

of households in the country according to the 1971 census. That does not need any confirmation from me. The hon. Member was regaling some statistics from the census and I can re-regale those statistics, but I thought I should answer the specific question.

बी राव बेबी राव : : हिन्दुस्तान में बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध में बहुत बहुत सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है। आज पूरे देश में एक ही परिवार में एक व्यक्ति आई० ए० एस० प्रकसर है। बूसरा इजीभियर है, तीसरा डाक्टर है चौथा मोटर की लाइन में लगा है और पांचवा डेकेवादी के काम में लगा हुआ है, तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक फैमिली—एक जाब की नीति का यह निर्धारण करना चाहते हैं या नहीं? हमारे मंत्री महोदय भी बेरोजगारी की स्थिति में हैं, हमने उनको बिहार में रोजगार दिया है जिस से वह यहाँ आये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस मामले में क्या करना चाहते हैं?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** I am very grateful to the hon. Member for explaining the conditions under which I am employed. But, Sir, the main question that he asked was whether the Government is thinking in terms of formulating a policy that would assure employment to one member in each family. In reply to this, I would like to point out that there are certain difficulties. First of all, this may very well attract some clauses in the Constitution which refer to equality of opportunity and discrimination. This difficulty has been experienced, and it is not imaginary, because in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a proposal of this kind, a scheme of this kind, was given a trial. That scheme was to provide one job for one family; it was started in the year 1971. First, it was introduced in Hyderabad and later on it was extended to Visakhapatnam and Warangal. As some hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh will know, because of the operational difficulties, difficulties in identification, legal difficulties including the question of discrimination, and above all, the fact that this would not provide a solution for the problem of unemployment, this exercise was given up. Past experience indicates that this is not the

direction in which we can seek a solution of the problem, but I very much appreciate the sentiments with which the hon. Members have raised this question, since on the face of it, it does look as though it is a grave injustice, that there are some families in which there are many people who are employed, and some families in which there is hardly anyone who is employed. It does look on the face of it that this is a situation which needs attention, and the Government wants to devote attention to it. But whether the way to give attention to it and find a solution is the method that the hon. Member has suggested, a method which has been tried in practice and found to be wanting, is another question, and the answer to that question is in the negative.

**SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:** There was some scheme in Karnataka to provide some stipend to the unemployed graduates. I would like to know whether the Central Government is giving any assistance for that. If not, is the Central Government thinking of giving any assistance to that scheme?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** No such proposal or request for assistance for a scheme of this kind has been received by the Centre.

#### Asian Islamic Conference

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\*368. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

**DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:**

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

(a) whether the Asian Islamic Conference was held in Karachi recently and passed their resolution calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir under international supervision;

(b) whether Indian delegation opposed the resolution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE):** (a) to (c). According to our information, the Conference adopted a Declaration which included a reference to Kashmir. Participants from India, who attended the Conference in their personal capacity, made an effort to prevent any discussion on Kashmir in the Committee which was dealing with the problems of Muslim minorities, on the ground that the meeting was concerned with social, economic and cultural matters and political items like Kashmir should not find a place in its deliberations. Having failed in their effort, they submitted a note of dissent which was duly recorded.

In the final document of the Conference, the paragraph on Kashmir States that the "India delegation" expressed its reservation on this subject.

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government of India received any invitation from the sponsors of this conference, to send any delegation in an official capacity; and if so, what was the attitude of the Government of India on the same.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** It was a non-official conference, and the Government of India did not receive any invitation. And nobody participated in the conference on behalf of the Government of India.

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Having come to know that the conference was mainly held to discuss, as has been explained by the Minister, social, economic and cultural affairs; and that a political issue like Kashmir has been discussed there, did the Government of India express its protest to the Government of Pakistan; if so, what is the reaction of the Government of Pakistan?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** This conference has been unfortunately discussing Kashmir for the last so many years. Whenever Kashmir was discussed, e.g., in 1971 and 1974, we lodged protests. This time the conference was held in Karachi. The Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan inaugurated the conference. And in his inaugural speech he bracketed Kashmir with Palestine. I would like to quote from what the Chief Martial Law Administrator had said at the Conference:

"We do not wish that Muslims may unite to seize the rights of another country in the world. At the same time, we cannot tolerate that some other country may trample over our national honour and prestige and usurp power in a Muslim area. By these areas I mean Palestine in the Middle East, and Kashmir in South Asia."

When this was brought to our notice, we summoned the Pakistani representative, and we expressed our displeasure. The explanation given by the Pakistani Ambassador was that Gen. Zia was not equating Kashmir with Pakistan, we are not satisfied with this explanation. Jammu & Kashmir is a part of India; it is an integral part of India. Of course, when I say Jammu and Kashmir, constitutionally and legally the whole State is a part of India; And any comparison between Palestine and Kashmir, I told the Ambassador, will weaken the case of Palestine; and it will not help Pakistan in its case on Kashmir. But this conference has been doing such things in the past. But I would like to say that the Indian Muslims who participated in the conference, the delegates tried to block any reference to Kashmir. When they failed, they submitted a note of dissent. I would like to take the House into confidence. The note is a bit long but I think this should be read out in the House:

"It is gratifying to note that the present Governments in both India

and Pakistan are trying to resolve their mutual problems in an atmosphere of understanding, trust and cooperation. The recent visit of the Indian Foreign Minister to Pakistan, agreement on Salal, visit of the Pakistan Foreign Secretary to India and the expected meeting of the two Heads of the States are expected to help resolve the mutual problems.

We the Indian representatives at the First Asian Islamic Conference appeal to those concerned with this matter that they should step up their efforts for the establishment of lasting peace in the sub-continent, specially in the interest of the welfare of humanity. We, therefore, call upon them to speed up the process of their negotiations for the resolution of differences

We hope these efforts would create a climate of mutual understanding, cooperation and trust between the two countries which is essential for the bright future of the whole sub-continent."

I would like to add that the rules governing the issue of passports have been liberalised. (Interruptions).

MR SPEAKER: Such an important statement is being made and you are saying "Sir, Sir..." what is all this?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: If no foreign hospitality is involved and if the provisions of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act are not attracted, our citizens are free to go to any country they like. But, I would like to utter a word of caution. If conferences of such types are held, they should be very careful in associating themselves with such conferences.

श्री कलशचक्र प्रकाश : जो जवाब दिया गया है उस में यह है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान के प्रतिनिधि वे उन्होंने अपनी परसमल कैंपेसिटी में भाग लिया । श्री विदेश मंत्री जी स जानना चाहना हैं कि जो

हिन्दुस्तान से गए हुए वे और डेलीगेशन में जिन्होंने भाग लिया क्या वह उन लोगों में भाग लिया वे किसी और बजह से पाकिस्तान उस समय गए हुए वे और बाइ बांस बहा उपस्थित थे, उन्होंने भाग लिया या पाकिस्तान की तरफ से जो हिन्दुस्तान की मुस्लिम संस्थाएँ हैं जो हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं उन संस्थाओं के नाम से, इनामिडेशन घाएँ वे और जिन लोगों ने भाग लिया वे उन संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधि हैं ? अगर ऐसा है तो उन के नाम क्या हैं और कितने लोगों ने भाग लिया ?

दूसरी बात—य एशिया की कांफरेस थी । एशिया के कितने देशों ने उन कांफरेस में भाग लिया ? काश्मीर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान का इटीप्रल पार्ट है, यह साननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया । तो जिन एशिया के मुस्को से घाएँ हुए डेलीगेट्स वे उन रेजोल्यूशन का भाग दिया क्या हमारी सरकार ने उन में जिन एशिया के देशों से हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध हैं उन को कोई प्रोटेस्ट नोट दिया है कि यह हमारा भन्दस्की मामला है, काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का इटीप्रल पार्ट है, उस के बारे में उन्होंने वहाँ उस रेजोल्यूशन का भाग क्यों दिया ? हम के लिए क्या उन देशों को कोई विरोध पत्र या प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेजा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : . जो भारतीय इन सम्मेलन में शामिल हुए उन की संख्या 19 है । मेरे पास उन के नामों की सूची है । अगर सचन बाहे तो मैं मारे नाम पढ़ सकता हू ।

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table because the names are not very important.

श्री 0 कलशचक्र प्रकाश : वह किसी संस्था से संबंधित है या नहीं, यह तो बताइए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अधिकार लोग संस्थाओं से संबंधित हैं । उदाहरण के लिए श्री मुकती प्रतीकुर्हमान गए जो फाल इशिया मजलिस महासंघदात के प्रेसीडेंट हैं और फाल इशिया जमाते उलेमा हिन्द के श्री प्रसव मन्त्री भी गए । धार्मिक संस्थाओं से संबंधित व्यक्ति गए और . (स्वबखाल)

श्री श्री 0 एम 0 कलशचक्र प्रकाश : आप जरा यह बता दीजिए कि मुस्लिम लीग की तरफ से कोई वहाँ नहीं गया तर्क यह बात साफ हो जाये । (स्वबखाल)

جی۔ ای۔ م۔ ہدایت والا ۔ آپ ذرا یہ بتلا دیجئے کہ مسلم لیگ کی طرف سے کوئی وہاں نہیں کہا تا کہ یہ بات صاف ہو جائے۔

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इनके पलाया कुछ पत्रकार भी गए । उनके नाम भी इसमें शामिल हैं । सधा पटल पर यह नाम रख दिये जायेंगे । (अव्यवधान)

दूसरा सवाल यह पूछा गया है कि इस कांफ्रेंस में कितने देशों से भाग्य हुए लोगों ने भाग लिया तो हमारी जानकारी के अनुसार इसमें 31 देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने हिस्सा लिया ।

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** The statement arose out of my main question. The ruling party members attribute that many Congressmen have gone. But the Majlis-i-Mushawat has joined the Janata Party. Why I should not protest because it is their party which is represented? It sounds to me that the Jan Sanghis are attributing it to the Congress. (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have made it clear that you have not gone!

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कृति यह कांफ्रेंस गैर-सरकारी थी इसलिए जिन देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने इसमें भाग लिया उनकी सरकारी को हमने कोई विरोध-पत्र नहीं भेजे हैं, न हम इसकी कोई प्रावण्यकना समझते हैं ।

**SHRI B. K. NAIR:** The Minister in his reply said that in the earlier conferences also anti-Indian propaganda had been indulged in. Having had that experience, did the Government of India take this opportunity to advise the Indian delegates that it was not proper to attend this conference and it was inadvisable? He said passport rules have been liberalised. But can anybody go to any place and do anything he wants? That is not allowed. Having learnt from experience that this conference is used for anti-Indian propaganda, did the Government take any steps to advise the people at least not to attend this conference?

**SHRI. ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** I do not think we should boycott such conferences. If Indians are invited, they should go there and put forward their view-point very strongly. That

has been done and I hope this will continue to be done in future.

श्री श्री० पी० मण्डल : प्रणयल महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बार-बार इस सदन में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान का रिश्ता सुधरा गया है लेकिन उसके विपरीत पाकिस्तान के चीफ मार्शल वा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर का ब्यान है की इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री को क्या कहना है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने पहले जो बार-बार ब्यान किए हैं कि हमारा रिश्ता सुधरा है उसको बचाने या क्या कहेंगे ?

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : प्रणयल महोदय, रिश्ता सुधारने की कोशिश की जा रही है, कुछ मामलों में सफलता मिली है और कुछ मामलों में सफलता नहीं मिली है ।

#### Venereal diseases in India

\*369. SHRI YUVRAJ:

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTTIA:

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

(a) whether many people in India have become blind, deaf and disabled because they are suffering from venereal diseases;

(b) whether in view of the magnitude of the population suffering from these diseases, 300 clinics set up for the treatment thereof are too inadequate;

(c) whether several infants die in India on their birth because their parents suffer from some of the venereal diseases;

(d) if so, whether arrangements have been made for proper treatment for these diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राख्य मंत्री (श्री बालदेवी प्रताप बाजपेयी): (क) यह सही है कि प्रणय रोगों के प्रतिरिक्त ऐसा समझा जाता है कि कुछ मामलों में यौन-रोग, प्रणयान, बहिरापन और अन्य गड़बड़ियाँ पैदा कर देते हैं ।