner? If it is fixed on the house, that will be tantamount to a proper service.

आपका जो ला है उसको मेहरबानी करके आप देखें। प्रैसकाइज करने की बात भी आप

एक जगह कह रहे हैं। आप नोटिस को सर्व करने की बात कहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि रूल आप बनाएंगे इसके बारे में। जब रूल बनाएंगे तब मालूम होगा कि कैसे नोटिस सर्व होगा।

अब आप अपील की बात को देखें। समय आप घटाते चले जा रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट जिस तेजी से चलती है वह भी आपके सामने है। इस एक्ट में पंद्रह दिन का जो समय था उसको भी आपने बारह दिन कर दिया है। समय को आप घटाते चले जा रहे हैं। सब जगह आपने समय घटा दिया है।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

मैं यह कहता हूँ कि 14 दिन का नोटिस ही दिया जाये इसका क्या परपज है? क्या आपका काम 14 दिन में ही हो जायेगा? जहां आपने 15 दिन रखे हैं वहां 12 दिन रख दिये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up because the Bill is to be completed today.

श्री मूल चन्द् डागा : आपको इस बिल को ज.दो पारित करा देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should know that the maximum legislative business we can do only in the Winter Session.

श्री मूल चन्द् डागा : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बिल को एक दो दिन के लिये देख लें और इस बिल में जो 12 दिन और 10 दिन का समय अपील करने का देते हैं यह पासबल नहीं है। मान लीजिये, आपका जो मकसद है अपील कोर्ट में जाने का, वहां पर कितना समय नियमित कर दिया है और अपील में जाने का क्या तरीका है और जाने के बाद क्या उसको कोर्ट-फीस देनी पड़ेगी ?

मेरी अपनी पूजी ले ली, गाय भैंस, सामान सब बेच दिया, कितना उसका अपील में पैसा लगेगा ? एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में आज 2 करोड़ 50 लाख आदमी बिना घर के हैं, यह आपके आंकड़े कहते हैं

आज हालत यह है कि पक्षी अपना घोंसला बना सकता है, लेकिन आदमी को अधिकार नहीं है जमीन पर रहने का क्योंकि अरबन सीलिंग एक्ट इन्होंने लागू नहीं किया। एक आदमी एक एकड़ की जमीन पर रह सकता है, दूसरे को अपने रहने का घोंसला बनाने का भी अधिकार नहीं है। यह समाजवाद है, यह लोकतंत्र है।

एक आदमी यहां मजबूरी में, लाचारी के साथ गन्दी नाली पर अपना झोंपड़ा, मकान बनाकर बैठता है, वह क्यों बैठता है, यह प्राबलम किसने खड़ी की है? यह हमने की है, लाखों करोड़ों लोग गांव से बेकारी और अपनी भूख को मिटाने के लिये यहां आते हैं और अपने के दाद अपना मकान खड़ा करते हैं। जब उनको हटाने की कार्यवाही होती है तो उनको आ टरनेटिव जगह देनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह नहीं होता है। इसमें लिखा है कि जो चाहो, पुलिस फोर्स काम में लेकर उसको हटा दो। इस तरह से इस एक्ट को पारित करने का मतलब ठीक है, एक तरफ तो 20-सूत्री प्रोग्राम लाते हैं, करोड़ों लोगों को जमीन देना चाहते हैं, बसाना चाहते हैं दूसरी तरफ ऐसा होता है।

आप इसको सोचिये कि इस कानून को लागू करने से पहले जो आदमी कई वर्षों से टिका हुआ है, रहता है, उसको आस्टरनेटिव जगह दे दें या उसे रंगुलराइज करने का तरीका निकालें, नहीं तो यह होगा कि जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if you could have applied your mind to this Bill, you must have appreciated it much better than I because you are much more knowledgeable.

श्री रामावतार झास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डागा साहब की तरह काननदान तो नहीं हूँ, लेकिन एक राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता की हैसियत से मैं व्यवहार में जो कुछ देखता हूँ, उसी की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। इस सरकारी स्थान

(अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) संशोधन विधेयक को पास कर दिया जायेगा, यह मैं जानता हूँ, लेकिन इसको अमल में लाने में जो कठिनाई होती है या हो रही है, उसकी तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार का नियम एक होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके द्वारा एक मापदंड नहीं अपनाया जाता है। दिल्ली का ही उदाहरण लीजिए। मुझे ऐसी खबर है कि अगर कोई एल०डी०सी० रिटायर होता है, अवकाश ग्रहण करता है, तो उस को फ़ौरन सरकारी मकान से हटा दिया जाता है। लेकिन अगर कोई बड़ी तन्खाह पाने वाले अधिकारी रिटायर होते हैं, तो सरकार उन को मामूली किराये पर—400 रुपये के किराये पर—बड़े बड़े मकानों में रहने देती है और उन्हें एक-एक, डेढ़-डेढ़ साल तक नहीं निकालती है। इसी लिये मैंने कहा है कि सरकार को यहां दो स्टैंडर्ड हैं।

यह मसला दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर है। मेरी जानकारी है कि लोक सभा के जो रिटायर हुए अफसर हैं, वे इसी तरह से मकानों में बैठे हुए हैं। और जगहों में भी ऐसे लोग हैं। गोल मार्केट और गोल डाकखाना एरिया में ये लोग मकानों पर कब्जा किये हुए हैं और दूसरों से ज्यादा पैसा ले कर धन कमाते हैं। आपको इन बातों का पता लगाना चाहिए। अगर यह बात सही हो, तो आपको फ़ौरन कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। साधारण कर्मचारियों को तो आप अपने नियम के मुताबिक हटा देते हैं, बड़ों को कैसे रहने देते हैं?

मैं एक साधारण कर्मचारी का उदाहरण देता हूँ। इतिफाक से वह मेरे ही क्षेत्र का कर्मचारी है। उसका नाम राम बहादुर है और वह चपरासी का काम करता है आर्कियाला-जिकल डिपार्टमेंट में। एस्टेट डिपार्टमेंट ने उसको एक मकान दिया। बाद में एस्टेट डिपार्टमेंट ने समझा कि उसको शलत ढंभ से मकान दिया गया है, क्योंकि वह उसके लिए

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हफदार नहीं है। उसको वहां से हटा दिया। वह तो ठीक किया, लेकिन जब तक वह मकान में रहा, तब तक के लिए उस गरीब चपरासी से पीनल रेंट वमूल किया गया। गलती उसकी नहीं है। उसे आवंटन करने की गलती किसी अधिकारी ने की और सजा उस बेचारे को मिली। मैंने यह उदाहरण दिया है, क्योंकि वह बेचारा मेरे पास रोज आता है। मैं एस्टेट डिपार्टमेंट को टेलीफोन खटखटाता रहता हूँ। मैंने आवेदनपत्र पर भी लिख दिया कि यह अन्याय कैसे हो रहा है।

ये बातें दिल्ली में सरकार की नाक के नीचे हो रही हैं। सरकार गरीबों को उजाड़ कर मीलों दूर भेज देती है और उनके लिए कोई बैकल्पिक व्यवस्था नहीं करती है। उन्हें सरकारी जमीनों से हटाने से पहले कोई बैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जनतंत्र में सब को खाना, कपड़ा और मकान पाने का अधिकार है। सरकार उन्हें मकान दे दे और अपनी जमीन खाली करा ले, किसी को विरोध नहीं होगा, लेकिन सरकार ऐसा न करके उन बेचारों को दर-दर का भिखारी बना देती है।

मैं पटना की भी एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पटना में एक कौशलनगर है, जिसका नाम बिहार के एक पिछले राज्यपाल के नाम पर रखा गया है। वे भारत सरकार के मकान नहीं हैं, बिहार सरकार के हैं। उस कालोनी को बेघरों को घर देने के नाम पर बनाया गया है। जो गरीब हरिजन उन मकानों के अधिकारी हैं, उनको तो मकान मिलता नहीं है। अनधिकृत लोग वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। सरकार इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कर पाती है, क्योंकि उसमें आपके कुछ राजनैतिक समर्थक भी हैं—हमारे समर्थक भी हो सकते हैं और आपके भी हो सकते हैं। अगर किसी ने गलत ढंग से किसी मकान पर कब्जा कर लिया है, तो उसको हटा देना चाहिए।

दानापुर कैंटूनमेंट एरिया में लोग 70, 80 और 100 बरसों से रहते हैं, लेकिन उन मकानों के सम्बन्ध में उनके नाम नहीं लिखे जाते हैं। सरकार कहती है कि वह तो हमारी सम्पत्ति है। जब पुस्त दर पुस्त से लोग उस में रह रहे हैं तो आप की सम्पत्ति कैसे हुई? आप उन का नाम नहीं चढ़ाते, अगर वह कोई आलटरेजेशन करना चाहते हैं या कुछ बनाना चाहते हैं तो उसकी इजाजत नहीं देते। तो यह कैसी बात है? यह बात उचित नहीं लगती। इस तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सामर्थ्यवान लोग, भूतपूर्व विधायक और ऐसे लोग मंत्री जी जानते हैं पटना में सरकारी मकानों पर कब्जा आज से नहीं वर्षों से किए बैठे हैं। छगू बाग की तरफ आप चले जाइए, पता चन जायगा, मैं नाम नहीं बताऊंगा। न वह एम० एल० ए० हैं, न एम० एल० सी० हैं, न कुछ हैं लेकिन कब्जा किए बैठे हैं। ऐसे कई उदाहरण आप को मिल जाएंगे। तो उन के लिए इस तरह की व्यवस्था और गरीब अगर कहीं सरकारी जमीन पर बैठा है तो उसको झट निकालने की व्यवस्था यह कहां तक उचित है? बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी आप की जमीनों पर यहां बैठे हैं, अभी श्रीमती कृष्णा साही जी कह रही थीं, बड़े-बड़े लोग जो इस तरह मकानों में बैठे हैं उनको आप नहीं निकाल पाते और झुगुगी झोपड़ी वाले को निकाल कर फेंक देते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। स्टैंडर्ड एक रखिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो लोगों में असंतोष होना स्वाभाविक है। इसीलिए यह समस्या हल नहीं होती। पटना में श्रीकृष्ण नगर में, श्रीकृष्णपुरी में चले जाइए, वहां आप पाएंगे बड़े-बड़े सामाजिक नेता और राजनैतिक नेता मकानों पर कब्जा कर लिए और सरकार ने उन को दे दिया या नहीं दिया तब भी कब्जा किए हुए हैं। यह क्या बात है?

मेरा निवेदन है, दिल्ली हो, पटना हो, बम्बई हो या कलकत्ता हो, अगर यह आप का

कानून है तो इसको हृदयहीनता के साथ लागू मत कीजिए, सहृदयता के साथ लागू कीजिए और गरीब के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए। जो घन्ना सेठ और बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं उन को जरूर बेरहमी के साथ निकालिए। यह करेंगे तब तो आप का कानून ठीक से कार्यान्वित हो सकेगा, नहीं तो तरह-तरह की दिक्कत होगी। लोग आन्दोलन करेंगे, ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल होगा, फिर आप को परेशानी होगी। यही मुझे आप से निवेदन करना था और एक तरह से दोस्ती की चेतावनी भी देनी थी कि इधर आप का ध्यान रहना चाहिए।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस विधेयक का ताल्लुक है मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस विधेयक को लाने का जो उद्देश्य है वह अपने आप में एक अच्छा काम है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की बहुत सी भूमि पर, बहुत से मकानों पर लोगों ने अनधिकृत कब्जा कर रखा है। एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा प्रोसीजर, एलाबोरेट प्रोसीजर होने के कारण कई दफा अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मुझे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जानकारी है कि एक संसद् सदस्य को एक मकान एलाट हुआ, उस मकान का कब्जा लेने में कितनी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ा। इसलिए इस बिल के उद्देश्य के बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकती। एक नहीं अनेक लोग कानून के नाम पर इस तरह के अनधिकृत कब्जों को रखने की चेष्टा करते हैं और ज्यादातर एक बात और होती है, मैं शास्त्री जी की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि जो अछबार या बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदार लोग होते हैं वही इसका फायदा उठाते हैं, गरीब को तो इसका कोई फायदा उठाने का मौका भी नहीं मिलता, इसलिए जहां तक इस कानून का

ताल्लुक है इस कानून के मकसद से मैं सहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ।

लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, इस मौके का फायदा उठाते हुए कि इस देश की हाउसिंग समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये मंत्री जी को कारगर कदम उठाना चाहिए। आज सब से बड़ा सवाल यह है कि इस देश के शहरों में गन्दी बस्तियां और स्लम्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। खाली शहर की बात ही नहीं है, अब तो एक और नयी बात होने लगी है, दुर्भाग्य से हमारे नेशनल हाईवेज और दूसरे हाईवेज पर भी कच्ची दूकानें और झोपड़ियां बेतहाशा नये तरीके से अनधिकृत तरीके से बनती जा रही हैं। और वह गन्दगी का एक बहुत बुरा दृश्य उत्पन्न करते हैं। कृषि की जमीनों पर हजारों मकान अनधिकृत तरीके से बनते जा रहे हैं। कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के नाम पर खरीद-फरोख्त करके बहुत बड़ा काला धन पैदा किया जा रहा है। मेरी मान्यता है कि सरकार को उस काले धन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए भी इस बात की जरूरत है कि जो कृषि की जमीन की खरीद-फरोख्त होती है, गरीब से वह जमीन ली जाती है, सस्ते दामों पर ली जाती है और उसके बाद उस जमीन के प्लॉट काट कर लाखों रुपया कमाया जा रहा है और सरकार इस बारे में कान में तेल डाल कर सो रही है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि यह स्टेट्स का सवाल है, यह सही है, लेकिन इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये उनको राज्य सरकारों से बात करनी चाहिए इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि इस तरह से जो कृषि की जमीनों पर सड़कों के सहारे अनधिकृत तौर पर कब्जे होते जा रहे हैं, मकान बनते जा रहे हैं, दूकानें बनती जा रही हैं और करीबों रुपया होशियार लोग कमा

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

रहे हैं, ब्लैक-मनी अर्जित होता जा रहा है, उसको रोका जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में कारगर कदम उठाने के लिए हम मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहते हैं क्योंकि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसका समाधान होना ही चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ आपने शहरों के लिए तो ढुङ्को या दूसरे माध्यमों से मकान बनाने के बारे में सोचा है, विचार है, लेकिन क्या आपने गांवों और कस्बों के गरीब लोगों के ऊपर भी कोई ध्यान दिया है? मैं मंत्री जी से खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आपने गरीबों को जमीनें तो दीं थीं, उन जमीनों पर कुछ लोगों को कब्जा मिला और कुछ को नहीं मिला, इस बात को तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन उनको मकान बनाने के लिए कुछ असिस्टेंस का प्रावधान कीजिएगा या नहीं? क्योंकि हर आदमी इस देश में इतनी बात का तो अधिकारी है कि वह सड़ियों में और गर्मियों में एक छप्पर के नीचे अपना सिर ढक सके। इसलिए इस बारे में आपको सोचना-विचारना चाहिए।

साथ ही इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए मैं बहुत आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, डागाजी ने आंकड़े देकर यह सिद्ध किया और बताया कि इस देश में करोड़ों लोग बेघर हैं और उन लोगों की तादाद घटने के बजाए बढ़ती जा रही है। इसके पीछे सारी समस्या यह है कि आबादी की बढ़ोत्तरी के साथ-साथ यह समस्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है। मेरा आपसे आग्रहपूर्वक निवेदन है कि बेघर वालों के लिए घर की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए कोई निश्चित राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाकर कम से कम छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ समाधान निकाला जाना चाहिए कि जितने बेघर

लोग हैं उनकी तादाद अगर घटे नहीं तो बढ़े भी नहीं। मैं जानता हूँ इस तादाद का घटाना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है लेकिन इस तादाद को आप इस लेबिल पर भी रख सकेंगे तो मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है कि आप शायद एक बड़ा काम कर सकेंगे।

मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करते हुए और एक बात यह कहते हुए कि हम विधेयक तो पास कर देते हैं लेकिन उस पर अमल कितना होता है यह भी देखने की जरूरत होती है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। ऐसे एक नहीं अनेक उदाहरण हैं कि कुछ बड़े निहित स्वार्थी लोगों ने बरसों से अनधिकृत कब्जे कायम कर रखे हैं। क्या मंत्री जी कोई ऐसा आश्वासन देंगे कि एक निश्चित अवधि के अन्दर ऐस जो अनधिकृत कब्जे हैं उनको वे दूर कर सकेंगे, हटा सकेंगे। हम पावर आपको दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उस पावर का इस्तेमाल भी आप करेंगे या नहीं? इसलिए इस बारे में मैं आपसे आश्वासन चाहता हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मेरी मान्यता है कि मूल अधिनियम में जो अभाव थे उनको दूर करने के लिये यह सफल प्रयास है। मूल अधिनियम में "प्रेमिसिज" की व्याख्या बड़ी सीमित थी और अब माननीय मंत्री जी ने "प्रेमिसिज" की व्याख्या को स्पष्ट किया है तथा उस में सरकारी भवनों और सरकारी सम्पदाओं को शामिल किया है जिन के बारे में सरकारी नियन्त्रण होते हुए भी सरकार कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकती थी। इस

विधेयक के द्वारा अब सरकार को वह शक्ति मिलेगी, सरकार में क्षमता आयेंगी कि वह उस के बारे में आगे कार्यवाही कर सके। जैसे पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के बारे में था, यूनीवर्सिटी जैसी आटोनामस बाडीज़ के बारे में था, अन्य सरकारी संस्थाओं के बारे में था, पहले उन के भवनों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती थी, लेकिन इस मौजूदा अधिनियम से वह अधिकार अब सरकार को मिल जायेगा।

इस के साथ ही इस अधिनियम के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो सराहनीय कार्य किया है, वह यह है कि इस से पहले सरकारी भूमि, सरकारी भवन या सरकारी सम्पदा पर यदि किसी व्यक्ति ने अनधिकृत रूप से कोई निर्माण कार्य कर लिया है, तो उस को रोकने के लिये मूल अधिनियम में सरकार को कोई अधिकार नहीं था और न उस निर्माण कार्य को तोड़ने या हटाने का या उस निर्माण कार्य के एवज में जो डेमेजेज़ हुए हैं उन को लागू करने का अधिकार था। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से नम्र शब्दों में एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—मुझे भय है कि यह अधिनियम किसी सक्षम न्यायालय में जाने के बाद—इस की धारा 4 स्ट्रक-डाउन न हो जाय। इस का कारण यह है कि किसी भी नियम का इन्टरप्रेटेशन आफ़ लाज़ करते समय फण्डामेंटल राइट्स में जो अधिकार एक नागरिक को मिले हुए हैं उन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए किसी भी व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध यदि आप निर्णय देते हैं तो उस व्यक्ति को जब तक आप सूचना नहीं देंगे, तब तक उस के खिलाफ़ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते। यह कानून में सर्व-मान्य सिद्धांत है। इस की धारा 4 में आप ने कहा है कि यदि चाहें तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से सुनवाई कर सकते हैं,

वरना नहीं। इस के अनुसार नोटिस के तामील के लिये जो मौका दिया है, उस में व्यक्तिगत तामील होना लाज़मी नहीं है—यह इस में बहुत बड़ी कमी है। न्यायालय में जा कर इस मुद्दे पर कभी भी आप को नीचा देखना पड़ सकता है, यह धारा स्ट्रक-डाउन हो सकती है। आप जानते हैं कि किसी सम्मन की तामील के लिये बहुत से मोड़ दिये हुए होते हैं, जैसे सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड में 1976 में संशोधन कर के यह प्रावधान कर दिया गया है कि यह ज़रूरी नहीं है कि व्यक्तिगत तामील हो। यदि पोस्टल रजिस्टर्ड ए० डी० से भी भेज देंगे तो उसे तामील माना जायेगा। आप ऐसा संशोधन इस में भी क्यों नहीं करते हैं जिस से इस एक्ट को कानूनी तरीके से चुनौती न दी जा सके।

एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में पहले नोटिस का जो 10 दिन का समय था उस को 7 दिन कर दिया गया है, अपील में 15 दिन को घटा कर 12 दिन किया है और उस को निकालने के लिये पहले जो 30 दिन का अवसर था उस को कम कर के 15 दिन कर दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से कोई विशेष फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। अपील में तीन दिन घटाने से क्या फर्क पड़ेगा, इस को 15 दिन की बजाय 12 दिन क्यों कर रहे हैं, इस का कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है। इसी तरह से नोटिस को 10 दिन के स्थान पर 7 दिन किया गया है, इसका भी कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया है मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गम्भीरता से और करे। एक तो व्यक्तिगत सर्विस के बारे में कि उस को नोटिस की तामील ज़रूर होनी चाहिये। यह बहुत लाज़मी मुद्दा है, मैंने आज तक, 25 साल तक मुझे वकालत करते हुए हो गये, नहीं देखा कि किसी

## [श्री राम सिंह यादव]

व्यक्ति के खिलाफ आप कोई निर्णय दें और समील के लिये कोई प्रावधान ही न करें। यह तो ऐसा कानून हो जायेगा, जिस को किसी भी समय अदालत में चुनौती देने पर स्ट्रक-डाउन किया जा सकेगा।

That may be struck down at any stage a any time. You should take special precaution with reference to this Clause No. 4

इस के साथ-साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—मैं मानता हूँ कि इस में आप के सीमित अधिकार हैं, लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ यह भी देखना है कि इस में जो नियम आप बनाने जा रहे हैं और जिन के बारे में सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने यह अपेक्षा की है कि आप उन को पार्लियामेंट में रखेंगे और जैसे किसी अधिनियम के तहत नियम बनते हैं, वैसे ही बनायेंगे।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जो नियम आप बनायें वे निश्चित हों। विशेष कर आक्टन के नाम पर आप ने अब तक जो नियम बनाये हैं वे बहुत क्षिथिल हैं। सरकारी सम्पदा और सरकारी भवनों के बारे में आक्टन के नियम निश्चित होने चाहिये। 28 नवम्बर के इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में निकला है कि आप के बहुत से अफसर ऐसे हैं जिन को अच्छी तनख्वाह मिलती है, दिल्ली में या दिल्ली से बाहर उन के पास खुद के कई लाख के मकान हैं, जिस में वे रह सकते हैं, लेकिन वे उन में खुद न रह कर दूसरों को किरायों पर दे देते हैं और सरकारी मकान अपनी रिहाइश के लिये एलाट कराते हैं। इसी सम्बन्ध में एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है—

“Originally, no restrictions were imposed on allotment of government accommodation to officers owning houses at or near stations

of their posting. Rule of 'ineligibility in this regard was introduced on 1st February, 1950. It continued to be in force till May, 1966 when it was decided to withdraw this rule and the officers owning houses also became eligible for allotment of General Pool accommodation on payment of normal rent. On the basis of the recommendations of the National Council (JCM) a decision was taken by the Govt. and orders were issued in September, 1975 to the effect that Central Government employees owning houses at the places of their posting or within the local or adjoining municipal limits, would not be entitled to allotment of Govt. accommodation and those already in occupation of Government accommodation were required to vacate the same by the end of December, 1975, failing which, they were liable to be charged market rate of licence fee so long as the Govt. residence was retained by them.

“In the wake of implementation of this decision, many representatives were received about the hardships that the house-owning officers were facing. The Government considered the difficulties faced by the various house-owning officers and decided that the then existing restrictions should be modified with effect from 1st June, 1977, making house-owning officers eligible for Government accommodation on normal terms, provided the income from the private house did not exceed Rs. 1,000/- p. m. ....”

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप का जवाब है, इस के मुताबिक अब भी उन को छूट देते हैं। जो व्यक्ति एक हजार या दो हजार की रेंज का व्यक्ति है और जिस को एक हजार रुपया किराया आता है, उस के लिये आप कहते हैं कि आक्टन के नियमों के अनुसार उस को एलाटमेंट हो सकती है। इस का अंतर यह पड़ता है कि जो मरीब आदमी है, जिस के पास कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है, उस को मकान नहीं मिलता। इन अफसरों को आप कन्सेशमल रेट पर जमीन एलाट करते हैं, उस के बाद मकान बनाने के निम्ने लोन देते हैं, लोन की रिकवरी इंस्टालमेंट में करते हैं, उस के बावजूद भी उस को



सरकारी मकान देते हैं। लेकिन गरीब आदमी है, बाहर से आ कर यदि उस को किसी तरह से नौकरी मिलती है तो एलिजिबिल होते हुए भी इन के कारण उस की एलिजिबिलिटी पीछे पड़ जाती है। नियम बनाते समय मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखें।

हमारे संविधान के जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज हैं उन में कल्याणकारी राज्य का प्रावधान है, आप से कल्याणकारी राज्य स्थापित किये जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है। हाउसिंग मंत्रालय में आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को मकान दे सकें। आप का महकमा मानवीय दृष्टिकोण को ले कर चलता है, "बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय" आप के महकमे का उद्देश्य है और हमारे दोनों मंत्री—सिंह साहब और आरिफ साहब—उस मानवीय दृष्टिकोण को अपने ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विधेयक पर विचार करेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I am grateful to the hon. Members, particularly those who participated in the debate—Sarvashri Shamanna, Daga and Suryanarayan Singh, Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri Chakroborty, Shri Arakkal, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma and Shri Ram Singh Yadav. I am extremely grateful to all of them. What I could understand from the valuable suggestions that they gave was that we have to have a humanitarian approach in solving the housing problem. This is correct. But this Bill, as a matter of fact—this Bill with which I have come before this august House—concerns eviction of those properties which are on government land, particularly Central Government land.

The Act of 1971 was already there and this is an enabling provision for which I have come to this august House. No doubt we are enlarging the definition of 'public premises' to cover major ports etc.. This will

help to minimise the difficulties felt by them in removing unauthorised occupants from their premises. The additional powers conferred by this Bill on State Officers are mainly aimed at proper utilisation of perishable goods as well as realisation of arrears from the defaulters. This Bill also aims at reducing the delay experienced in completing the eviction process. With delay many evils take place and I do not want to go into them.

Shri Shamannaji raised to points—encroachment on public land in Bangalore City and the Cantonment. His second point was about the belatedness of the introduction of the amending Bill. In regard to the first point, it may be mentioned that the public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act cannot be applied to encroachment or other unauthorised occupation of or construction on land belonging to State government. The Act can be applied only to the public premises belonging to the Central Government and other bodies as defined in the Act. About his second point, we had a Review committee set up by the government and we have to go through in detail so that we may bring a comprehensive amendment. Therefore, it took some time. Moreover, we had to consult the Law Ministry and other Ministries. As you know this was the usual procedure and this was the reason for delay and there was no other reason.

Shri Bhagat—though he is not present, Shri Suryanarayan Singh and Shri Chakravartyji supported the Bill and their suggestion I have noted. It is a very correct suggestion—that after eviction, what has to be done to those who are evicted. That is correct and you know that in reply to a supplementary question in this august House recently I had said that this government will always have a humanitarian approach in tackling such problems even though there is unauthorised occupation in any colony or area which has come up unauthorisedly. Unauthorised colonies are there, even in Delhi—the trans-Jamuna area and other areas, you know. In reply to a question I had said that this government will keep a humanitarian approach in solving this problem.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Why not you first prepare the alternative accommodation and then evict?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: You have seen that the Juggi-Jhopri removal scheme was implemented....

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: First built alternative accommodation and then remove them. Then nobody will object.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH :** At that time, about 2 lakhs plots and tenements were allotted to Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers upto March 1977. Recently also we have decided in principle to provide resettlement facilities to squatters in residential areas.

Recently we have also decided about this. This is a difficult problem. Mr. Daga and Mr. Shamanna, while speaking, also mentioned about the difficulty. That is correct.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** What about the man who is living there whose source of income you deprive of when you remove him from there? He is deprived of his source of income and the family is bound to suffer. So, that should not be done.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** Your suggestion is well taken. Therefore, I am trying that nobody is *suo motu* removed. This is a humanitarian problem. The Centre will see that as far as possible nobody is *suo motu* removed. This is a wrong thing. I want you all to accept the realistic decision that we have taken.

Shri Arakal raised some points. He had some doubt about this. This act won't operate in the union territories other than Delhi. It is not a fact; it will operate in all the union territories. The State Governments have their own rights to operate this. Shrimati Krishna Sahi suggested that there should be a human approach. There cannot be two opinions on this. We shall keep the human approach in mind while solving the problem.

Shri Shastri Ji pointed out about the discrimination between lowest and highest paid employees when evicting them after retirement. There are provisions in the allotment rules which are applicable to the employees—small or big. Shri Daga suggested about the time taken, this and that. A Committee had gone into details. Whatever experience we had in implementation of the original act, was felt necessary here also.

Therefore, I consider this Bill to be non-controversial and it has a wider support from every section of the House. Shri Ram Singh Yadav wanted enlargement of the definition of the Public Premises Act to include universities and other autonomous bodies.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:** That is there.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara):** What about the C.S.I.R. and other institutions?

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH :** That is registered under the Societies Registration Act.

Once again, I thank the members who took keen interest in this Bill. I now request my friends Shri M. C. Daga and Shri Shamanna to withdraw their amendments. This Bill is not such a complicated measure as would require circulation to the States or reference to the Select Committee.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That is the usual demand of Shri M. C. Daga.

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:** I commend the motion for acceptance of this august House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Shamanna, are you withdrawing your amendment?

**SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South):** I am withdrawing it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment No. 2?

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Yes, Sir. I am withdrawing my amendment.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

*Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I shall now put the motion for consideration of the House.

The Question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. As there are no amendments to clauses 2 to 13, I shall put them together. The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 13 stand part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:**  
 Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.56 hrs.

**JUTE COMPANIES (NATIONALISATION) BILL.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up the next item on the agenda standing in the name of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** Sir, with your permission I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the jute companies specified in the First Schedule with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of articles made of jute, which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is known to the hon. Members that so far as jute is concerned it is a very important sector so far as the economy of the Eastern sector is concerned. Presently, more than 2.5 lakh people are employed

in the jute industry. Apart from its importance as foreign exchange earner it has to cater the need of the domestic industry also. The present Bill proposes to nationalise five jute units which were taken over from the period between 1977 onwards. Before they were taken over and placed under the management of the authorised representatives of the Government of India investigations under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act were conducted and in some cases the views of the High Court were also obtained. After these units have been taken over and are being managed it is found that it is necessary to provide adequate funds for the modernisation of these units. While providing the funds for modernisation it was found that money was to be injected from the financial institutions they pointed out that they were not in a position to invest fresh money because the net worth of these units was negligible and they suggested that government should provide adequate funds without interest so that the matching grant might come from the financial institutions and there could be a total package revival of these units.

18 hrs.

Now, the question before the government was if they were to invest fresh capital and provide interest-free loan naturally they would like to have total control. So far, the unit is taken over under IDR and therefore only management taken over it is not owned by government and it would not be wise for the government to invest money on something which is not owned by them.

If you permit me, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I can continue my observations tomorrow.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Yes, you can continue your speech next time.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, December 5, 1980/ Agrahayana 14, 1902 (Saka).*

† Moved with the recommendation of the President.