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Thursday, August 18, 1983

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Sravana 27, 1905 (Saka)

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

(Twelfth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XL, contains Nos. 11-20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

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## LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 18, 1983/Sravana 27  
1505 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : कल तो आप ही आप जंच रहे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पीछे कोई था न, इस लिए जंच रहा था । शक्ति किसकी है ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : आपने संसद सदस्यों का भी नाम लिया, इससे लोगों को लगा कि खेलों में भी हमारी रुचि है, वरना लोग समझते हैं कि हम पार्लियामेंट में ही खेल करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी खेल है । जो खेल नहीं सकता, वह कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता ।

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of a point of order during the Question Hour.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Under your Directions 31 and 32, on giving an answer to the Starred Question by stating that the statement is laid on the Table of the House.....

MR. SPEAKER : WHY don't you listen to somebody else ? There are rules laid down. You can write to me; you cannot do it here during the Question Hour.

SHRI A.K. ROY: You hear me for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: NO, I cannot.

SHRI A. K. ROY : You see, Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER : I might see or I might not see, it does not arise here. You can write to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : All the answer given by the Railway Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of telling it here. You can write to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record, whatever he says, without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Why are you trying to persist unnecessarily by violating all the rules ? Not allowed. I am not going to listen to it. You can Write to me. You can do everything, but you cannot ride rough shod. You can see me. All the gates are open here. But you cannot do it here. You cannot break the rules. I will not allow you to do it here.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Import of Engines

\*349 SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his department is considering import of 20 engines of 6,000 horse power from the USA, the U.K. and Sweden;

(b) whether buying some high powered locos from these countries is a condition to their helping the Indian Railways to manufacture them at home; and

(c) how much the imported engines are going to cost to the exchequer ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Against a tender for 20 prototype electric locomotives of 6,000 horse power floated by the Ministry of Railways, offers have been received from five firms from U.K., Sweden, Europe and Japan. There has been no offer from any firm of U.S.A.

The offers are under technical evaluation, and no decision has been taken so far.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Indian Railways propose to manufacture indigenously the locomotive of the design, selected after service trials, under technical collaboration with the foreign supplier.

(c) The cost of these locomotives will be known later after the commercial portion of the tender is opened and evaluated.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : With the Chittaranjan locomotive factory currently producing 3000 horse power locomotive in collaboration with foreign

companies, instead of importing highly expensive prototype engine, is it not possible to manufacture 6000 horse power engine by importing the latest technology ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : In the context of the proposed increase in the trailing load of freight trains to 4,500 tonnes and 7,500 tonnes, it has now become inescapable to introduce a new design of locomotive. We are importing more for the technology. This type of technology is not available in our country. So, there is no other way but to import it. Then on this, we are being guided by the Railway Reforms Committee. It has also recommended in part 2 of its report the necessity to update—I am emphasising ‘update’—the technology of electric locomotive. They have also said that it is necessary to import a few designs and prototypes in the beginning, rather than undertake a prolonged and expensive research effort at this stage to develop such a new design. The Railway Reforms committee has also stated that the imported designs or prototypes would have to be adopted to Indian conditions and this would require modification after extensive field trials.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I want to know whether the Government is proposing to set up a new factory to manufacture these high powered engines or whether they are going to manufacture them in the existing factories at Chittaranjan and Varanasi.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Well, as things stand today, we are thinking of manufacturing these in Chittaranjan, if the situation is favourable. At the present moment we are thinking that after this prototype engine comes we will have a look at it, and may borrow the technology to manufacture them, we will do it in Chittaranjan.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This is the advance report of the Comptroller and Audit General of India. This is put up for sale. This is the report on the Railways for the year 1980-81.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Why do you say that it is put up for sale ?

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Because it is sold in the open market; and he cannot say that I am quoting from some document which is forbidden. Because, these people are in the habit of saying anything.

In this report the C&AG says that the number of electric motives on line increased between 1969-70 and 1980-81 by 475. The traffic carried under the electric traction however increased by 61 per cent only. That means, whereas the number of electric locomotives increased by 93 per cent, the traffic increased only by 61 per cent. Under these circumstances, where is the necessity for importing electric locomotives when foreign exchange is so scarce and at the moment the Railways are handling less goods traffic compared to what they were handling last year ? In view of such a Situation will the Minister assure the House that since we have electric locomotives in stock we would not import these electric engines ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** Mr. Speaker, so far as this year is concerned, rather this season is concerned, I would say that obviously we are carrying more than the last year's load, but we have not yet reached the projected offerings that we thought we will reach when I presented the Budget to the House.

Now this calculation is not for this year or for 1984 or 1985. This is from today to 2000 A.D. to meet the traffic that will be there then. The same Railway Reforms Committee has given an opinion on this. And we are being guided by the same Railway Reforms Committee and they have asked for...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Is it something sacrosanct ? If that is so, this Committee Report should be discussed in the House also. I do not consider it to be sacrosanct.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a question of a Committee's decision, and its report. It is for the Government to accept it or reject it and do whatever they like.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** That is what has been recommended by the Railway Reforms Committee and on their recommendation we are importing these engines and today it is the tendency all over the world, specially in France, Specially in U.S.A., and Canda They are all going in for this type of powerful engines so that they can haul more and more number of wagons than we are doing now.

The entire purpose of import is to get the new type of technology. Now we are having locomotives hauling 4500 tonnes. They did not exist earlier. We imported the existing design from abroad Now it has become very common and very popular in our country Similarly for this type of 4500/7500 tonne prototype of engines we are importing the technology. We are for the technology.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** The action of the Government is to introduce a higher power electric locomotive to meet out the increased demand of traffic, especially goods traffic. But in the reply the hon. Minister has stated that these higher power prototype locototives are being imported without having the agreement or terms of transfer of technology whereas in this House he has said that the Railways are trying to import advance technology. When these engines are running successfully in Japan, France, Soviet Union and other advanced countries, what is the need of importing the prototype immediately ? Why can we not import the technology to manufacture the locomotives in the Indian conditions or facilities available in our own factories ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** I have already read the report of the Railway Reforms Committee

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Has it been suggested by them to import these engines ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Please listen first and then you can put your second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if you recommend, I would not give him second supplementary.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I am sorry, I did not recommend. Against the above background, we decided to import limited number not exceeding 20, of high power prototype electric locomotives. The Most suitable type will be selected after extensive trials. The emphasis here is on extensive trials. After that, indigenous manufacture will be undertaken in Railways own production units with necessary collaboration agreements. We will reach an agreement. At the present moment, a limited tender was issued to seven foreign firms, who are known manufacturers of electric locomotives. In the world we do not have many more firms than these seven firms. The technological portion of the tender was opened on 9.6.83.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ट्रैक्शन पावर बढ़ाने के लिए राजधानी में डबल इन्जन लगाकर उसकी कैपेसिटी बढ़ा ली है और वह सफल रही है तो क्या अन्य गाड़ियों में भी आप इसका प्रयोग करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल आता नहीं है ।

भाड़े और बिलम्ब शुल्क की बकाया राशि

\*351. †प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री भीम सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाड़े और बिलम्ब शुल्क आदि की बहुत बड़ी राशि विभिन्न व्यक्तियों और संस्थानों की ओर बकाया पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी राशि कुल कितनी है;

(ग) इतनी राशि इकट्ठा हो जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### Statement

The amount outstanding on account of freight and demurrage etc. against various individuals and institutions, as per the provisional accounts for March '83 is Rs. 112 crores. The outstanding is not considered huge, as compared to the total Goods earnings for the year '82-83', amounting to Rs. 2972 crores.

The main reasons for outstanding are non-payment of freight and demurrage by Power Houses (Rs. 72 crores), Steel Plants (Rs. 10.09 crores), Food Corporation (Rs. 4.55 crores) and other parties as well as debits under the process of recovery from Station Staff.

Constant efforts are made by the Zonal Railways to get the outstanding freight and demurrage dues cleared by the parties. The steps taken include maintaining liaison with parties at appropriate levels, issuing notices under sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 exercising lien on goods received and imposing the condition of compulsory pre-payment of freight whenever necessary.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने 112 करोड़ रु. में से 86-64 करोड़ रु. का हिसाब तो बता दिया है कि यह बिजली घरों और दूसरी अन्य संस्थाओं के पास बकाया है ! मैं समझता हूँ कि 25.36 करोड़ रु. का बकाया प्राइवेट पार्टीज के ऊपर होगा। एक बात माननीय मंत्री



महोदय को मालूम होगी कि प्राइवेट पार्टीज या उद्योगपति या व्यापारियों के पास गोदामों में स्पेस न होने के कारण वे कुछ ऐसे धन्धे करते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारियों को मिलाकर के अपने माल को रेलवे वैन में रखने की दृष्टि से इधर-उधर डाइवर्ट करते हैं।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : छोटे लोगों को क्यों दोष देते हैं, बड़े लोगों को दोष दीजिए।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने कहा है व्यापारियों और उद्योगपतियों। व्यापारी गोदामों में स्पेस न होने के कारण अपना सारा माल डिब्बे में रखने की नीयत से छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारियों और बड़े-बड़े कर्मचारियों को अपने में मिलाकर के डिब्बों को गलत स्थानों पर डाइवर्ट कराकर कोई व्यवस्था कर लेते हैं, जिनमें कि काफी दिनों तक माल रेलवे के डिब्बों में ही पड़ा रहे। क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है? यदि है, तो इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या कोई उपाय करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I feel in terms of percentage the outstanding amount is only 3.77, which, to my mind, is not a big amount. We earn about Rs. 2972 crores. With regard to power houses, steel plants and other public undertakings...(Interruptions)

There are two parts to the question. One relates to the delay in payment mainly of power houses, steel plants and other public undertakings. In their case the delay is due to administrative bottlenecks; objections and clarifications sought for cause delay. With regard to the connivance of the railway officials with corrupt business men which you are talking of, that may be the case but I am not aware of it. What is the solution? One solution is to ask for pre-payment of freight. This is not supposed to be a very healthy practice in the commercial world. Normally we

do not ask for pre-payment. But that does not mean that we rule it out totally. In the case of some black sheep we may ask for pre-payment of freight.

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिए आप क्या चाहते हैं, उसका जवाब दिलवा देते हैं।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो माल प्रोक्टिस होती है उस के रोकने के लिये आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? गोदाम की कमी के कारण व्यापारीवर्ग या उद्योगपति अपना माल रेलवे वैन में रख कर इधर से उधर डाइवर्ट करते रहते हैं-इसको रोकने के लिए इन के पास क्या उपाय हैं? प्री-पेमेन्ट से उसको रोका नहीं जा सकता, क्योंकि प्री-पेमेन्ट या उस का भाड़ा गोदाम के भाड़े से कहीं कम होता है।

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about the delaying tactics by some people to receive things.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Sir, I think the only solution lies with us is demanding pre-payment of freight.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know whether some people want to use these wagons as godowns. shifting them from this place to that place.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have no knowledge of this. If he kindly sends his suggestion. I will certainly look into the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They should threaten auction of such commodities if they are artificially kept accumulated. That is the best thing.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : टाटा वगेरह खुले-आम कर रहे हैं और आपको मालूम नहीं है?



**प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता :** बड़े उद्योग-पतियों के उत्पादन जैसे लोहा वगैरह के भाड़े कुछ कम होते हैं, जब कि फूड-ग्रेन्ज का भाड़ा जल्दी पहुंचाने की नीयत से अधिक चार्ज करते हैं। फूड-ग्रेन्ज गरीब तबकों के लोगों की खपत के लिये होता है, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आपने रेट्स को राशनलाइज करने की दृष्टि से कोई अध्ययन किया है, यदि किया है तो वह क्या है ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** Well I think we have rationalised the structure. If the hon. Member has any suggestions, I will look into those suggestions.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** But there is a Committee on that.

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** He has offered the suggestions. Will look into the suggestions.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Does that mean that there will be now at all on rationalisation ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Didn't you get a certificate from MR Swamy ?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** will get it.

**श्री भीम सिंह :** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि 112 करोड़ रुपये का बकाया उनकी निगाह में बहुत छोटी रकम है, लेकिन यदि यह रुपया उपलब्ध हो तो रेलवे के उपयोग में आ सकता है। 112 करोड़ रुपये में से 72 करोड़ रुपया पावर-हाउसों की तरफ, 10,09 करोड़ रुपया स्टील प्लांट्स की तरफ और 4.55 करोड़ रुपया फूड कारपोरेशन की तरफ बकाया है जो कुल रकम का 79 परसेंट बनाता है। इन्होंने अपने स्टेटेमेंट के आखिरी लाइन में लिखा है—

“imposing the condition of compulsory pre-payment of freight whenever necessary.”

एक दफा जब इतना बकाया है और फिर भी हैबी चुगली रिपोर्ट कर रहे हैं—क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इन कम्पनियों से प्री-फ्रेट लेने का आदेश देंगे, क्योंकि उन्होंने खुद कहा है कि इन के पास पैसे की कमी नहीं है ? आप के रेट फिक्सड हैं, इस लिये जिन की तरफ बकाया है उनसे प्री-पेमेंट का आदेश देने को तैयार हैं ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** I have said, this is not a very healthy practice. Normally it is not done. Only from the blacksheep we extract this pre-payment. Otherwise normally we don't. (Interruptions).

With regard to power houses and Power plants and all that, they are all Government undertakings. What we do is, from time to time we write to Chief Ministers and other Ministers to look into the matter and pay us off, and normally it is done. Not that it is not done but sometimes delay occurred, that is true.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether according to railway tariff regulations, there is a rule to auction the goods if the freight is not paid for a particular period. And if so, what is the percentage of recovery against this backlog ?

**SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** This is not with me. I will not be able to give the answer.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Minister stated that the amount outstanding is Rs. 112 crores. It amounts to 3% only. I think the figure is not correct. The amount will be more.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Do you base your argument on thinking or have you some solid facts ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : My argument is based on solid facts. There is some arrangement with the top brasses of the Railways. So, the figure is not correct. He said the amount of Rs. 86.55 crores is outstanding against the public sector—power houses, steel plants and food corporation. The amount outstanding against the private sector is Rs. 26 crores. I would like to know how many big houses have not paid demurrage and what are the names of those Houses? How many cases have been instituted against them to recover the amount from the private and public sector?

SHRI. A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have given the list and I think my list is correct. If the hon. Member wants to challenge the list, well I have nothing to say.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only his thinking.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I still say, as a Railway Minister that my list is correct.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I want to know the names of the private parties.

MR. SPEAKER : You can give names of those parties. You may lay that on the table of the House.

श्री भीम सिंह : प्राइवेट पार्टियों के नाम नहीं दिये हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : If he has not got the list, he will place it on the table of the House giving the names against whom charges are outstanding.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The amount outstanding against private parties like cement factories, paper mills, etc. is Rs. 7.85 crores. That is already there.

MR. SPEAKER : Please place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI. A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : All right, Sir.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What about the number of cases that have been instituted?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Previously Madam Gandhi had issued a circular that if any person retained the goods in wagons and did not take delivery within a certain period, the goods must be auctioned. Is that still in force? Was it relaxed in Janata rule? If it was relaxed, I want to know from the Minister whether the rule has been imposed or not?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : These are the present figures with me which I have given. I do not have any other figures.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I have not asked about the figures.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shamanna.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am afraid Q. 365 will not come. But under Rule 46 the Minister can answer after 12 O' Clock. You said that you will allow.

MR. SPEAKER : About what?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : About Q. 365.

MR. SPEAKER : Is that your point of order and that too during Question Hour? Q. 365 has not come yet.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It will not come. And the Rule says that Minister can answer after 12 O'Clock. (Interruptions) Sir, are you trying to.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am trying to curb your Impetuosity.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : My father failed. How will you succeed?

MR. SPEAKER : With your co-operation.

### Conversion from M.G. To B.G.

\* 352. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of conversion of Metre Gauge lines to Broad Gauge is as per schedule ; and

(b) if not, the reasons there for ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Due to severe constraint on resources it has not been possible to progress all the on-going projects at a satisfactory pace. Priority has, therefore, been accorded to those projects which have made substantial progress, so as to derive the maximum benefits of the investments made, instead of thinly distributing the meagre resources on a large number of Projects.

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Sir, when Prof. Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister, he laid the foundation—stone of this Bangalore-Mysore conversion project from metre gauge to broad gauge and he had promised to get it done within two years. Now, even after 5 years, it has not been done. Bangalore-Guntakal line has been taken up later.

I would like to know from the Minister why there is unnecessary delay in the completion of this project from Bangalore to Mysore which is only of 80-mile distance.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Well, I do not know about the commitment and all that. What I get from the paper is that there is acute scarcity of resources and therefore a decision was taken in consultation with the Planning Commission to give priority on 7 identified projects. Now, what we are doing is, because of the constraint on resources, we have asked the Planning Commission to identify the project which we should take on priority basis. And according to the priority, they have identified 7 projects.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Which are those 7 projects ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you interrupting like this ?

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Sir, the Bangalore-Mysore work is pending for a long time. Now, Mysore has become very important because of the activities of trade, commerce, employment, tourism etc., and thousands of commuters are travelling in this route. Will the Railway Minister promise that he would see that the conversion of line from metre gauge to broad gauge from Bangalore to Mysore would be taken up early ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Sir, the following three projects out of 7 have been completed and opened to traffic :

1. Suratgarh-Bhatinda
2. Barabanki-Samastipur
3. Bangalore-Guntakal

Regarding this Viramgam-Okha-Porbandar project, Phase I has been completed and opened to traffic. Phase II is in progress. If you want me to read all this, I can read out.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is concerned with my constituency and the whole of Tamil Nadu. When we were participating in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways yesterday, myself and the hon. Members from the Congress also were very much worried about the neglected situation of Tamil Nadu by this Government as far as the railway development is concerned. Even after 35 years of independence, we have got only one broad gauge line to Tamil Nadu in the year 1981. For that B.G. line, the total project cost was Rs. 71 crores. In 1981-82, we got only Rs. 2 crores. In 1982-83, the Department demanded Rs. 8 crores whereas they sanctioned only Rs 2.5 crores. In 1983-

84, as against Rs. 7.75 crores, they sanctioned only Rs 1.75 crores. That work is not at all progressing. The work has been closed. All the officials of the Department in Madras were pressing me to demand more funds from the Minister. I want to know whether they are going to sanction sufficient money for the work to progress as scheduled...

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a question for the Planning Commission, not for him. He cannot do anything. You ask something which concerns him.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** The work on Dindigul Karur-Madurai-Tuticorin B. G. line is not at all progressing due to lack of funds. Therefore, I want to know whether he can direct the Government to sanction more funds for B. G. line. Yesterday also I demanded it in my speech.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is your right to demand. But it is a question for the planning Commission. He cannot reply it.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** The Minister has power to sanction more funds. What for are we having Ministers ? What for are we having the Railway Minister and the Railway Ministry ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You must know that.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** He has a good point. You cannot brush it aside.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** To satisfy the hon. Member, I may state that for the whole of the country we require Rs. 600 crores. Every year, the planning Commission is giving only Rs. 50 crores. How are we to finish it ?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Let the planning Minister resign.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि समस्ती-

पुर-दरभंगा लाइन कन्वर्शन का काम 1974 में शुरू हुआ था। उस वक्त रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र थे। इस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च भी हो गया था। क्या यह सही है कि इसके कार्यकाल में उस काम को बंद कर दिया और वहाँ के पदाधिकारियों को वापिस बुला लिया गया। यदि यह सही है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि इस तरह की गलती आगे नहीं होगी और इस काम को कब तक पूरा कराने की कृपा करेंगे ?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** The Samastipur-Darbhanga project is there. But it is a very low priority for the planning Commission. I will not be able to give any commitment to the House.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार की कितनी मीटर गेज लाइनों को ब्राड गेज करने की योजना है और कितनी योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी गई है ? मंत्री महोदय यह भी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि क्या इन योजनाओं के लिए योजना आयोग की अनुशंसा है ?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI :** Sir, as I have explained to you the priorities have been identified by the planning Commission. I have no hand in this matter.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Sir, You are well aware that Rajasthan is a very backward State. Unfortunately, Jaipur is one capital which is not connected by broad gauge. Every State capital is connected by broad gauge except Jaipur. There have been announcement after announcement by various Railway Ministers in the past, particularly, on the eve of elections that they will be constructing broad gauge line from Delhi to Ahmedabad connecting Jaipur. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the latest Position in this regard

despite all assurances given by various Railway Ministeres in the past that it will be connected by broad gauge.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : We do not have any priority on this.

MR. SPEAKER : For that line, there is no priority. You can rest assured;

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD : A lot of publicity has already been given to the conversion of Dindigul-Tuticorin line into broad gauge and about the laying of a new broad gauge line between Kanur and Dindigul. I would like to know how far the work has progressed.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : The Bangalore-Guntakal line has already been open to traffic.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : How can it be open to traffic when the line is not yet laid ? The Hon. Minister is talking about Kandla. The Hon. Member has asked about karur Dindigul line.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Hon. Minister is talking about Bangalore-Guntakal line ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The Hon. Member is asking about Karur-Dindigul line.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The Hon. Member who has put the question will ask for the clarification. Why are you shouting ?

SHRI K. Mayathevar : When the Hon. Minister has not given proper reply, I have to ask for clarification.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Gentlemen, I will suggest a shouting match outside;

SARI JAGDISH TYTLER ; Now you understand,

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : There should be no question of blaming the other Ministries. The Hon. Minister is blaming the planning Commission and the other Ministries. He should talk about his own Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is irrlevant. I do not agree with you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Hon. Member asked about Kârun—Dindigul line. The Hon. Minister replied about Bangalore—Guntakal line. How can you allow this to go on ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Because of scarcity of resources, only 7 identified projects are undertaken. This project does not figure at all among those identified project That is what I am saying.

MR. SPEAKER : That project is not there. That is what the Hon. Minister says.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Again, the Hon. Minister is wrong.

Mr. SPEAKER : You write to me. Don't be sorry.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : If the project is not there in the list, how will the work on it start ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't argue. Please sit down. Please write to me. You can come under Direction 115.

### U. N. Aid To Poor Nations

\*353. †SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :  
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNA AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the Patriot dated 4 July, 1983 wherein an official of the United Nations has indicated that many of the world's poor nations particularly non-aligned countries are famins stricken and may

go bankrupt without substantial new aid by United Nations and the industrialised world which are turning a deaf ear to the most pressing needs of the low income countries; and

(b) if so, whether any role has been played by Government of India in regard thereto and if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** (a) The Patriot report dated 4-7-1983 was in the context of UNCTAD-VI which took place in Belgrade from 6th June to 2nd July, 1983. The report by an agency journalist does not specifically refer to any UN official and hence it is not possible to state whether these views can be ascribed to any particular UN official. However, it is a fact that many developing and Non Aligned countries are severely affected by the orisis in the world economy and that they require substantial financial resources to tide over the Orisis. Some developing countries, particularly in Africa are faced with the threat of famine. Other developing countries are confronted with a debt problem of serious proportions. In this context assistance by UN and other multilateral institutions and by developed countries have an important role. It is also true that the response from developed countries to these problems has not been as positive as was expected.

(b) Efforts to resolve these problems are a continuing process through discussions and negotiations. India as an important member of the Group of 77, and as the Chairman of the Non Aligned Movement, is playing an active role in such negotiations.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में दो बातें कहीं हैं। एक तो कहा है कि विकसित देशों की प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल और रचनात्मक नहीं है, दूसरे विकासशील देशों के सामने ऋण चुकाने की भयंकर समस्या है। मैं समझता

हूँ कि इस मामले में भारत भी बुरी तरह से ग्रसित है। मंत्री महोदय और सरकार इस बात को जानते हैं कि ये डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज को जितना भी ऋण देते हैं, उनके साथ जो शर्तें लगाई जाती हैं, उसमें पोलिटिकल इन्टरेस्ट ज्यादा रहता है और शोषण की प्रवृत्ति भी ज्यादा रहती है। वर्ल्ड फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन भी तरह-तरह का दबाव डालने का काम करती हैं और इसका इफैक्ट हमको मालूम है। आई. एम. एफ. से जो लोन दिया गया है, उसमें भी तरह तरह की शर्तें लगाई जाती हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्ल्ड फाइनेन्शियल इन्स्टीट्यूशन हैं, जिसमें अभी तक विकसित देशों का दबदबा रहता है, क्या उसके पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है? यदि कर रही है तो इस सम्बन्ध में दूसरे कन्ट्रीज के साथ बातचीत कर के कोई जबरन तैयार करने की बात भी कर रही है जिससे इस शोषण को रोका जा सके?

**श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव :** जैसा कि सदन को पता है, गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में हमने यह तजवीज पेश की कि आज की संस्थाओं में सुधार होना चाहिये, उनसे अभी हम कोई आशा नहीं रख सकते। विशेषकर विकसित देशों से कोई आशा नहीं हो सकती है क्योंकि हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है कि उन्होंने विकासशील देशों को ऋण देने से साफ-साफ इन्कार किया हो या नहीं, लेकिन कम-से-कम कई बार उन संस्थाओं पर यह दबाव डाला कि इन देशों को ऋण न दिया जाये। दूसरी तरफ वे कहते हैं कि उनकी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं इसलिए वह इन संस्थाओं को जितना धन देते थे, अब नहीं दे सकते। कुल मिलाकर परिणाम यह होता है कि इन देशों को समयपर ऋण नहीं मिल पाता और जितना मिलना चाहिये,



उतना नहीं मिल पाता। आगे चलकर और भी इस राशि के कम होने की आशंका है। इसलिये हमने गुट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन और ग्रुप आफ 77, जो कि विकासशील देशों का संगठन है, से कहा कि इन संस्थाओं के पुनर्गठन की आवश्यकता है। अब पुनर्गठन कैसे किया जाये। इसके बारे में सब मिलकर सोचें और एक ऐसी कांफ्रेंस हम बुलायें जिसको विश्व के सारे देशों का, यूनिवर्सल पार्टिसिपेशन जैसा कहते हैं, सारे देश सम्मिलित हों और बैठकर सोचें कि इन संस्थाओं का किस प्रकार पुनर्गठन किया जा सकता है जिससे आज विशेषकर विकसित देशों की मदद करने में जो अन्याय और कमी हो रही है, उसकी पूर्ति की जा सके।

अभी तक कुछ देशों ने इस पर विचार किया है सभी देशों ने अपनी सम्मति नहीं दी है कोशिश जारी है और जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे देशों के नेता न्यूयार्क जायेंगे जनरल असेम्बली के समय तो हम आशा करते हैं कि इस मामले ने भी वह आपस में चर्चा करेंगे।

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि आज हमारा देश पर-कैपिटा इनकम के मामले में 2,4 राष्ट्रों को छोड़ कर सबसे कमजोर है। पाकिस्तान से भी दुगुना कमजोर है और चीन से तो 3, साढ़े 3 गुना कमजोर होगा। (व्यवधान) मुझे जानकारी है कि 1977 में भारत की पर कैपिटा इनकम 160 डालर थी, जबकि चीन की 410 डालर थी। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस समय सरकार अपनी बात को मनवाने में अक्षम है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या सरकार यह प्रयास करेगी कि हम अपने पांव पर खड़े हों, अपने देश में टेक्नालोजी का अधिक से अधिक विकास कर सकें और विदेशों की आर्थिक सहायता पर कम से कम निर्भर

रहें? विदेश मंत्री कहेंगे कि यह मेरा विषय नहीं है, इसका सम्बन्ध साइन्स और टेक्नालोजी विभाग से है। लेकिन मैं उनसे आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार यह नीति बनाए कि भारत विदेशी अर्थ पर निर्भर न हो, वह अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को अधिक से अधिक सुदृढ़ करे, विदेशों से जो पैसा मिलता है, उसको रचनात्मक कामों में लगाए, फालतू कामों में नहीं और विदेशी सहायता पर कम से कम निर्भर करे। इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है?

**श्री पी. वी. नरसिंह राव :** यह केवल हमारी ही नीति नहीं है, बल्कि सब गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों और विकासशील देशों की नीति है और इसी नीति पर वे चलना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने यही कोशिश की है और कर रहे हैं। लेकिन याद रखने की बात यह है कि यह जो आत्म-निर्भरता पर आधारित कार्यक्रम है, वह कोई स्थानापन्न, सक्स्टीट्यूट नहीं है नार्थ-साउथ सहयोग का क्योंकि हमें कई मामलों में विकसित देशों से मदद लेनी पड़ेगी। वह मदद हमें विकासशील देशों से नहीं मिल सकेगी हमारे लिए आपस में एक दूसरे को ऐसी मदद देना सम्भव नहीं होगा। इसलिए दो नीतियां हैं। एक तरफ हम सोच रहे हैं और इस दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं कि हमारी आत्म निर्भरता बढ़े, और हम आपस में एक दूसरे की मदद कर के, विकसित देशों से जो मदद हम ले रहे हैं, जहां तक हो सके, हम उसको कम करें। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ कई ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनमें हमको विकसित देशों से मदद लेना आवश्यक और अनिवार्य होगा हम विकसित देशों से कह रहे हैं कि आप जो मदद देना चाहते हैं। वह केवल दान नहीं है, और दान के रूप में हम लेना भी नहीं चाहते, आपकी इस मदद से हमारी मदद तो होगी

मगर उससे आपकी भी मदद होगी, क्यों कि उससे आपके उद्योग और रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे, यह दोनों के लिए अच्छी चीज है, इस लिए आप इसे मान लीजिए। हम उनको मनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और साथ ही आत्म-निर्भरता को बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

**श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न जैनरेल नेचर का प्रश्न है, मगर श्री पासवान इधर उधर कर के इण्डिया के बारे में डेरोगेटरी रिमाक्स करने की कोशिश करते रहते हैं। उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि इण्डिया एक पावरफुल कन्ट्री आफ दि वर्ल्ड है और दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान की बड़ी इज्जत है। हम सिर्फ दूसरे देशों से पैसा नहीं ले रहे हैं, बल्कि हम भी दूसरे देशों की मदद कर रहे हैं कई तरीकों से। दुनिया के देशों में जो डेवेलपमेंट हो रहा है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत हिस्सा है, क्योंकि हमारे लोग बहुत से कन्ट्रीज को डेवेलप करने में मदद दे रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं समझता था कि आप उनको जवाब दे रहे हैं।

**श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी :** विकास शील देशों को जो ऋण दिया जा रहा है, उस पर क्या इन्ट्रेस्ट है ? क्या भारत सरकार नान-एलाइन्ड देशों के नेता के रूप में उन ऋणों पर इन्ट्रेस्ट को कम कराने की कोशिश करेगी ? पेपर्स में आया है कि 14 फीसदी तक इन्ट्रेस्ट लगाया जा रहा है क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाएगी ?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Sir, it is wellknown that from the multilateral agencies, the interest rates on which loans are given are very lows. That is the whole point. We are asked to go and borrow capital from the

free capital markets and from other markets because it is freely available.

We say that it is not possible; we cannot afford that kind of capital. Therefore, whatever is coming from the multi-lateral agencies should continue to come.

In regard to India, we have said that at least for the next five to ten years, it will not be possible to go to the capital markets ; as a result our development is likely to be reversed. We will not be able to continue our developmental works on the basis of loans taken from the capital market. This is our case.

**श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी :** असल सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैं ने यह पूछा था कि पासवान जी इधर उधर करके इण्डिया को घसीट कर लाते हैं, क्या इनकी बातें सही हैं ?

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** इधर उधर क्या होता है ?

**SHRI E. BALANANDAN :** Sir the Minister in his reply has said that India is going to discuss in a conference to be held wherein all the countries are going to take part. The first economic summit of big countries held in America recently had promised that they will have a lenient view about the problems of developing countries and they will take some measures. Then we had UNCTAD meeting in which India was there and we tried to get some kind of lenient treatment from those countries which actually did not take place. Now, we are attempting another conference in which all the countries of the world are going to take part and the conference is going to be held in America without proper preparation of the issues to be clinched and without ascertaining the consensus of other countries by bilateral or multilateral consultations. Therefore, I ask the Minister to tell what are the arrangements being made for this kind of consultations and what is the result of the efforts hitherto ? made ?



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

Sir, this concerns the reform of the system. The Brettenwood system as we have it today has not proved successful either from the point of view of developing countries or from the point of view of developed countries. This is why many developed countries have also said that this system has outlived its utility and needs to be changed. Now, the question is, how do we change it? Those who are entrenched in these institutions do not want to part with the power which they have in these institutions—the power of decision, the power of patronage, etc., While on the other hand the developing countries say that at the Brettenwood conference all the developing countries were not represented, therefore, those who fashioned out this Brettenwood institutions did it from the point of view of a few countries only. So, it is a question of changing the system. It cannot be overnight agreed to by those who have certain interest in them. So, it has to be done by persuasion. This has not been fully prepared for. It is being prepared for. Even the agenda has not been fully formulated. Discussions are going on in various forums and we hope that the Heads of States and Heads of Governments who would be attending the General Assembly would have occasion to discuss this even beyond the 101 countries who decided on this at Delhi at the non-aligned summit. Now, the question is to talk to the others outside the non-aligned. That is the opportunity that will be taken at the time of the General Assembly.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Sir, from what the hon. Minister has said it is quite obvious that in spite of the efforts which have been made by India as Chair-person of the non-aligned movement and in spite of the fact that we have to continue these efforts for some time more, it is clear that upto now there has been not very hopeful response particularly from the developed countries because as he himself has said they do not want to voluntarily part with the economic and financial power which they have. So, I would like to

know, there were two proposals made at NAM conference which we were supposed to pursue with some initiative. One was the question of global conference which will discuss the possible re-structuring of the whole financial system. But both the UNCTAD and the Williamsburg Conferences, before that, have shown that there is a very little possibility of such a conference coming about. I do not know what is the Government's assessment. The second proposal was that the Heads of States should not just go to the United Nations to make their speeches and go away, but should meet them there. I would like to know whether the Secretary-General of the United Nations is in favour of this suggestion and whether there is any possibility of the second one at least materialising or that also has to be abandoned.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** The prospect does not appear to be as bleak as the non-Member suggests because if noises made at Conferences are any indication, it is not a hopeless affair. But if actual decisions taken or agreements which have been signified are any indication, there has not been much progress. The rhetoric is there. We have the agreement in principle, we have the speeches and we have the communiques in line where the principle. Communiques out in detail that North-South dialogue should take place and that the developed must do something for the developing countries. All these things are incorporated in the communiques, incorporated in the speeches, incorporated in the outcome of the Conferences on paper. But when it comes to actual implementation, what we are told is that the developed countries also have their own difficulties which they are not able to cope with right now. Therefore, it is a continuous struggle that is to be carried on. This is the position.

As regards the heads of States and Heads of Government coming to the General Assembly, they are not coming just to make their speeches and go back, they will also have occasions to discuss among themselves in a very informal way about these very pressing problems of the world.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Mentioning Blood Group Of Motorist On Driving Licence

\*350. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to make it obligatory to mention the blood group of the motorist on his driving licence to help save him in case of need after an accident; and

(b) if so, steps proposed in this regard on a time bound basis ?

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

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Question does not arise.

### Railway Line From Wani To Chanakha and Pimpri To Adilabad

\*354. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the construction of railway line from Wani Chanakha and from Pimpri to Adilabad; and

(b) by when then these construction projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) At present Wani-Pimpalkutti Section (66.87 Kms.) of the Wani-Chanaka new rail link (75.76 Kms.) project is under construction. The overall progress on the Wani-Pimpalkutti Section is 69.36% up to 30-6-1983.

The construction of a railway line over the route from Pimpalkutti (and not Pimpri) to Adilabad has not yet been approved. A Survey for this line is however in progress.

(b) The Wani-Pimpalkutti line is expected to be completed in 1984 subject to the availability of resources.

### दिल्ली रिंग रेलवे को होने वाला लाभ

#### अथवा हानि

\*355. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवें एशियाई खेलों के समय नई

दिल्ली में रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई थी और क्या उस समय शुरू की गई रिंग रेलवे लाभ में चल रही है या हानि में, और

(ख) इसमें, जैसा कि स्थिति है, कुल कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हो रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) दिल्ली रिंग रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण पर कुल 31.44 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च हुई थी।

(ख) परिचालनिक लागतें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि ये सेवा-वार नहीं रखी जाती हैं।

### Pentagon Plan to Sink Unserviceable Nuclear Submarines In SEA

\*356. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTI

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published on page 3 of the 'Janyug' dated 6 July, 1983 under the caption 'Pentagon द्वारा Bekar Parmanu Pandubbiyon Ko Sumundra Mein Dubone Ki Yojana' (Pentagon plan to sink unserviceable nuclear submarines in sea);

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that more than 100 United States old nuclear submarines will be sunk in the sea from the shore of California;

(c) if so, whether due to existence of radioactive material on the surface of the ocean and sinking of these unseaworthy submarines there is a serious threat to the atmosphere being polluted by radioactive material; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) to (d) The Government of India understands that the US Navy is examining the question of the disposal of the decontaminated nuclear submarines, but after all the nuclear fuel has been removed. There are, however, no immediate plans to dispose of such submarines and studies are still being undertaken in the U. S. Government on this question.

#### U. K. Action Against Indian Doctors

\*357. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
SHRI R.L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25 July, 1983 stating that a number of doctors from India and other Asian countries, who have served the British Health Services for years, face the grim prospect of losing their jobs and repatriation shortly;

(b) if so, whether any protest by the Government has been lodged in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of U. K. Government in this regard ?

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

(b) No, Sir. For the present, the matter is being handled by the Overseas Doctors Association of the U.K. This is a subject of domestic concern of the U. K. Government. However, as and when required, Government will appro-

priately intercede with the U. K. Government, with whom we have very cordial relations.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Introduction Of A Through Train Connecting Gujarat with South India

\*358. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations and letters from Members of Parliament, Chambers of Commerce and various organisations for introduction of a through train connecting Gujarat and South India so that pilgrimage centres and other places of both the States are connected;

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon;

(c) when such a train is likely to be introduced ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Railways have received numerous representations from Hon'ble Member of Parliament, Civil Organisations and others for introduction of a train between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum.

(c) It is proposed to introduce a weekly train between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum with effect from 1.10. 1983.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Pakistan's Conditions For Signing Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

\*359. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has imposed some conditions for signing Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** (a) and (b) Pakistan President General Zia during his recent visit to Japan has been reported in the press as having said that Pakistan will not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as long as "our neighbour to the east" does not follow suit. He has been further quoted as saying that "Pakistan will not sign nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty as long as it is treated discriminately. If the treaty is applied to other nuclear nations, Pakistan will be first to sign on the first dotted line".

India's stand is a principled one and is not dependent on what Pakistan or any other country says or decides vis-a-vis NPT.

**Shortage Of Beds In Delhi Hospitals And Steps To Meet The Shortage.**

\*361. **SHRI GULSHER AHMED :**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

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

(a) whether there is a general shortage of beds in hospitals in the capital.

(b) if so, the number of beds available and the estimated shortage in the Government hospitals ;

(c) measures contemplated to meet the shortage and how much time it is likely to take; and

(d) whether Government propose to announce a comprehensive policy for giving suitable aid or assistance to charitable institutions, doctors and others for setting up hospitals and nursing homes in order to meet the existing shortage of beds in hospitals and growing demand ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) to (d) Delhi

has 2.12 beds per thousand population as against 3.43 in Madras, 3.15 in Bombay and 4.53 in Calcutta.

To add to the bed strength in Delhi two 500 bedded hospitals one each at Shahdara and Hari Nagar and One 100 bedded hospital at Mangolpuri are under construction. In addition there are proposals to construct two 100 bedded hospitals at Khichripur and Zaffarpur during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Beds are being added in private hospitals also.

It is the policy of the Government to encourage the growth and development of hospital services in the private sector through assistance in the shape of waiver of custom duties on imported equipments, allocation of levy cement for constructional activities etc.

**Immunisation Against Different Diseases And Production Of Vaccines**

\* 362. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :**  
**SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :**

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

(a) what steps are being taken to increase the production of vaccines for immunisation against diptheria, tetanus, typhoid, tuberculosis, and polio during the current year to meet the increasing demand of these vaccines;

(b) what steps are being taken to provide immunisation scheme in rural areas to save the life of innocent children; and

(c) the number of children likely to be immunised during the current year ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) to (c) Immunisation services against diptheria, tetanus, typhoid, tuberculosis and polio-myelites are provided to the children under Expanded Programme of Immunization and are being implemented through Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres,



in the rural areas. Except for Polio, the country is self-sufficient in the production of vaccinee required for this programme. Steps are being taken for increasing the production of Polio Vaccine. Immunisation target for the current year are as follows :—

**Figures In Lakhs**

DPT	—145.00
Polio	—75.00
BCG	—150.00
DT	—130.00
Typhoid	—100.00
TT	—65.00

**Zonal Committees**

\* 363. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are Zonal Committees seperately for all the Railway Zones; and

(b) if there are no committees for some zones, details of such zones and for what reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees which were functioning seperately for each Railway Zone were dissolved in February, 1982 and at present no such committee is in existence. The earlier committees were found to be unwieldy and were considered to have lost their representative character. However, the Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, are in the process of reconstitution and this is expected to be completed before the end of this month.

**Extension of Delhi Ring Railway**

\* 364 SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister Of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a plan for extension of Delhi ring railway ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the cost involved in such extension ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.Q. Dalvi, UNDP Adviser in the Planning Commission to go into all the aspects of running of Electrical Multiple Unit Rail Services (Ring Railway) in Delhi Area, to suggest measures to make it viable and popular. The report inter-alia recommended extension of the services to Ghaziabad, Palwal and Shakurbasti under Phase I of the scheme to be implemented in stages. The Report had been received in July 1983 and is under examination of the Planning Commission and other concerned Ministries. The examination is not yet complete.

**Allegations Against Former P.M.**

\*365. SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the intense reaction and feelings of the people and the Press alike against the baseless allegations made by Seymour Hersh in one of the chapters of the book "The Price of Power" written by him to the effect that Shri Morarji Desai, former Prime Minister, was the C.I.A. agent;

(b) whether the author of the book, Mr. Seymour Hersh had sent the manuscript of the chapter containing the above accusation against Shri Morarji Desai, to the Indian Ambassador In U.S.A.; and

(c) the reason why Government have maintained discreet silence over it ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Government are aware of the allegations made by a U.S. journalist, Seymour Hersh, in his book "Price of Power" about the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, and the reactions to the book.

(b) The Embassy of India in Washington did not receive any chapters or the manuscript of the book before its publication.

(c) No comment is called for from the Government in the matter. Besides, it is understood that Shri Morarji Desai has lodged cases against Mr. Hersh in a Court in Chicago and in the Bombay High Court.

**सेकरीन के प्रयोग पर रोक लगाने के लिए कदम**

\*366. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेकरीन का प्रयोग स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है और इससे कैंसर भी हो सकता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्व के विकसित देश सेकरीन के प्रयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो शरबत और शीत पेय बनाने वाली कंपनियों द्वारा होने वाले इसके प्रयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं या उठाने का विचार है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बो. शकरानन्द) :** (क) से (ग) उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार सैकरिन के सेवन से स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ने वाले स्पष्ट कुप्रभाव निश्चित रूप से सिद्ध नहीं हुए हैं। यू. के., कनाडा डेनमार्क और संघीय जर्मन गणराज्य ने शुद्धता के मानदण्डों को पूरा करने वाली सैकरिन के उपयोग की अनुमति दे दी है। लेकिन, कनाडा ने भोजन की चीजों में सैकरिन के उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है।

खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम और नियमावली के उपबन्धों के अधीन सैकरिन केवल कार्बोनेटेड पेय पदार्थों में अधिकतम 100 पी. पी. एस. तक उपयोग करने दिया जाता है बशर्ते पेय पदार्थ के लेबल पर इसका उल्लेख रहे।

**दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों की मांगों संबंधी उच्च स्तरीय समिति**

\*367. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों की मांगों पर विचार करने के लिए गठित की गई उच्च स्तरीय समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दी है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा;

**नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) :**  
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए पेंशन स्कीम लागू करना, कर्मचारियों के कार्य करने की दशा में सुधार लाना, बेहतर चिकित्सा सुविधाएं, धुलाई भत्ते की दरों में संशोधन, वेतन मान में संशोधन और बेहतर रोजगार अवसरों के बारे में सुझाव देने के लिए एक कार्यदल गठित करना, सेवा निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को रियायती यात्रा सुविधा प्रदान करना आदि।

(ग) सरकार निकट भविष्य में इन सिफारिशों पर निर्णय करने जा रही है।

### Passenger Traffic On Vijaynagar And Karnataka Express

\*368. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers travelling on Vijaynagar and Karnataka Express trains are experiencing great difficulty ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the traffic load of the Vijaynagar Express after its extension from Hubli to Bangalore ;

(c) what is the traffic load of Karnataka Express from Hubli to Bangalore ; and

(d) the measures Government have taken to obviate the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI); (a) 229/230 Vijaynagar Express runs between Hubli and Guntakal and 207/208 Bangalore-Miraj Express runs between Miraj and Bangalore. Except overcrowding in 207/208 Express, no other difficulty experienced by passengers has come to the notice of Railway ;

(b) Prior to conversion of Guntakal-Bangalore Section into Broad Gauge, Vijaynagar Express was running between Sholapur and Bangalore with a load of 14 coaches. After conversion the train is running only between Hubli and Guntakal with a load of 11 coaches.

(c) 207/208 Express is running with a load of 17 coaches with diesel locomotive.

(d) The load of 207/208 has been increased to 17 coaches from 10-4-1983. For lack of room on this train, it is not possible to increase the number of coaches further.

### Popularising World Famous Indian Dances

\* 369. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CLUTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have any scheme to patronise the world famous dances of the country;

(b) if so, what are the various famous dances patronised by Central Government at present;

(c) the steps taken by Government to popularise these dances abroad ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) and (b) The Government of India through its schemes of financial assistance to institutions in the field of performing arts encourages continuity and growth of Indian dance traditions. Through its schemes of scholarships, fellowships, it provides opportunities to talented children, youngmen and outstanding scholars to pursue creative and critical studies including performing arts.

The Sangeet Natak Akademi through its programmes of annua, awards, fellowships, festival of dances; financial assistances to voluntary cultural organisations for training in dance provides support for the preservation and promotion of performing arts. The Akademi also through its archives assists research scholars in these fields. The schemes provide encouragement to all dance forms including traditional folk and tribal dances.

(c) and (d) Under the Indo-Foreign bilateral Cultural Exchange programme, Indian troupes are sponsored for performances in various countries including participation in the dance festivals abroad.

In the recently held Festival of India in U.K. various Indian dance forms were organised under the programme of 'Guru-Shishya tradition' in addition to other programmes of performing arts.

### **Foreign Loan For Improving Railway Services**

3966. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to take loans from foreign countries for the improvement of railway services in India;

(b) if so, details of the loans and names of the countries from which loan is being sought with the details of the terms and conditions for it; and

(c) the details of the proposed plan in which the amount of loan will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Government have sought and obtained loans from foreign countries for financing some of the Railway Projects. Salient features of loans concluded with foreign Governments and in operation at present are :—

#### **1. Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (O.E.C.F.) Japan**

Three loans have so far been extended by the O.E.C.F. Japan. These loans carry an interest rate of two and three quarters percent (2.75%) per annum on the principal amount disbursed and outstanding. Repayment of the loans is spread over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years. The Projects for which the loans have been extended are :—

##### **(i) Indian Railways Development Project 10 (ID .P. 17)**

This loan of Japanese Yen 2.68 billion (Rs. 9.81 Crores approximately) is meant to finance import of various components like wheels, axles, wheelsets etc. required for manufacture of new wagons for Indian Railways.

##### **(ii) Bombay Suburban Railway Modernisation Project (ID. P. 18)**

This loan of Japanese Yen 1.8 billion (Rs. 6.59 crores approximately) is in-

tended for the procurement of traction equipment/traction motors for the Electric Multiple Units operating in Bombay Suburban Area.

##### **(iii) Calcutta Metro Railway Phase II Construction on Project (ID P. 22)**

This loan of Japanese Yen 4.8 billion (Rs. 20.17 Crores approximately) is to meet the foreign exchange requirement of the Project for the construction of a stretch of about 5 Kms. between Shyambazar and Esplanade stations of the Metro Railway Calcutta. Tenders for this project have been received and are now under consideration. The loan will be utilised after the bids are evaluated and contract awarded.

#### **II. Saudi Fund For Development (S.F.D.) Of Saudi Arabia**

The Saudi Fund for Development has extended loan assistance to the extent of equivalent of approximately US Dollars 30 Million, The Loan carries a loan charge (interest) at the rate of three per cent (3%) per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding from time to time. The loan is repayable in twenty years including a grace period of five years.

The Loan agreement was signed very recently. The loan will assist in the financing of the Koraput-Rayagada Railway Project in Orissa State which will help to open up mineral rich areas in that State.

2. In addition to the above there is one Railway Project, at present under consideration, of a foreign country, The salient features of the proposal are given below :—

A project for provision of multi-channel micro-wave radio relay system on the Indian Railway at a total cost of approximately Rs. 24 crores has been taken up for execution. This project has been posed to the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of the Government of Japan for financing the foreign exchange component for procurement of the Micro-wave equipments



(transreceivers.) This is likely to be of the order of approximately Rs. 4 crores (Yen 1 billion)

The loan agreement which will incorporate the terms and conditions for the loan in respect of the project is yet to be executed.

3. Allocation of resources to the Railways are made through the Annual Plans and Annual Budgets. Foreign loans and credits as secured for the Railways Sector by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, do not automatically allow additional rupee resources to the Railways as all allocations are regulated as per Planning Commission's allotments from time to time.

#### **Suspension of N.M.E.P.**

3967. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the suspension of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, this disease has again broken out in some parts of the country somewhat virulently; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to reintroduce this programme particularly in the Eastern and North Eastern Regions, where it takes a heavy toll during and after the rainy season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The National Malaria Eradication Programme was never suspended. The Modified Plan of Operations of the National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented from 1.4. 1977 throughout the Country including the Eastern and North Eastern Region. There were 2160447 cases of malaria during 1982 against 2679795 cases in 1981. As per the reports received upto 31.7.1983, there have been 382491 cases of malaria during this year in comparison with 561537 cases of

malaria during the corresponding period of last year.

In order to control the incidence of malaria, the following measures are being taken :—

(1) Every village is visited fortnightly by a surveillance worker to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

(2) The laboratories in the Primary Health Centres provide prompt examination of blood smears of fever cases and institution of radical treatment of positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available with no loss of time to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

(5) Besides, in order to control the spread of *P. falciparum* infection, which causes cerebral malaria, the *P. falciparum* Containment Programme is being implemented in the affected areas of the Country with the assistance from the World Health Organisation/Swedish International Development Agency.

#### **Success In Developing Anti-Leprosy And Antipregnancy Vaccine**

3968. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9039 on 28 April, 1983 regarding Award to Professor of Biochemistry of All India Institute of Medical Sciences for his work on anti-leprosy vaccine and anti-pregnancy vaccine : and state :

(a) whether the Professor of Biochemistry at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, had succeeded in developing anti-leprosy vaccine and anti-pregnancy vaccine, and

had succeeded in the control of 'population' and 'leprosy' for which he was given the award of one lakh rupees; and

(b) if not, what is the justification for the award particularly when his claims have been questioned and disputed by the Bombay group of scientists :

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has reported that it cannot be stated that Professor G.P. Talwar, Professor of Biochemistry, has succeeded in developing the anti-leprosy vaccine and anti-pregnancy vaccine as it takes several years of laboratory and field research for indicating the lead and subsequent clinical evaluation. The work is still in progress. The award of Rs. 1 lakh was given to him for his basic work on "Mechanism of action of Hormones in Reproductive Immunology and Immunology of Leprosy."

(b) As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 9039 on the 28th April 1983, his work has not been disputed or adversely commented upon in any scientific journal either within or outside the country. It is not possible to state the reasons for justifying the award as the same was given by a private Charitable Trust.

**Demand Of Productivity Linked Bonus  
By Workers' Union, Government  
Medical Store Depot, Madras**

3969. SHRI K.B.S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Medical Store Depot workers' Union, Madras has demanded the payment of interimpayment of productivity linked bonus, to the employees of Government Medical Store Depot, Madras, like Railways and P.&T.;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Department and when interim payment will be made to them;

(c) how long it will be taken to finalise the main issue of payment of productivity linked bonus to Madras Depot Workers; and

(d) on what basis the productivity linked bonus is being worked out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Yes. The matter is under active consideration of the government of India.

**Conversion Of Gondia-Jabalpur Line**

3970. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what action has so far been taken for the conversion of Gondia-Jabalpur narrow gauge line into broad gauge;

(b) what is the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) by what time it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) The survey completed in 1980 revealed that the proposed conversion was not financially viable; hence it was dropped. The Project was estimated to cost Rs. 60.30 crores at the then price level.

**Sate Lodges For Gatemen**

3971. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gate Lodges are to be provided to each Gateman;

(b) What are the minimum facilities to be provided at the Gate Lodges :

(c) whether such Gate Lodges are to be treated as service buildings or residential quarters;

(d) whether rent is being recovered from Gateman for occupation of such Gate Lodges; and

(e) if so, what is the rate of rent to be recovered for occupation of such Gate Lodges ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) and (b) A duty bunk is the minimum facility to be provided at the level crossings to serve as shelter, look out posts and stores for essential equipment. Attempt is made to provide gate lodges for each gateman for use as residence. subject to availability of funds.

(c) where separate duty bunks have been provided, the gate lodges are treated as residential quarters.

(d) Rent is recovered only if gate lodges are utilized exclusively for residential purposes, i. e. where separate duty bunks are provided.

(e) Rent varies from Railway to Railway depending upon the pooled rent on that Railway for standard Type I or substandard quarter as the case may be.

#### **S.C. And S.T. Reservation In Aligarh Muslim University**

**3972. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation of 20 per cent seats is made in the Aligarh Muslim University for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for undergraduate and post-graduate courses including professional courses ;

(b) whether A.M.U. had set up a special cell for implementation of the Central Government orders on reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (c) 5% seats are reserved for SCIST students out of 20% seats reserved for certain categories of candidates to be admitted by the Vice Chancellor at his own discretion from amongst eligible candidates.

The University has offered to set up a Special Cell. However, as this University has so far not agreed to adhere to the U.G.C. guidelines about reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, U.G.C. has not so far agreed to provide assistance to the University.

#### **Admission In Delhi Colleges**

**3973. SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that college admissions in the Capital have created a great discontentment among the students community as the students who had obtained very high marks were alone allowed admission in the colleges;

(b) if so, what was the percentage of marks on which the admission has been provided and what are the other steps Union Government propose to take to issue a directive to colleges to provide admission to those who want to pursue the education; and

(c) to what extent admission has been provided to all students ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The facilities available in the University of Delhi can almost fully meet the demand for higher education from students who qualify in the Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination from Delhi. It is however true that all students cannot get admission to colleges and courses of their choice.

(b) As against 35,266 students who secured 40% or more marks in the

Senior Secondary School Examination in 1983 in Delhi, the initial admission capacity indicated by Colleges in BA/B. Sc./B. Com. Courses was 22, 959. Subsequently, some colleges had agreed to increase the admission capacity to B.A./B. Com. courses by 750 seats. Recently, the University Grants Commission has agreed to some more colleges in Delhi Offering Science Courses to enable an additional 260 students to join Science Courses. The Engineering and Medical Colleges will admit over 500 students to them. All these facilities will ensure the admission of about 24,500 students to regular undergraduate programmes.

Besides, the Correspondence Courses of the Delhi University can enrol 11,500 students and the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board can register an unlimited number of women candidates for undergraduate Courses.

(c) The admissions to various Courses are still in progress and the final position will be known only after the admissions to all programmes are closed.

#### Specification of Area of Accommodation for Office Employees

3974. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any order has been issued by the Railway Board specifying the area of accommodation to be provided in the offices for each employee; and

(b) if so, what are the specifications of area of accommodation for each technical and non-technical employee ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Existing instructions on the Railways provide for an area of 75 to 80 sq. ft. for each sectional head, and area of 55 sq. ft. for each Technical staff, and 36 sq. ft. for each Non-Technical staff.

#### Physical And Spiritual Education Institution

3975. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce physical and spiritual education institutions in the country;

(b) if so, by when the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the details regarding the financial assistance made for this scheme for the next financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Government of India has no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

चित्तरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में  
अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों  
के कर्मचारी

3976. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चित्तरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं और उनमें से श्रेणी-वार कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जातियों और कितने अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं, और

(ख) यदि उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कोई भी कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनके लिए आरक्षित कोटे को भरने का है और कब तक आरक्षित पदों को भर दिया जायेगा और उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) 31.3.1983 को चित्तरंजन



रेल इंजन कारखानों में विभिन्न ग्रुपों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या और उनमें से अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

ग्रुप	जोड़	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जनजाति
ग्रुप-ए	117	14	1
ग्रुप-बी	80	12	1
ग्रुप-सी	10899	1379	546
ग्रुप-डी	4628	1066	433
(सफाई वालों को छोड़कर)			
ग्रुप-डी	450	264	73
(सफाईवाले)			

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Resolution Passed In Sixth A.G.M. Of  
Dhanbad District Coordination  
Committee of Employees and  
Workers Association**

3977. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received the resolution passed in the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Dhanbad District Coordinations Committee of Employees and Workers Association held at Dhanbad on 22 and 23 May, 1983 regarding (i) alternative jobs to retrenched coal and ash handling workers, abolition of private contract system, regularisation of gangmen; 3rd and 4th generation computers in railways, withdrawal of victimisations; winding up of DEN (cons) office, Dhanbad; and unnecessary litigations; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry to resolve the respective grievances and problems of Railwaymen ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Informa-

tion is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**सी. जी. एच. एस. के लाभ प्राप्त कर्त्ताओं के लिए पृथक अस्पताल**

3978. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सी. जी. एच. एस. के लाभ प्राप्त कर्त्ताओं के लिए पृथक अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके लिए पृथक अस्पतालों की व्यवस्था न करने के लिए क्या कारण हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी :**  
(क) से (ग) संसाधनों की ग्राम कमी को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के लाभार्थियों के लिये अलग अस्पताल बनाने का सरकार के पास इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**U.G.C. Grants to Central Universities**

3979. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy whereby Central Universities use University Grants Commission grants to finance visits of their faculty Members to foreign seminars/conferences;

(b) the funds given to Jawaharlal Nehru and Delhi Universities during the last three years and details of persons granted such assistance in JNU and Delhi University during last three years;

(c) policy and procedure whereby ICSSR grants financial assistance to

academics for attending foreign seminars, conferences etc., details of persons granted such assistance during last three years, alongwith details of seminars attended; and

(d) in cases UGC/University/ICSSR finance only a part of expenditure, which other sources of finance are available and which bodies other than UGC/ICSSR provided assistance to persons mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

#### Bridge Over River Barak

3980. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a bridge over river Barak to connect Mazumdar Bazar to Dhutpaltai section in the newly constructed rail line from Silchar to Jiribam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A rail bridge, consisting of six spans of two hundred feet girders at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.8 crores is proposed to be provided over the Barak river.

#### Target For Family Planning For Each State During 1983-84

3981. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) What steps are being taken to improve the Family Planning Programme during the year 1983-84 over the year 1982-83;

(b) what are the steps being taken to popularise the Family Planning Programme in rural and Adivasis areas; and

(c) what is the target fixed for each State under the family planning programme for the year 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Government have recently taken a number of measures to further accelerate the pace of the programme. The main thrust of these decisions is to increase the community participation, provide enhanced monetary compensation to individual acceptors and cash awards for State Governments, increase the outreach of service in urban slums and congested areas, intensify educational efforts through mass media and inter-personal communication, give greater recognition to acceptors of terminal methods of family planning with two children. The States have also been requested to :

(1) To draw up schemes of monetary awards in the form of community assets for which funds have been earmarked.

(2) To revamp organisational and service delivery outreach system for family planning and M.C.H. services in urban slums and congested areas.

(3) Issue of Green Cards to individual acceptors of terminal methods after two children to serve as a mark of recognition and to enable them to get priority attention in the matter of sanction of loans, subsidies and grants, house allotments and other schemes where preferential treatment is a feasibility.

(4) To give acceptors of sterilisation five State lottery tickets for the next draw.

(5) To establish family planning counselling centres at hospitals and other major Primary Health Centres.

(6) To review the infrastructural gaps in the organisational set up and to evolve a regular inspection system and field visits by all supervisory officers and prompt and periodical monitoring of the achievements.

(b) The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented throughout the country. Efforts are being made to popularise it equally among all sections of the society. For popularising the Family Welfare Programme in rural and adivasis areas, educational motivational programmes are organised through various media like posters, hoardings, wall-paintings, films, exhibitions, radio and inter-personal communication. T.V.

also covers some part of rural and adivasis areas. Opinion Leaders Camps are also being organised in large numbers at the Sub-centres and participation of minority community and tribal leaders in these camps receive special attention.

(c) The target fixed for each State for 1983-84 under the Family Planning Programme are as per statement enclosed.

Statement

*Family Planning Targets : 1983-84*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	C.C. Users	O.P. Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	530,000	140,000	371,000	95,000
2.	Assam	125,000	37,000	53,000	20,000
3.	Bihar	571,000	174,000	160,000	59,000
4.	Gujarat	284,000	200,000	472,000	74,000
5.	Haryana	108,000	53,000	155,000	18,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	36,000	15,000	19,000	8,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	48,000	17,000	12,000	5,000
8.	Karnataka	417,000	172,000	170,000	63,000
9.	Kerala	190,000	109,000	161,000	60,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	522,000	138,000	370,000	74,000
11.	Maharashtra	501,000	295,000	454,000	148,000
12.	Manipur	12,800	6,200	2,600	900
13.	Meghalaya	11,400	3,600	1,400	500
14.	Nagaland	400	130	700	400
15.	Orissa	238,000	76,000	110,000	42,000
16.	Punjab	128,500	100,000	148,000	28,000
17.	Rajasthan	294,000	85,000	84,000	35,000
18.	Sikkim	500	600	50	100
19.	Tamil Nadu	399,000	168,000	244,000	90,000
20.	Tripura	14,400	4,000	3,000	1,100
21.	Uttar Pradesh	849,000	470,000	232,000	75,000
22.	West Bengal	488,000	108,000	256,000	96,000
23.	A & N Island	1,400	800	500	200
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	1,400	100	200
25.	Chandigarh	3,500	4,200	6,500	800
26.	D & N Haveli	1,300	300	450	200
27.	Delhi	26,000	89,000	243,000	2,200
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	10,100	3,200	4,100	1,600

1	2	3	4	5	6
29. Lakshadweep	550	300	100	—	
39. Mizoram	2,650	1,700	1,300	500	
31. Pondicherry	4,100	3,600	3,900	1,600	
32. M/O Defence	30,000	10,000	58,600	22,500	
33. M/O Railways	52,000	14,000	292,700	77,200	
34. Commercial Distribution	—	—	3,900,000	—	
All India :	5,006,000	2,500,030	7,900,000	1,100,000	

### Commission For Agents

3982. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) zone-wise names of tourist agencies authorised to issue tickets and also the amount of annual commission given to them by the Railways during each of the last three years; and

(b) whether taking into consideration the paucity of accommodation on trains the Railways propose to save the commission amounts at least on tickets for passengers, other than overseas tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected from the Zonal Railway Administrations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

### Stateless Indian In Foreign Countries

3983. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of countries which have Stateless persons of Indian origin;

(b) number of such persons in each country and since when a major portion of them are Stateless in that country and

(c) steps being taken about these Stateless Persons of Indian Origin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) A statement in this regard is enclosed.

(c) Government takes every possible measure to safeguard the interests of Stateless persons of Indian origin. In the case of Sri Lanka, the matter has been taken up at the highest level and assurances have been received that Sri Lankan Government will take appropriate steps to settle the issue. In the case of other countries concerned, our Embassy officials assist Stateless persons of Indian origin in understanding the laws regarding citizenship applicable to them. They advise such persons to apply for local citizenship and also help them by liaising with the concerned local authorities. In case any stateless persons of Indian origin apply for Indian citizenship, their applications are duly processed with reference to the relevant laws and rules on the subject.



## Statement

*Statement Regarding Number of Stateless Persons of Indian Origin Living In Foreign Countries*

S. No.	Name of country	Number of Stateless Persons	Date since when they are Stateless
(Approximate)			
1.	Botswana	10	Not available
2.	Belgium	7	One since 1980 Six since 1979
3.	Burma	200,000	1964
4.	Denmark	6	Not available
5.	Indonesia	6,000	1956
6.	Kenya	6,000	Not available
7.	Madagascar	9,500	Not available
8.	Malawi	1,000	Not available
9.	Malaysia	20,000 to 40,000	1963
10.	Norway	200	1972
11.	Singapore	2,000	1965
12.	Spain	1	Not available
13.	Sri Lanka	300,000	1949
14.	Switzerland	165	1972
15.	Tanzania	10,000	Not available
16.	Zaire	90	Not available
17.	Zambia	100	Not available

**Popularisation of Family Welfare Programme Amongst Railway Employees**

3984. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU: MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently his Ministry introduced some new family incentives to popularise the Family Welfare Programme amongst the Railway employees ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) ; (a) and (b) The  
Railway Ministry has adopted all the  
incentives announced by the Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare and other Ministries.

Recently, with effect from 25.2.83, incentive money has been enhanced to acceptors of sterilization from Rs. 70/- to Rs. 100/- and for acceptors of I.U.D from Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/. as notified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

**Strength Of Central Schools In India**

3985. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of students and staff in Central Schools;

(b) which is the authority of Government sanctioning recognition to Central School ; and

(c) how many Central Schools are in English and Hindi medium ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) :**

(a) The total strength of students and staff in Kendriya Vidyalays (Central Schools) on the 30th April 1982, was 2,77,081 and 17,878, respectively.

(b) The Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

(c) The medium of instruction in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas is Hindi for Social Studies and English for Science and Mathematics.

**Rash Driving By Mini Bus Operators And Truck Drivers In Delhi**

3986. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the **MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Mini Bus Operators and truck drivers particularly in Delhi drive very rash and overtake dangerously and use unusual sound horns, overload the buses to double the capacity while professional pick-pockets operate in these buses in collusion with bad elements;

(b) whether due to rash driving and dangerous overtaking in 90 per cent of the accidents in Delhi Mini Buses are involved; and

(c) if so, what remedial steps Government have taken or propose to take to eliminate these problems ?

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

(a) Some Mini Bus drivers in the Union Territory of Delhi have been found to drive rashly, take over-turns dangerously, use sound horns and indulge in over-loading. As regards the pick-pockets said to be operating in Mini buses, Delhi Distt. Police is taking regular action against them by conducting surprise checking and keeping a close watch.

(b) While it is true that there have been accidents due to rash and negligent driving of the drivers of Mini buses, it is not correct that Mini buses are involved in 90% of the road accidents in Delhi.

(c) The Delhi Traffic police have taken the following steps :—

(i) The maximum speed limit for various types of vehicles has been specified on different roads in keeping with the traffic volume on the roads.

(ii) Enforcement of traffic rules has been intensified and violators are prosecuted.

(iii) Road Safety Education is imparted to the drivers, Children in Schools, pedestrians etc. through the media of exhibitions, banners, lectures, distribution of literatures etc.

(iv) The commercial conductors/drivers are regularly being trained in Road Safety by Delhi Traffic Police.

**Number Of Persons Killed Travelling On Roof Tops Of Trains In N.E. Railways.**

3987. **SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of passengers killed during the last six months on account of travelling on roof tops of the trains in the North-Eastern Railway;

(b) how many persons and how many times they were apprehended under section 118(2) of the Indian Railways Act for doing so; and

(c) the reasons for not enforcing the Act effectively and preventing people from travelling on the roofs ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SARI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

### मणिपुर के छात्रों के शिष्टमण्डल का ज्ञापन

3988. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मणिपुर के छात्रों का एक शिष्टमण्डल आल इण्डिया स्टूडेंट्स फेडरेशन के नेतृत्व में 6 जुलाई, 1983 को प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी विषय वस्तु क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) अखिल भारतीय छात्र संघ की मणिपुर राज्य परिषद ने 6 जुलाई, 1983 को प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया था ।

(ग) ज्ञापन में कुलपति तथा कथित तथा अधिकारवादी और गैर-लोकतांत्रिक कार्यों से विश्वविद्यालय में उत्पन्न सकट का उल्लेख है ।

(घ) चूंकि विश्वविद्यालय मणिपुर राज्य विधान मण्डल के अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर रहा है अतः इन आरोपों की जांच करना मणिपुर सरकार का कार्य है । अतः ज्ञापन की एक प्रति राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई है ।

### Government Colleges In North East

3989. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government Colleges so far opened in the Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur Meghalaya and Tripura;

(b) the number of colleges like Engineering and Polytechnics so far opened there ; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to start such colleges in Mizoram in view of its high percentage of literacy and peculiar communication problems with the rest of the country because of its geographical location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) There are 33 Government Colleges in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

(b) There are 5 Polytechnics and Engineering College in these States.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in 1981 have recommended that proposals for establishment of new institutions may be considered provided that it satisfies precise manpower requirements, institution to be opened is in areas of emerging technologies, is located in areas of high employment potentials, in economically backward region and for the advancement of the weaker sections of the society. The proposals received from different States are examined on merit on the basis of the criteria outlined above. No proposal has been received from the State of Mizoram for opening of such colleges.

### Officers Overstaying Their Tenure

3390. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3205 on 17 March, 1983 regarding tenure of officers on deputation to Railway Board's Office and state :

(a) the details of officers who have overstayed their tenure and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action taken to send them to their parent Railways ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) and (b) At present, the following officers belonging to various Railway Services are continuing in Railway Board's office after completion of their normal tenure :—

1. Shri P.N. Jatav, Joint Director, Railway Act Revision.
2. Shri R. Krishnamurthy, Joint Director, Railway Stores (Purchase).
3. Shri Shivender Kumar, Joint Director, Railway Stores (Inventory Control).
4. Shri M.V. Ramani, Joint Director, Railway Stores (Wagon).
5. Shri R.L. Das, Joint Director, Railway Stores (Iron & Steel), Calcutta.

2. Orders have already been issued transferring these officers to the Zonal Railways. They have been continuing till relief arrangements materialise.

#### **Payment to Instructors Under Adult Education Programme**

3991. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the various agencies under which the Adult Education Programme is being executed at present;

(b) whether there is no uniformity in the rate of payment to various categories of workers employed as teachers or instructors for this purpose;

(c) whether these employed by the Education Department are being paid @ Rs. 50/—p.m. per instructor whereas the Department of Youth Sciences pays Rs. 100/—per mensem per instructor for similar work; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether the entire programme will be

given to a single Department of Education ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The Adult Education Programme is at present being implemented through the Central Ministry of Education, State Governments Union Territory Administrations, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Universities and Colleges and voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education.

(b) to (d) According to the financial pattern laid down for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP), an honorarium of Rs. 50/— PM is paid to each instructor. Some State Governments, however, are paying remuneration in addition to Rs. 50/— per instructor from their own resources. Generally, the Department of Education is responsible for the implementation of the adult education programme in the State. However, in some States the responsibility of implementing the programme has been assigned by the State Governments to Departments other than Department of Education.

#### **Recommendations And Suggestions Of Health Ministers' Conference Held In July, 1981**

3992. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Health Ministers, of States was held in New Delhi in the month of July, 1981;

(b) if so, what were the main recommendations and suggestions of the Conference; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) No Conference of Health Ministers of States

was held in New Delhi in the month of July, 1981.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### बाल सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम

3993. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बाल सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बच्चों तथा युवकों के दो दल 27 जुलाई, 1983 को रूमानिया, हंगरी तथा चेकोस्लोवाकिया के तीन सप्ताह के दौरे पर गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे उन देशों की सरकारों के अतिथि होंगे तथा वे उन देशों के विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों तथा प्रधान मंत्रियों से मुलाकात करेंगे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन दलों में कितने सदस्य हैं तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके चयन के लिये क्या मानदण्ड अपनाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Student Concessions

3994. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of student concessions issued during the last three calendar years zone-wise; and

(b) the details thereof indicating male and female separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Under the

existing system of maintenance of Accounts, no separate statistics relating to the issue of students concession tickets are maintained on the Indian Railways.

### योग शिक्षा

3995. श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों के विद्यालयों और महा-विद्यालयों में एक व्यवस्थित तरीके और समय बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत योग शिक्षा प्रारम्भ करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी विस्तृत व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त योग प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों और उन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है जहां योग शिक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई है।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा शैक्षिक सत्र 1981-82 से केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में योग को प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर आरम्भ किया गया है। विभिन्न राज्यों में अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में योग आरम्भ करने के बारे में निर्णय केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर आरम्भ किए गए योग के परिणामों को ध्यान में रख कर ही किया जा सकता है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निम्न-लिखित दो योग संस्थाओं को उनके शिक्षक शिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है :



(I) जी. एस. कालेज आफ योगा एण्ड कल्चरल सिन्थेसिस आफ दी कैवलयधाम, लोनावाला पूर्ण (महाराष्ट्र)

(II) विश्वयातन योगाश्रम, कटरा बंष्णो देवी (जम्मू और कश्मीर) 366 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में छात्रों को योग के शिक्षण की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है।

**Supply of Power by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.**

3996. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board will be required to extend power supply to 23 points for track electrification of Mathura-Bhusawal and Baroda-Kota Railway line;

(b) whether the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board is finding it difficult to provide funds of Rs. 8.5 crores for such power supply to railways; and

(c) what decision has been taken on the request of Madhya Pradesh State and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board is required to extend Power supply to 18 points for electrification of the Railway lines on Mathura-Bhusawal and Vadodara-Kota sections.

(b) and (c) The question of provision of the required funds Rs. 8.5 crores to enable Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board to carry out the necessary works is under the consideration of the Ministry of Energy (Deptt. of Power).

**देहरादून एक्सप्रेस का देरी से चलना**

3997. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिथा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली 19 डाउन देहरादून एक्सप्रेस का गत तीन महीनों से नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर देर से पहुंचने के क्या कारण हैं और इस गाड़ी के प्रचालन में समय के पालन का ध्यान रखने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए; और

(ख) दोहरे इंजन लगाकर 19 डाउन और 20 अप की क्षमता कब तक बढ़ाई जायेगी।

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) गत तीन महीनों में 19 डाउन देहरादून एक्सप्रेस के विलम्ब से चलने के मुख्य कारण थे खतरे की जंजीर का खींचा जाना, दुर्घटनाओं का दुष्परिणाम, इंजन की खराबी, सिरोपरि उपस्कर की ट्रिपिंग और सिगनल की खराबी। समय-पालन में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से इस गाड़ी के चालन पर बड़ी निगाह रखी जा रही है।

(ख) फिलहाल 19 डा./20 अप देहरादून एक्सप्रेस को दोहरे इंजनों से चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर पार्सल पोर्टर**

3998. श्री श्री. डी. सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में इलाहाबाद जंक्शन पर पार्सल पोर्टरों की स्वीकृत संख्या कितनी है और वास्तव में वहां कितने पार्सल पोर्टर कार्यरत हैं,

(ख) पोर्टरों की स्वीकृत दैनिक मंजूरी कितनी है और वास्तव में उनकी कितनी दैनिक मंजूरी दी जाती है,

(ग) पोर्टरों की स्वीकृत संख्या वहां न होने तथा उन्हें उनके लिए स्वीकृत दैनिक



मजदूरी न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) पोर्टरों की स्वीकृत संख्या कब तक पूरी कर दी जाएगी और उन्हें कब तक स्वीकृत मजदूरी दी जाने लगेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी : (क) इलाहाबाद में रेलवे द्वारा पार्सल भारिकों का कोई सौधा नियोजन नहीं किया जाता। इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर पार्सल सन्हाई ठेका, कार्य की मात्रा और श्रमिक निष्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बातचीत के माध्यम से निर्धारित एक मुश्त मासिक दरों पर, पंजीकृत श्रमिक सहकारी सोसाइटी को दिया जाता है। अन्तिम ठेका 1-8-83 से दिया गया।

(ख) इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वर्तमान न्यूनतम मजदूरी दर 10 रुपये हैं और इसका एक मुश्त मासिक दर के मूल्यांकन में ध्यान में रखा गया है। ठेकेदार से उम्मीद की जाती है कि वह इस न्यूनतम दर के अनुसार चलेगा। पहले महीने की मजदूरी सितम्बर 1983 के प्रथम सप्ताह में देय है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

[Rail-Cum-Road bridge At Bogibil Near Dibrugarh

3999. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to construct the third rail-cum-road bridge of Assam over river Brahmaputra at a place called Bogibil near Dibrugarh;

(b) whether the Government called for detailed survey and if so, when this survey is likely to be completed; and

(c) when the Government propose to start the construction thereof and what is the likely period of completion.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : (a) to (c) A techno-economic survey is in progress and is expected to be completed by December 1984. Further consideration to this project will be given after the survey report is received and examined from all angles in consultation with the North Eastern Council and other concerned Departments/ Ministries, including Planning Commission.

Communal Roster Of Long Term Temporary Vacancies Of Section Officers

4000. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that communal roster of long term temporary vacancies of Section Officer grade is being maintained in Health Cadre, since 1972;

(b) if not, since when it is being maintained;

(c) total number of long term vacancies of Section Officers reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the basis of 40 points roster, including carry forward vacancies available as on 1 August, 1983; and

(d) whether the Ministry of considering to fill up all backlog vacancies of Section Officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) According to Government of India instructions on the subject a separate roster is required to be maintained in respect of long-term temporary appointments. A separate roster is being maintained for the period from 1979 when long-term appointments were made in Section Officers' Grade against temporary vacancies.

(c) and (d)—According to the roster maintained by this Ministry, two posts in the grade of Section Officer are reserved for scheduled caste candidates

and one post for Scheduled Tribe candidates for making temporary appointments on a long-term basis. However, no eligible S.C/S.T. Candidate is available in the Health Cadre for such-long-term appointments. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have been requested to nominate suitable eligible S.C/S.T. candidates. Pending such nominations and action on the Department of personnel and Administrative Reforms O. M. No. 36011/14/83-Estt-(SCT) dated the 30th April, 1983, this Ministry has promoted two eligible Scheduled Caste Assistants within the cadre as Section Officers on an ad-hoc basis. No eligible candidate belonging to Scheduled Tribes is available for filling up of the vacancy reserved for that category.

#### Yoga Teaching In Central Schools

4001. SHRI ERA ANBARASA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the experimental Yoga teaching in Kendriya Vidyalayas is being discontinued;

(b) if not, what is the total number of Yoga teachers presently employed by Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(c) whether their services are going to be made permanent from next session ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. (THUNGON)) : (a) No such decision has been taken,

(b) 411,

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Reasons For Not Appointing Regular Director Of C.C.R.U.M.

4002. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Adviser (Unani) is the Director

of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine and his wife is the Deputy Director (Unani) of the Council;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that a regular Director has not been appointed to date;

(c) whether it is proposed to abolish the present post of R.O. (Unani) and R.N. (Unani); and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M.JOSHI): (a) The Deputy Adviser (Unani) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is holding the additional charge of Director of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine.

(b) The Director of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, could not be appointed on a regular basis, so far, as the candidates who had earlier applied for the post were not found suitable for the post by the Selection Committee. The post was re-advertised by the Council in response to which some applications have been received.

(c) and (d) The staff Inspection Unit (S.I.U.) of the Ministry of Finance has recommended the abolition of one post each of Research Officer (Unani) and Research Assistant (Unani)

टी. सी. आई. के पद के  
लिए चयन

4003. श्री बसुदेव आचार्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे में 700-900 रुपये के ग्रेड में टी. सी. आई. के पद पर चयन के लिए 11 सितम्बर, 1982 और 2 अक्टूबर, 1982 को कुछ उम्मीदवार बुलाए थे,

(ख) 700-900 रुपये के वेतनमान में इस समय टी. सी. आई. के कितने पद भरने के लिए रिक्त हैं जिनके लिए 11 सितम्बर, 1982 और 2 अक्टूबर 1982 को चयन किया गया था, और

(ग) 700-से 900 रुपये के वेतनमान में टी. सी. आई. के पदों पर अनुसूचित जाति के कितने कर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर कार्यरत हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक कर्मचारी इस पद पर कब से कार्य कर रहा है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान घोषरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस समय, 700-900 रुपये के वेतनमान में दूर संचार निरीक्षक का कोई पद रिक्त नहीं है। लेकिन 12 पदों पर तदर्थ आधार पर आदमी काम कर रहे हैं। इनके लिए प्रवरण की प्रतिक्रिया चालू है जिसके लिए लिखित परीक्षा सितम्बर अक्टूबर 82 में ली गई थी और साक्षात्कार मई 83 में।

(ग) 28-3-1981 से प्रवरण होने तक के लिए, अनुसूचित जाति के दो कर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर 700-900 रुपये के ग्रेड में दूरसंचार निरीक्षक के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं।

#### Necessary Facilities And Provision Of Staff In PHCs And SUB Centres

4004. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

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

(a) whether despite Central Government's directive not to start new Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres

until the existing ones are provided with essential staff and other facilities various State Governments continue to open new Health Centres with the result that the health services have made no significant progress;

(b) whether considering the present magnitude of the problem and lopsided priorities the objective 'Health for all by 2000' is not likely to be achieved; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government to ensure at Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres are provided with necessary facilities and adequate medical staff ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Instructions have been issued to all the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations to ensure that new Sub-Centres are established only after recruiting trained Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) and not by transferring ANMs) from the existing Sub-Centres.

To ensure availability of trained ANMs for manning the Sub-Centres, the training capacity has been augmented by sanctioning 48 new schools and by sanctioning 3938 additional seats in the existing training schools. Educational qualifications have been relaxed for selection of candidates for training as ANMs in tribal/hilly/backward areas. Instructions have also been issued to ensure that ANMs are posted in Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres only. To overcome the difficulty of residential accommodation for ANMs it has further been suggested that after deciding the locations of the Sub-Centres the girls residing in such locations should be selected for training as ANMs.

With all these and other coordinated efforts it is expected that the objective of Health for All by 2000 AD will be achieved.

**Alleged Improper And Irregular  
Recruitment Of Casual Labour  
At Trivandrum.**

4005. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received a representation dated 19 May, 1983 from Dakshin Railway Employees Union, Trivandrum Division, Meenakshipuram, Nagarcoil, towards the recruitments of fresh casual labourers in Electrical, Construction section at Trivandrum Division, by the Deputy Chief Electrical Engineer, Construction at Trivendrum when retrenched employees of the civil engineering wing were available; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes. The recruitment of casual labour in the Electrical Construction Wing has been done in accordance with well established usages for different units of seniority within the prescribed rules, giving opportunities for retrenched employees of Civil Engineering Wing.

**Indian Institute of Advanced Studies  
At Simla**

4006. SHRI R.R. Bhole : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a nine-day-seminar on national cultural policy was organised sometime back by the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla and the then Minister in his opening speech stated that the deliberations of the seminar would influence the Government's thinking in framing a national cultural policy;

(b) if so, whether any report of the Seminar was prepared and published; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon in framing a national cultural policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar was organised by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla in June 1972, for a realistic appraisal of the Cultural situation in India that may lead to the emergence of an outline of a cultural policy. The then Education Minister in his inaugural address had inter alia stated that the deliberations of this seminar will at least influence the thinking of the Department of Culture.

(b) The proceedings of the seminar have been published in the form of a Transaction Volume of the Institute entitled "Towards a Cultural Policy", in 1975.

(c) A formal national policy on Cultural has not been framed so far.

**Coal Recoupment Procedure**

4007. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of coal recoupment procedure adumbrated by the Railway Board in March, 1981 and whether the zonal railways are following this procedure;

(b) whether the Western Railway has ordered any inquiry into the allegations that the Divisional Commercial Superintendent Ahmedabad has not adhered to this procedure; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the arring officials ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Railway Board instructed Zonal Railways in March, 1981 to stop the practice of linking Unconnected coal wagons against overdue wagons off-setting parties' claims for compensation and to dispose off the unconnected coal wagons to Power Houses, Loco Sheds, Workshops and Bharat Coking Coal Limited Dumps. These instructions were subsequently



modified in August, 1981 to the extent that where such disposal of unconnected coal/coke wagons was not feasible, Zonal Railways were permitted to grant match delivered of unconnected wagons against claims for overdue wagons.

The Zonal Railways are following this procedure.

(b) and (c) Certain cases of alleged irregularities regarding recoupment etc. of coal are under investigation by Vigilance Department of the Western Railway, the findings of which are awaited.

#### Neutron Bomb Tested By France

4008. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether France tested neutron bomb; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Government has seen press reports to that effect.

(b) In accordance with its well-known and consistent position of principle of total opposition to any kind of nuclear weapon test conducted by any State in any environment Government's reaction cannot but be negative.

#### Representation From Coal And Ash Handling Mazdoor Union Power House Branch, Eastern Railways

4009. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 13 May, 1983 from the Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union, Power House Branch, Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Issues raised by the Union pertain to matters to be settled between the contractor and the labourers engaged by him. Accordingly Eastern Railway Administration has been asked to forward the representation to the contractor concerned so that the issues are settled amicably with the labourers by him.

#### दिल्ली सीनियर सैकण्डरी स्कूलों के लिए अध्यापकों को सलेक्शन ग्रेड

4010. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय का विचार दिल्ली सीनियर सैकण्डरी स्कूलों के सभी अध्यापकों को 15 वर्ष की सेवा के बाद सलेक्शन ग्रेड देने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह ग्रेड उन्हें कब तक दे दिया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी. के. शुंगन) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षकों की मांगों में से एक मांग है, उन्हें समयबद्ध प्रवर्णन ग्रेड देना, जो सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

#### Policy To Encourage Ayurvedic Medicine

4011. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage Ayurvedic medicines and products;



(b) if so, whether Government have taken concrete steps to protect Ayurvedic medicines and products in their competition against products like Colgate manufactured by multinationals;

(c) whether any of these Ayurvedic medicine manufacturers have approached Government with a request to reconsider the policy regarding advertisements; and

(d) if so, the reaction thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI (KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The policy of the Govt. is to encourage Indian Systems of Medicine (ISM) including production of drugs in these systems in the country.

(b) Generally speaking, tooth paste, tooth powder etc. are not drugs but are consumer articles.

(c) and (d) This Ministry has no information in the matter.

#### Promotion Of Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees

4012. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether measures have been taken for promotion of ministerial staff and group 'D' employees of Kendriya Vidyalayas who have rendered 5 dears of continuous service in the particular grade or to allow them to draw the salary of next higher grade and

(b) whether any action is being taken to appoint those to selection grade who have completed 7 years continuous service in the particular grade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) According to recruitment rules framed by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, L.D. Cs. and UD. Cs. with 5 years'

service in the grade are eligible for promotion to the posts of U.D.C. and Head Clerk, respectively. For promotion to the post of Superintendent, 6 years' service as Head Clerk, is required. No minimum amount of service has been prescribed for Group 'D' employees for promotion to the post of Laboratory Attendant.

Pay in the higher post can be drawn onld after actual appointment to the post.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Use Of Drugs And Medicines Banned In Foreign Countries

4013. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that various drugs medicines which have been proved and declared harmful for human beings environment by World Health Organisation, as well as various Governments such as U.S.A., U.K., France, west Germany etc. and the use of such drugs medicines is banned in such countries;

(b) the names of such drugs/ medicines which are banned in U.K. USA, west Germany, France but are being used in India;

(c) the specific reasons for permitting use of such drugs/medicines in India which have been proved and declared harmful for human beings environment by W.H.O. and the use of the same have been banned by so many countries; and

(d) the urgent steps Government propose to take to stop the use of such harmful drugs/medicines in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN JOSHI) : (a) to (d) The World Health Organisation have reported withdrawal of 20 drugs by certain countries. Out of these, 8 drugs were not at all approved for

being marketed in India and action to withdraw 8 drugs from the Indian market had already been taken in consultation with the experts. In respect of the remaining 4 drugs, namely (1) Nitrofurantoin compounds (2) Phenformin (3) Hydroxyquinoline derivatives and (4) higher dose Lynestrenol products, though these drugs are banned in some countries yet these are still being marketed in a number of developed countries and all these drugs are official drugs in the Pharmacopoeia viz., Phenformin-B.P. 1980, Clioquinol-B.P. 1980, Nitrofurantoin compounds—B.P. 1980 and U.S.P. and Lynestrenol B.P. 1980. In consultation with the medical experts, a conscious decision was taken to permit the marketing of these four drugs in the country subject to a cautionary statement and contra-indications being given on the label/package insert in some cases. From the information available, the drug Phenformin has been banned in U.S.A., but not in U.K., West Germany and France. As regards the drugs Nitrofurantoin compounds, Clioquinol and higher doses Lynestrenol products, none of these compounds are banned in U.S.A., U.K., West Germany and France. Clioquinol is, however, no longer being marketed in the U.S.A.

#### Admission In Kendriya Vidyalayas

4014. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the children of the Central Government employees/autonomous bodies whose services are not transferable do not get admission in the Kendriya Vidyalayas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to allow admission to the children of such employees in Kendriya Vidyalayas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Since the scheme of Kendriya Vidyalayas

is primarily meant to provide-uninterrupted education to children of transferable Central Government employees, such children are accorded first priority in admission. Subject to availability of seats, children of non-transferable employees of the Central Government and of autonomous bodies are also admitted after meeting the demand of higher priority categories. But it is neither intended nor feasible to admit all children, including those of non-transferable employees, to these schools.

#### Harijan Ambassador

4015. SHRI PUCHIAPALLI PENCHALAIHAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have appointed any Harijan as Ambassador so far ;

(b) if so, what is the number; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Government of India has appointed Harijans (persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes) as Ambassadors and High Commissioners.

(b) At present 5 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes are serving as heads of our diplomatic missions (3 Ambassadors and 2 High Commissioners); one more person is to shortly take up assignment as Ambassador.

(c) Does not arise.

#### All India Urdu Cultural And Research Centre

4016. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish an All India Urdu Cultural and Reserch Centre and Urdu University in the country; and

(b) if so, what practical measures are being taken for the same ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1979-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए धनराशि का आवंटन**

4017. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के अन्तर्गत 1979-81, 1981-82 के वर्षों हेतु अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 19 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी और क्या वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि आवंटित की गई थी,

(ख) 1981-82 और 1982-83 के वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन राज्यों में इस धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया था और किस तरीके से उपयोग किया गया और इस बारे में सम्बद्ध राज्यों ने अपना कितना अंशदान दिया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए, और

(ग) क्या यह योजना अभी भी चल रही है और यदि हाँ, तो इस वर्ष प्रयोजन

हेतु कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एस. जोशी) : (क) जी हाँ, ।**

(ख) और (ग) राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया, कुष्ठ, क्षयरोग, दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण, बहु-उद्देशीय कार्यकर्ताओं का प्रशिक्षण तथा परिवार नियोजन के अन्य कार्यक्रम जिनमें उप-केन्द्र खोलना शामिल है आदि जैसी विभिन्न केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए धन दिया जाता है। यद्यपि कुछ योजनाओं के लिए शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है तथापि अन्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें अनुमोदित पैटर्न के अनुसार आधा-आधा खर्च वहन करती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, आयुर्वेद, सिद्ध, होम्योपैथी तथा यूनानी की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषदों तथा अन्य स्वयं सेवी संगठनों द्वारा ऐसे रोगों के सम्बन्ध में जो अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को आमतौर पर लग जाते हैं, अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिए विशुद्ध केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की अनुसंधान योजनाएं चलाई जाती हैं। चूंकि स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या और परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं जाति, रंग और लिंग आदि का भेद किए बिना उस क्षेत्र के सभी लोगों को उपलब्ध की जाती हैं जिसमें योजना चल रही होती है, इस लिए इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाभ पाने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आंकड़े अलग-अलग नहीं रखे जाते हैं। विशुद्ध केन्द्रीय और केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं अभी भी चल रही हैं

और 1983-84 वर्ष के लिए योजना में 21 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

देश में "मूत्राशय में पथरी के रोग" वाले क्षेत्र

4018. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

डा. सुब्रह्मणायम स्वामी :

श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में "मूत्राशय में पथरी के रोग" वाले क्षेत्र होने के समाचार हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में यह क्षेत्र कहां-कहां स्थित हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इसके लिए निवारण उपायों पर विचार किया है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका विस्तृत व्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) : (क) पिछले 50 वर्षों से ऐसी रिपोर्टें मिलती रही हैं कि देश के कुछ हिस्सों में मूत्राशय में पथरी के मामले अधिक पाए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) बतलाया जाता है कि यह क्षेत्र गुजरात से शुरू होकर राजस्थान, मध्य-प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्से, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों तक फैला है। देश के अन्य कुछ भागों में, खासकर तमिलनाडु और केरल में मूत्राशय की पथरी के मामले कम बतलाये जाते हैं। तथापि, बेहतर नैदानिक सुविधाओं के कारण यह मालूम हुआ है

कि इन क्षेत्रों में भी यह बीमारी उतनी कम नहीं है जितनी कि शुरू में सोची गई थी।

(ग) और (घ) इस मामले पर विचार करने के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद ने एक अध्ययन दल गठित किया है। इस दल की रिपोर्ट मिल जाने के बाद ही रोकथाम के उपायों के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा।

#### Conversion Of Bangalore-Salem Line

4019. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position of the survey work for Bangalore-Salem Conversion Project, Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : A preliminary engineering cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of Salem-Bangalore Section to B.G., has been carried out by the Railway in 1982, and the Survey Report has been submitted to the Board. The same is under examination.

#### Non-Recognition Of A.V.M.S. Awarded By Mahakaushal Ayurvedic and Unani Board, Jabalpur

4020. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 733 on 24 February, 1983 regarding non-recognition of A.V.M.S. awarded by Mahakaushal Ayurvedic and Unani Board, Jabalpur and state;

(a) the details of the comments received from I.M.C.C. on 24 January, 1983;

(b) whether the matter has been examined by Government and if so, the outcome thereof and when the said degree will be granted recognition by including it in the Act, and

(c) if not, by when the examination will be completed and when the degree is proposed to the recognised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI : (a) The Central Council of Indian Medicine recommended the recognition of A.V.M.S. qualification awarded from 1971 to 1982 by Madhya Pradesh Board of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine and Naturopathy, Bhopal, which is successor body to the Mahakaushal Ayurvedic and Unani board, Jabalpur.

(b) and (c) In order to examine the matter further, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have been requested to furnish certain clarifications about this qualification, which are awaited.

शहरों से होकर निकलने वाले  
राजमार्गों पर दुर्घटनाएं

4021. श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौबरी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शहरों के बीच से होकर निकलने वाले अनेक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों पर प्रायः कितनी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं जिनसे सार्वजनिक जीवन भी अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग कितने हैं,

(ग) क्या अमरावती शहर के बीच से होकर निकलने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर अनेक दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का रास्ता बदलकर शहर के बाहर से कराने का है;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी):

(क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 3 के तहत 20,000 या उससे अधिक आबादी वाले नगर-पालिका क्षेत्रों से होकर गुजरने वाली सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सिस्टम का अंग नहीं हैं। जब तक राज्य सरकारें उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध के अनुसार भारत सरकार से विशेष करार नहीं करती जब तक ऐसे खंडों के विकास और अनुरक्षण की जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों/स्थानीय निकायों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आती है। इसलिए इन सभी खंडों पर यदि कोई दुर्घटना होती है तो यह राज्यों के कार्य क्षेत्र में आती है, यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों सहित सभी सड़कों पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं से संबंधित सभी मामले राज्य के विषय हैं। जहां तक अमरावती बाईपास के निर्माण का संबंध है इसके निर्माण की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और इस कार्य के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भूमि अर्जन के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है।

यमुना बिहार दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय  
सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का  
श्रीषघालय खोलना

4022. श्री तारिक अमजर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना बिहार दिल्ली में बड़ी संख्या में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के रहने के बावजूद वहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का कोई भी श्रीषघालय नहीं खोला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार वहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना श्रीषघालय जब तक खोलने का है; और



(ग) यदि वहां पर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का कोई औषधालय नहीं खोला जाएगा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री, (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) : (क) से (ग) 1983-84 में यमुना बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का एक औषधालय खोले जाने की सम्भावना है बशर्ते कि इसके लिए धन और उपयुक्त मकान उपलब्ध हो जाए।

#### Number Of Trains Cancelled Which Were Catering To Rural Areas

4023. SHRI BLASAHIB VIKHE PATIL ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that number of special trains were started from different points during 1982,

(b) if so, particulars thereof ;

(c) how many trains catering exclusively to the rural areas were cancelled ; and

(d) the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) About 1400 special trains had been run during 1982 for clearing extra rush on various accounts.

(c) It is not possible to classify any such trains as exclusively for rural areas.

(d) Does not arise.

चालू वर्ष के लिये परिवार नियोजन का लक्ष्य और उसकी उपलब्धियां

4024. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन के संबंध में चालू वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है और इस संबंध में अब तक क्या उपलब्धि मिली है, और

(ख) कार्यक्रम की प्रगति में मुख्य बाधाएं क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम. जोशी) : (क) 1983-84 के लिए निर्धारित किए राज्यवार लक्ष्यों तथा 1983-84 के दौरान परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों से हुई उपलब्धियों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध में दिया गया है। [सभा पटल पर रखा गया। ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 6908/83]

(ख) इस संबंध में कोई विशेष ब्यौरा नहीं दिया जा सकता। वैसे, पाई गई सामान्य बाधाएं विभिन्न घटकों पर निर्भर करती हैं, जैसे लोगों की मनोभावना जिसमें राज्य/क्षेत्र विशेष के समाज के प्रतिमान, मान्यताएं, विश्वास, रीति रिवाज तथा प्रथाएं भी शामिल हैं। इन विचारधारणाओं को पूरी तरह से ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों के लोगों की सुविधा को देखते हुए परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

भारतीयों पर नेपाल में प्रवेश करने पर प्रतिबन्ध

4026. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार का विचार नेपाल में मानतीय के

प्रवेश करने पर कुछ प्रतिबंध लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) नेपाल सरकार द्वारा इस समय इस सम्बन्ध में उठाए जाने वाले कदम के पीछे क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए. ए. रहीम) : (क) नेपाल में भारतीयों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के नेपाल सरकार के किसी प्रस्ताव की जानकारी भारत सरकार को नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

वर्ष 1982 और 1983 के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाएं

4027. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 में और 30 जून, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान ऐसी कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं जिनमें अलग अलग 5, 15 और 25 से अधिक व्यक्ति मरे हों तथा इस संबंध में राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है, और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा मृतकों के आश्रितों और घायल व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के बारे में क्या प्रावधान है और उक्त अवधि के दौरान राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों द्वारा इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग कुल कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में

राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) :

(क) और (घ) सड़क दुर्घटनाओं का राज्यवार नवीनतम ब्योरा 1981 का उपलब्ध है। दी गई मुआवजे की राशि सहित अपेक्षित ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

मोटर गाड़ी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1982 के जरिए जोड़े गये मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 के नवीनतम उपबन्धों के अनुसार गलती के आधार पर देय मुआवजे के अलावा अब ऐसे उपबन्ध हैं कि दुर्घटनाग्रस्त व्यक्ति या दुर्घटना में मरने वाले व्यक्ति का कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी गाड़ी का ब्योरा उपलब्ध होने पर नो-फाल्ट लायविलिटी के आधार पर मुआवजा या टक्कर मार कर भाग जाने वाले मामले सोलेशियम मुआवजा प्राप्त कर सकता है। ये उपबन्ध 1.10.82 से लागू हैं। नो-फाल्ट लायविलिटी के अन्तर्गत अबदूबर, 1982 से जून 1983 की अवधि के दौरान 50 लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देना तय किया गया। मृत्यु हो जाने के मामले में सोलेशियम मुआवजा 5000/रुपये और गम्भीर रूप से घायल हो जाने के मामले में 1000/-रुपये नियत किया है। राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली में चार मामलों में, पश्चिम बंगाल में 3 मामलों में और कर्नाटक में एक मामले में सोलेशियम मुआवजा देना निश्चित किया गया है।

#### विवरण

राज्य/संघ राज्य	1981 में सड़क दुर्घटनाएं	1981 में मरने वालों की संख्या	दिया गया मुआवजा (रुपये)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	6744	3786	7,04,000
2. असम	1194	381	उपलब्ध नहीं

1	2	3	4
3. बिहार	6381	850 अ	उपलब्ध नहीं
4. गुजरात	11571	1815	7,85,26,242
5. हरियाणा	1691	713	20,17,811
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	472	312	13,53,500
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	1765	389	उपलब्ध नहीं
8. कर्नाटक	14210	2087	4,61,32,720
9. केरला	6375अ	1065अ	36,30,51
10. मध्य प्रदेश	10386अ	1663अ	उपलब्ध नहीं
11. महाराष्ट्र	40376	2996	„
12. मणिपुर	242	35	„
13. मेघालय	308	60	„
14. नागालैंड	86	54	„
15. उड़ीसा	4518	582	41,70,520
16. पंजाब	932अ	488अ	81,8,908
17. राजस्थान	4157	1290	उपलब्ध नहीं
18. सिक्किम	47	75	„
19. तमिलनाडु	17997	3009	4,83,99,121
20. त्रिपुरा	217	62	जानकारी नहीं
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	8807	3725	17,10,686
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	13308अ	1308अ	उपलब्ध नहीं
23. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	72	8	„
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	75	30	उपलब्ध नहीं
25. चण्डीगढ़	185	58	„
26. दादर और नागर हवेली	26अ	6अ	—
27. दिल्ली	3626	750	10,36,7428
28. गोआ, दमन और दीव	1118	94	1,48,131
29. लक्षद्वीप	—	—	—
30. मिजोरम	37	56	—
31. पांडुचेरी	270	36	32,250

### Declaration Of National Highways In Kerala

4028. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :  
PROF P. J. KURIEN :

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

(a) the name of roads which have high-density of traffic in Kerala and deserve to be considered as National Highway ;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have sent any proposal for declaring any of these roads as National Highways ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the decision taken thereon ?

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

(a) Declaration of a road as a National Highway is not dependent on any single factor, but is made taking into account several criteria indicated below as also the availability of resources ;

- (i) they should be the main highways running through the length and breadth of the country ;
- (ii) they should connect foreign highways ;
- (iii) they should connect capitals of States ;
- (iv) they should connect major ports and large industrial or tourist centres ;
- (v) they should meet strategic requirements.

While taking into account these criteria, emphasis is also laid on economic considerations, opening up of backward or hilly areas and reduction in travel distance.

(b) to (d) Since the beginning of the 6th (1980-85) Plan, the Kerala Govt.

have proposed the following four routes for being declared as National Highways ;

- (1) MC Road from Trivendrum-Kottayam to Ankamaly.
- (2) Cochin-Madurai Road.
- (3) Calicut-Bangalore Road, and
- (4) Madurai-Muvattupuzha-Kottayam-Trivandrum Road.

However, owing to financial constraints and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to accede to the State Government's request so far. Meanwhile, however, the Govt. of India have agreed to provide a loan assistance of Rs. 175 lakhs for essential improvements to the roads mentioned at (1) and (2) above.

### Indian Delegation to International Council Of Museum In London

4029. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to send an Indian Delegation to the Conference to be held by International Council of Museum in London ;

(b) if so, number of persons to be included in the Delegation ; and

(c) points to be emphasised for the necessity of developmental and educational role of private and Government owned Museums in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The meeting of the ICOM are important events where museums professionals, of the world meet, discuss and exchange views regarding improvement in Museums services.

### Ban on Advertisement of Artificial Milk Food

4030. SHRI R. P. DASS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a million babies dies every year in the developing countries and in India from artificial feeding; and

(b) if so, reasons why Government fails to put a ban on the advertisements for which the people buy these artificial milk foods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No definite estimate can be made regarding number of babies dying from artificial feeding. However, it has been observed that bottle fed babies are more prone to diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections.

(b) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have already banned advertisement of baby food and feeding bottles on A.I.R. and Doordarshan. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have issued instructions to all States/UTs to direct all medical and paramedical staff to promote the cause of breast feeding and discourage breast milk substitutes by suitably educating the mothers.

**बम्बई-अहमदाबाद सुपर फास्ट रेलगाड़ी को पुनः आरम्भ किया जाना**

4031. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई और अहमदाबाद के बीच चलने वाली सुपर फास्ट रेलगाड़ी को रद्द करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) उस रेलगाड़ी की यात्री क्षमता कितनी है और उसमें कितने यात्री यात्रा करते थे तथा इस रेलगाड़ी के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची में कितने यात्री होते थे,

(ग) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड को इस रेलगाड़ी को पुनः आरम्भ करने के बारे में कोई पत्र/अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को पुनः कब से आरम्भ किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (घ) सप्ताह में एक बार चलने वाली 153/154 बम्बई सेंट्रल-अहमदाबाद सुपर फास्ट गाड़ी का उपयोग बम्बई सेंट्रल स्टेशन पर 151/152 बम्बई सेंट्रल-नई दिल्ली राजधानी के रैक के खाली खड़े रहने की अवधि का उपयोग अवधि का उपयोग करके किया गया था। रैक के खाली खड़े रहने की अवधि का उपयोग करके 151/152 बम्बई सेंट्रल नई दिल्ली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के फेरों में वृद्धि होने के कारण इस गाड़ी का जारी रखा जाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। अतः इस गाड़ी को पुनः शुरू करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

(ख) इस गाड़ी की प्रति फेरा यात्रियों को ले जाने की कुल क्षमता 423 वातानुकूलित कुर्सीयान सीटें थीं।

जनवरी, 1983 से मार्च, 1983 (जिसके बाद यह सेवा समाप्त कर दी गयी थी) के महीनों के दौरान इन गाड़ियों द्वारा यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या निम्न लिखित है :



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महीना	महीने के दौरान कुल क्षमता	महीने के दौरान यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या	स्थान के उपयोग का प्रतिशत
जनवरी, 83	2110	2018	96%
फरवरी, 83	1684	1471	86%
मार्च, 83	1684	1438	85%
154 अप			
जनवरी, 83	1560*	1495	96%
फरवरी, 83	1248	912	73.5%
मार्च, 83	1248	892	72%

\*इसमें मार्ग वर्ती स्टेशनों को आबंटित 108 सीटें शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

#### New Education System

4032. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Prime Minister has asserted that the content and methods of education will be decisive in the creation of new India ;

(b) if so, whether Prime Minister has directed the Ministry to prepare new education system for the country ; and

(c) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The Prime Minister from time to time has made observations on various aspects of the educational system in India, in different forums, such as convocation addresses of universities, meetings of educationists

and inaugural or foundation laying ceremonies of educational institutions etc. These guidelines are further deliberated upon in appropriate forums for suitable action.

Taking note of a similar observation of the Prime Minister of India in regard to the need for changing the education system, the C.A.B.E. in its meeting held in June, 1983 has recommended the evolution of a new design of education for the future which will be relevant and meaningful to the child and the adult taking into account the various aspects of the outer and inner environment of man.

भागलपुर और हवड़ा के बीच तेजगति वाली रेलगाड़ी का चलाया जाना

4033. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर से कलकत्ता के लिए कोई भी रेलगाड़ी नहीं है जबकि दोनों के बीच घनिष्ठ व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध है

(ख) क्या विभिन्न संगठन समय-समय पर इस आशय की मांग उठाते रहे हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार भागलपुर और हबड़ा के बीच एक तेजगति वाली रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है और क्या डाउन दानापुर फास्ट पैसेंजर ट्रेन में शयनयान वाले कम से कम दो अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाए जाएंगे,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं। भागलपुर और हबड़ा के बीच यात्रा के लिए 5 गाड़ियाँ उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) एक फास्ट गाड़ी चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। गाड़ी में स्थान न होने के कारण इस गाड़ी में दो अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बे जोड़ना सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) चूँकि यह गाड़ी 13 सवारी डिब्बों के साथ भाप रेल इंजन द्वारा खींची जाती है, इसलिए इसमें दो अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बे जोड़ने की जगह नहीं है। दानापुर फास्ट पैसेंजर द्वारा हबड़ा से/तक भागलपुर में 2 स्लिप कोच, दूसरे दर्जे का एक 3-टियर शयनयान और पहले दर्जे का एक डिब्बा भागलपुर स्टेशन से/पर ही जोड़ा भ्रमण किया जा रहा है।

#### India's Assistance For Restoration Of Angkor Vat

4034. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the assistance being given to the Government of Kampuchea for restoration and preservation of the ancient Angkor Vat temples ;

(b) whether Indian experts have already been working for several months in the area which is close to the Thailand border ; and

(c) if so, whether there is effective control over the territory by the present Government of Mr. Heng Samrin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :

(a) In February 1982, a team of archaeologists from India visited Angkor Vat, and it prepared a Project Report giving recommendations for India's possible assistance for the preservation of these temples. These recommendations involve a large financial outlay requiring detailed examination by the concerned Departments. No final decisions have so far, been taken on these recommendations, but they are under active consideration.

(b) No Indian archaeological experts are at present working in the area.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Basic Education as Fundamental Right

4035. SHRI D. K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide the basic education at all levels as a fundamental right in the Constitution ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :

(a) and (b) Provision of free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years is a Directive Principle of State Policy

For the fulfilment of this task, universalisation of elementary education and removal of adult illiteracy in the age-groups 15-35 have been taken up as major programmes in the sixth Plan. Under the new 20-Point Programme the goal is to be achieved by the year 1990.

#### Shifting Of Sadasiva Sanskrit Sansthan

4036. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift Sadasiva Sanskrit Sansthan from Puri to Bhubaneswar and if so, the reasons thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sansthan was named after a great personage of Orissa who flourished during the close of 19th Century and early part of 20th Century ;

(c) whether by shifting the institution from Puri which is the centre of Sanskrit education and philosophical discourse of different religious thoughts since ages will have no facility for Sanskrit education up to graduation level ; and

(d) whether the State Government of Orissa has transferred land for the purpose at Puri since eight to ten years and Union Government had provided funds for construction work which was unutilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON : (a) to (d) Shri Sadasiva Sanskrit College, Puri was an institution under the Government of Orissa till 1971 when the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan an autonomous body under the Ministry of education & Culture, Government of India took over the management of this institution as a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. With due respect to the sentiments attached to the original name, the Institution was named as Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha even after it was taken over by the Sansthan.

In the year 1981, the State Government of Orissa established the Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University in Puri. Consequently, the Government of Orissa suggested that it would allot a plot of land in Bhubaneswar to construct the building of the Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha where it can be shifted to from Puri. In that context, the State Government suggested that a plot of 15 acres of land may be made available at Bhubaneswar for locating the Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is still negotiating the matter with the State Government and the points raised about the sentimental importance of Puri are also being kept in view in this context.

The Government of India has no intention of its own to shift the Vidyapeetha from Puri to any other place. It does not also envisage any anomaly or conflict in the continuance the Jagannath Sanskrit University and Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha in the City of Puri it. But, if on a later date the State Government and the Central Government together, decide to have these two institutions located in two different towns within Puri District or outside, there may not be any dearth of provision for postgraduate level studies in Sanskrit in Puri proper since one of them if not both, is to continue there.

The State Government of Orissa did allot about 32 acres of land for construction of building at Puri in 1974. The construction could not be started due to general ban on construction of buildings which was in force at that time. Subsequently, the feasibility of that force for construction of building was reconsidered on the following grounds :

1. The distance from the residential locality would cause inconvenience to the students.
2. The construction cost would be very high.
3. It would not form part of the cultural complex of the Puri City.

There was also a rethinking on the part of the State Government about the allotment of that particular site and the matter is still under negotiation between the State Government and the Sansthan.

#### **Introduction of a Train Service Between Jammu and Kanyakumari**

4037. SHRI A. K. BALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a train service between Jammu and Kanyakumari ;

(b) if so, when it will start running ;

(c) whether there have been any delay in implementing this proposal ; and

(d) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) The proposal to introduce a direct train between Jammu Tawi and Kanniyakumari has been examined but not found feasible at present due to constraints of line capacity enroute, terminal facilities at the terminals and shortage of coaches and locomotives.

#### **SC And ST Students Denied Admission In Delhi University**

4038. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of students allowed admission in graduation and post-graduation classes of various colleges under Delhi University with the total number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students each separately ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have been denied admission on various grounds

viz. higher age, etc. about which there was no mention in the prospectus of the University or Colleges ?

#### **THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :**

(a) The total number of students who could be admitted to the regular undergraduate Courses in Colleges in Delhi as per the latest information is about 24,500. As the admissions are still in progress, the number of students who have actually been admitted in all colleges will be known only after the admission is closed on August 19, 1983. According to information available, 3178 students belonging to SC/ST who were registered with the University have been allotted to different Colleges for admission to undergraduate Courses. The number among them who have actually joined various Colleges will be known only after the admissions are closed. The colleges do not admit students to post-graduate courses.

(b) No such complaints have reportedly been received. According to the University, all eligible candidates belonging to SC/ST would be accommodated in various undergraduate programmes of the University during 1983-84.

#### **Introduction of Rajdhani Express Between Gauhati and New Delhi**

4039. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a persistent demand from the people of North Eastern Region for introduction of a Rajdhani Express from Gauhati to new Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible to introduce Rajdhani type fast train in the length Bongaigaon to Mughalsarai due to heavy

financial inputs required for upgrading the track, signalling etc.

**Norms to Open P.H.C. in Urban Semi-Urban, Backward and Tribal Areas**

4040. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the norms adopted by his ministry and the States to open the Primary Health Centres in Urban, Semi-urban, backward and Tribal areas so far.

(b) whether the existing norms and the policy has helped the people living in tribal areas as compared to other areas of the State ;

(c) if the existing policy is inadequate to provide better health service in tribal areas, the changes required in the policy therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken by his ministry and the States to open the Sub health Centres, in tribal areas to cover the uncovered areas and its population ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The norm for the rural areas is not have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 population in general and for every 20,000 in hilly and tribal areas. The Scheme of Primary Health Centres is not applicable to Urban areas. Recently, the Department of Family Welfare has approved a Scheme for opening various categories of health units depending on the population to be served in urban and semi-urban areas.

(b) Yes.

(c) The infrastructure under the present norms is to be established by 2000 A.D. so as to provide primary health care services in tribal areas. The question of revising the present norms may be considered if the services are found inadequate on review.

(d) States have been requested to give preference to the tribal areas while deciding location for Sub -Centres. In order to make Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) available for manning the Sub-Centres established in tribal areas, the educational qualification for selection of candidates for training as ANMs has been relaxed in respect of these areas.

**Passenger Traffic Of Delhi Ring Railway**

4041. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the MINISTER OF RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the expenditure incurred on constructing the ring railways system around Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) what was the projection of the volume of passenger traffic when it was planned to be constructed ; and

(c) what is the actual experience of the volume of passenger traffic after it was constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Rs 31.44 Crores.

(b) Town and Country Planning Organisation of Ministry of Works and Housing conducted a Survey and it was assessed that 2.8 lakh passengers per day will travel by EMUs.

(c) The Ring Railway in Delhi has not gained popularity mainly on account of disinclination of the commuters to patronise bi-modal form of transport. The average occupation per train during the period April to June 83 has been 209 passengers.

**Difficulties to Malayalees settled in Pakistan to Get Visa**

4042. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Malayalees settled in Pakistan are facing difficulties in meeting their relatives in Kerala due to visa restrictions ;



(b) whether it is a fact that only in respect of Jammu and Kashmir and Kerla, permission of the State Government is required to be obtained for allowing them to visit their relatives ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :

(a) Visas continue to be given to Malayalees settled in Pakistan to meet their relatives in India subject to relevant rules and regulations which have been framed in consultation with the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) the rules and regulations have been made keeping in view the security considerations and past experience of overstay and other violations of visa regulations. Factors relating to our visa policy are kept under constant review.

#### Children Blindness Due to Parents Malnutrition

4043. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many children are rendered blind every year in India due to malnutrition of their parents according to the report of the World Health Organisation ;

(b) whether this number is on the increase every year ; and

(c) what steps are taken to prevent children's blindness arising out of their parents malnutrition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c)

According to a WHO Report 52,500 children become blind every year due to malnutrition caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

A Scheme to prevent blindness caused by vitamin. A deficiency among children, through oral administration of massive doses of Vitamin A, is in operation. This scheme is implemented mostly in rural areas of all States/ Union Territories.

Besides educational efforts to popularise breast feeding, appropriate Weaning foods, use of green leafy vegetables and other foodstuffs rich in Vitamin 'A' are being intensified through all media of mass communication and internal personal communication channels.

ICDS and other social welfare schemes are also helping in the prevention of blindness.

उत्तरी रेलवे के बादली और  
होलम्बी कलां स्टेशनों के बीच रेल  
फाटक पर हुई दुर्घटना

4044. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा दिल्ली-पानीपत  
सेक्शन पर 23 मई, 1983 को बादली और  
होलम्बी कलां के बीच खेडा कलां के नजदीक  
रेलवे फाटक पर हुई दुर्घटना के सम्बन्ध में  
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जिन लोगों को  
सजा दी गई उनका ब्योरा क्या है और  
उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में मारे गए व्यक्तियों  
के परिवारों और घायल व्यक्तियों को क्या  
सहायता दी गई है और उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति के  
लिए कितनी राशि दी गई है अथवा दिए  
जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) इस दुर्घटना के कार्य की जांच  
करने के लिए लगाए गए अधिकारी का ब्योरा  
क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या अनुवर्ती  
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (घ) 23 मई, 1983 को खेड़ा कलां के निकट हुई समपार दुर्घटना की जांच रेलवे संरक्षा आयुक्त, सेंट्रल सर्किल, बम्बई श्री एन. पी. बिट्ठल द्वारा की गई थी जो पर्यटन एवं नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यरत एक स्वतंत्र वैधानिक प्राधिकारी हैं।

दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप, निम्न-लिखित कार्रवाई की गयी है :—

(1) इस समपार पर भूलने वाले फाटक की जगह ऊपर उठने वाले बैरियर लगाना।

(2) अन्तर्पाशन सिगनलों के साथ फाटक की सुरक्षा।

(3) इस समपार पर गेटमैन की 12 घण्टे की शिफ्ट ड्यूटी के स्थान पर 8 घंटे की शिफ्ट ड्यूटी को लागू करना।

(4) संरक्षा के विभिन्न पहलुओं के सन्दर्भ में समपारों के निरीक्षण के लिए अभियान शुरू करना।

(ख) रेल संरक्षा आयुक्त द्वारा अभी तक दुर्घटना के लिए किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया है। बहर-हाल, गेटमैन, गाड़ी के ड्राइवर और खंड के रेल-पथ निरीक्षक को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) प्रत्येक मृतक के लिए 2000 रुपये तक और प्रत्येक घायल व्यक्ति के लिए 1000 रुपये तक की सहायता अनुग्रह राशि दी गई है।

अभी तक किसी प्रतिपूर्ति का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। क्षतिपूर्ति की देय राशि दीवानी अदालत द्वारा निर्धारित की जाएगी। अतः, इस स्थिति में, देय क्षतिपूर्ति की राशि के बारे से बताना संभव नहीं है।

### Incident of Chain Pulling and disturbance and harrasment of passengers by anti-social elements

4045. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state :

(a) whether incidents of stoping of trains by pulling chain and disturbance and harrasment to passengers by anti-social elements are increasing day-by-day in many divisions of the Railways;

(b) if so, the detail of such incidents during 1 April, 1983 to 15 July, 1983;

(c) the action taken in the matter;

(d) the details of fines recovered and persons prosecuted and sent to jails;

(e) whether Government propose more stringent measures to cturb these incidents; and

(f) if so the, details thereof and how and when these are lekely to be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The Railways are fully alive to the problems of unauthorised alarm chain pulling on trains. The nature and intensity of the problem varies from train to train and section to section.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f) The Railways are considering the possitility of instituting more stringent punishment to the offenders by amending the relevant provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

### Amount Owed by DESU to Railway

4046. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that DESU owes Rs. 25 crores to Railways;

(b) if so steps taken or proposed to the taken for realizing the same; and

(c) the result there of ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Numerous meeting at various levels have been held with the authorities of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for the realization of Railway dues. This matter also being pursued directly with the Delhi Administration as also through the Ministry of Energy.

#### **Merger of Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Limited**

**4047. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering merger of Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line which was working uneconomically for the past several years;

(b) if so, what are the detail of the merger proposals; and

(c) what decision, if any has been taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) to (c) The Government has decided to merge Mogul Line Limited with the Shipping Corporation of India Limited and the details of the merger are as under :

(i) After the merger of Mogul Line Limited with the Shipping Corporation of India the combined Corporation will retain the name of Shipping Corporation of India Limited.

(ii) There will be three functional Divisions (Profit Centres in the new Corporation each dealing with :

(a) Liner Operations.

(b) Bulk Carrier and Tanker Operations.

(c) Passenger, Coastal; and adjacent service in the Indian Ocean.

(iii) Raising of the authorised Capital of the Shipping Corporation of India from the existing Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 100 crores and the paid up capital from Rs. 27.95 crores to Rs. 70 crores.

#### **Promotion of Central University Teachers**

**4048. SHRI K. A. RAJAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the percentage of teachers promoted during the last three years in different Central Universities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** In Central Universities, appointments to all categories of teaching posts are made by direct recruitment and not by promotion, and hence the question of teachers being promoted does not arise. However in November, 1982, the university Grants Commission had formulated a Merit Promotion Scheme for teachers of Universities under which up to 1/3rd of the sanctioned strength of teachers with certain eligibility conditions can be promoted to the next higher grade. This Scheme is in the process of implementation by the Central Universities.

#### **Different Promotion Schemes For Central Universities**

**4049. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that being implemented in different Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware the teachers of Aligarh Muslim University and Jamia Millia are being denied the

benefits which have been given to the teachers of Delhi University;

(d) if so, the details there of; and

(e) whether all the teachers, promotion schemes are being funded by the U. G. C. ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The University of Delhi had suggested certain modalities for implementation of the University Grants Commission's Merit Promotion Scheme, which had been accepted by the Commission. It is open to other Universities also to make any suggestions in relation to the detailed manner of implementation of the scheme, taking into account the situation in each University, which will be duly considered by the Commission.

(d) The modalities for implementation of the Scheme in Delhi University which were accepted by the Commission are given in the statement attached.

(e) Merit promotion Scheme is a Sixth Plan Scheme of University Grants Commission and funded accordingly.

#### Statements

The modalities proposed by the Delhi University for implementation of the Merit Promotion Scheme are as follows :

(i) The total number of teachers including those with 15 years' of teaching experience and above but without the Ph. D. Degree and those teachers with Ph. D. Degree and a minimum of 10 years' teaching experience, add, upto a total of 1677 in all the colleges. Taking into account the 632 teachers who are already in the selection grade, the number of teachers to be covered for promotion under these two categories would be 1045. If we take into account the number of teachers who can be promoted on the basis of 1/3rd of the total eligible teachers, the number would

be 1076, which would more than adequately cover all the teachers who qualify under the above mentioned two categories of the University's scheme and also those who have reached the maximum of the lecturer's scale.

(ii) The University Grants Commission may provide flexibility in fixing the number of positions available for promotion in different colleges in order to accommodate all the teachers who qualify at present. For lecturers who have reached the maximum of the 700-1600 scale, I suggest that they may be considered according to the recent decision of the Academic Council and Executive Council. The above suggestions would also apply to the lecturers in the University Departments.

(iii) We also recommend to the Commission that for the future requirements, as and when teachers in 780-1600 grade become eligible for promotion under the above mentioned two categories, they will be considered for placement in in the 1200-1900 grade through the same process of evaluation as will be laid down by the Academic Council and Executive Council. For this propose necessary adjustments may be made in the overall formula so that no eligible teacher is denied promotion due to non-availability of positions for placement.

(iv) In regard to the Readers in the University, we recommend that a provision may be made for promotion on the basis of 10 years' experience as Readers to cover 1/3rd of the Readers. The total numbers of Readers at present in the University is 278 out of which 78 Readers have already completed 10 years of service. The number of Readers who can be considered for promotion would be 93 and is thus quite adequate to cover all the Readers with more than 10 years service. Future requirements for promotion of Readers would be on the same pattern as for lecturers mentioned in (iii).

#### Construction of a Bridge at Kumbalangi Perumpadappu in Kerala

4050. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre has approved the construction of a bridge at Kumbalangi-Perumpadappu at Cochin in Kerala State;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether the proposals, estimates and design have been sent to the Centre by the State Government and the same are pending before the Centre for a long time ?

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

(a) to (c) Kumbalangi-Perumpadappu bridge has been approved at a cost of Rs. 80 lacs for being financed out of the Central Road Fund (Allocations) Account. Detailed estimates and design of this bridge are required to be approved by Kerala Government and as such Government of India are not concerned with estimates and designs and nothing is pending with Government of India. According to the State Government the detailed estimates are being finalised by them.

#### Additional Passenger Train Between Cuttack and Paradip

4051. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide an additional passenger train between Cuttack and Paradip in Orissa.

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be taken into consideration; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the implementation of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Additional Track Between Khurdha And Puri

4052. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for construction of an additional track between Khurdha and Puri in Orissa;

(b) if so, when such proposal was taken for consideration;

(c) the amount allocated for constructing that additional line; and

(d) the expected time of the beginning of the above railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### Improvement of Bus Service of Certain Routes

4053. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints of great rush of passenger on certain Delhi Transport Corporation bus routes in the capital; and

(b) what steps have been taken to improve the bus service on those routes in Delhi to mitigate the grievances of travelling public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) General complaints of this nature are received from time to time. In such cases the actual requirement of services is ascertained by carrying out spot surveys. If any inadequacy of services at any time is found on a particular route, the services are suitably augmented to cope with the rush depending upon operational constraints.

#### Direct Trains from Gorakhpur to Amritsar, Bombay and New Delhi

4054. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent press statement of the General Manager, North Eastern Railway



that direct trains from Gorakhpur to Amritsar, Bombay and New Delhi will be run in near future most probably by October, 1983:

(b) if so, what are details of the scheme approved by the Government:

(c) whether Government are also aware that the route diversion of Jainti Janta was also announced and notified through Newspapers with a firm date and time but just one day before its operation, cancellation was announced causing great inconvenience to the general public;

(d) what are the reasons for cancellation of the announced scheduled; and

(e) what action Government propose to take on the person responsible for this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The diversion of the route of the Jayanti Janta Express via Gorakhpur was announced but was postponed as some suggestions for further improvement had been received and are under examination.

#### Charges for Chair Car in Venad express

4055. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Venad Express running within the limit of the Trivandrum Division of the Southern Railways, first class charges is being taken for chair-car even without A/C; and

(b) if so, whether the Government purpose to issue direction for charging only an amount below first class for the chair-car in it ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Train Nos. 45/46 Venad Express running between Trivandram and Ernakulam are 'Day Expresses' to which two first Class

Chair Car Coaches are attached and first class fares are being collected as per the normal rules,

(b) There is no proposal for charging lower than first class fares for travel by these first class Chair Cars,

#### Achievement on Adult Education Front

4056, SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether wide gapes exist between the claims of concerned State/Union Territories in general and of Bihar in particular with regard to achievements on the adult education front in Tribal sub-Plain (TSP) areas and the physical results actually achieved by such States/Union Territories during the current Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so whether Government purpose to depute Central teams to review the progress of adult education Programme vis-a-vis financial investments thereon thus far during Sixth Plan period, if so the time frame proposed therefor;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Governments are satisfied with the pace of progress thus far in respect of adult education in TSP areas, if not; specific proposals to step it up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The State-wise coverage of Scheduled Tribes in the age group 15-35 during the first three years of the Sixth plan is shown in the enclosed Statement which shows that the maximum coverage has been in Madhya Pradesh, followed by Bihar and Maharashtra. The coverage of Scheduled Tribes under the Adult Education Programme is nearly 18.4% of the total coverage as against 7.58% of Scheduled Tribes in the total population of the country. The progress is therefore considered satisfactory.

(b) and (c) Officers of the Government of India and the State Governments visit the adult education centres to

oversee the progress in the implementation of Adult Education Programme. The programme is also evaluated by external agencies and a regular monitoring system has been evolved.

(d) The Government is keeping a

watch on the progress of adult education in tribal sub-plan areas for which a sepeate budget provision of Rs. 2.00 crores has been set apart for the year 1983-84 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects.

## Statement

State/UT	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total for 3 years
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	30178	35247	39119	109544
2. Assam	44424	55574	55805	155803
3. Bihar	9639	24881	185251	219771
4. Gujrat	50070	55819	60739	166628
5. Haryana	—	—	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	1522	1615	3070	6207
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	2976	14447	15007	32430
9. Kerala	N. A.	2842	6613	9455
10. Madhya Pradesh	56898	97024	150291	304213
11. Maharastra	66171	73958	78818	218948
12. Manipur	27334	12644	24608	64586
13. Meghalaya	18459	17247	5163	40869
14. Nagaland	16397	22210	17146	55753
15. Orissa	28299	38608	33710	100617
16. Punjab	N. A.	N. A.	—	—
17. Rajsthan	32750	32120	39939	104809
18. Sikkim	3145	3156	1844	8145
19. Tamil Nidur	4904	7236	7319	89459
20. Tripura	9612	14970	14606	39188
21. Utter Pradesh	2134	3706	5600	11440
22. West Bengal	N. A.	33924	37347	71271
23. A&N Isiands	229	375	442	1046
24. Arunachal Pradesh	12776	13372	16278	42426
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1568		1822	2163	5553
27. Delhi	—		141	1021	1162
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—		—	—	—
29. Lakshadweep	680		1717	1148	3545
30. Mizoram	9138		7775	7388	24301
31. Pondicherry	—		—	—	—
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>419323</b>		<b>572466</b>	<b>810508</b>	<b>1802297</b>

### National Highway in Orissa

4057. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State of Orissa has approached the Central Government for construction of National Highway in the State;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such National Highway which have so far been constructed for which the financial assistance was granted by the Central Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State of Orissa is far behind the targets fixed by the Government for construction of National Highway while comparing it with other States; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the National Highways going to be constructed and likely to be constructed during the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan ?

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

(a) to (d) Presumably, the member is having in mind new additions to the existing National Highways system in Orissa. During the 6th Five Year Plan, the State Government suggested the inclusion of only one road (viz. Balasore-Jaleswar-Kharagpur) in the National Highway system. But owing to financial limitations and other priority considerations; it has not been possible to accede to the State Government's

request so far. However, with a view to help the State Government, financially in the development of this road to meet traffic needs along this route, a loan assistance of Rs. 2.23 crores was provided for its development upto 31-3-1980. In addition, a further loan assistance of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for its further development under the Central aid programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance as part of the 6th Plan.

At present Orissa has 1628 Kms. of National Highways (N. H. Nos. 5, 5A, 6, 23, 42 and 43) which are being developed by the State Government as againsts of the Government of India the entire expenditure in the development and maintenance of these National Highways being met by the Central Government as National Highways are a union subject. There is no target for constructing National Highway; for individual States as National Highways are not conceived on any regional/area/State basis but are being planned keeping in view the country as, a whole.

### New Railway Bridge on Vasai Creek on Western Railway

4058. SHRI A. T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have decided on construct a new railway bridge on Vassi Creek (both sections). on Western Railway;

(b) whether Government are aware

of the fact the wooden Corridor between the railway lines on the bridge is being used by the persons residing in or visiting the island (between the two sections of the Vasai Creek) as a foot path and that there is no other means of communication from and to the island except by providing a ferry boat; and

(c) if so, whether the Railways propose to provide an appropriate footpath along the railway line on the bridge ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) Yes, The Railway has decided to construct a new railway bridge over Vasai Creek by the side of the existing bridge.

(b) and (c) The wooden pathway provided between two tracks on existing bridges is not meant for the use of general public and is meant to serve as passage for maintenance staff and trolley refuge. The footpath facility for the maintenance staff to walk across the bridge will be provided in new bridge also.

**States Covered Under Village Health Guide Scheme and Allocation to States**

**4059. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost the entire country is proposed to be covered under the village Health Guide Scheme during 1983-84;

(b) if so, the States which will be covered under the scheme, the allocation made state-wise with the number of guides proposed to be trained for the purpose; and

(d) how far this will go to strengthen rural health care and family welfare services ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) Yes, except the States of Bihar Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and U. T. of Arunachal Pradesh. Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir and Kerala are implementing their alternative schemes. A statement showing the allocation made and the number of Health Guides proposed to be trained during 1983-84 is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Health Guides are expected to provide promotive, preventive and primary health care services in the rural areas, at village level itself. They are involved in health education and control of communicable diseases. in sanitation nutrition, family planning and distribution of nirodhs, presumptive treatment of malaria, provide elementary treatment and first-aid and refer patients to Primary Health Centres.

**Statements**

	(Rs. in lakhs)	No of Health guides proposed to be trained during 1983-84
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	405.60	11663
2. Assam	105.50	5000
3. Bihar	110.00	17000
4. Gujrat	250.00	Nil
5. Haryana	100.10	1602
6. Himachal Pradesh	85.00	—
7. Jammu & Kashmir	15.00	—
8. Karnataka	205.00	13000

1	2	3
9. Kerala	7.00	Nil
10. Madhya Pradesh	455.00	8443
11. Maharashtra	450.00	9000
12. Manipur	26.00	300
13. Meghalaya	25.00	400
14. Nagaland	6.00	—
15. Orissa	284.00	35.00
16. Punjab	82.00	5520
17. Rajasthan	128.00	18000
18. Sikkim	10.00	126
19. Tripura	23.00	500
20. Tamil Nadu	20.00	Nil
21. Uttar Pradesh	826.19	17000
22. West Bengal	335.00	12000
23. A & N Islands	5.82	47
24. Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
25. Chandigarh	1.00	Nil
26. D & N Haveli	1.49	38
27. Delhi	Nil	Nil
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	17.65	100
29. Lakshadweep	0.77	Nil
30. Mizoram	11.50	300
31. Pondicherry	6.00	75

**Subsidy for Goods and Parcel  
handling work**

4060, SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA :  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the subsidy for goods  
and parcel handling work awarded to  
genuine cooperative societies is fixed  
according to fair wage rates, statutory  
obligations, weekly off, bonus and  
supervisory expenses under amendment  
Act.

(b) the deviation, if any, is amend-  
able; and

(c) is not, what remedial measures  
are contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) : (a) The rates in goods  
and parcel handling contracts are arrived  
at on the basis of fair wages laid down

by the local authorities after a committee  
of 3 Senior Scale Officers has assessed  
the work load etc.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

**उत्तर प्रदेश में नई रेल लाइनें**

4061. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल  
मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष कितनी नई रेल लाइनों  
का निर्माण करने सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण कार्य को  
पूरा करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था और अब  
तक जितनी रेल लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण कार्य  
पूरा किया जा चुका है, उनकी किलोमीटरों  
में लम्बाई क्या है; और

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी नई रेल  
लाइनों का सर्वेक्षण कार्य इस वर्ष पूरा किया



गया है और नई रेल लाइनों बनाने सम्बन्धी कार्य कब तक शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) 1881 कि. मी. वाले 19 सर्वेक्षणों को 1983 में पूरा करने की योजना बनायी गयी है। इनमें से 818 कि. मी. मार्ग-दूरी वाले 10 सर्वेक्षणों को अब तक पूरा किया है।

(ख) 190 कि. मी. (अनुमानित) के दो सर्वेक्षण पूरे किए गए हैं। सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों की तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है। अन्तिम निर्णय तकनीकी व्यावहारिकता, वित्तीय अर्थ-सक्षमता, संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति को देखते हुए लिया जायेगा।

#### **Doubling The Number Of Bogies To Link Express Between Waltair And Raipur**

4062. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : While the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Link express between Waltair and Raipur is running every day overcrowded even in Ist Class also;

(b) whether his Ministry will reconsider to double the number of bogies to meet the traffic demand and facilitate the passengers; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The occupation of 17/18 Link Express Waltair and Raipur does not warrant augmentation of the load of this train. Besides, 137/138 Chhatisgarh Express which carries the coaches of the Link Express to and from Nizamuddin does not have room for haulage of additional coaches as a regular measure.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Direct Bus Service Between Amritsar and Kotdwar**

4063. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the need for a direct Bus Service from Amritsar to kotdwar; and

(b) if so action taken thereon in view of the difficulty arising as a result of limitation imposed by the existing inter-state agreement between the concerned States of Punjab and Utter Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Concerned State Govts. have intimated that there has been a demand from Utter Pradesh for starting of direct bus service between Kotdwar and Chandigarh, and that they have since discussed the matter. It has been agreed that the U.P. State Road Transport Corporation would introduce four single trips daily on Kotdwar-Chandigarh inter-state route. The bus-operations will start soon after the completion of formalities of notifications of Agreement by them.

#### **Time Schedule For Awarding Of Contracts**

4064. SHRI BALASAHEB PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments have laid down any time schedule for initiating and processing for award of goods/parcels handling/cycle stand contracts Misc. article contract;

(b) if so, what are the periods laid down for inviting tenders, calling for negotiations and period allowed for taking up the contracts after issue of allotments letters;

(c) whether this time schedule has

been adhered to on Allahabad Division;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(e) details of handling/cycle stand contracts awarded/allotted during last three years on Allahabad Division ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDUHRI : (a) and (b) yes. At least six months prior to the expiry of a particular contract, action for calling for tenders is initiated as given in the following schedule :

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Date of opening of tenders.   | 3 months from the date the new contract is to start. |
| (2) Date of advertisement in the papers.  | One month from the date of opening of the tenders.   |
| (3) Date of papers to be sent to Public Relation Office for advertisements in the papers,                                     | 15 days in advance of item 92 above.                 |
| (4) Date of traffic figures for the last 12 months to be obtained and got vetted by Accounts to be supplied to the tenderers. | 1/2 months time.                                     |

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

Name of Station	Name of Contractor/society to whom contract allotted/awarded	Period of contract,
1	2	3
<b>(a) GOODS HANDLING</b>		
Mirzapur	M/s. Rly. Parcel & Goods Porters	16-8-1979
Chunar	Coop. Labour Contract Society	to
Group stns.	Ltd. Aligarh.	31-7-1981
—do—	M/s. Jawahar Lal Sankari Shram	1-7-1981
	Samvida Samiti Ltd. Varanasi	to
		30-6-82
Na'ri	M/s. Rly. Cycle stand Karamchari	21-7-1979
	Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd.	to
	Allahabad.	20-7-81
—do—	M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram	1-8-81
	Samvida Samiti Ltd. Allahabad.	to
		31-7-83
Allahabad	M/s. Rly Cycle Stand Karamchari	5-6-79
	Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd, Allahabad.	to
		4-6-81
	M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram	1-8-1981
	Samvida Samiti Ltd. Allahabad.	

1	2	3
CPC Kanpur Central Goods-shed	M/s. Adarsh Janta Labour Coop. Society, Kanpur.	1-6-79 to 31-5-81
—do—	M/s Adarsh Rail Shram Samvida Sahkari Samiti Ltd. Allahabad	16-8-82 to 15-8-84
—do—	M/s. Janta Labour Coop. Society Ltd. Kanpur.	1-6-83 to 31-5-85
GMT (TPT) Incl. Fazal- gang & Juhā	—do—	1-6-79 to 31-5-81
—do—	—do—	1-6-82 to 31-5-84
Cooperganj	M/s Janta Labour Coop. Society Ltd. Kanpur.	1-2-80 to 31-1-82
Aligarh Goods-shed	M/s Rly. Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd. Tundla.	1-12-80 to 31-11-81
—do—	—do—	1-2-82 to 31-1-84
Tundla Goods-shed	—do—	1-6-79 to 31-5-81
Hathras- Khurja (Gr) stations.	M/s. Rly. Sahkari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd. Tundla,	1-9-79 to 31-8-81
—do—	—do—	1-2-82 to 31-1-84
Hathras Killa Gr. Stations.	—do—	1-11-78 to 31-10-80

1	2	3
Hathras-	M/s. Rly. Sahkri Shram Samvida Samiti	1-11-80
Khurja (Gr)	Ltd. Tundla.	to
stations.		31-10-82
—do—	—do—	1-12-82
		to
		30-11-84

## (b) PARCEL HANDLING CONTRACT :

Mirzapur	M/s Gur sar Sarpati Sahkari Shram	1-8-79
	Samvida Samiti Ltd. Mirzapur.	to
		31-8-81
—do—	—do—	1-8-81
		to
		31-7-83
Allahabad.	M/s. Rly. Sahkari Samvida Samiti	1-3-79
	Ltd Tundla	to
		28-2-81
—do—	Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram	1-8-81
	Samvida Samiti Ltd. Allahabad.	to
		31-7-83
Kanpur	M/s. Adarsh Rail Shram Samvida Samiti	21-7-79
	Ltd. Kanpur	to
		20-7-81
—do—	M/s. Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram	1-5-82
	Samvida Samiti Ltd. Allahabad.	to
		30-4-84
Aligarh	M/s. Rly. Parcel & Goods Porters Coop.	1-3-79
	Lab. Contract Society, Aligarh.	to
		28-2-81
—do—	—do—	1-5-81
		to
		30-4-83
Tundla	M/s. Rly. Sahkari Shram Samvida	1-12-78 to
Group Stns.	Samiti Ltd. Tundla,	30-11-80
—do—	—do—	1-12-80 to
		30-11-82

1	2	3
Tundla	M/s. Rly. Sahkari Shram Samvida	1-12-82 to
Group Stns.	Samiti Ltd. Tundla.	30-11-84
Hathras	—do—	1-8-78 to
Jn.		31-7-80
		1-8-80 to
		31-7-83
		1-8-82 to
		31-7-84
		1-8-80 to
		31-7-82
Mainpurī-	—do—	1-9-82 to
Firozabad		31-8-84.
Gr. Stns.		
<b>(c) CYCLE STAND CONTRACT</b>		
Mirzapur	Shri Lalloo Shah.	1-10-79 to
		30-9-81
Cycle stand cum M/s. Rly. Mazdoor Sangh		27-3-80
Car parking con- Sharm Samvida Samiti Ltd.,		to
tract at City side Allahabad.		26-3-82
Allahabad.		
—do—	M/s. Adarsh Railway Shram	10-12-82
	Samvida Sahkari Shmiti Ltd.,	to
	Allahabad.	9-12-84
Cycle Stand cum M/s Rly, Cycle stand		27-3-80
Car Parking Con- Karamchari Shram Samvida		to
tract Civil Line Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.		26-3-82
side Allahabad		
—do—	—do—	11-6-82
Cycle Stand con- M/s. Rly: Cycle		15-3-80
tract at Fatehpur Stand Karmchari Sharm		to
(newly operated). Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad.		14-3-82
Cycle Stand	—do—	1-2-79
contract at		to
Kanpur		31-1-81
—do—	—do—	1-2-81 to
		31-1-83
—do—	Shri Ammanullah Khan, Faith-	23-1-83 to
	fulganj Cantt., Kanpur.	22-1-85
Cycle Stand con- M/s. Bhartiya Rail Shram Samvida		15-10-79
tract at Aligarh Sahkari Samiti Ltd.,		to
Aligarh		14-10-81



1

2

3

	M/s Aligarh Jn. Rly. Vendors	10-1-83 to
	Shakari Samti Ltd., Aligarh,	9-1-85
Cycle Stand contract to DRM office, Allahabad.	Shri Nooriuddin, Ahmedganj, Allahabad,	1-6-85
		31-5-79
	—do—	1-7-80
		to
		30-6-81
	—do—	20-5-82 to
		19-5-83
Cycle Stand contract at Dadri	M/s. Sikander Rao N. Rly. Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Sikander Rao, Distt. Aligarh,	1-9-80
		to
		31-8-82
Cycle Stand contract at Dankaur (newly granted)	Shri Lal Chand Vill. Kherli, Distt. Bulandshahr.	1-8-80
		to
		31-7-82
Cycle Stand contract at Govindpuri.	Shri Shiva Kumar Singh, Kanpur	15-5-78
		to
		14-5-80
—do—	Secretary, M/s. Sarvodaya Shramik Sharm Samvida Samiti Ltd., Kanpur.	1-8-80
		to
		31-7-82
—do—	Shri Santosh Kumar Shukla, Kanpur.	1-8-82
		to
		31-7-84

2 एस. बी. भोलडी-समदडी पैसेंजर को समदडी में 2 जे. बी. बाड़मेर-जोधपुर पैसेंजर से मिलाना

4065. श्री बिरदाराम कुलबार्थिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 एस. बी. भोलडी-समदडी पैसेंजर रेलगाडी का समदडी में 2 जे. बी. बाड़मेर-जोधपुर पैसेंजर रेलगाडी से मिलान नहीं होता;

(ख) क्या इनका मिलान न होने की वजह से यात्रियों को जोधपुर के लिए एसप्रेस और पैसेंजर रेलगाडीयां पकड़ने हेतु 16 घंटे और 23 घंटे प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी लान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं। 25 मिनट के अन्तर पर मेल की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) से (घ) जहाँ-कहाँ मेल नहीं हो पाता, यात्रियों को प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है। बहरहाल, भोलडी और समदडी से जोधपुर तक यात्रा करने वाले यात्री सुविधाजनक ढंग से थू गाडी के

रूप में 265 डाउन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी और बिना घंटों तक प्रतीक्षा किए सम्बद्ध गाड़ी के रूप में 240 डाउन पैसेन्जर/98 डाउन पैसेन्जर का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

**Permission to Private Doctors  
to perform Tubectomy Operations**

4066. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :  
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that private doctors and clinics have been recently operations;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the decision, circular or notification issued will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) the number of operations performed by private clinics and doctors from the date of issue of the notification;

(d) the mode of operation, manual surgery or laproscopic; and

(e) whether vasectomy has also been permitted under that notification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Government have decided recently to involve private practitioners of integrated medicine who are members of the National Integrated Medical Association with the necessary expertise to undertake Tubectomy (minilap) operations in their nursing homes clinics/hospitals subject to prescribed terms and conditions under the Family Welfare Programme. A copy of this Ministry's letter No. N-36011/1/82-Ply: dated 20th June, 1983 is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in library. see No. It 6909/83).

(c) Since the decision was taken only recently the required information has not yet become available.

(d) and (e) The orders of 20th June, 1983 refer only to involvement of private medical practitioners of integrated medicine who are members of the National Integrated Medical Association to perform Tubectomy (minilap) operations. Private Medical practitioners of modern medicine who are member of the Indian Medical Association and also integrated medicine who are member of the National Integrated Medical Association with necessary expertise had earlier been allowed to undertake vasectomy operations/I.U.D. insertions under the family programme.

**Unsatisfactory Condition of A.I.M.S.**

4067. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that general condition of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi is not satisfactory;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the suffering of the patient's for getting admission and proper treatment there; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take for the improvement of working conditions in the Institute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The All India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital has a bed strength of 1043. The Institute handles about 9 Lakh patients in the out patient Department and about 38 thousand indoor patients in a year. Despite the heavy pressure on all the services, no patient who comes to the Hospital in a critical condition is refused admission. The best possible medical care is provided to all the patients who visit the Institute Hospital, keeping in view the constraint of space and financial resources.

**Rail Link between Korba-Ranchi  
and Dhalli Rajhara-Bailadilla.**

4058. SHRI MADHAVRAO

SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) what steps have so far been taken to establish rail-links between Korba-Ranchi and Dhalli-Rajhara-Bailadilla in the mineral belt of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) what is the estimated cost of the projects and by what time the links are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) (i) RANCHI-KORBA : A preliminary engineering-cumtraffic survey from Ranchi to Lohardaga (conversion from Narrow Gauge to Broad Gauge) and its extension upto Korba (312 Kms.) conducted in 1975, revealed that the proposed line would be highly unremunerative; hence the same was not pursued further. This project was estimated to cost Rs. 68.68 crores at the then prevailing prices.

(ii) DHALLI-RAJHARA-JAGDALPUR RAILWAY LINE : A proposal was considered in the past, but due to constraint of funds it could not be pursued. This project was estimated to cost Rs. 60 crores at 1977-78 price level

#### Duty List For Mates, Keymen and Gangmen Of Civil Engineering Department.

4069. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway administration have prepared any duty list for the Mates, Keymen and Gangmen of Civil Engineering Department;

(b) who are responsible for safe custody of tools used by the Mates, Keymen and Gangmen;

(c) who are responsible for watching the gang tools locked up at night in the tool-boxes provided at gang quarters, gate-lodges or in stations;

(d) whether the Gangmen are to be booked during nights even after their performance of day duty of eight hours for keeping watch over the gang tools kept in gang huts, gate lodges and in stations; and

(e) what are the responsibilities of the Mates and Gangmen in case of accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Mates.

(c) No body is specifically responsible for watching the gang tools kept and locked in the tool boxes at night. However, the Mates and Gangmen staying in the gang huts, the gate keepers at the level crossing and the station staff at the station generally oversee the safety of the tool boxes at night.

(d) No.

(e) Every mate and keyman shall see that every length of line is kept safe for the passage of train. If a mate/keyman/gangmen considers that the line is likely to be rendered unsafe, he should take immediate steps to ensure the safety of trains. In the event of an accident, the mate, keyman and gangmen should look out for broken fittings of wagons and track components and see that these are not disturbed until they have been seen and recorded by a responsible official.

The mates, keymen and gangmen are also required to assist in early restoration of traffic if the same gets suspended as a result of an accident.

#### Hostel Subsidy And Educational Assistance For Railway Employees

4070. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway employees are to be granted both the Hostel subsidy and the Educational Assistance for the same children when admitted to hostels

of residential schools [away from the station at which the employee is posted owing to absence of a school of requisite standard irrespective of the fact whether the employee has been transferred or not during his service period;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of Hostel Subsidy and Educational Assistance due to the increase in cost of living index 1973; and

(c) if so, when the revised rates are expected to be circulated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Hostel Subsidy is not admissable in respect of children for whom educational allowance is drawn by Railway servants.

\* (b) and (c) Orders as issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture on the subject are adopted by the Railways.

#### Delhi Transport Corporation's Mudrika Services

4071. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable deterioration in Delhi Transport Corporation's Mudrika Services particularly during the period from 1 P. M. to 3.30 P.M. causing considerable inconvenience to the commuters; and

(b) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation proposes to press into service some more Re. 1 Deluxe Services starting from various points on this route during the above hours when buses are diverted for Public Schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Operational records indicate that the operations of Mudrika services have been maintained at 90%.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of D. T. C. In fact regular service Mudrika Seva buses are not diverted for School duties,

#### Land For Cultural And Educational Institutions

4072. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some cultural and educational institutions of tribal communities in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have demanded allotment of urban plots for cultural activities; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) No such request for allotment of urban land for cultural activities has been received in the Ministry of Education/Department of Culture.

#### House Building Advance To A.M.U. Employess

4073. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether house building advance to the employees of the Aligarh Muslim University for construction of houses at the place of duty or a place of settlement after retirement is available; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) When the University Grants Commission had agreed to place funds at the disposal of the Central Universities initially, it was suggested that, to begin with, all advances might be sanctioned to the employees for construction of houses only at the place of their duty. Later in January, 1982, the Commission had suggested that henceforth such advances may be sanctioned on the basis of rules framed by Government for sanctioning house building advances to their employees.



Accordingly, the Central Universities could sanction house building advances to their employees either at the place of their duty or elsewhere.

The Aligarh Muslim University sanctions house building loans to its employees for purchase of land/construction of houses only at their place of duty at present. According to available information, a decision on the question of giving such loans to the employees for construction of houses at places of settlement after retirement is still to be taken by the University.

#### **Regularisation Of Person Working In Catering Department Of Northern Railway.**

4074. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8999 on 28 April, 1983 regarding regularisation of persons working in catering department of Northern Railway and state :

(a) whether Government have since issued necessary orders regularising the employees not confirmed so far;

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### **Retirement Benefits For Permanent And Temporary Employees**

4075. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the retirement benefits/facilities granted to a permanent railway employee and a temporary railway employee; and

(b) what differences exist between a permanent railway employee and a temporary railway employee in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b)

#### **I. Types Of Retirement Benefits Avail- able to Railway employees.**

(i) Two alternate types of retirement benefits are presently available to Railway employees.

(ii) All staff recruited to Railway service after 16.11.1957 are governed by Pensionary Form Retirement Benefits. Among those who are in service on Contributory Form of Retirement Benefits from prior to that date, a large number have chosen to remain under the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme, though a number of options had been given to them from time to time to come over to the Pension Scheme.

(iii) Those governed by the Pension Scheme will get a monthly pension and a lump-sum Death cum Retirement Gratuity, based on length of service and grade of pay. They are also required to subscribe 8.1/30% of their monthly pay to a Non-contributory Provident Account on which interest is paid by Government.

(iv) Those who are governed by the State Railways (Contributory) Provident Fund Scheme of Retirement benefits, are required to subscribe 8.1/30% of their monthly pay to their Provident Fund Account. The Government also makes a contribution of 8.1/30% of the monthly pay of such employees to the Provident Fund Account. Besides, at the time of retirement, Government also makes a lumpsum payment termed "Special Contribution to Provident Fund" based on length of service and grade of pay.

(v) Facilities of encashment of leave, post-retirement passes and contributory medical care after retirement are available to all Railway employees, irrespective of the type of retirement benefit they are governed by or whether they are temporary or permanent.

#### **II. The Nature Of Differences In Benefits Between Permanent And Temporary Employees**

(i) Under the Pension Scheme, while



a permanent employee with a minimum 10 years service, on retirement, is entitled to monthly pension and Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity, related to grade of pay and length of service, in case of a temporary employee, the minimum qualifying period for getting these two retirement benefits, is 20 years. However, permanent employees with less than 10 years' service, and temporary employees with less than 20 years' service, while not eligible for either, are compensated by payment of a service/terminal gratuity.

(ii) In case of staff governed by the State Railway (Contributory) Provident Fund Scheme, there is no difference between permanent and temporary employees either in the matter of Government Contribution to Provident Fund or in the matter of Special Contribution to Provident Fund/Terminal gratuity, the latter of which is payable only on completion, of 30 years of service or 50/55 years of age.

(iii) As far as the scales of encashment of leave, post retirement passes and contributory medical care in retirement are concerned, there is no differentiation between permanent and temporary employees.

#### Academic Qualification For Gate-men/Keymen

4076. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any minimum academic qualification is required for appointment as Gatemen/keymen;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the hours of duty for Gatemen/Keymen posted at various places ;

(d) whether leave reserve Gateman/Keymen are being provided under each Permanent Way Inspector to relieve Gatemen/Keymen who become sick or are granted leave; and

(e) what is the percentage of leave reserve Gatemen/Keymen provided under each Permanent Way Inspector ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) Dose not arise.

(c) The working hours of Gatemen/Keymen including time spent on preparatory/complementary work vary between 48 to 54 and 60 to 75 hours in a week according as they are classified as continuous or Essentially Intermittent under the Hours of Employment, Regulations, depending on the workload.

(d) and (e) Yes, at the prescribed percentage of 12. 5.

#### Passes/PTOs Admissible to Railway Employees

4077. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the scale of Passes and PTOs admissible to Railway employees in India;

(b) whether Government have the information regarding the scale of Passes and PTOs admissible to Railway employees in other countries; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHAUDHURI) : (a) The existing scale of privilege passes/PTOs to various categories of Railway employees is given below :

#### Category Of Staff No. Of Passes/PTOs Admissible Per Year.

	Passes	PTOs
Groups A&B	6 sets	6 sets
Groups A&D		
(upto 5 year service)	1 set	6 sets
(over 5 year service)	3 sets	6 sets

(b) and (c) No information is available.

#### Radiotherapy Treatment For Cancer

4078. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will

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

(a) whether some research made recently has identified Herpes simplex virus as associated with oral and cervical cancers;

(b) whether any research has been made by his Ministry or any Organisation/Institution under it to find out the factors which are associated with cancer in human beings;

(c) if so, what measures are being taken to check this wide-spreading disease; and

(d) whether any new methods for reducing toxicity of radiotherapy treatment for cancer are being evolved; if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI : (a) Pilot studies conducted in Kerala suggest, but have not yet proved, the association of Herpes simplex virus with oral cancer. The preliminary finding indicate the possibility of Herpes simplex virus type II being a causative factor in cervical cancer. Further studies are under progress.

(b) The Ministry through its apex organisation Indian Council of Medical Research is conducting research on factors associated with cancer through its network of cancer registries and research institutes and by means of research grants and fellowships to individual scientists in medical colleges and other research institutions.

(c) Cancer is a disease of multifactorial origin, with some known factors such as tobacco chewing in oral cancer, and smoking in lung cancer. In uterine cervical cancer, socio-cultural factors such as early age at marriage and multiple pregnancies have been implicated as causative factors. There are many other unknown factors in cancer causation. The Government proposes to utilise the existing knowledge for initiating intervention programmes on pilot basis for control of oral and uterine

cervical cancers by health education and early detection programme.

(d) Newer techniques like use of linear accelerator and interstitial radiation reduce the systemic effects while at the same time delivering an adequate dose.

#### Computerisation And Communications Modernisation Programme

4079. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by the Railways in their computerisation and communications modernisation programmes;

(b) the total capital outlay involved and earmarked for this project during the current year;

(c) the countries from which equipment and technical know-how is being imported;

(d) whether side by side machinery has been set in motion to train the Railway Personnel in handling these highly sophisticated equipments; and

(e) if so, the broad details thereof and the place where an Institute for the purpose is being located ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The progress made by the Railways in their computerisation and communications modernisation programme is as follows—

(i) Action has been initiated for replacement of some of the 1401 systems on the Zonal Railways and Production Units.

(ii) For computerisation of freight operations, it has been decided to adopt and implement a system in vogue either on British Rail or Canadian National, and the question of engaging suitable consultants is still under consideration.

(iii) A pilot project for computerisation of reservation of berths

and seats in Delhi Area has been started on the Northern Railway.

(iv) An integrated tele-communications plan is under preparation.

(b) (i) For replacement of the existing 1401 computers, Rs. 3.40 crores has been earmarked during the current year.

(ii) The total outlay involved for computerisation of freight operations and communications is Rs. 520 crores to be spread over the next 10 years and an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose during the current year.

(iii) The total capital outlay involved for computerisation of reservation of berth and seat in Delhi area is Rs. 8 crores and an amount of Rs. 1.49 crore has been earmarked for this purpose during the current year.

(c) The existing computer in the Integral Coach Factory is planned to be replaced by an ICL system from U. K. The Zonal Railways computer systems are planned for replacement by suitable indigenous systems, as far as possible. Procurement of two indigenous computers is under way. For the replacement of computers in DLW and CLW, no decision has been taken as yet. No decision has so far been taken about the import of technical know-how and equipment for the other projects.

(d) and (e) The Railways are utilising the facilities available for training in modern computerisation and tele-communications in institutions like Computer Maintenance Corporation, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Institute of Signal Engineering & Tele-communications, Secunderabad and Railway Staff College, Baroda for the purpose of training Railway personnel. There is no proposal at present to set up a separate institution.

**Travel bags in long distance trains**

4080. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a scheme to supply travel bags in all long-distance trains; and

(b) if so, the names of the trains and who will be given travel bags and when this scheme is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Travel bags are supplied on demand and on payment of Rs 5 per night per travel bag to passengers travelling in First and AC Two-tier classes by trains the list of which is given in the Statement I. Travel bags are also supplied to passengers travelling in Second Class sleeper coaches on payment of Rs. 2 per night per travel bag by trains the list of which is given in Statement II.

The feasibility of extending this facility for AC Two-tier and First Class passengers on all trains having AC Two-tier coaches (where this facility is not already existing) under examination.

#### Statement I

##### *List Of Trains In Which Travel Bags Are Supplied To Passengers Travelling In AC-2-Tier And First Class*

1. 5/6 Punjab Mail.
2. 3/4 Bombay Howrah Mail via Allahabad.
3. 1/2 Bombay Howrah Mail via Nagpur.
4. 323/324 Bombay-Sholapur Sidheshwar Express.
5. 325 Bombay Pune Passenger.
6. 9/10 Bombay Madras Mail.
7. 29/30 Bombay Howrah Express via Nagpur.
8. 303/304 Bombay Kolhapur Mahalaxmi Express.
9. 57/58 Amritsar Express.
10. 11/12 Dadar Madras Express.
11. 33/34 Indore Bilaspur Express.
12. 21/22 Dakshin Express.
13. 322 Manmad Daund Bombay Passenger.

14. 1/2 Kalka Mail.
15. 81/82 A.C. Deluxe Express.
16. 101/102 Rajdhani Express.
17. 103/104 A.C. Deluxe Express.
18. 173/174 Himgiri Express.
19. 13/14 Upper India Express.
20. 43/44 Darjeeling Mail.
21. 51/52 Jammu Tawi Express.
22. 11/12 Howrah Delhi Express.
23. 53/54 Geur Express.
24. 33/34 Jammu Tawi Mail.
25. 31/32 Frontier Mail.
26. 41/42 Mussorie Express.
27. 191/192 Sonbhadra Express.
28. 91/92 Bikaner Mail.
29. 201/202 Ahmedabad Mail.
30. 177/178 Jhelum Express.
31. 29/30 Lucknow Mail.
32. 83/84 Ganga Jamuna Express.
33. 357/358 Lucknow Mughalsarai Passenger.
34. 207/208 Jaipur Agra Express.
35. 93/94 Jodhpur Mail.
36. 44/43 Jhansi Mail.
37. 7/8 Nainital Express.
38. 155/156 Tinsukia Mail.
39. 15/16 G.T. Express.
40. 121/122 Tamil Nadu Express.
41. 125/126 Kerala Express.
42. 127/128 Karnatata Express.
43. 139/140 Ganga Kaveri Express.
44. 117/118 Pandian Express.
45. 177/178 Rock Fort Express.
46. 113/114 Sethu Express.
47. 119/120 Nellai Express.
48. 7/8 Bangalore Mail.
49. 19/20 Trivendrum Mail.
50. 29/30 Trivendrum Malabar Express.
51. 145/146 Navjeevan Express.
52. 7/8 Godavari Express.
53. 53/54 Madras Express.
54. 123/124 A. P. Express.
55. 303/304 Mahalaxmi Express.

56. 105/106 Secunderabad Guntakal Express.
57. 551/552 Ajanta Express.
58. 101/102 Minar Express.
59. 59/60 Geetanjali Express.
60. 19/20 Konark Express.
61. 141/142 Coromondal Express.
62. 3/4 Madras Mail.
63. 7/8 Puri Express.
64. 9/10 Shri Jagannath Express.
65. 15/16 Howrah Ranchi Express.
66. 175/176 Neelachal Express.
67. 3/4 Frontier Mail.
68. 25/26 A.C. Pasohim Express.
69. 19/20 Dehradun Express.
70. 171/172 Jammu Tawi Super Fast Express.
71. 41/42 Viramgram Express.
72. 27/28 Vadodara Express.
73. 1/2 Gujarat Mail.
74. 5/6 Saurashtra Mail.
75. 6/5 Ahmedabad-Agra Fort Express.
76. 151/152 Rajdhani Express.
77. 508/507 Marwar Express.
78. 506/505 Ahram Express.
79. 507/508 Lucknow-Gorakhpur Express.

#### Statement II

*List Of Trains In Which bed  
Rolls Are Supplied To Passengers  
Travelling in Second Class*

1. 171/172 Bombay-Jammu Tawi Super Fast Express.
2. 141/142 Coromondal Express.
3. 59/60 Gitanjali Express.
4. 23/24 Delhi-Bombay Janata Express.
5. 7/8 Ahmedabad Janata Express.
6. 17/18 Saurashtra Janata Express.
7. 153/154 Samastipur-Delhi Jayanti Janata Express.
8. 46/45 Gandhidham Express.



9. 19/20 Konark Express.
10. 101/102 Minar Express.
11. 123/124 A.P. Express.
12. 131/132 Jayanti Janata Express.

#### Development Of Haldia-Farakka Stretch Of National Waterway

4081. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) the progress made so far in the development of the first phase of Haldia-Farakka stretch of the National Waterway System;

(b) the funds allocated for the project by the Central Government;

(c) how long will it take to complete the Waterway system and whether any time bound programme has been prepared in this behalf; and

(d) if so, its broad outlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Action regarding setting up of the terminal facilities has been initiated. Site for developing terminal facilities at Haldia has been selected and consultants have been engaged to prepare the detailed design/drawings and tender documents of the proposed facilities at Haldia. Temporary landing facilities have been provided at Berhampur and vessels have started using the same. Action has already been taken to acquire land adjacent to the land already acquired at Berhampur and also at Nabadip and Triveni for providing terminal facilities. Hydrographic survey is in progress.

(b) A scheme costing Rs. 189.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for setting up terminal and other facilities for IWT operation between Haldia and Farakka.

(c) According to present indications, all these developmental works will be completed by 1984-85.

(d) The scheme includes river

conservancy, hydrographic surveys, setting up of terminal facilities and other facilities such as channel marking and navigational aids for IWT operation.

#### Categories Of Complimentary Passes

4082. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the three categories of First Class Complimentary Passes issued to Class I Officers, Gazetted Officers and non-Gazetted staff and the facilities attached to each category of such passes;

(b) whether Gazetted Officers holding 1st class Green Passes are not allowed the facility of travel in ACC 2nd class sleeper by Mail/Express Trains whereas the other 1st class pass holders (White) are permitted;

(c) whether these 1st class Green Complimentary Pass holders can travel in ordinary 2nd class sleeper coaches by Mail/Superfast Trains; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN-CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) The various categories of 1st class privilege passes and facilities attached to each category is indicated against each :

Category of Passes	Facilities
1st class 'A'	Issued to Gazetted Officers appointed or held gazetted rank prior to 1.8.1969.
(i)	Holders are permitted to travel by 1st class and on payment of 1/3rd the difference between 1st class ACC and 1st class fares when travelling by 1st class ACC.
(ii)	Each adult is entitled to carry 140 Kg. luggage and half the quantity per child.
(iii)	Entitled to take one attendant in 2nd class.



(iv) Entitled to travel by Rail Car over Kalka-Simla Section.

1st class White Issued to Gazetted Officers appointed on and after 1.8.1969.

(i) Holders are permitted to travel by 1st class and on payment of full difference between 1st class ACC and 1st class fares when travelling by 1st class ACC.

(ii) Each adult is entitled to carry 140 Kg. luggage and half the quantity per child.

(iii) Entitled to take one attendant in 2nd class.

(iv) Entitled to travel by Rail Car over Kalka-Simla Section.

1st class Green Issued to non-gazetted staff who are drawing pay of Rs. 512 pm and above appointed prior to 1.1.1969 and staff appointed after 1.8.1969 drawing pay of Rs. 575 pm and above.

(i) Holders are permitted to travel in 1st class and on payment of full difference between 1st class ACC and 1st class fare when travelling by 1st class ACC.

(ii) Holder is entitled to take 70 Kg. per adult and half the quantity per child.

(iii) Entitled to take one attendant in 2nd class.

All 1st class pass holders are also permitted to travel by Two tier AC and 2nd class Sleeper Coaches by Mail or Express Trains without payment of any surcharge. The passes may cover families and dependers of railway employees as indicated in the passes which are issued under the Pass Rules.

#### Seniority of Gangmen on Transfer to Other P.W.Is.

4083. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the services of Casual

Gangmen who have acquired temporary status are transferable to other P.W.Is.;

(b) if so, whether they are entitled to get transfer Advance, Joining Leave, Transfer Allowance etc. as given to temporary Railway employees;

(c) whether seniority of Gangmen is maintained P.W.I. wise; and

(d) if so, how the seniority of the Gangmen as transferred to other P.W.Is is maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### U.G.C. Policy In Encouraging P.G. Diploma Courses

4084. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission has a policy of encouraging Post Graduate diploma courses in Indian Universities, if so, details thereof;

(b) which Post-graduate diploma courses have been started in last three years along with details of each diploma course and the diploma which are pending with U. G. C. for approval;

(c) names of Institutions offering postgraduate diploma in International Marketing/Trade alongwith number of seats available and whether there is any proposal to start such a diploma course in Central Universities; and

(d) if so, the date by which the course will begin and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has suggested to universities to introduce post B.A./B. Sc./B. Com. Diploma courses with a view to increasing the employment opportunities of graduates.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) According to information available, the Panjab and Mangalore Universities offer Post-Graduate diploma course in International Trade and Export Marketing Management respectively.

Details about admission capacity of these courses are not available. A recent proposal of the University of Delhi to introduce a Post-graduate Diploma Course in international Marketing is at present under the consideration of the University Grants Commission.

#### Statement

*Statement showing details of P.G.D. Diploma Courses started during the last 3-years with the approval of the U. G. C.*

Name of the course	Duration of the course	No. of the universities in which introduced
1. Instrumentation Technology	1 year	1
2. Hydrology	—	1 (under consideration)
3. Remote sensing	—	1
4. Foundry Technology	—	1 (under consideration)
5. Computer Science application	1 year	12
6. Nutrition Biochemistry	—	1
7. Space Physics	—	4
8. Gandhian Studies	—	7
9. International Marketing	—	1 (under consideration)

#### Haulage By Steam, Diesel and Electric Locomotives

4085. SHRI RAVI PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of steam, diesel and electric locomotives on Broad Gauge line in each of the last three years and as at present;

(b) passenger and goods combined haulage (G. T. K. M.) by the steam, diesel and electric locomotives respectively on each of the last three years and in the period April-June, 1983;

(c) whether the steam traction is more costly than the diesel and electric tractions, if so, comparative operation costs; and

(d) whether it is possible for the diesel and electric engines to take over the small percentage of haulage done by

a large number of steam engines whose traction is more costly, slow and coal consuming; if so, the phasing out programme-schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The average number of Broad Gauge engines on line during the last three years, traction-wise, is as under :

Year	Steam	Diesel	Electric
1979-80	4,697	1,671	929
1980-81	4,532	1,798	988
1981-82	4,340	1,894	1,044

The holdings as on 1.4.83 were as under :

Steam Locos : 3,540

Diesel Locos : 2,078

Electric Locos : 1,144

(b) the gross tonne kilometres (including weight of engine and departmental) of broad gauge passenger and goods in the last three years for which data are available were as under :

(In millions)			
Year	Steam	Diesel	Electric
1979-80	69,228	215,060	98,838
1980-81	61,132	224,151	100,862
1981-82	53,116	240,880	125,541

(c) The maintenance and operating costs for steam, diesel and electric services per 1000 GTKMs. (Broad Gauge) during 1981-82 were as under :

(Figures in Rupees)			
	Passenger Services	Goods Services	
Steam	42.63 (Estimated)	80.53 (Estimated)	
Diesel	18.55 ..	15.00 ..	
Electric	29.87 ..	15.57 ..	

(d) Steam locomotives are being gradually phased out; this depends on availability of funds and also on manufacturing capacity of Diesel and Electric locomotives.

#### Utilisation of Steam, Diesel and Electric Locomotives

4086. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) as regards the steam, diesel and electric broad gauge locomotives, what are the average figures in hours per day, as at present (1) in train engine (2) detentions and idling in sheds (3) shunting etc. services (4) available for use, and also (1) Engine-kilometers per day per locomotive in use and (2) Engine-Kilometers per day (Target);

(b) whether there is under-utilisation of the locos; and

(c) if so, programme schedule to raise this utilisation level ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The hours worked per day per broad gauge engine available for use during the year 1981-82 is given below :

Steam locomotive	:	10.4
Diesel locomotive	:	18.4
Electric locomotive	:	19.8

Figures in terms of loco hours per day in respect of train engines, detentions and idling in sheds and shunting services are not available.

The engine kilometres per day per broad gauge loco in use during 1981-82 was as under :

Steam	:	160
Diesel	:	387
Electric	:	384

Since the utilisation of locomotives depends on various factors such as the extent of single-line and double-line sections, gradients, nature of terrain etc., and these vary, it is difficult to fix a specific target.

(b) The following are the figures of engine utilisation measured in terms of engine kilometres per day per broad gauge locomotive in use during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Year	Steam	Diesel	Electric
1979-80	157	350	338
1980-81	158	345	327
1981-82	160	387	384

It would be seen that there has been an improvement in engine utilisation in 1981-82 as compared to the earlier two years.

(c) While the present figures of utilisation are satisfactory, it is customary to aim at further improvement and aim at targets 10% above the actual achievement.

#### Coal/Oil/Electricity Used By Engines

4087. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) during each of the last three years and also during April-June 1983,

what was (i) the quantity of coal used, its cost and traffic carried by steam engines (ii) the quantity of HSD oil used; its cost and traffic carried by Diesel Engines; (iii) the quantity of KWH units used, its cost and traffic carried by electric engines; and

(b) comparative cost of operation of a steam, diesel and electric engine under similar circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The information regarding the quantity of coal, HSD oil and electricity used by engines and the cost thereof during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is given in the statement attached. Data for 1982-83 and April to June, 1983 is in the process of getting finalised.

#### Statement

(a) (i) The quantity of coal used, its cost including handling, freight, sales tax and excise duty and traffic carried by steam engines during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is indicated below :—

Year	Coal consumption in million tonnes.	Traffic carried in Billion GTKMs.	Cost in Crores of Billion Rupees
1980-81	11.00	94.81	197.33
1981-82	9.84	81.74	221.15

(a) (ii) The quantity of HSD oil used, its cost including freight and handling charges and sales tax, custom duty and other taxes and traffic carried by the diesel engines during the above period is indicated below :—

Year	HSD oil consumed (in Kls.)	Traffic carried in Billion GTKMs.	Cost in Crores of Billion Rupees
1980-81	1067477	259.70	219.09
1981-82	1179682	280.00	326.00

(a) (iii) The quantity of KWH units for traction purposes used and its cost together with traffic carried for the above periods is indicated below :—

Year	Millions KWH	Traffic carried in Billion GTKMs. (including EMU)	Amount in Crores of Billion Rupees
1980-81	2221	115.97	76.52
1981-82	2407	141.03	104.74

(b) Normally, Steam, Diesel and Electric Locomotives are not operating under similar circumstances. However, generally speaking, the cost of operation of Steam Locomotive is now about 5 times the cost of operation by Diesel/Electric Locomotives in the case of goods traffic and about 2.5 times in the case of passenger traffic.

#### Recommendations of Sanskrit Commission

4088. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) text of the recommendations submitted in 1958 to Government by the Sanskrit Commission;

(b) which recommendations have been accepted by Government and when and reasons of non-acceptance of others;

(c) names of institutions, libraries and other bodies in the country which have Sanskrit manuscripts and the number in each one of them;

(d) whether there is any proposal to salvage, acquire, microfilm and catalogue these manuscripts; and

(e) if so, its details and programme-schedule for the present and coming one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE. (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The recommendations of Sanskrit Commission appointed by Government of India in 1956-57 form part of the



Report of Sanskrit Commission 1956-57, (pages 249-277), a Government of India publication of 1958.

(b) The Union Cabinet, after getting some of the recommendations of the Commission examined by its own Sub-Committee, took the following decisions :

(i) The recommendation of the Commission to provide for study of Sanskrit as a compulsory subject in Secondary Schools within the framework of the accepted Three Language Formula is not feasible, nor would it be expedient to modify that formula for this purpose. But facilities should be made available for the teaching of Sanskrit at Secondary Schools either as a part of composite courses with modern Indian Language or as optional subject, so that no one who wishes to take up the study of Sanskrit is denied adequate facilities therefor. The idea of opening Sanskrit wings in the High/Higher Secondary Schools, where there is no provision for Sanskrit at present was also approved.

(ii) The recommendation of the Commission set up a to separate Central Sanskrit University is also not feasible. Instead, the existing Sanskrit Universities at Varanasi and Darbhanga and the Central Sanskrit Institute at Tirupati should be strengthened and existing facilities for Sanskrit studies at other Universities and Colleges should be suitably improved.

(iii) While the recommendation of the Commission to set up a Central Institute of Indology may not be necessary, the purposes envisaged by this recommendation can be achieved by adding one or two more separate Departments to the Institute of Advanced Studies being set up at Simla and these Departments could be at a later date expanded and constituted into a separate Institute, if considered necessary.

(iv) Regarding the recommendation of the Commission to introduce suitable legislation to prevent migration of manuscripts outside the country, it was decided that manuscripts which are over 100 years old are already coming

under the purview of the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947. The Ministry of Education might take steps to have suitable provisions inserted in the Bill that is being introduced in the Parliament to amend the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947.

It was also decided that in order to preserve and foster correct tradition in recital of vedic texts and also to assist in the correct pronunciation of Sanskrit both by teachers and students of the language, the Ministry of Education with the help of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should arrange for the preparation of Tape Records, Gramo-phone-Records, Radio recitals etc.

The Cabinet did not approve any legislation for acquiring or controlling the activities of the charitable trusts or religious institutions so as to make their resources available for Sanskrit propagation. Misuse of funds of charitable trusts and religious institutions originally earmarked for Sanskrit education, can be dealt with by the existing laws of the land.

The other recommendations of the Commission which were of academic and general nature were by and large accepted by the Government and as a first step, in pursuance of the Commission's recommendation, a Central Sanskrit Board was set up to advise the Government on matters relating to development of Sanskrit studies and the Ministry has launched several schemes for propagation and development of Sanskrit on the advice of the Board. A list of such schemes is given in (statement I). The purpose of setting up a Central Sanskrit University has also been taken care of by the setting up of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Government of India, which also conducts examinations at various levels for students studying Sanskrit in the country.

(c) A list of major Libraries of repute is enclosed at statement. II. The number of manuscripts in each of them



is not readily available.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has introduced a scheme for preservation, microfilming and collection of rare manuscripts. There is also a scheme for propagation and publication of catalogues of manuscripts and for preparation and publication of critical editions of rare manuscripts. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has launched an ambitious scheme through one of its constituent Vidyapeethas for survey acquisition, preservation and microfilming of Sanskrit manuscripts.

#### Statement I

1. Grants to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous body set up by this Ministry.

2. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Sanskrit Organisations engaged in the propagation and development of Sanskrit.

3. Production of Sanskrit Literature including purchase and publication of Sanskrit Book.

4. Establishment of Adarsh Sanskrit Pathshalas.

5. Award of Scholarships :—

(i) Scholarships for Post-Matric Studies in Sanskrit.

(ii) National Scholarships for students pursuing Shastri and Acharya Courses.

(iii) Research Scholarships to the products of traditional Pathshalas.

6. Holding of All-India Sanskrit Elocution Contests.

7. Holding of Vedic Convention.

8. Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Bodies and Research Institutes for publication of Rare Sanskrit Manuscripts.

9. Preservation of the Tradition of Vedic Recitation.

10. Grant of financial assistance to Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances.

11. Modernisation of Sanskrit

Pathshalas and Provision of facilities for teaching of Sanskrit in Secondary Schools.

12. Award of Scholarships to the Students studying Sanskrit in Secondary Schools. Grants to State Governments for implementation of schemes for promotion of Sanskrit.

13. Utilization of services of eminent Sanskrit Scholars in Adarsh Pathshala and other Voluntary Organisations in order to preserve the indepth study of Shastras.

14. Award of Certificate of Honour by the President to eminent Sanskrit Scholars.

15. Grant of financial assistance to registered Academic Organisations to conduct special orientation courses to the products traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas/Institutions.

#### Statement II

1. Kuppaswamy Sastri Research Institute, Mylapore, Madras-4.

2. Tanjore Maharaja Saroji's Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore.

3. B.J. Institute of learning & Research, (Gujarat Vidyatsabha, Ahmedabad).

4. Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur.

5. Mithila Institute of Post-graduate studies and Research in Sanskrit Learning, Darbhanga.

6. Vaidik Samsodhana Mandala, Poona.

7. Vishveshwaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

8. Swadhyaya Mandal, Pardi (Surat).

9. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar.

10. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati.

11. Saraswati Bhavan, Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi.

12. K.S.D. Sanskrit University, Darbhanga, Bihar.

13. K. P. Jaiswal Research Institute, Patna, Bihar.

14. Bihar Research Society, Patna.

15. Asiatic Society, Calcutta.
16. Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
17. Ganganath Jha Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Allahabad.
18. Madras Government Manuscripts Library, Madras.
19. Manuscripts Library, Kerala University, Trivandrum.
20. Adyar Library, Madras.
21. Oriental Institute, Manas Gangotri, Mysore.
22. Ranbir Manuscripts Library, Jammu.
23. International Academy of Indian Culture, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016.
24. Khuda Bux Library, Patna.
25. Islamic Research Institute, Tonk, Rajasthan.
26. Nizam palace Library, Hyderabad.
27. Government Sanskrit College, Trippunittura, Kerala.
28. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
29. Scindia Oriental Research Institute, Vikram University, Ujjain.
30. Institute of Central Asian Studies, Kashmir University, Srinagar.
31. State Museum, Bhubaneswar.
32. Gautami Vidyapeeth, Rajamahendri.
33. Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan.
34. Institute of Prakrit and Jainology, Vaishali, Bihar.
35. Nava Nalanda Maha Vihar, Nalanda, Bihar.

### हाजीपुर जंक्शन पर आरक्षण सुविधाएं

4089. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली, वाराणसी, गोहाटी और कलकत्ता के लिए जाने वाली उन रेलगाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के हाजीपुर जंक्शन पर आरक्षण सुविधा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हाजीपुर बैशाली जिले का मुख्यालय है और क्या गांधी सेतु (गंगा पुल) के निर्माण के बाद रेलों की दृष्टि से इसका महत्व काफी बढ़ गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार सभी रेलगाड़ियों के लिए हाजीपुर जंक्शन पर आरक्षण सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ग) दिल्ली, गुवाहाटी और कलकत्ता को जाने वाली गाड़ियों में हाजीपुर स्टेशन के लिए आबंटित आरक्षित स्थान का कोटा इस प्रकार है :

गाड़ी नं०	आबंटित कोटा
प्रथम श्रेणी	द्वितीय श्रेणी
191 अप सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस	— 2 शायिकाएं
2 डाउन गोरखपुर-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस	— 4 शायिकाएं
16 डाउन बनारस-गुवाहाटी एक्सप्रेस	— 2 शायिकाएं
20 डाउन मिथिला एक्सप्रेस	— 2 शायिकाएं

(ख) जी हां, इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य गाड़ियों में भी हाजीपुर स्टेशन का कोटा इस प्रकार उपलब्ध है :—

गाड़ी नं०	आबंटित कोटा
प्रथम श्रेणी	द्वितीय श्रेणी
505 अप बरौनी-कानपुर एक्सप्रेस	— 4 शायिकाएं
78 डाउन महेन्द्र-घाट-नरकटियागंज एक्सप्रेस	— 6 शायिकाएं

वाराणसी की ओर जाने के लिए 15 अप गुवाहाटी-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी में हाजीपुर स्टेशन को कोई आरक्षण कोटा नहीं दिया गया है क्योंकि हाजीपुर से वाराणसी तक की यात्रा केवल दिन की है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### मुल्तानगंज में रेलवे पुल

4090. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के भागलपुर जिले में मुल्तानगंज में गंगा नदी के ऊपर रेलवे पुल निर्माण करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस रेलवे पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) मुल्तानगंज में एक रेल पुल के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) जिस सर्वेक्षण दल ने 1974 में इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की थी, उसने पुल का स्थान पटना के इर्द-गिर्द रखने का सुझाव दिया था।

### पटना-गया के बीच दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

4091. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनता और जनता के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा बार-बार अनुरोध किये जाने पर भी पूर्व रेलवे में पटना-गया के बीच की रेल लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में नहीं बदला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके कारण

जनता को अत्याधिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) उपरोक्त लाइन को दोहरी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने में क्या बाधाएं हैं; और

(घ) पटना-गया लाइन को कब तक दोहरी लाइन में बदला जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) पटना-गया खंड सहित पटना क्षेत्र में लाइन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण को 1983-84 में नये सर्वेक्षण के रूप में अनुमोदित किया गया है। सर्वेक्षण के पूरा हो जाने और सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच कर लिये जाने के बाद इस परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय लिया जायेगा, बशर्ते कि धन उपलब्ध हो।

### Temporary employees in Ministry of Railways

4092. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of temporary employees in the Ministry of Railways who have been made permanent during 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) whether there are still thousands of temporary employees in ministry of Railways who have not yet been made permanent; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons and what are the criteria adopted for making permanent the temporary employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Confirmation of 149, 34 & 76 temporary officers/staff in the ministry of Railways have been ordered during 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively.

(b) At present there are about 1030 temporary officers/staff in this Ministry who have not yet been confirmed.

(c) Confirmation is made against permanent vacancies as and when these become available as a result of retirement, confirmation of staff in higher grades and conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones,

**Incentive To Outstanding Sportsmen  
By Railway Administration**

4093. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Railway Administration for giving any incentive to the outstanding sportsmen who distinguished themselves during the ASIAD;

(b) if so, the names with designation of the employees who have been given incentives and the nature of the incentives given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Financial Assistance as under was given to the Railwaymen who won medals during Asiad, 82. To the tune of Rs. 15,000/- to each of the Gold Medallists, Rs. 10,000/- to each of the Silver Medallists and Rs. 5,000/- to each of the Bronze Medallists. The names and designations are as under :

1. Km. M.D. Valsamma (SR) Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerk.
2. Km. P.T. Usha (SR) Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerk.
3. Smt. Padmini Thomas (SR) Reservation Supervisor.
4. Sh. S. Balasubramaniam (SR) Reservation Supervisor.
5. Sh. H.K. Seetharama (SR) Ticket Collector.
6. Ms. Margaret Toscano (WR) Jr. Clerk.
7. Km. Gangotri Bhandari (WR) Sr. Clerk.
8. Km. Varsha Soni (WR) Sr. Clerk.
9. Km. Omna Kumari (WR) Jr. Clerk.

10. Km. Salma, D Silva (WR) Jr. Clerk.
11. Km. Hamida Banu (WR) Sr. Clerk.
12. Sh. Leroy Di Sa (WR) Guard.
13. Sh. Raj Kumar (WR) Sr. Clerk.
14. Km. Davinder Khokar (NR), Sr. Clerk.
15. Km. Sudha Chowdhry (NR), Clerk Gr. I.
16. Km. Razia Zaidi (NR) Jr. Clerk.
17. Sh. Tara Singh (NR) Sr. Clerk.
18. Smt. Eliza Nelson (WR) Steno.
19. Smt. Vandana (Chiplunkar) Joshi (CR) Sr. Clerk.
20. Km. Ameeta Kulkarni (CR) Sr. Clerk.
21. Sh. Roman Das (ER) Sr. Commercial Clerk.
22. Sh. Utpal Mitra (ER) Charge-man.
23. Sh. Kanai Roy (SER) jr. Clerk.
24. Smt. Madhumita Goswami (SER) Sr. Clerk.
25. Sh. Mohammed Sahid (NER) AWI.
26. Km. Anurita Dubey (NER) Clerk Gr. II.
27. Km. Prem Maya (NER) Clerk Gr. I.
28. Sh. Syed Modi (NER) Welfare Inspector.
29. Sh. Rajinder Singh (NR) STE/Supervisor.

Further Rs. 500 was given to each of the other participants from the Railways.

In addition, it has been decided that the persons named against items 1 to 27 above should be given out of turn promotion to the respective next higher grade.

**Special Trains From Northern Railway  
For Transportation Of Apples**

4094. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern Railway has made any special arrangements for the transportation of apples from various points like Kalka, Pathankot, Joginder Nagar and Kiratpur;

(b) if so, the nature of the arrangements made including the details about the introduction of any special through trains; and

(c) the exact details about these arrangements including the introduction of special trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Steps have been taken to provide necessary rail transport facilities by way of supplying requisite parcel vans and wagons depending upon materialisation of apple traffic. Special trains to clear this traffic will also be arranged depending upon the quantum of traffic offered.

#### New Specialised Agencies of U. N.

4095. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sponsored any move for establishing of any new specialised agencies of the U. N. during the last 3 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the results of these steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, it may be recalled that India along with other developing and non-aligned countries has been supporting since 1975 a move for converting the "United Nations Industrial Development Organisation" (UNIDO) into a specialised agency.

#### Scholars/Experts Sponsored By I.C.C.R. To Foreign Countries

4096. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations sponsored any trips by Scholars/Experts to any foreign countries for the promotion of cultural relations during the past 3 years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the Scholars/Experts, the country they visited and a brief resume of trips; and

(c) their achievements in this regard as also the expenditure incurred by each one of them and the duration thereof and the criteria for the selection of those sent on these trips ?

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

(b) and (c) The required information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No It 6910/83).

As far as the procedure of selection of experts is concerned, the requests for travel grants/subsidies are submitted to the Programme Committee of the Council. Professional bodies and well-known experts are also consulted for nominations of suitable persons for visits and for participation in international conferences abroad. Recommendations from our missions are also taken into account.

The following aspects are also kept in mind in selection of experts sent abroad :

- (i) Standing of the person in his particular field as also his ability for projecting a favourable image of India.
- (ii) His/her capacity for receiving from the other country, ideas and knowledge which would be helpful to India.
- (iii) His/her ability or capacity to utilise the trip within an institutional framework in India.

The Council has also taken the initiative in sending out promising young talent in various fields after ascertain-



ing their ability from known specialists in those fields.

The Council asks for reports from individuals sent out by it so that an assessment can be made regarding the utility of the visit. Concerned missions are also requested to send the Council reports on such visits.

#### Promotion Of Delhi University And College Teachers

4097. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 801 replied on 24 February, 1983 regarding offer made to Delhi University teachers and Unstarred Question No. 6077 replied on 7 April, 1983 regarding Delhi University Promotion Committee and last para of statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 85 dated 25 February, 1983 and state :

(a) criteria and process of evaluation for promotion of Delhi University and College teachers which have been approved by Academic and Executive Councils of Delhi University;

(b) whether University Grants Commission accepted that the criteria and process of evaluation of teachers of Delhi University for promotion was to be laid down by Academic and Executive Councils of the University; and

(c) if so, reasons why University Grants Commission has now objected to the criteria and process worked out by Delhi University and why so far no teacher has been given promotion even after last date of application has expired for some colleges and the date when the promotions will actually be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRIMATI SHELA KAUL) :

(a) Copies of the relevant Ordinances of the University of Delhi incorporating modalities for screening/evaluation for promotion of Delhi University and College teachers are being obtained from

the Delhi University and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Delhi University and proposed that the criteria and process of evaluation categories of teachers for the purpose of promotion as mentioned in its letter dated 28.1.1983 would be laid down by Academic Council and Executive Council of the University, and University Grants Commission had accepted the position in terms of that letter.

(c) The University Grants Commission has not objected to the criteria and process suggested by the Delhi University but has clarified the position with reference to the U.G.C. Merit Promotion Scheme and also drawn the University's attention to certain matters which are outside the Merit Promotion Scheme and which were included in the Delhi University's proposal, like the modalities proposed for promotion of teachers in the University College of Medical Sciences, creation of Super Time Scale post (Professor's Grade) in the Colleges and application of higher grades of pay to Directors of Physical Education.

The relevant Ordinances of the University to give effect to the Merit Promotion Scheme were amended on 29.7.1983. The University had invited particulars of eligible teachers in the prescribed proforma by 16.8.1983. Promotions will be finalised according to the procedure after scrutiny of these particulars.

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा का  
पृथक निदेशालय और कर्मचारियों  
को वेतन भुगतान में बेरी

4098. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा का पृथक निदेशालय के बनाने और उसे स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के अधीन रखने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कर्मचारियों को महीने के अन्तिम दिन वेतन इसलिये नहीं मिलता है कि वे स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशालय के अधीन हैं; और छुट्टी होने की स्थिति में उन्हें वेतन का भुगतान अगले महीने की 3 या 4 तारीख को किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या वाहनों की कमी के कारण वेतन विलम्ब से दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना का ढांचा इतना बड़ा नहीं है कि इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवा महा-निदेशालय से अलग किसी निदेशालय की आवश्यकता हो।

(ख) से (घ) कार्यालय में काम करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कर्मचारियों का वेतन जो अन्तिम कार्य दिवस को वितरित किया जाता है तथा औषधालयों/अस्पतालों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों का वेतन अगले महीने के पहले और दूसरे दिन वितरित किया जाता है। यदि उस दिन कोई छुट्टी हो तो वेतन अगले कार्य दिवस को वितरित किया जाता है। इस तथ्य के कारण कि विशेषकर दिल्ली में औषधालय दूर-दूर स्थित हैं इसलिये सभी कर्मचारियों को वेतन का भुगतान उसी दिन करना कठिन होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना संगठन को हानि ही में 15 और गाड़ियां दे दी गई हैं। इससे स्थिति में सुधार होने की सम्भावना है।

थाम्पसनगंज (सीतापुर) रेलवे  
गोदाम के कर्मचारियों के  
विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4099. श्री रामलाल राही: क्या रेल

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल प्रबंधक, मुरादाबाद उत्तर रेलवे ने, उत्तर रेलवे के थाम्पसनगंज सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) रेलवे गोदाम के वरिष्ठ गोदाम क्लर्क तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायतों की जांच करने के लिए कुछ अधिकारी नियुक्त किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों का ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कुछ अभ्यावेदन भी भेजे गए हैं;

(घ) क्या इस मामले की जांच हो गई है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(च) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) (क) : जी हां।

(ख) इन शिकायतों में अनेक आरोप लगाये गए थे जैसा कि नीचे उल्लेख किया गया है :—

- (1) रिकार्डों का न रखा जाना;
- (2) विलम्ब और स्थान शुल्क के संबंध में पार्टियों के साथ पक्षपात करना;
- (3) माल डिब्बों के आबंटन में प्राथमिकता का उल्लंघन;
- (4) अपराधियों के साथ सांठ-गांठ जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे को हानि होती है;
- (5) रेलवे की नकदी का दुरुपयोग, आदि।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) से (च) शिकायतों की जांच-पड़ताल के फलस्वरूप, एक वरिष्ठ माल बाबू

को निलम्बित कर दिया गया और उसके विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

**थाम्पसनगंज, सीतापुर रेलवे गोदाम  
में सीमेंट और उर्वरक की  
बोरियों के लिये स्थान शुल्क  
प्रभार**

4100. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या थाम्पसनगंज, सीतापुर रेलवे गोदाम, उत्तर रेलवे ने अप्रैल, 1983 में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के सीमेंट की 7550 बोरियां और उर्वरक की 1730 बोरियां सौंपी थीं किन्तु अगले दिन सीमेंट की केवल 600 बोरियों के लिए स्थान शुल्क प्रभार वसूल किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शेष बोरियों के लिए स्थान शुल्क प्रभार न वसूल करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां। लेकिन स्थान शुल्क सीमेंट की 6002 बोरियों और उर्वरक की 1730 बोरियों पर वसूल किया गया था।

(ख) सीमेंट की शेष बोरियों पर कोई स्थान शुल्क प्राप्य नहीं था, क्योंकि सीमेंट की सुपुर्दगी लेने और बोरियों को हटाने का काम अनुमत निशुल्क समय के अन्दर कर दिया गया था। कोई कार्रवाई आवश्यक नहीं थी क्योंकि इन मामलों में प्राप्य स्थान शुल्क वसूल कर लिया गया था।

**कर्नाटक में (मस्तिष्क ज्वर) एन्सेफ-  
लाइटिस महामारी का रूप लेना**

4101. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापानी एन्सेफ-लाइटिस रोग (मस्तिष्क ज्वर) ने कर्नाटक में एक महामारी का रूप ले लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रोग से कितने व्यक्ति मरे;

(ग) क्या यह रोग अन्य राज्यों में भी फैला है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस रोग से ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके कारण कितने व्यक्ति मरे; और

(ङ) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 26-7-1983 तक कर्नाटक से जापानी एन्सेफ-लाइटिस के 247 रोगियों तथा उससे हुई 65 मौतों की सूचना मिली है।

(ग) और (घ) आंध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मणिपुर, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश से भी जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस की घटनाओं की सूचना मिली है। इन राज्यों में जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस की घटनाओं तथा उसके कारण हुई मौतों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा देश में जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस की घटनाओं पर काबू पाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं/किए जा रहे हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के निदेशालय में एक सेल खोला गया है ताकि इस रोग के प्रकोप को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार और राज्यों के कार्यकलापों में ताल-मेल रखा जा सके।

2. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा के लिए जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर एक नोट छाप कर उसे

जनता और चिकित्सा कार्मिकों में बंटवाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है।

3. जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर एक तकनीकी नोट तैयार कर सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को भेज दिया गया है, जो उसके होने के कारण संक्रमण, महामारी विज्ञान, रोग निदान विज्ञान, लक्षण उपचार, वैक्सीन और अन्य निवारक उपायों के बारे में है।

4. सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि जहां कहीं किसी रोगी की सूचना मिले, वहां उसके आस-पास के 2/3 किलोमीटर के इलाके में बी० एच० सी०/डी० डी० टी० का छिड़काव कराया जाए।

5. इस प्रयोजन के लिए राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम से बी० एच० सी०/डी० डी० टी० सप्लाई की जाती है ताकि इस रोग की घटनाओं पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए कीटनाशी दवाइयों की कमी न रहे।

6. राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को उनके अनुरोध पर रोग के लिए वैक्सीन राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली द्वारा सप्लाई की जाती हैं।

7. इस रोग के रोगियों को सलाह देने

और निदान करने में कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय बाइरस विज्ञान संस्थान, पुणे, स्कूल आफ ट्रोपिकल मेडिसिन कलकत्ता, अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान और स्वास्थ्य संस्थान, कलकत्ता तथा राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान, दिल्ली शामिल हैं।

8. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम निदेशालय द्वारा राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को फॉर्मिंग छिड़काव के उपकरण और सामग्री उनकी जरूरतों के अनुसार सप्लाई की जाती है।

9. राज्यों तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण के क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस पर कीट विज्ञान सम्बन्धी कार्य करें जिनमें इस रोग के शीघ्र होने के परीक्षण, रोगवाहक कीटाणुओं की सघनता आदि भी शामिल है।

10. निदेशालय में चलाई गई नेमी मासिक रिपोर्टिंग पद्धति के अलावा इस रोग के फैलने की सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रभावित राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के साथ राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम निदेशालय द्वारा तार, ट्रंक-काल के माध्यम से दिन प्रति दिन लगातार सम्पर्क स्थापित किया जा रहा है।

### विवरण

1983 में जापानी एन्सेफलाइटिस के रोगियों और उसके कारण हुई मौतों का विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	1983 (अनन्तिम) रोगी	मौतें	जब तक की सूचना है
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	87	32	11-6-1983
2.	बिहार	56	28	12-6-1983
3.	मणिपुर	2	2	25-6-1983
4.	तमिलनाडु	84	24	31-5-1983
5.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	—	31-3-1983

## सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डियान की फैक्टरी साइडिंग

4102. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, मन्धार ने अप्रैल, 1968 और फरवरी, 1970 में दक्षिण रेलवे के लिए एक फैक्टरी साइडिंग और एक्सचेंज यार्ड का निर्माण कराया था तथा इस सम्बन्ध में एक आधारभूत समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए जाने थे लेकिन उस पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं हो सके जिसके परिणामस्वरूप सितम्बर, 1976 से मार्च, 1982 तक का 3.4 लाख रु० का किराया वसूल नहीं किया जा सका;

(ख) क्या मै० बाल्को कोरबा ने सितम्बर, 1970 में दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के लिए एक निजी साइडिंग खोली थी जिसके लिए रेलवे की जमीन किराए पर ली गई थी तथा सितम्बर, 1970 से 1982 तक का 4.06 लाख रु० का किराया वसूल नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किराए की वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) मैसर्स सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के लिए मनधार में एक फैक्टरी साइडिंग तथा एक्सचेंज यार्ड बनाने का कार्य दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा क्रमशः 30-4-68 और 20-7-70 को पूरा किया गया। साइडिंग द्वारा अधिमुक्त 8.52 एकड़ जमीन का सितम्बर, 67 से मार्च, 83 तक की अवधि का किराया 25,442.49 रु० बनता है (न कि 3.64 लाख रु०) तथा पार्टी उसका पहले ही भुगतान कर चुकी है।

मैसर्स बाल्को के लिए कोरबा में साइडिंग भी दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे द्वारा सितम्बर, 1970 में यातायात के लिए खोली गई थी। पार्टी द्वारा 1-9-70 से 31-3-1983 तक की अवधि के लिए अधिमुक्त रेलवे की 41,289 वर्ग मीटर जमीन का अनुमानित किराया 41,582.22 रु० है (न कि 4.06 लाख रु०)। इसके लिए बिल पार्टी को पहले ही दिए जा चुके हैं और उनसे शीघ्र भुगतान के लिए कहा जा रहा है।

## Loan Assistance For The Second Hooghly Bridge

4103. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to extend a loan, instead of an outright grant of Rs. 150 crores, to the Government of West Bengal for the completion of the Second Hooghly Bridge by 1986-87; and

(b) what are the terms of the loan and the period allowed for its repayment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Certain decisions have been taken by Government of India recently towards financial arrangements by way of loan and other allied matters in connection with the construction of this bridge and in order to enable the Central Government to issue necessary orders, the State Government have been requested to give certain undertakings in regard to cost over runs, organisational arrangements etc., for this project. Further action can be taken only after the State Government have sent their reply.

## Agreement For Spares For The Tapp

4104. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :



SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Italian nuclear expert team have visited India to assess the requirements of spares for the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that an Indian expert team had already visited that country and had identified the spares that could be bought from that country;

(c) if so, what was the assessment made by the Italian team of experts;

(d) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir, an Italian team visited India in the second week of July, 1983 for three days to discuss the supply of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) An Indian expert team is likely to visit Italy shortly.

(c) The aim of the visit to India by the Italian team was to understand our needs and to be able to give a more studied response when the team visits Italy.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Restructure Of Station Masters And Assistant Station Masters

4105. SHRI A.K. ROY :  
SHRI R.P. SARANGI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) decision taken by Government for implementation of restructuring of cadres of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters and a number of other group 'C' and 'D' categories of Railway

workers as communicated by his letter No. PC III 83/MS/8 dated 9 May, 1983 that the matter was under consideration of the Government at the highest level for decision shortly;

(b) action taken by the Ministry to honour the assurance of Union State Minister for Railways to the Station Masters on Indefinite Fast on 26 April, 1983 at New Delhi to supply the clothes with stitching charges instead of supplying the misfit uniforms; and

(c) reasons for not supplying the clothes with stitching charges like R.P.F. personnels, nurses etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Orders providing for restructuring of the cadres of Station Masters/Asstt. Station Masters, among certain other categories have since been issued.

(b) and (c) It is the policy of the Ministry of Railways to provide only stitched uniforms to various categories of Railway employees. However, the matter is under review.

#### Women And Children Suffering From Anaemia

4106. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any reliable statistics of the women and children suffering from pernicious anaemia; and

(b) whether Government have taken adequate measures to supply iron fortified salt to such women and children suffering from or prone to anaemia ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No nation-wide survey has been conducted so far.

(b) A proposal to set up a large scale production unit to produce 1500 Ton per

annum of iron fortified salt in collaboration with the Government of Tamil Nadu is under consideration.

### **Non-Availability Of Ambulance In Delhi Hospitals**

4107. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons that generally the ambulance is not made available to public who ring up 102 and number of precious lives have been lost due to non-availability of ambulances;

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the immediate despatch of ambulance on receipt of a telephonic or personal call;

(c) whether the ambulance fleet in hospitals in Delhi is not working in full strength as many of them are either old or in delapidated and unserviceable condition; and

(d) if so, what steps are taken to provide serviceable ambulances in sufficient number to the Delhi hospitals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Safdarjang Hospital has been providing ambulances for all calls which are received from 102 Control Room for whole of Delhi Territory. As soon as call is received from 102 Control Room the ambulance is despatched at the earliest but whenever ambulances have to reach distant areas from the hospital, they do take sometime to reach their destinations.

(c) and (d) Majority of the ambulances in Delhi hospitals are in working condition. Ambulance services have been strengthened by augmenting maintainances in the hospitals and it is also proposed to replace unserviceable vehicles with new ones.

### **Conditions To Run An X-Ray Clinic In Delhi**

4108. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the terms and conditions for grant of licence to run an X-ray Clinic in Delhi;

(b) whether B.A.R.C. is supposed to visit such clinics and enforce its regulations on them; and

(c) what is the total number of private X-Ray clinics in Delhi and how many of them are in residential areas and whether the same is permissible under the law ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Presently there are no specified licencing requirements laid down by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for running the X-ray clinics. According to Delhi Administration any qualified medical personnel can start his own X-ray clinic and it does not require any approval/permission from them.

(b) The Division of Radiological Protection of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre visits the X-ray clinics for survey. These surveys are intended to assess the safety status of the X-ray clinics. Trained Radiologists are familiar with the safety aspects during the use of this machine.

(c) Information about the total number of private X-ray clinics in Delhi and those functioning in residential areas is not available.

### **Facilities At Reservation Offices At Sarojini Nagar, Kirti Nagar And Naya Azadpur, Delhi**

4109. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at the new reservation offices opened in New Delhi at Sarojini Nagar, Kirti Nagar and Naya Azadpur there are no facilities for sending messages to outstations for onward or return journeys and the passengers are asked to contact the New

Delhi Railway Station Booking Office for the same; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to extend this facility also at the new booking office ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) A project to computerise reservations in Delhi area with terminal facilities at different locations has already been taken in hand. This will result in similar facilities becoming available at all terminals obviating the need to visit the central unit.

D. T. C. Objection To S. T. A.  
Regarding Renewal Of Permits  
To Private Stage Carriages

4110. DR. A. U. AZMI :

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

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

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation has filed objections with State Transport Authority in the matter of renewal of the existing permits issued to private stage carriages;

(b) if so, reasons for not sustaining the objections filed by D. T. C. especially when D. T. C. is responsible to provide an efficient economical and well coordinated road transport service in Delhi under an Act of Parliament;

(c) has the Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune submitted its report on complete rationalisation of D.T.C. routes; and

(d) if so, details of action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision on the objections filed before it are taken by the concerned S.T.A. as per the provision of M.V. Act including the need for adequate transport facilities for the travelling public.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम को  
हुई हानि

4111. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री बापू साहिब परलेकर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम को भारत-आस्ट्रेलिया भारत-अमेरिका (प्रशान्त महासागर) और भारत-अमेरिका (ग्रेट लेक) जलमार्गों पर हानि उठानी पड़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष-वार कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है;

(ग) क्या उसके कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) हां।

(ख) विभिन्न स्टों में वर्षवार और क्षेत्र-वार हानि का ब्योरा निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	डब्ल्यू० सी०आई/ आस्ट्रेलिया	ई०सी० आई०/ आस्ट्रेलिया प्रशांत	भारत-यू० एस० ए०	भारत यू० एस० ए० (ग्रेट लेक्स)
(लाख रुपए)				
1979-80	24.97	163.48	354.64	120.73
1980-81	29.53	51.62	253.29	83.44
1981-82	73.04	182.02	126.54	253.15

(ग) और (घ) शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने उपरोक्त सेवा की ससीक्षा की है और प्रचालन में सुधार लाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं :

(i) भारत आस्ट्रेलिया सेवा :

(क) जहाज को माल उतारकर लौटने के समय और हैडलिंग प्रभार में कमी लाने के लिए सभी कार्गो (धातु और इस्पात को छोड़कर) को कंटेनरों में ढोया जाता है।

(ख) विदेशी जहाजों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से प्रतिस्पर्धा करने के लिए जहाजों को लगाकर समुद्री यात्रा में वृद्धि करना और इस प्रकार पूरे माल के लिए जहाज की व्यवस्था पूरी करना।

(ग) कार्गो उठाने और राजस्व में सुधार लाने के लिए इन जहाजों को रास्ते में पड़ने वाले सिंगापुर, इंडोनेशिया, पोर्ट केलोंग आदि के रास्ते ले जाना।

(ii) भारत अमेरिकी प्रशांत सेवा :

(घ) कंटेनर वाले जहाज चलाए गए हैं।

(ङ) समुद्री यात्रा को औसतन 180 दिन से घटा कर 130 दिन करने के लिए सेवा को युक्तिसंगत करना।

(च) शिपिंग कारपोरेशन और सिंधिया परस्पर एकान्तर सेवा चलाने पर सहमत हो गए हैं जिससे प्रत्येक लाइन को एक वर्ष में छह सेवाओं की कमी करने में मदद

मिलती है।

(iii) भारत-अमेरिकी प्रशांत ग्रेहसेक सेवा :

(छ) मांढ्रियल से शुरू होने वाली भारत अमेरिकी प्रशांत खाड़ी कंटेनर सेवा प्रदान करने के लिए सेवाओं को पुनर्गठित किया गया है।

(ज) यू एस ग्रेट लेक और ईस्ट कनाडियन सर्विस अच्छे मौसम के 9 महीने बल्क सेवा प्रदान करता है।

(झ) शिपिंग कारपोरेशन सेवाओं पर लगातार नजर रखता है।

#### Pollution Threat To Historical Monuments

4112. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether environmental pollution is posing a serious threat to famous historical monuments lik the Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutab Minar in Delhi, Sun Temble in Konark, Gol Gumbad in Bijapur and Ellora caves in Aurangabad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save the old monuments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Environ-mental pollution exists around the Red Fort at Delhi, due to existence of

thermal power house at Indraprastha Estate and the smoke emitted by locomotive engines, as railway lines connecting Delhi Junction pass close to it. The effects of air-pollution around Jama Masjid have not yet been detected. Also no report has been received about atmospheric pollution around the Qutb Minar in Delhi, the sun temple at Konark, Gol Gumbad in Bijapur and Ellora, caves in Aurangabad District.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India has applied preservative coat of chemical to the stones of monuments at Red Fort.

### हावड़ा-मुजफ्फरपुर लाइन पर एक नई रेल चलाना

4114. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 19/20 हावड़ा-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस और 21/22 नार्थ बिहार एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में भारी भीड़ रहने के कारण बिहार अवामी कल्याण पंचायत कलकत्ता से हावड़ा मुजफ्फरपुर लाइन पर एक नई गाड़ी, चलाने के बारे में ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गमो खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुजफ्फरपुर और हावड़ा के बीच मार्गवर्ती खंडों की लाइन क्षमता की तंगी कोचिंग स्टाक की कमी तथा हावड़ा/सियालदाह में टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण इस समय एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

### Research To Restore Eye-Sight Of Prisoners Blinded in State Jails

4114. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any research to restore the eye-sights of several prisoners blinded in some State jails; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India had deputed a team of senior eye doctors to Bhagalpur to examine the blinded prisoners. Some of them were treated at Dr. R.P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciencies, A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi.

### मुजफ्फरपुर और कलकत्ता के बीच नई गाड़ियां शुरू करना

4115. श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके कार्यभार सम्भालने के बाद पश्चिम बंगाल में कितनी नई गाड़ियां शुरू की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या उन गाड़ियों को चलाने में कोई वित्तीय और यातायात सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त आधार पर उत्तर बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर से कलकत्ता हावड़ा सियालदाह तक नई गाड़ियां शुरू करने की मांग को अस्वीकार करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गमो खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) कुछ मामलों में वित्तीय और परिचालनिक समस्याओं के बावजूद, 4 जोड़ी अनुपनगरीय गाड़ियां और 9.5 जोड़ी उपनगरीय गाड़ियां चलाई गयी हैं । इसके अलावा सार्वजनिक मांग पर कुछ गाड़ियों के फेरो में वृद्धि की गयी है ।

(ग) मुजफ्फरपुर से हावड़ा/सियालदाह तक एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना मार्गवर्ती



खण्डों पर लाइन क्षमता की समस्याओं, कोचिंग स्टॉक की कमी और हावड़ा/सियाल-बह में प्रयाप्त टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के कारण इस समय व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है।

**Non-Availability of Life Saving Drugs  
In Central Government Health Scheme  
Dispensaries**

4116. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the life saving drugs are often out of stock in most of the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) whether no proper and separate arrangements have been made for the beneficiaries of Central Government Health Scheme in hospitals, although the case are referred by the concerned Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries in Delhi;

(c) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take to improve the working of the dispensaries in the Capital; and

(d) whether Government propose to make arrangements in each Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary for blood test and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) Considering the work-load, separate arrangement for C.G.H.S. beneficiaries has been provided only at Safdarjung and Dr. R.M.L. Hospitals.

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

(d) No. It is un-economical to have a Laboratory in each Dispensary.

**Damage To Railway Track Due To Flood  
And Cyclone**

4117. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.

PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many railway tracks have been very badly affected on various Railway Divisions on Western Railways in Gujarat due to recent heavy floods and cyclones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated loss of life and property of Railways and Railway staff;

(d) what steps Government have taken to rehabilitate and provide compensation and assistance to affected Railway staff;

(e) steps taken to repair and reconstruct railway tracks and buildings etc.; and

(f) the amount expected to be spent on these by 31 December, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The following Sections of Western Railway in Gujarat were affected by the heavy rains and cyclone :

Division	Section
(i) Rajkot	Khambhaliya-Dwarka
(ii) Bhavnagar	Junagadh-Visavadar
	Khijadiya-Visavadar
	Shapur-Saradiya
	Jetalsar Junagadh
	Jetalsar-Veraval &
	Jetalsar-Porbandar
	Dhasa-Mahuva

(c) There was no loss of life, the cost of damages have been estimated at about Rs. 1.50 crores.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1,37,000 from the Staff Benefit Fund and Rs. 75000 from Railway Minister's Relief Fund has been given to various Railway employees affected. In addition a sum of Rs 300 has been sanctioned as an advance to each affected railway employee. This amount is to be recovered in 24 instalments.

(e) Immediate steps were taken to restore normal traffic at the earliest. Only on following branch lines, traffic is yet to be restored where restoration work are in progress.

- (i) Junagadh-Veraval
- (ii) Junagadh-Visavadar
- (iii) Khijadiya-Visavadar
- (iv) Shapur-Saradiya

(f) The estimated cost of damages is Rs. 1.50 crores and all sections are expected to be restored by 31.12.1983.

**Protection of Hazar Duari Palace Murshidabad. West Bengal**

4118. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to protect Hazar Duari Palace of Murshidabad, West Bengal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The Hazar Duari Palace at Murshidabad has been declared protected as of national importance in 1978 and is being maintained as such. Urgent structural repairs like watertightening of the leaky roof including tar-felting and lime terracing, replacing the damaged and worn-out wooden beams and purlins with new ones, including renewing of glass panes of shutters etc, have been carried out.

**Basic Amenities A new Jalpaiguri Railway Station**

4119. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the responsibility of Railways to provide basic amenities viz. drinking water through water taps, railway sheds and waiting halls etc. for the use of Railway passengers at Railway stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that water in the water taps was not available on 9 July, 1983 from 1.00 A.M. to 7.50 A.M. for the use of Railway passengers at New Jalpaiguri Railway Station and this also happens almost every day;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) It is the aim of the Railways to provide basic amenities for passengers including drinking water, but not necessary through taps.

Basic amenities specified are, waiting hall, benches, suitable arrangements for lighting waiting hall and booking office, drinking water supply, latrines, and rail level platform with maintained surface, proper booking arrangements and shady trees at all railway stations other than halt stations. The halt stations are provided with rail level platform, a small waiting shed, shady trees and lighting where trains stop at night.

(c) and (d) It is correct that water in water taps was not available on 9 July, 1983 from 1.00 A.M. to 7.50 A.M. due to shortage of water. Though there has been a general shortage of water, it is not a daily feature.

(e) To mitigate the shortage of drinking water supply, 3 Nos. deep tubewells have been sunk recently, out of which one has already been commissioned on 4-8-83.

**Failed Students Of Class XII Of Delhi Schools**

4120. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :  
SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION

AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that those students who could not get through the examination of 12th Class in Delhi are not allowed to sit in their classes for the new academic year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have been asked to leave the school and join some private school or colleges for their studies;

(c) if so, what are the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue instructions to enable those students to study in their respective schools and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) As reported by the Delhi Administration, no such complaint has been received by them.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Delhi Administration have invited the attention of all the Principals of Government and Government aided schools to Rule 138 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 which provides that no student who fails at any public examination shall, on that account, be refused re-admission in the school or class by the school from which he/she had appeared at such examination.

#### Children Immunised Against Diseases

4121. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of children immunised against different diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid, tuberculosis and polio in the country during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI

KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : The number of children immunized against diphtheria Tetanus, Typhoid, Tuberculosis and polio during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is as follows :

(Figs. in Lakhs)

Vaccine	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
DPT	71.5	91.1	92.64
Polio	16.1	29.1	38.93
BCG	130.34	135.74	132.48
DT	102.3	407.4	94.14
Typhoid	16.2	27.1	43.76
TT (School)	2.50	18.06	31.07

#### Recruitment Of Class IV And Casual Labour

4122. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many persons are employed in Class IV category in the railways and how among them as casual labour; and

(b) what are the recruitment rules for the above two categories ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Class IV : 8.30 lakhs approximately.

CASUAL LABOUR 2 lakhs approximately.

(b) At present virtually all class IV posts are filled up from amongst screened/empanelled casual labour except 50% in workshops where these posts are filled by direct recruitment from other applicants. Casual labour are engaged from the nearest available source to carry out work which is seasonal, sporadic or intermittent in character or extends over short duration. However any fresh engagement of a person not already employed on such casual work in the past can only be made with the prior personal acceptance of the General Manager of the need for fresh engagement.

### Kilometrage Of Railways In States

4123. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) population figures separately for each State;

(b) kilometrage in railways in each State, separately for broad gauge and metre gauge;

(c) whether the kilometrage bears any rational ratio to the population of the State; and

(d) State-wise break-up of railway employees, category-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI)** : (a) and (b) Ministry of Railways do not maintain statistics of population. However, statewide population figures as per 1981 census, given in Table 1.1 of 'INDIA, 1982' brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting is given below, alongwith State-wise Route kilometrage under Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge, as on 31st March, 1982.

State/ Union Territory	Population (in thousands)	Route Kilometrage	
		Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	5,35,93	3,044	1,700
Assam	1,99,03	105	2,074
Bihar	6,98,23	3,446	1,847
Gujarat	3,39,61	1,422	3,111
Haryana	1,28,51	884	613
Himachal Pradesh	42,38	12	—
Jammu & Kashmir	59,54	77	—
Karnataka	3,70,44	571	2,296
Kerala	2,54,03	803	113
Madhay Pradesh	5,21,39	4,291	477
Maharashtra	6,27,15	3,140	995
Manipur	14,11	—	—
Meghalaya	13,28	—	—
Nagaland	7,73	—	9
Orissa	2,62,72	1,839	—
Punjab	1,66,70	1,969,70	158
Rajasthan	3,41,08	760	4,497
Sikkim	3,15	—	—
Tamil Nadu	4,82,	1,006	2,889
Tripura	20,47	—	12
Uttar Pradesh	11,08,8	5,922	2,956
West Bengal	5,44,86	2,847	525
<b>Union Territories</b>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,88	—	—

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	6,28	—	—
Chandigarh	4,50	11	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,04	—	—
Delhi	61,96	141	27
Goa, Daman and Diu	10,82	—	79
Lakshadweep	40	—	—
Mizoram	4,88	—	—
Pondicherry	6,04	—	27

(c) There is no direct relationship between Route kilometrage of Railway lines to the poulation of the States.

(d) Staff statistics on Railways are not maintained State-wise. Group-wise

distribution of staff on Zonal Railways, Production Units and Railway Board and other misc. Railway Offices as on 31st March, 1982, for which data available, is given below :

Railways/Production Units etc.	Number of Staff				Total
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	Group 'C'	Group 'D'	
Central	581	687	94,767	114,830	210,865
Eastern	545	676	106,602	116,579	224,402
Northern	575	890	105,762	124,971	232,198
North Eastern	386	336	44,743	55,987	101,452
Northeast Frontier	285	394	37,148	48,454	86,281
Southern	562	492	69,622	66,938	137,614
South Central	395	502	55,359	64,972	121,228
South Eastern	705	708	88,171	110,510	200,094
Western	735	510	92,829	114,052	208,126
Chittarjan Locomotive Works	115	83	10,883	5,033	16,114
Diesel Locomotive Works	47	70	5,360	2,545	8,022
Integral Coach Factory	40	87	10,969	3,453	14,549
Wheel and Axle Plant	33	35	289	18	375
Railway Board and Other Railway Misc offices.	547	592	5,850	6,671	13,660
Total	5,551	6,062	728,354	835,013	1,574,980

#### Shortage Of Medicines For Treatment of Epilepsy

4124. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made any survey to know the number of epilepsy patients in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a scarcity of essential drugs for the treatment of epilepsy patients;

(c) if so, whether steps have been taken to make available medicine for the treatment of epilepsy patients; and

(d) the efforts made by Government



to identify and such patients ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) No.

(b) No. One of the drugs which is used in the treatment of epilepsy is phenobarbitone tablet. This preparation is at present not freely available with all chemists they have refused to take out a separate licence permitting them to stock and sell such drugs which is required for sale of Schedule 'X' drugs. The result is that phenobarbitone tablet which is one of the essential drugs for the treatment of epilepsy patients is not freely available with all the Chemists & Druggists.

Apart from phenobarbitone tablets there are other drugs (which are used in the treatment of epilepsy) such as Diphenylhydantion tablets, Sodium Valproate, tablets, Carbamazepine tablets, Primidone tablets and Ethosuximide tablets. There is no report about their shortage.

(c) In view of the non-cooperative attitude adopted by the Chemists and Druggists, instructions have been issued to the State Drug Controllers for sale of phenobarbitone tablet through co-operative stores, Super Bazar, Sahkari Bazar and through Doctors and Hospitals.

(d) All physicians and Neuro-physicians can treat epilepsy patients.

#### **World Bank Finance For Modernisation Programme**

**4125. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Railways have sought World Bank finance for implementing its modernisation programme;

(b) if so, the amount expected to be received from World Bank for that purpose; and

(c) the details of the modernisation programmes proposed to be taken up by availing World Bank finance ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) to (c) Already in continuation of the aid for modernisation programme, a World Bank Mission had recently visited India and had made a preliminary appraisal of two railway projects, namely, Workshop modernisation and Railway Electrification, with a view to extending Bank assistance. Since the discussions have not yet been concluded, it is not possible to anticipate their acceptance or the amount of likely assistance or the details of the programmes that may be taken up with their assistance.

#### **Pilot Projects or N. B. T.**

**4126. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Book Trust of India has launched some pilot projects in the country;

(b) if so, the names of States where the above mentioned pilot projects have been launched by National Book Trust;

(c) the purpose of launching such pilot projects; and

(d) the outcome achieved by implementing such projects ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Book Trust has launched a scheme "Publishing for Rural Areas" and undertaken pilot projects in Gujarat, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The purpose is to provide suitable reading material for the rural people in their languages. The Trust has already completed the project in Gujarat and Orissa. Seven books in Gujarati and six books in Oriya have been brought out. Seven books in Telugu are under preparation. A preliminary survey is under way in Madhya Pradesh.

रोग मुक्त किए गए कुछ रोगियों  
की राज्य-वार संख्या

4127. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या  
स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्न-  
लिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा  
पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले दो

वर्षों के दौरान कोढ़ के मरीजों का पूरी तौर  
पर इलाज किया गया है और राज्य-वार उनकी  
अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय  
में उप मंत्री(कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :  
एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

क्र० सं०	राज्य तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का नाम	1981-82 से मार्च 82 तक रोगमुक्त किए गये रोगी	1982-83 से मार्च 1983 तक रोग मुक्त किए गए रोगी
1	2	3	4
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	33148	45180
2.	असम	516	759
3.	बिहार	6881	23205
4.	गुजरात	6007	3534
5.	हरियाणा	17	32
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	270	266
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	33	334
8.	कर्नाटक	5093	2277
9.	केरल	1857	2907
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	2726	14827
11.	महाराष्ट्र	45785	47740
12.	मणिपुर	28	112
13.	मेघालय	57	16
14.	नागालैंड	13	—
15.	उड़ीसा	6246	6916
16.	पंजाब	17	112
17.	राजस्थान	137	20
18.	सिक्किम	2	2
19.	तमिलनाडु	107964	65180
20.	त्रिपुरा	261	66

1	2	3
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	10309	21838
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	5301	4019
23. अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	12	70
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	22
25. गोवा	131	168
26. लक्षद्वीप	8	8
27. मिजोरम	8	20
28. पाण्डिचेरी	551	1518
योग	233368	241648

### पाली स्टेशन पर सुविधाएं

4128. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल राज्य मंत्री के पाली जिले के रेलवे स्टेशन के दौरे के दौरान पाली शहर की एक लाख जनता के प्रतिनिधियों ने वहां आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने और स्टेशन की स्थिति बेहतर बनाने की मांग की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा बकाया मांगें कितने समय में पूरी कर दी जाएंगी; और

(ग) प्रतीक्षालय और बुकिंग कार्यालय के लिए बड़े कमरे बनाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्री ( श्री ए० बी० ए० गनो खान चौधरी ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सामान्य तौर पर मांग स्टेशन की इमारत के पुनर्निर्माण और प्रतीक्षालय के स्थान के विस्तार, महिलाओं के लिए अलग प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था, अधिक बेंचों की

व्यवस्था, मालगोदाम और स्टेशन परिचालन क्षेत्र की मरम्मत आदि से सम्बन्धित थी ।

(ग) तब से, यात्री प्लेटफार्म पर 9 अतिरिक्त बेंचों की व्यवस्था की गयी है तथा मालगोदाम और पहुंचमार्ग की मरम्मत का कार्य पूरा किया जा चुका है । स्टेशन के सामने के परिचलन क्षेत्र में सुधार का कार्य प्रगति पर है तथा इसके अक्टूबर, 1983 तक पूरा होने की प्रत्याशा है ।

प्रतीक्षालय के लगभग 1650 वर्ग फुट के विस्तार की आवश्यकता की ओर भी रेलवे का ध्यान है । इसे धन की उपलब्धता के आधार पर रेलवे के आगामी निर्माण कार्यक्रमों में शामिल किए जाने पर विचार किया जायेगा । अन्य उपलब्ध सुविधाएं फिलहाल पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं ।

### Study By Oxfam On Effect Of Insecticides

4129. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to OXFAM studies thousands of people from third world are dying due to the excessive use of imported insecticide;

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the effect of the insecticides in our country; and

(c) whether Government have advised Commerce Ministry to restrict imports of the insecticides ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) There are no reports from India of large scale deaths as a result of the use of insecticides in public health or agriculture.

(b) The Government had set up a Thacker Committee in 1964 and its report titled "Harmful effects of pesticides" was published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee, inter-alia, investigated the toxicity of insecticides on human beings, domestic animals, fish and wild life etc., residues in human tissues in food and in the environment and general survey of the current methods for the control of hazards from pesticides. The National Institute of Occupation Health, Ahmedabad, a permanent centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research is devoting its considerable efforts in studies on the health implications of pesticides in public health programmes. Taking these into consideration, maximum residual levels of various pesticides have been prescribed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

(c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

#### Shelter Homes For Women Harassed For Dowry

4130. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have decided to set up temporary shelter homes for the abandoned women or the women harassed for dowry as a protective measure; and

(b) if so, how many shelter homes have been set up ?

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

(b) 14.

#### Incidence Of Leprosy In Various Age Groups State-wise

4131. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(b) whether any investigation has been undertaken into the incidence of leprosy in various age groups in recent times, State-wise;

(b) whether the State Governments have undertaken such an investigation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) The Government of India do not have any information regarding investigation by any State on the incidence of leprosy among various age groups. However the reports of following State Leprosy Officers reveal that the child cases in the total number of cases detected in their States/UT during 1982 were as under :

State/UT	No of Leprosy cases detected during 1982	Percentage of child patient	Total Children
Madhya Pradesh	8619	887	10.29%
Gujarat	4817	1153	23.93%
Goa, Daman & Diu	269	54	20.07%

#### Admission In Central Schools Of Tamil Nadu

4132. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of rush for admissions in Central Schools in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to meet the rush ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) It is true that the demand for admission to Kendriya Vidyalayas generally far exceeds the seats available. Although it is not possible to admit all children who apply for admission, new schools are opened every year to meet the demand as far as possible. New sections are also added in the existing schools subject to availability of requisite physical facilities.

In Tamil Nadu, four new Kendriya Vidyalayas were opened during the year 1981-82 and one has been opened this year to provide for increased facility of Kendriya Vidyalayas.

#### Karur-Namakkal-Salem Line

4133. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position of the New line for Karur-Namakkal-Salem, Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : On account of difficult financial resources, there is at present no proposal for construction of a new railway line over the Karur-Namakkal-Salem route.

#### Electrification Of Bangalore-Hosur Line

4134. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position of the electrification of Bangalore-Hosur Line, Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Due to low traffic density on this section, electrification of the line will have low viability and it has not yet been feasible to include

the same in Railway Electrification Programme.

#### Survey Of Thiruppur-Krishnagiri-Hosur Line

4135. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present position of the Survey work for Thirupathur-Krishnagiri-Hosur line, Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Due to constraints of resources, there is no proposal to undertake survey work of Thirupathur-Krishnagiri-Hosur line at present.

#### Self Printing Vending Machines Impact On Employment

4136. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have gone in for self-printing vending machines;

(b) if so, in how many stations this has been done; and

(c) the consequent loss of employment potential on account of this ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Railways have introduced self-printing ticket issuing machines at about 47 stations.

(c) these ticket issuing machines are operated by the Booking Clerks. There is, therefore, no loss of employment potential on account of introduction of these machines.

#### Meetings Of U.N. Special Committee On Indian Ocean

4137. SHRI R.L. BHATIA :  
SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean has



ended its two-week third 1983 session without agreeing on the date or arrangements for a conference on that subject;

(b) whether there has been an escalation in great-power presence in the Indian Ocean and bases like Diego Garcia indicate that they are meant to be permanent ones;

(c) the stand taken by the Indian Delegation at this Meet; and

(d) when is the matter likely to be taken up next ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Third Session of the United Nations Ad-Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean was held from 11-22 July, 1983 in which no agreement on the finalization of the dates of the Conference could be reached.

(b) The Great powers have established and steadily built up their military presence in the Indian Ocean. The facilities at Diego Garcia have been expanded, transforming what was originally a communications station into a sophisticated naval base.

(c) At this Session, India along with other Non-aligned members of the Ad-Hoc Committee presented a draft resolution to the Ad-Hoc Committee on July 19, 1983. This draft INTER-ALIA, stated that the Conference would be opened in Colombo on June 4, 1984 for a period of three weeks. However, as a result of the opposition of some countries, the Session concluded without agreement on the draft resolution for submission to the 38th United Nations General Assembly.

(d) The matter will be taken up next during the 38th Session of the United Nations General Assembly scheduled to start from 20th September, 1983.

नेत्रहीन महिलाएं तथा उनकी शिक्षा,  
रोजगार और पुनर्वास के  
काम में लगी संस्थाएं

4138, श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नेत्रहीन महिलाओं की संख्या क्या है तथा नेत्रहीन महिलाओं को शिक्षा, रोजगार और पुनर्वास के काम में लगी संस्थाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार नेत्रहीन महिलाओं के कल्याण के काम में लगी संस्थाओं को अनुदान और वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और क्या सरकार का विचार इन संस्थाओं के कार्य निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करने तथा उन्हें अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने का है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा जुलाई-दिसम्बर, 1981 के दौरान किए गए नमूने के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार महिलाओं में दृष्टि बाधिता की अनुमानित विद्यमान दर ग्रामीण इलाकों में 670 प्रति 1 लाख व्यक्ति तथा शहरी इलाकों में 425 प्रति 1 लाख व्यक्ति है। यदि इन दरों को 1981 की जनगणना के आंकड़ों पर लागू किया जाए तथा अन्दाजा है कि इस देश में 20.30 लाख महिलाएं दृष्टिबाधिता से पीड़ित हैं।

2. संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में तथा विशेष रूप से दृष्टिहीन महिलाओं के लिए काम करने वाली संस्थाओं को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में अलग से जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

3. भारत सरकार 3 प्रकार की संस्थाओं को अनुदान देती है : (1) केन्द्रीय सरकार की संस्थाएं, (2) राज्य सरकार के अधीन संस्थाएं तथा (3) स्वयंसेवी संगठन। केन्द्रीय

सरकार की संस्थाओं के कार्य का आवधिक मूल्यांकन किया जाता है तथा उन्हें और कारगर बनाने के लिए उपचारात्मक कदम उठाए जाते हैं। जहां तक राज्य सरकारों की संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है, भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करती है कि वे ऐसा ही मूल्यांकन करें। स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के सम्बन्ध में मूल्यांकन केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों दोनों द्वारा किया जाता है।

**Talks Help With U.S. Secretary Of State Regarding Arms Aid To Pakistan**

4139. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent visit of the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. George Shultz to New Delhi the U.S. Government's latest arms-aid policy in the light of U.S. arms aid to Pakistan was discussed;

(b) if so, what was the precise U.S. aid policy as projected by him; and

(c) what was the outcome of the discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c) The U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, visited India from 29th June to 2nd July, 1983. During the discussions which Mr. Shultz had in India, the subject of U.S. policy towards arms sales was brought up. The discussions were of a general nature and did not specifically dwell on any selected items. The purpose of the discussion was to clarify those issue which have in the past prevented the acquisition of military supplies from the United State. The Secretary of State took note of Indian concerns in this regard.

**Talks Held With U.S. Secretary Of State Regarding U.S. Investment In Sub-Continent**

4140. SHRI MADUAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. investment and marketing potential in this sub-continent were discussed with the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. George Shultz during his recent visit to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) During the visit to India of the U.S. Secretary of State, the Fifth Meeting of the India-United States Joint Commission was held on 30th June, 1983. The Session was jointly chaired by the Minister of External Affairs of India and the U.S. Secretary of State. The Joint Commission characterized as promising the results of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Mission to India and hoped that this would be a useful first step in exploiting opportunities for joint business ventures in promoting exports and in entering into new technological collaborations.

**Death and Growth Rate**

4141. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL ;  
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH ;  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

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

(a) what is death rate in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what has been growth rate of population during each of these years;

(c) whether Government feel that there is a growing awareness in the country, particularly in the rural areas about the urgency and need for population control; and

(d) which are the States/areas where the results have been unsatisfactory and steps proposed to improve the situation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) Latest information on death rate in the country as available from the Registrar General of India (R. G. I.) for the years 1979-1980 and 1981 and is as under :

Year	Death Rate	Per thousand population
1979	12.8	This information is based on Sample Registration System of R. G. I.
1980	12.4	
1981	12.5	

(b) The growth rate obtained as a difference between death and birth rates from the Sample Registration System for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 is as follows :

Year	Growth Rate
1979	2.03%
1980	2.09%
1981	2.08%

(c) Yes.

(d) Among the major States with population above one crore, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal have couple protection level below the All India average. Various measures taken in regard to improvement of Family Welfare programme are given in the attached statement. Besides the intensification of these general steps in the above mentioned States, progress under the programme is closely monitored and effective follow-up steps are taken. In addition, frequent field visits and meetings by senior officials of the Government of India have been initiated.

#### Statement

In order to further accelerate the pace of the programme, Government has taken a number of important decisions. The main thrust of these decisions is to increase the community participation,

provide incentive to individual acceptors and State Governments, increase the out-reach of services in urban slums and congested areas, intensify educational efforts through mass media and inter-personal communication and give greater recognition to acceptors of terminal methods of Family Planning with two children, These are mainly :—

- (i) Monetary rewards in the form of community assets will be given to reorganised and identifiable groups actively engaged in the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme.
- (ii) Cash awards will be given to the best performing States. The prize money is to be utilised for the promotion of the Family Welfare Programme and augmentation of Primary Health Care Services.
- (iii) A more intensive implementation of the programme will be taken up in the organised sector by introducing a scheme of incentives for industrial labour groups.
- (iv) Innovative publicity in selected areas on campaign basis will be organised. This will be suitably dovetailed with services and supplies.
- (v) With a view to revamping the organisational and service delivery out-reach system for Family Planning and M.C.H., health posts consisting of nurse midwives and health workers will be established in urban slums and congested areas.
- (vi) States have requested to introduce a scheme of issue of 'Green Cards' to individual acceptors of terminal methods after two children as a mark of recognition and priority attention. This card will enable the acceptors to be accorded preferential treatment in schemes where such preferential treatment is feasible.
- (vii) States have been requested

to give to acceptors of sterilisation, 5 State lottery tickets for the next draw.

(viii) Compensation money payable to individual acceptors of sterilisation has been increased by Rs. 39 raising it from the present level of Rs. 70 to Rs. 100.

(ix) The amount payable to the acceptors of IUDs has been increased from Rs. 6 to Rs. 9.

#### **P.M.'S Call To N.A.M. Countries For Improving Economy**

4142. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleasee to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has called upon the non-aligned nations to come together and form a cartel to improve their economy;

(b) whether formal letters suggesting the above have been issued; and

(c) if so, their reactions in this regard ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Assistance Sought by Iraq To End War**

4143. SHRI BALASAHEB PATIL :  
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iraq has sought assistance from the Government to end Iran-Iraq war;

(b) if so, whether the proposal have been considered;

(c) whether Government would consider moving the non-aligned nations as the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned

Movement to bring peace in the Middle East; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) These proposals have been considered very seriously at all stages.

(a) and (d) India in its role as the Chairman of the Non-aligned Government is observing the situation closely and maintaining contact with the concerned parties.

#### **Opening Of Central Schools In Oriss**

4144. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to whether a regional office of Kendriya Vidyalayas will be soon opened Bhubansewar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : No, Sir

#### **घनवाद में नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित करना**

4145. क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व लवे के मंडल रेलवे प्रबन्धक घनवाद के पास 7 वर्षों से 1977 से 1983 तक कार्य कर रहे 36 नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की सेवाओं को अभी तक नियमित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन सभी श्रमिकों ने 500 दिन तक सेवा की है कि इस सभी श्रमिकों और उन्होंने अपनी सेवाओं को नियमित किए जाने हेतु महाप्रबन्धक, कलकत्ता, रेल मंत्री और सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों से बार-बार अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या शीघ्र ही इन 36



कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इक्वटी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Introduction Of Suburban Trains Between Ahmedabad And Surat

4146. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether an engineering-cum-traffic survey for development of line capacity as well as terminal facilities is in progress between Ahmedabad and Surat on Western Railway;

(b) the date on which the survey has been started and the authority undertaking the survey work;

(c) when is the survey work likely to be completed and what will be the cost;

(d) whether Government propose to provide suburban type train services on this sector;

(e) if not, reasons thereof; and

(f) the additional services to be introduced on this track to meet the heavy passenger traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (f) An Engineering-cum-traffic survey for running of 22 bogi Mail/Express trains on Bombay Central-Surat-Vadodara-Ahmedabad section has been carried out by the Western Railway at a cost of Rs 17.29 lakhs and the report has recently been submitted to the Railway Board. According to the report, the approximate cost of the work will be around Rs. 854 lakhs. Due to physical constraints in the section, it may not be practicable to run the EM services (suburban type trains). However, the question of running additional or longer conventional train services will be considered after examination of the project report, subject to availability of resources.

#### Excavation At Ballal Dhipi

4147. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the

Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the excavation recently undertaken by the Archaeological Survey of India at Ballal Dhipi resulted in the latest finds from the excavation of the mound;

(b) what is the future programme of the ASI in opening of mound fully;

(c) whether excavation will be resumed in the next field session;

(d) what conservation measure will be taken to preserve the excavated remains;

(e) whether adequate for excavation and conservation have been provided; and

(f) if so, the amount earmarked for each head ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The excavation recently conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India has brought to light a portion of an ancient structure, cruciform on plan and pyramidal in elevation and enclosed by a massive wall, besides parts of some stucco figurines' heads and decorative motifs.

(b) and (c) the excavation at the site is proposed to be resumed during the next field season 1983-84.

(d) to (f) Adequate funds will be allocated for ensuing excavation. A sum of Rs. 50,000/- has already been provided for the work. The nature of conservation measures in regard to the excavated remains would be decided after the full exposure of the complex.

#### Koraput-Rayagada Rail Link

4148. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Koraput-Rayagada Rail Link was sanctioned by the Government of India for the benefit of the people of Orissa; and



(b) if so, the details regarding the progress made in this regard so far its construction is concerned ?

● **THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) Yes. The Koraput-Rayagada Rail link has been sanctioned.

(b) The construction of Phase-I of Koraput-Rayagada new broad gauge line was started in December, 1982. The land aquisition proceedings are in progress. The construction of quarters, bridge and earth work in formation have been started in the areas where land has been made available by the State Government.

#### **Proposals For Expansion Of National Highways**

4149. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposals have been received from different States during the last year for the expansion of the the National Highway system in the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise number of such proposals that have been approved by the Government of India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT ; (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However, owing to constraint of resources, the Government of India are unable to make any new additions to the existing National Highways System at present.

#### **Work Load Of Gangmen**

4150. **SHRI A.K. ROY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) what are the norms for determination of yard stick or schedule of work-load of Gangment;

(b) how, by whom and under what authority the yard stick or schedule of works for Gangmen has been determined;

(c) whether there is a provision of work study or job an analysis to fix up

the yeard stick/schedule of work-load due to rapid changes by Electric traction, increase of numbers of trains, speed, and other factors; and

(c) if so, the deatails work study/ Job analysis last held in Eastern Railway for determination of yard stick or work load of Gangmen ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) to (d) Revised norms for gange strength have been laid down by the Ministry of Railways on the recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Railway Boards consisting of senior Railway Engineers who took into consideration the pro-existing norms, various reports and studies in this connection and their field experience. The revised norms are 1.47 gangmen per equated track kilometre in case of Broad Gauge and 1.22 gangmen per equated track kilometre for Metre Gauge. Where track structure has been modernised such as short-weded rails or long-weld rails and/or where mechanical mainteinance of track is being resorted to, subitable reduction factors have beeh stipualted. The equated kilometre take into consideration the leegth of track, the traffic density and other factors affecting the quantum of track maintenance work such curves, type of formation, and rainfall; etc.

The above yard stick applies to all Indian Railways including Eastern Railway.

#### **Connecting State Capitals With Delhi By Superfast Trains**

4152. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :**  
**SHRI NITYANADA MISRA :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state :

(a) which of the State Capitals in India have not been linked with Delhi by Super fast Trains;

(b) is there any proposal to connect them; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) State capitals of Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim do not have rail links and hence no superfast trains can be introduced.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Study Of Drug Addiction Amongst School And College Students**

4153. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry have sponsored and funded an indepth study of drug addiction amongst school and college going students;

(b) if so, the percentage of (i) drug and (ii) Alcohol addiction during the educational stage age-wise and sex-wise as revealed by the studies done so far;

(c) whether on the recommendation

of the Central Prohibition Committee the Government have set-up a Working Group to suggest steps to contain the growing addiction in the student world; and

(d) if so, the action oriented programme suggested in the matter ?

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

(b) Based on the findings of the research studies sponsored by this Ministry in the selected Universities, the percentage prevalence rate of different drugs at various centres is given in the Annexed Statement.

(c) A Working Group has been constituted for formulating strategies against drinking & drug abuse which, *inter-alia*, will also suggest steps to contain the problem of addiction among the students.

(d) The report of the Group is awaited.

**Statements**

*Percentage Prevalence Rate of Different Drugs At Various Centres (1976)*

Drug	Bombay	Madras	Delhi	Jaipur	Hydera- bad	Vara- nasi	Sagar
Alcohol	15.1	9.5	12.2	9.8	11.8	10.4	9.3
Tobacco	8.1	15.2	10.5	9.2	8.1	15.1	10.9
Painkillers	12.6	1.2	20.9	2.3	5.2	13.8	15.2
Tranuillisers	1.0	1.0	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.2
Amphetamines	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.1
Barbiturates	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.5
Cannabis	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	10.9	8.4
LSD	0.07	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2
Cocaine	0.05	—	0.03	0.09	0.1	0.06	0.1
Pethidine	0.05	0.08	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1
Opituma	0.4	0.03	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3
Total (N)	4151	3580	3991	4081	2097	3852	4415

**Prizes To States For Girls Education**

4154. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give prizes to States which do good work regarding the education of the girls; and

(b) if so, the value of the prizes proposed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) A proposal for rewards to States, based on excellence of performance in the field of girls' enrolment is under consideration of the Government of India.

**Restructuring of Cadre/Upgradation of Posts**

4155. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether large-scale restructuring of cadres/upgradation of posts on the Railways has been carried out;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether similar restructuring of cadres/upgradation has been carried out in Railway Board Secretariat Service or is contemplated in the near future;

(d) if so, details thereof; if not, reasons therefor;

(e) total cadre strength of Railway Board Secretariat Service in various grades and the number of employees stagnating at the maximum of scale of pay and number who have put in a total of more than 40 years service in the grade;

(f) whether members of Railway Board Secretariat Service are enjoying parity with Railway Services in regard to promotion to the higher administrative posts;

(g) if so, details thereof; if not reasons therefor; and

(h) measures taken/proposed to be taken to remove stangation and provide more avenues of promotion for Secretariat Services ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : (a) to (h) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Setting Up Of A Medical Institute In North Eastern Region**

4156. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to set up a Medical Institute in the North Eastern Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have decided to set up an Institute of Medical Sciences in North Eastern Region at Shillong. The Institute will function as a referral Centre providing super-speciality care. In due course it will also provide training facilities to medical personnel deputed by the Governments/N.Ts in the region.

**Commonwealth Conference**

4157. SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : SHRI CHITTA BASU : SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the preparations made for the Commonwealth Conference to be held in Delhi;

(b) the subjects included in the agenda of the Conference;

(c) outcome of the visit of the Sec-

retary General of the Commonwealth organisation; and

(d) what is the expected amount to be spent on the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Commonwealth Secretariat is responsible for the general organisation, conduct and servicing of the meeting. As host country, India has to provide full logistic support which includes provision of conference facilities and media centre, making arrangements for security, accommodation, transport protocol, hospitality, telecommunications, media facilities, conference, programme etc. Necessary arrangements in all these fields including for the Retreat of Heads of Delegations in Goa are being made.

(b) In accordance with the established practice, the Commonwealth Secretary-General in consultation with the member countries circulates details of a provisional agenda about 10 weeks in advance of the meeting.

(c) The Secretary General of the commonwealth visited Delhi from 11-15 July, 1983. He held discussions with the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and other senior officials on different aspects of the forthcoming CHOGM Meeting. He was also briefed on various arrangements being made for the Conference.

(d) At this stage details of expenditure being sought from the various departments involved in making arrangements for the CHOGM.

#### A.S.I. Excavation Projects During 1950-1983

4158. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) total number of excavation projects undertaken by Archaeological Survey of India since 1950 up to the year 1982-83;

(b) the amount involved and out-turn received in terms of publication of excavation reports, so far;

(c) Whether there is some delay in publishing the reports giving the findings of excavation and detailed lists by the persons engaged for the same though the excavations are already completed; and

(d) if so, the names of excavation sites and the reasons for delay for publication by the persons concerned therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The Archaeological Survey of India has undertaken about a hundred and fifty excavations of major, minor and trial types between the period from 1950 to 1982-83.

(b) The archaeological excavations are intended to shed light on archaeological problems and as such the expenditure incurred on these highly scientific operations have no relation to the out-turn received in terms of publication of excavations reports, although each excavation yields a good number of valuable antiquities.

(c) and (d) The results of each year's excavations are published from 1953-54 in the Indian Archaeology—A Review (an annual departmental publication) and other journals. The minor and trial excavations do not warrant further reports. There has been delay in the publication of some of the detailed report of major excavations for various reasons. No time limit has been prescribed for the compilation and publication of excavation report, as these involves detailed analysis and comparative study and minute documentation of excavated material including pottery and antiquities etc. which are time consuming. Being a highly skilled job demanding primary authentic research, it requires a kind of team work. The writing of report and making it press ready itself take considerable time. Out of major excavation reports seven are being made press ready, while eleven



relating to Kalibangan, Purana Qila, Rupar, Burzahom, Ujjain, Piprahwa, Mathura, Diamabad, Besnagar, Karvan and Antichak are being written and compiled.

#### Fire in Control Cabin At Thane Station

4159. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of a fire in the Control Cabin at Thane Station (Central Railway Maharashtra) a few months back, the signalling and switching of lines systems were affected;

(b) whether as a result of the same the loading unloading operations at Thane Goods Shed were transferred to New Mulund Goods Shed;

(c) whether the Central Railway Authorities assured a delegation led by a Member of Parliament that the Thane Goods Shed functioning would be restored as soon as the repair work of the control cabin was completed and

(d) if so, when repair work is likely to be completed, and when the functioning of Thane Goods Shed is likely to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) Yes

(d) The repair work is likely to be completed by the end of September, 1983 and this Goods Shed would then become operational thereafter.

#### Curricula Inclusive Of Protection Against Leprosy And Blindness

4160. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE : be pleased to refer to reply given to unstarred question No. 868 on 7 October, 1982 regarding Curricula to include protection against leprosy and blindness and state steps, taken to include in the School Curricula lessons

for young student to educate them about diseases like leprosy, blindness, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : The model syllabi/textbooks developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training include information on blindness, leprosy, etc. States/Union Territories are free to adopt/adapt the syllabi and text books which NCERT has developed.

#### New Station At Chikhaloli

4161. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, Central Railway has received a representation demanding a new station at 'Chikhaloli' between Ambernath and Badalapur Stations on Kalyan-Karjat Section;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced in support of this demand in the said representation; and

(c) what are the yard-sticks normally adopted before a new railway station on the suburban railway system is considered desirable and how the case of 'Chikhaloli' stands in the light of the accepted norm ?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The reasons advanced in the representation in support of this demand are that the area is industrially developing and the villagers find difficulties in getting transport due to inadequate State Transport Bus Services.

(c) The new stations in Suburban areas are generally opened provided the traffic expected is substantial; the distance from adjacent stations is not less than 1.5 Kms; the gross earnings expected should justify the expenditure; the diversion of traffic should not make the adjacent stations unremunerative



and the introduction of the additional stations should not result in a reduction in the number of trains that can be run in the peak hours particularly the morning peak hours.

The proposal for opening of a new station at Chikholi between Amber Nath and Badlapur station on Kalyan-Karjat section has been examined but has not been found financially justified on account of heavy recurring less and substantial capital expenditure involved. Besides this, the proposed Chikholi station is expected to deal with all diverted traffic from the adjacent stations and the new passenger traffic is expected to be very meagre.

#### Terminal Facilities Between Chatkopar And Kalyan

4162. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Railway is considering to provide terminal facilities for long distance mail/express trains between Ghatkoper and Kalyan Stations so as to ease the burden on the V.T. and Dadar Terminus;

(b) If so, the various locations that were suggested, or were under evaluation;

(c) the various points in favour and against each of these sites according to the Railway authorities;

(d) whether any decision in this regard has been taken; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) A new terminal—called 4th terminal—is contemplated to be constructed near Vikhroli (on the eastern side of the Express Highway) to serve Bombay area. The proposed 4th terminal will serve long distance passenger trains for Central and Western Railways. The same is not supposed to ease burden on the V.T. and Dadar terminal but to serve additional trains.

(b) and (c) The various locations which were considered during the survey and the various points in favour and against each of these sites are as under :—

<i>Location</i>	<i>Points in Favour and Against</i>
(i) Wadi Bunder Goods Shed area.	Existing Goods shed is required to be retained to handle long distance import/export rail traffic to be dealt within the nearby Bombay Docks.
(ii) Byculla Goods Shed Area.	Not considered suitable due to the area being not sufficient enough for the new terminal.
(iii) Sion Goods Shed.	
(iv) Kurla area	Not considered suitable due to the area being not sufficient enough for the new terminal.
(v) Carnac Bunder Goods Shed.	This is reserved for providing Auxiliary terminal at Victoria Terminal.
(vi) Mahim Goods Depot.	} Area is not sufficient for providing any worthwhile terminal complex.
(vii) Dadar Goods Depot	
(viii) Andheri Goods Depot	
(iv) Bendra Goods Depot.	
(x) Grant Road Parcel Shed.	This will be unsuitable as it is too close to an existing terminal at Bombay Central,

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2

(xi) Area released by shifting loco sheds and loco shops at Barel (C. Rly.) and Lower (Parel) (W. Rly.)

Due to increase diesel 1000 activities being handled in these shops, issue of shifting of the same is considered in the past and closed.

(xii) Bandra Marshalling yard area on W. Rly,

Land will not be sufficient, Two 6 ft, dia BMC main pipe Lines are passing through the area. Part of land is encroached by Zopadpati, which cannot be easily evicted. Part of land is under dispute.

(xiii) Dharavi

This land can be available on reclamation, as the same is marshy, affected by high tides. The land has Agra road on East, 96" water pipe lines and W. Railway tracks on the West and Mahim river on North and North West. The proposal was also considered in 1972-73 in consultation with State Government with following observations.

- (a) The land is marshy will be only 280 acres on reclamation, which was considered insufficient.
- (b) BMC was not in favour of fully reclaiming this land as the same was serving as a storage area for storm water.
- (c) The entry of trains between Sion and Kurla over the already over loaded Dadar-Kurla section will be critical point. The area serves as Bird's sanctuary.

(xiv) Wadala site

The vacant plot of land at Wadala is not suitable, for a full fledged terminal, and that BMC have preposed a big truck terminal there.

(xv) Diva site

Acquisition will not be a problem, but the site will involve a number of fly-overs, Due to absence of industries, or commercial complex, or infrastructure facilities in the adjoining region, the proposal is not expected to be attractive. It will also not be convenient for large number of user-passengers to avail of Diva site.

(xvi) Bhiwandi

The site is insufficient for locating a fullfledged terminal.

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(xvii) Kurla

This site is adjoining Kurla-Vidyavihar area. It will not afford direct entry into Kurla-Bandra link, and Kurla-Mankurd-New Bombay link. Good approach roads are not available.

(xviii) Vikhroli

The site is marshy and affected by tidal waters, and lies to the East of Eastern Express Highway. The site can be however, filled up and is otherwise suitable. Direct link to Central Railway Main line is possible by giving two separate lines up to Thane. Direct link to Kurla-Mankurd New Bombay is also possible.

(d) and (e) A proposal for acquisition of land at Vikhroli for developing the 4th terminal in the Bombay area has been included in the Budget for 1983-84. A survey is also in progress for finalising the plan of the terminal. An interim report of the survey has been received which is under examination.

**Request Of The Ministry For Allotment Of Money For Taking Up Of New National Highways**

4163. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Ministry of Shipping and Transport requested the Planning Commission for allotment of Rs. 25 crores for taking up of new National Highways;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has turned down the request; and

(c) if so, the grounds on which the request has been rejected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :  
(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission have not communicated their reaction so far.

**Conversion Of Lines In Gujarat State**

4164. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the Government have received letters, representations Memorandum etc. from various Chambers of Commerce and Industries and other organisations during the last three years for the conversion of Narrow Gauge lines to Metre Gauge lines and (2) from Metre Gauge to Broad Gauge lines in many places in Gujarat on Western Railways :

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the outcome thereto;

(e) what are the plans projects and estimates thereof;

(f) what are the reports and recommendations of various committees, commission and various surveys conducted thereon;

(g) what are the expected expenses if such lines are converted; and

(h) how much such lines are likely to be converted during 1983, 1984 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Representations have been received for the following conversion proposals in the last 3 years :

- (1) Bhavnagar-Surendrangar —MG to BG
- (2) Veraval-Rajkot—MG to BG
- (3) Bhavnagar-Palitana—MG to BG
- (4) Khambalia-Salaya—MG to BG
- (5) Wankaner-Morvi-Dahinsara-Navlakhi—MG to BG
- (6) Dahinsara-Maliya—MG to BG
- (7) Bhavnagar-Mahuva—NG to BG
- (8) Morvi-Ghantila—NG to BG
- (9) Ankleshwar-Rajpipla—NG to BG
- (10) Pratapnagar-Chote-Udepur-Chuchupara-Tankhala—NG to BG

(c) to (g) No proposal is under consideration for the above proposals, nor any survey has been carried out in the past except in respect of (9) and (10) Surveys carried out for items (9) and (10) at the cost of the State Government revealed that the projects will not be viable. The cost of these projects will be approx. Rs. 27.00 crores and Rs. 40.00 crores respectively at 1981 price level.

(h) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) to (g) above.

#### Widening Of National Highway No. 15

4165. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the width of Pathankot-Kandla via Jaiselmer and Barmer National Highway No. 15 does not conform to the width norms of a National Highway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for neglecting the backward strategic defence area;

(d) whether Government will consider and start widening work in accordance with the standard laid down therefor; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) ; (a) to (e) Out of the total length of 1496 km of National Highway No. 15, 853 km are single lane, 598 km are two lane and work of 2-laning in another 45 km is in progress. This National Highway conforms to the norms laid down for single-lane and two-lane roads in the respective lengths and is traffic-worthy throughout.

For development of National Highway No. 15 passing through backward and strategic areas efforts are continuously being made to sanction works of widening, strengthening etc. depending upon the availability of funds and *inter se* priority of projects. Works at an estimated cost of Rs. 958 lakhs for widening the National Highway have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

#### Hostel For Barmer Government College

4166. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Department of Rajasthan Government had recommended long ago the case of opening of Government hostel for the students of Government college in the Barmer town, the headquarters of Barmer, backward District, to the University Grants Commission suggesting that half of the expenditure thereof would be borne by the State Government and the rest should be met from the U.G.C. grant; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which sanction for the grants is being delayed and the time by which it would be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan had sent a proposal for financial assistance to the University Grants Commission to construct a Government hostel at

Barmer. As the Commission does not sanction grants to State Governments, the Government of Rajasthan was advised that the proposal should be submitted by the Government College, Barmer in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Commission for assistance to colleges. No such proposal has so far been received from the college. submits such a proposal, the Commission will give due consideration to it.

### आरक्षण शुल्क की वापसी

4167. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतीक्षा-सूची में आरक्षण करने के लिए यात्रियों से कितना आरक्षण शुल्क लिया जाता है और यदि गाड़ी में सीटें उपलब्ध न हों तो इस शुल्क को वापस करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आरक्षण शुल्क को वापस करने की प्रक्रिया सरल नहीं है और स्टेशन पर गाड़ी पहुंचने के बाद ही बुकिंग अथवा आरक्षण खिड़की को बन्द कर दिया जाता है और क्या इस प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए जाएंगे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) प्रतीक्षा सूची में रखे गये यात्रियों से आरक्षण शुल्क वसूल नहीं किया जाता है। पुष्ट आरक्षण के यात्रियों के मामले में आरक्षण शुल्क नहीं लौटाया जाता है। बहरहाल, किराये वापस करने की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रक्रिया पहले से ही सरल की गई है। प्रतीक्षा सूची के मामले में गाड़ी छूटने के तीन घंटे तक और पुष्टिकृत आरक्षण टिकटों के मामले में गाड़ी छूटने के 12 घंटे बाद तक किराया लौटाने की स्वीकृति के लिए स्टेशन मास्टर्स को प्राधिकृत कर दिया गया है।

### उज्जैन-नागदा रेल लाइन को दोहरा करना

4168. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के अन्तर्गत उज्जैन-नागदा रेल लाइन को दोहरा करने का काम कब शुरू हुआ था तथा काम के शुरू होने के समय से प्रतिवर्ष अब तक हुए काम का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) रेल लाइन को दोहरा करने के इस काम को पूरा करने के लिए क्या निर्धारित तिथि रखी गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) उज्जैन-नागदा खंड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य चरणों में शुरू कर दिया गया है। नागदा-पिपलोदा बगला तथा उज्जैन नईखेड़ी खंडों पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य प्रथम चरण (19.17 कि. मी.) में 1976-77 में शुरू किया गया था। उज्जैन नईखेड़ी तथा नागदा-पिपलोदा बगला खंडों पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है तथा इन्हें क्रमशः 20-9-79 और 3-6-81 को खोल दिया गया है। दूसरा चरण 81-82 में शुरू किया गया था और यह प्रगति पर है।

दूसरे चरण (32.82 कि. मी.) को पूरा करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य तारीख निर्धारित नहीं की गई है क्योंकि यह वर्ष प्रति वर्ष धनराशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करता है।

### Removal Of Barriers In The Way Of Small Family Norms

4169. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the



community's right to intervene on the question of planned parenthood is among the objectives set for the communications strategy for the current year, particularly in the northern States;

(b) if so, whether efforts would be made to remove what are considered barriers in the way of adoption of the small family norms;

(c) if so, what are the main hurdles that are coming in the way of implementation of the family planning;

(d) whether any legislation in this regard is likely to be introduced; and

(e) if so, the details of the same ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) to (e) Communication plays an important role in motivating people to adopt the small family norm both in the interest of the individuals and the society as a whole. Efforts are made to educate people about the benefits of the small family norm and remove whatever misconceptions they may have about family planning, such as more children means more income, preference for the male child, socio-cultural superstitions and doubts about certain family planning methods like vasectomy.

Family Welfare Programme is being promoted purely on a voluntary basis. No legislation in this regard is contemplated.

#### **U. G. C. Team To Visit Mangalore And Gulbarga Universities**

**4170. SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Minister of Karnataka has asked the University Grants Commission to send a team to visit the new universities of Mangalore and Gulbarga;

(b) if so, whether he has already written to the Chairman, U.G.C. to examine the eligibility of receiving grants from the Commission;

(c) if so, whether any such team had visited the Universities;

(d) if so, whether they have submitted their report to the Commission; and

(e) if so what are the findings ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In a letter addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission in December 1981, the Karnataka Education Minister had suggested that the UGC might send a team for an on the spot study of the two universities, as a preliminary to extending them financial assistance.

(c) No, Sir. Both these universities are still to be declared fit by the UGC to receive assistance from the Commission under Section 12A of the UGC Act. The question of sending any team to assess the requirements of these universities will arise only after such declaration is made.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Additional Funds For Railways**

**4171. SHRI B.V. DESAI :**

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry has raised doubts over the railway need for additional funds of the order of Rs. 240 crores as recommended by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Finance Ministry has agreed to provide funds to the Railways, if so, to what extent; and

(c) what is the justification made by the Railways ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) :** (a) to (c) Recently the Planning Commission in consultation with Finance Ministry has advised

Railway Ministry of the approval of Rs. 160 crores as additional allocation for 1983-84. The Railway Ministry has presented this in the Supplementary Demands covering this allocation to Parliament.

The additional funds will be used mainly on Rolling Stock, track renewals and traffic facility works etc. The Supplementary Demands contain the relevant details.

**भारतीय स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा  
मई, 1983 में भूख हड़ताल तथा  
केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा  
औषधालयों के समय में  
परिवर्तन**

4172. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन-हेल्थ एम्पलाइज एसोसियन ने मई 1983 में निर्माण भवन, नई दिल्ली में 24 घंटे की क्रमिक भूख हड़ताल की थी तथा कुछ मुद्दों पर मंत्रालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ बातचीत भी हुई थी जिनमें औषधालयों का समय प्रातः 7 बजे से दोपहर 1.30 बजे तक तथा दोपहर 1-30 बजे से शाम 7.30 बजे तक निर्धारित करने की मांग शामिल है;

(ख) क्या सचिव स्तर के अधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालयों का समय बदलने के बारे में आदेश जारी किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अधिकारियों द्वारा उन आदेशों को लागू न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेनएम. जोशी) :**  
(क) हां, वैसे यह सच अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कर्मचारी संघ है न कि भारतीय स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी संघ ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Talcher-Sambalpur Rail Line**

4173. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa have been insisting with the Centre for early sanction of the Talcher-Sambalpur rail link for having a direct link with Western Orissa and the capital of the State and the development of the area;

(b) if so, whether it justified the criteria set by the National Transport Committee;

(c) whether the re-alignment survey of this particular link is over now; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The survey report for the rail link between Sambalpur and Talcher is under examination. Further action will depend on the results of the examination, subject to clearance by Planning Commission and availability of resources.

**Declaration Of National Highways In Andhra Pradesh**

4174. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any State Highways of Andhra Pradesh have been declared as National Highways;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government for declaration of State roads as National Highways;

(c) if so, the details regarding the State Government's proposal received by Union Government; and

(d) the decision, if any, taken by Central Government in this regard ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A statement is attached.

(d) Owing to financial constraints, and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to accede to the State Government's proposals so far.

#### Statements

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the route proposed</i>
1.	Hyderabad-Chanda via Karimnagar-Peddapalli, Ramagundam and Mancheril.
2.	Machilipatnam-Vijayawada.
3.	Hyderabad-Nanded-Akola.
4.	Nellore-Gooty-Bellary-Bombay.
5.	Rajahmundry-Bhadrachalam-Venkatapuram-Ichampalli-Chanda.
6.	Hyderabad-Nizamsagar-Karimnagar.
7.	Visakhapatnam-Jagadapur-Bhopalpatnam-Jalna-Nasik.
8.	Naidupeta-Tirupathi-Puthalpot-Chittoor.

#### Cases Filed in High and Supreme Courts

4175. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of cases filed, disposed-off and pending in different

High Courts and Supreme Court against the orders of inter Division and inter-Zonal transfer, removal/dismissal and reversion of Railwaymen on Indian Railways with Zone and Division-wise break-up from July, 1982 to June, 1983;

(b) total number of cases in which aforesaid orders have been quashed or upheld by Honourable High Courts; and

(c) total amount of expenses so far incurred in above cases and amount likely to be spent in these cases till finalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Decentralisation Of Adra Division

4176. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be Pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some posts of personnel branch of Adra Divisional Manager's office have been transferred to Ranchi, Muri and Bokaro;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this decentralisation of Administration has been effected at Adra Division only; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes. A few posts have been transferred to Ranchi and Bokaro.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Cases Pending Against Railway Employees

4177. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of cases pending against the railway employees for their involvement in corruption, malpractices, irregularities and misapp-

ropriation of railway money during the last 3 years; officers and group 'C' and 'D' separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : The details are as under :

	Gazetted (Group A.B.)	Non-gazetted (Group C.D.)
As on 31.3.81	191	1473
As on 31.12.81	148	1263
As on 31.12.82	127	1427

Note :—1. From 1981 onwards statistics are being maintained calendar year-wise. Figures pertaining to the earlier period are for financial years.

2. Figures of cases are maintained separately for Gazetted and Non-gazetted Railway servants and not groupwise.

#### Withdrawal of reservation quota in Silchar-Gauhati Express from Dharma Nagar

4178. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether that North Frontier Railways have withdrawn reservation quota in Silchar-Gauhati Express from Dharma Nagar; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) With the opening of Tripura Town Out Agency which is served by Dharmanagar station, some berths/seats have been transferred from Dharmanagar station to the Tripura Out Agency. Prior to opening of Tripura Town Out Agency, the quotas of reserved accommodation available at Dharma nagar by 202 Dn Silchar-Gauhati Cachar Express (there is no train with a name of Ghauthi-Silchar Express) and 12 Dn Silchar-Gauhati Barak Valley Express trains were as under :

Train No.	Quotas allotted	
	I	II
	Berths	Seats
202 Dn Cachar Express	— 15	—
12 Dn Barak Valler Express	2	23 6

After opening of Tripura out agency, the existing distribution of quotas is as follows :

Train No,	Quotas for Dharma nagar station		Quotas for Tripura Out Agency	
	I	II	I	II
	Berths	Seats	Berths	Seats
202 Dn Cachar Exp.	6	— 2	9	—
12 Dn Barak Valley Express	12	6 2	14	—

It will be seen from the above that the total quotas for Dharmanagar station and Tripura Out Agency taken together have been increased by two berths in First Class and three berths in Second class with effect from 20.1.83.

#### Students With Science Subjects Admitted In B. SC. (Home Science) In Lady Irwin College

4179. SHRI RAGHUNATH SINGH VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of girls haveing Home Science as one of the subjects in the Senior Secondary (plus 2) of the CBSE examination have not been considered for admission in B.Sc. Home Science (Pass Course) by the lady Irwin College and the Institute of Home Economics, New Delhi even though having a very high percentage of marks ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that candidates not having Home Science as one of the subjects at the Senior Secondary stage but having Science subjects, have been given admission in the above Institutions ; and

(c) if so, what is the rationale behind this criteria for admission to B.Sc. Home Science (Pass Course) which renders all candidates with Home Science background ineligible as against those having not studied the subject at all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) According to the Delhi University, the Academic Council had approved that 40% marks in the aggregate in English and any three of eight subjects, namely, Home Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Economics, Psychology, Sociology and English core/ Elective should be the minimum requirement for admission to the 1st Year of the B.Sc. (Home Science) Course. Home Science is one of these eight subjects and therefore those who have taken Home Science at the School stage are eligible for admission, though it is not a Compulsory requirement for admission to the Course. Accordingly, students who had not taken Home Science as a subject at the School stage are also eligible for admission to the B.Sc. (Home Science) Course on merit.

#### **Working Of Sucheta Kriplani Hospital New Delhi**

4180. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in Patriot dated 4 August, 1983 regarding the working of Sucheta Kriplani Hospital in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, what measures are contemplated by the Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The Press report appearing in the Patriot of 4th August, 1983 is not based on facts. It is not correct, for example, to say that first Aid is not provided to male patients in Sucheta Kriplani Hospital. The Hospital is exclusively meant for female patients and as such cannot admit male patients. All serious male patients are sent to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital which is hardly one Km. away after providing First Aid. Similarly it is not correct that laboratory investigations are not carried out after 2 p.m. or Life saving drugs have been out of stock. As regards overcrowding, this is mainly because of the fact that the hospital does not send away any serious patient and renders all necessary medical aid despite constraint of space and resources.

The working of the hospital is kept under constant review and efforts are made to improve its functioning keeping in view the constraint of both financial and technical resources.

#### **Touching Menser Issue In Sino-India Talks**

4181. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that MENSER (Mansrover) village of Ladakh which is now under Chinese occupation since China assumed the Administration of Tibet in early 1950's lies deep inside Tibetan territory near the holly Kailash;

(b) whether it is also a fact that J & K State administration had been collecting revenue for centuries till China assumed administration of Tibet ;

(c) if replies (a) and (b) above are in the affirmative, when the last revenue was collected and the amount of annual revenue thereof ;

(d) what was the population of MENSER village according to 1931, 1941 and 1951 Census ; and



(e) whether the Government of India had touched the MENSER issue when three rounds of official level talks with China was held and if so, what was the reaction of the Chinese Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) The exact location of the village under reference needs verification.

(b) and (c) Once the exact location of this village has been determined, the position in this regard will have to be verified.

(d) The relevant data is not readily available.

(e) The Hon'ble Member of Parliament has suggested that Menser village lies deep inside Tibetan territory near the holy Kailash. If true, then this would not be an area that is disputed between India and China. India has recognised the sovereignty of China over Tibet. For these reasons, the question of taking up this matter at the official level talks with China does not arise as it would not be within the scope of these talks.

**असम के बारे में एमनेस्ट्री इन्टरनेशनल की रिपोर्ट**

4182. श्री बीजू पटनायक :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान एमनेस्ट्री इन्टरनेशनल द्वारा लगाये इस आरोप की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि हाल हीमें भारत में असम में बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को मार डाला गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री ए. ए. रहीम) (क) और (ख) इसके बारे

में "एमनेस्ट्री इन्टरनेशनल" ने कोई अधिकारिक वक्तव्य जारी नहीं किया है।

#### **Vadodara-Ratlam, Godhra-Anand Section Electrification Work**

4183. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the electrification work on Vadodara-Ratlam, Godhra-Anand section was started ; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed and reasons for non-completion of the project on the due date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The electrification work on the Vadodara-Ratlam and Godhra-Anand sections was started in the year 1979-80 and the Abstract Estimate for the work was sanctioned on 11.10.79. The work on the Vadodara-Godhra and Anand-Godhra sections is likely to be completed by 31.3.84 which was the due date. Work on the Godhra-Ratlam section is however, likely to be completed by 31.3.85 due to non-availability of adequate funds.

#### **Admission To B.Sc. (Home Science) In Lady Irwin College With 40 Per cent Marks**

4184. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in prospectus (1983-84) for admission to B.Sc. Home Science (Pass Course) issued by Lady Irwin and Institute of Home Economics had prescribed 40 per cent (including English), besides three combinations from subjects of Home Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Economics, Psychology, Sociology and English Core/Elective as the minimum eligibility requirements ;

(b) whether after the last date of filing of applications the Management

of the Colleges changed criteria from combination of three subjects to four subjects (including English) rendering most of candidates particularly those having 'Home Science' at their Plus 2 stage ineligible for admission ;

(c) if so, what prompted the change ;

(d) how many of candidates having 'Home Science' as one of subjects at their school stage have been able to secure admission with the changed criteria ; and

(e) steps taken to avoid hardship to the legitimate candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) According to the Delhi University, the Academic Council had approved 40% marks in the aggregate in English and three of these eight subjects as the minimum eligibility condition for admission to the first year B.Sc. (Home Science) Course. The Colleges had notified these requirements and no changes have been made in them. Candidates who had taken Home Science as one of the subjects at the School level are eligible for admission to the Home Science Course.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The actual number of students who have been admitted to the Home Science Courses, and who had Home Science as one of the subjects at the Plus 2 stage will be known only after the admissions are completed.

#### Shortage Of Doctors In Delhi Hospitals

4185. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great shortage of Doctors in Governments Hospitals in Delhi for the last two or three months ;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons therefor & steps taken to check such shortage : and

(c) if so, whether Government proposed to increase the seats in the medical colleges in the country to meet the shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No, there is no major shortage of Doctors in Government hospitals in Delhi. Out of a sanctioned strength of 1905 doctors in major hospitals, only 164 posts are lying vacant.

(b) Efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts as per prescribed procedure.

(c) Proposals for increasing the number of seats in any medical college is processed by the Medical Council of India according to the prescribed rules and regulations of the Council,

#### Alleged Theft And Misuse Of Railway Property By Official Of Moradabad Loco Department

4186. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn by the general Secretary, Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association Moradabad, regarding theft and misuse of railway property by certain officials of Moradabad Loco Department ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The allegations were investigated into by Railway Vigilance Organisation. Only one of the allegations could be substantiated and defaulting staff of loco shed, Moradabad has already been punished. The allegations

contained in another representation received in July, 1983 are under investigation by the Railway Vigilance.

### **MBBS Course Of Banaras Hindu University**

4187. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH** : Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banaras Hindu University does not discriminate among the external and International candidates for admission to 50 seats of MBBS course ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the academic council of Aligarh Muslim University had resolved on 28 July, 1982 to reserve 50 percent of 50 seats of MBBS for International candidates and 50 percent to Internal and External both ;

whether the above resolution of Academic Council of Aligarh Muslim University is discriminatory and is in violation of rules of the Medical Council of India ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL)** : (a) In Banaras Hindu University 50 seats are filled through open competition. However, five supernumerary seats have been provided for internal candidates.

(b) The resolution of the academic council of the Aligarh Muslim University dated August 3, 1982 reads as follows : "50% candidates will be selected from the combined merit list of all candidates appearing in the M.B.B.S. Admission Test and 50% candidates will be selected from the Internal merit list only."

(c) and (d) The Medical Council of India in its recommendations on Undergraduate Medical Education has prescribed the following :—

"The selection of students to a medical college should be based solely on merit of the candidate and for determination of merit the following criteria be adopted uniformly throughout the country :—

(a) In States, having only one medical college and one university/board/examining body conducting the qualifying examination, the marks obtained at such qualifying examination be taken into consideration.

(b) In States, having more than one university/board/examining body conducting the qualifying examination (or where there are more than one medical college under the administrative authority), a competitive entrance examination should be held so as to achieve a uniform evaluation due to the variation on the standard of qualifying examination conducted by different agencies.

(c) where there are more than one college in a State and only one university/board conducting the qualifying examination than a joint selection board be constituted for all the colleges.

(d) A competitive and entrance examination is absolutely necessary in the case of Institutions of All India character.

(e) To be eligible for competitive entrance examination, candidate must have passed any of the qualifying examinations as enumerated under the head-note "Admission to Medical Course."

Provided that a candidate who has appeared in a qualifying examination the result of which has not been declared, may be provisionally allowed to take up the competitive entrance examination and in case of his selection of admission to a medical college, he shall not be admitted thereto unless in the meanwhile he has passed the qualifying examination.

Provided also that a candidate for admission to the medical course must have obtained not less than 50% of the total marks in English and Science sub-

jects taken together (i) at the qualifying examination (or at a higher examination in the case of medical colleges where admissions are made on the basis of marks obtained at these examination or (ii) 50% of the total marks in English and Science subjects taken together at the competitive examination where such examinations are held for selection."

It is for the Medical Council of India to take a view on the status of the resolution of the Academic Council of the Aligarh Muslim University.

#### **Re-Introduction Of Janta Khana In Trains**

4188. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have re-introduced 'Janta Khana' on the menu of Catering Services in trains to provide cheap and good quality of food to satisfy the passenger ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the arrangements made by Government keeping in view the question of long distance trains are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Janta Khana in packets containing North-Indian and South-Indian style vegetarian meals was introduced on 1.4.78 and since then these are available un-interruptedly in all trains provided with pantry car services, excepting the two Rajdhani Express viz. 151 Dn/152Up New Delhi-Bombay Central and 101Up/102Dn New Delhi-Howrah. These packets are also available at all important stations.

#### **Opening Of Medical College in Mizoram**

4189. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Medical Colleges so far opened in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura ;

(b) reasons for not starting a

single medical college in Mazoram till date ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to start such college in Mizoram in view of its high percentage of literacy and peculiar communication problems with the rest of the country because of its geographical location ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) There are four Medical Colleges in the North-Eastern Region—three in Assam and one in Manipur. At present there is no proposal to open any new medical college either in any State or Union Territory. The existing number of medical colleges are considered adequate to meet the medical manpower, requirements of the country.

#### **Reservation For Tribal Students In Medical Colleges**

4190. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) name of the various Medical Colleges in the country where seats are reserved for the Tribal students belonging to Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Meghalaya ;

(b) the total number of such reserved seats in those colleges or institutes per year for such Tribal students State-wise ;

(c) concrete proposals by such North Eastern Tribal States, if any, to increase their reserved quota, so as to check increasing inflow of non tribal Technicians from other States into these states ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c) The Government of India have no information regarding the reservation of seats for the tribal students belonging to Mizoram/Arunachal Pradesh/Nagaland/Meghalaya in the various medical



colleges in the country. Depending on the over-all availability of MBBS seats in the Central Pool, certain number of seats are allocated to these 4 State/ U.T. Govts. each year for nomination of their candidates.

**Representation from Dakshin Railway Employee Union Nagarcoil**

4191. SHRI. E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received representations dated 13 June and 14 June, 1983 from Dakshin Railway Employees' Union Nagarcoil, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the representations ; and

(c) steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Representations dated 13th June, 1983 and 14th June, 1983 were received from the unrecognised Dakshin Railway Employees Union, Nagarcoil.

The representation dated 13th June, 1983 refers to :

- (i) Absorption of casual labour in the Nagarcoil-Tirunalveli line
- (ii) Continuous Night Duty of Electrical Branch Workers at Nagarcoil Jn.
- (iii) Provision of Quarters for Electrical Department Workers at Cape.
- (iv) Playing of Madras Mail and Vivekananda Express from Kanyakumari
- (v) Replacing old engines on the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari-Tirunalveli line.

The representation dated 14th June, 1983 refers to fresh recruitment in the Karur-Dindugal-Tuticorin Project at Palayamcottai.

These are all local issues and are

being dealt with suitably by Southern Railway Administration on merits and within the administrative and financial constraints.

**Alleged Cement Scandal In Group 43 Railway Electrification Project**

4192. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific complaint appearing in the News papers on 7 and 8 June, 1983 were brought to his notice regarding cement scandal, i.e. less quantity of cement supplied for casting of foundation in Group 43 Railway Electrification Project ;

(b) if so, what action has been initiated ;

(c) whether engineering material train being used in Group 43 Railway Electrification is properly utilised, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether this material train runs with full load and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) A news item alleging irregularities in supply and utilisation of cement was published in Gujrati papers viz. Sandesh of 7.6.83, Sandesh of 8.6.83 and Gujrati Samachar of 8.6.83.

(b) The allegations are under investigation.

(c) and (d) Engineering material train is being properly utilised in Group 43. However, this aspect is also under investigation by the Vigilance Department of Western Railway.

**Staff Quarters Of Railway Electrification Group 43.**

4193. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many staff quarters of Railway Electrification Group 43 are constructed for staff at Dahod ;



(b) whether necessary amenities have been provided in there ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) when these quarters will be allotted to staff at Dahod ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) 28 units staff quarters are to be constructed against this project at Dahod. Out of these, 4 quarters have been completed, and the remaining are still under construction.

(b) and (c) Yes. The four quarters completed are provided with all necessary amenities like water supply, electricity and bathroom/lavatory etc. as per standard type plans of the Railway for the relevant type of quarters.

(d) The remaining 24 quarters are likely to take approximately 8 to 9 months more for completion, and thereafter, these shall be allotted to staff.

#### Levy On Suburban Tickets

4194. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will be Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the writ petition has been filed against the Government of India and the Ministry of Railways in the Bombay High Court by P.B. Samant, Mrinal Gore and five others seeking relief against the levy of fixed charges of 50 p. on suburban tickets and other related matters ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The writ petition is being contested by the Government. Hearing of the petition has been fixed on 13th September, 1983 in the Bombay High Court.

#### Funds Provided For Improvement of National Highways And Loan Assistance For Roads And Bridges Of Inter-State And Economic Importance

4195. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided by his Ministry to the Government of Orissa during annual plans of the Sixth Five Year Plan for improvement of National Highways and loan assistance for Roads & bridges of Inter-State and Economic Importance along with roads and bridges in tribal areas year-wise up to the financial year 1983-84 ; and

(b) what are the reasons for non-inclusion of roads and bridges particularly in tribal district namely Koraput to provide all weather communication to connect the block Headquarters after completion of successive five year plans by the Government of Orissa ?

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

(a) The following funds have been allocated during the Current Plan Period so far :

Year	Allocation (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

1980-81	370.00	374.13
1981-82	380.00	383.11
1982-83	450.00	436.54
1983-84	440.00	73.5

(Budget provision)

(April and May 1983)

#### CENTRALLY AIDED STATE ROADS OF INTER-STATE OR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE :

(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	28.77	28.77
1981-82	NIL	NIL
1982-83	9.21	9.21
1983-84	15.00	(No Ex-
(Budget	penditure reported by the State Government so far.	

These allocations take care of tribal areas also in so far as these schemes serve these areas.

(b) The State Government are primarily concerned as these form part of State Projects.

#### Artificial Fruit Ripener

4196. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fruit dealers in Delhi use some chemical powder whereby fruits like mangoes, banana are made to ripe artificially ;

(b) whether it is a fact that consumption of fruits of this type by unsuspecting members of the public constitute a health hazard as it leads to severe stomach disorders ;

(c) what is the chemical analysis of this powder and in what way it adversely affects the health of a person ; and

(d) what steps Government are taking to prevent this practice on the part of the traders and inform the consumeres the ill effects of consuming such fruits, through the mass media like T.V. etc ?

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

(b) and (c) Calcium carbide in contact with water (moisture) generates acetylene gas which is used for artifical ripening. During the process small quantities of contaminated gases like hydrogen sulphide and phosphine are produced. These contaminated gases may cause gastro-inte stinal side effects like nausea, vomitting and headache. But it is very difficult to correlate the gastric and skin disorders to the extent to which acetylene and the contaminating gases are produced.

(d) Rule 44-AA of the prevention

of Food Adulteration Rules prohibits use of such artificial ripening.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा आपसे एक आग्रह है कि कल आप चेयर पर नहीं थे। हमने यहां पर मण्डल कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में आग्रह किया था कि आपने उसको जो कल 6 बजे के बाद रखा है उसके बाजए 12 बजे दिन से ही रख दिया जाए क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एव्यु है। हम जानते हैं कि 6 बजे रखने से इसके लिए समय नहीं रह जायेगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैं समझता हूँ हाउस का हर सेक्शन इस बात से एग्री करेगा कि क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद ही इसको ले लिया जाए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप मेरे पास बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बैठे होते हैं, उस समय आपका यह सारा भाव कहाँ चला जाता है ? आपसे सुबह भी बात हुई थी। मैं तो हमेशा एक बात का इच्छुक रहा हूँ कि जो हाउस चाहता है वंसा ही मैं करूँ। मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी को आपका प्रतिशत मानता हूँ। मैं उसके सामने हरेक चीज रख देता हूँ कि यह बिजनेस है और यह प्रायर्टीज हैं जो आप कह दो वही करवा दूंगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : बताइये, लोकदल का वहां कौन था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता होना चाहिए कौन था।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जनता पार्टी का कौन था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनसे पूछिए कौन था।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : हमरा प्रतिनिधि उसमें नहीं गया था।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : If there is any difference of opinion between them and their representatives in the B.A.C. they should have sorted this out in their own parties. Why should they raise it now on the floor of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are right.

मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। अगर सारे आदमी इकट्ठे होकर एक साथ फैसला कर सकते तो शायद हम लोगों को यहां पर आने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। आज किसी संसद की जरूरत नहीं रहती। लेकिन 70 करोड़ एक हजार इकट्ठा नहीं हो सकते इस लिए उन्होंने 544 लोगों को यहां पर भेज दिया है। अब 544 भी एक साथ बैठ कर काम नहीं कर सकते इसलिए एक कमेटी बना दी गई है कि वह फैसला कर दे। उस में हर पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। आपने मुझे चुनकर भेज दिया। हमने यह कानून-विधि बना दिया कि आप सदन को चलाओ। मैं आपकी राय उस कमेटी के सामने ले लेता हूँ। मेरा सीधा का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी मुझे इसमें दिक्कत होती है। या तो आप प्रतिनिधि को बदल दीजिए, जिन पर आपको विश्वास नहीं है। मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। मैं तो जिसको आप कहेंगे उसको मान लूंगा। मेरे लिए तो जहां बाबा जी कहेंगे, वहीं चला जाऊंगा। आप जो भेज देंगे, मैं उसी को मान लूंगा। मैं उन लोगों को अपने सिर का मोर मान कर चलता हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि हाउस आपने चलाना है। जैसी आपकी इच्छा हो, जो प्रायोरिटीज हों, वही कर लीजिए। आपके सामने ला कर देता हूँ। आप नहीं मानते हैं, सदन भी चाहता है, आप सलाह कर लीजिए। कल हाउस में प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिजनेस है। पहले भी एक

दफा हुआ है मैंने आप लोगों से बात की थी। इसके पश्चात भी अगर हाउस चाहता है तो मैं उसी हिसाब से कल उठा दूंगा और काम शुरू करवा दूंगा। मन्डल कमीशन पर कल हो जाएगा। यह काम किया जा सकता है। मैं एक बात आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ। हो सकता है कि इन्सान गलती कर सकता है। जानबूझ कर नहीं करूंगा, गलती ईमानदारी से नहीं करूंगा अनजाने में हो सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बेइमानी से भी न करिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बेइमानी से नहीं करूंगा, बिल्कुल नहीं करूंगा। मैंने जान देनी है, मैं उसी हिसाब से चलता हूँ। सारी बातें सोचकर पूरी जांच करके उसके बाद करता हूँ। उसके बाद गलती हो सकती है, तो मैं माफी मांग सकता हूँ कि मेरे से गलती हुई है। इस को वापिस भी कर सकता हूँ। मुझे इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। प्रतिष्ठा को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए मैं काम करता हूँ। मैं इस देश की गरिमा के कम होने की बात नहीं सोचता हूँ। मैं उसको बढ़ाऊंगा। इसके साथ ही आप सलाह करके बता दीजिए, कल आपने क्या करना है। जैसा आप चाहते हैं, वैसा करवा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिजनेस में जिस मैम्बर का नाम है, उससे पूछ लीजिए। क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद ले लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा सदन कहेगा, तब मानूंगा। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात मानूंगा सारे सदन से बात करने दीजिए। मैं ने प्रपोजल रखा है, आप तय कर लीजिए। (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पांडे जी आपकी बात भी सुनूंगा। इस बात को तय कर लेने दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (प्राजमगढ़) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रपोजल है, उसको सुन लीजिए। एक प्रपोजल जैसा कि आप को मैम्बरों ने दिया था।

Tomorrow after Question Hour, we take up discussion on Mandal Commission's Report and if the Government want to pass other Bills we can take those up in the evening and pass those Bills also. But after Question Hour, we should take up this discussion.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप तीन-साढ़े तीन घंटे में सारा काम कर लेंगे ?

**श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :** हम लोग दस-दस मिनट में कर लेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सारे माननीय सदस्य मानें। सारे इकट्ठे होकर कह दें, मैं मान लूंगा। (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सारे कोशिश करेंगे, मैं अकेला कैसे करूंगा। (व्यवधान)

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri H. K. L. Bhagat) : I would like to submit that we are also very keen that the Mandal Commission's Report should be discussed. Sir, you have made a suggestion ; it has happened in the past also, and I feel that instead of three hours, Mandal Commission's report will take more time; we would not be able to finish. All the Members would like to speak. I think, my hon. friends should accept the suggestion. We can forgo the Private Members' Business tomorrow and continue with the discussion. It is not going to lapse. We can discuss Mandal Commission's Report and forgo the Private Members' Business and continue the discussion, so that enough time can be given and the Members can speak. I have no objection to that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If the whole House agrees, I have no objection.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) :** You have already made a reference to the earlier arrangement. But I am apprehensive, that if we accept that the Private Members' Business should be transferred, it will set up another example and very frequently in future, this type of proposal will go on coming.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Not without the consent of the House ; It is only if you agree ; that is what I have said.

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :** My point is that in no way, the Private Members' Business should be disturbed.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Then I cannot.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** Why can't the discussion on the Mandal commission's Report begin after Question Hour, continue upto 3.30 p.m. and then again begin from 6.00 p.m. The Private Members' Business should not be disturbed... (Interruptions)

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** यह ठीक है। इसको हम सपोर्ट करते हैं। (व्यवधान)  
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने ठीक कहा है, यह सही बात है इस को मान लेना चाहिये।

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Sir, we are already far behind in Government (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** One minute please. There is one suggestion for your consideration. The condition will be that if by 3.30 p.m. everything is to be over for Mandal Commission and after 6 p.m. whatever your business is there for tomorrow that will be finished. If that is the undertaking what do you say ?

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** I would agree to that, provided that it is finished in three hours.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is the condition.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** But, Sir, a number of Members on this side also will like to speak.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I shall put the time limit. No Member is going to be on record beyond that time limit and by 3.30 everything is to be finished.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :** Sir, it is not that Members on that side only are going to speak on the Mandal Commission Report. At least an equal number of Members on this side also will have to speak.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Everything is going to be done accordingly, And there will be no lunch-hous tomorrow.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) :** You will kindly recall that you assured me that you will decide a day for a Calling Attention on illegal and fraudulent import of beef tallow to the tune of crores of rupees by the manufacture of Vanaspati.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We did it.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** There is a difference. That day you discussed mixing of tallow with Vanaspati Ghee.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You give me another note. I will get more information and talk to you. Now pleased sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Tewary I have allowed you. Now pleased sit down. If I get more information, I will consider it.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY :** But, sir, it should be debated. There is an agitation going on.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Leave it to me.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने यह विषय कल भी उठाया था और शर्टिनोटिस क्वेश्चन भी दिया है कि जैन शुद्ध वनास्पति में जो मिलाया जा रहा है, वह गाय की चर्बी है,

या भैंस की चर्बी है या सूअर की चर्बी है ? ये लोग हिन्दू धर्म को नष्ट कर रहे हैं। इस में व्यापक विदेशी षडयन्त्र दिखाई दे रहा है। इस पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिये, शार्टनोटिस क्वेश्चन स्वीकार होना चाहिये। सदन को इस के लिए टाइम निकालना चाहिये, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है इस पर जरूर वहस होनी चाहिये।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now, please sit down.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) :** If you recollect, the Defence Minister had very readily agree to a half-an-hour discussion to discuss the ex-servicemen's problems.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already admitted a half-an-hour discussion on that.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** It has not been admitted.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It has been admitted.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) :** A number of times in this House you have said that you will allow a discussion on the serious charges made by Seymour Hersh against Shri Morarji Desai. There was a question on that today, but it could not be reached.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We shall allow a half-an-hour discussion on that. Do not worry.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पूरे देश में बीमा कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पर एक बयान दे तथा उनके साथ बैठ उर समझौता वार्ता चलाये।

**MR. SPEAKER :** You give it under rule 377.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** The Finance Minister is present here. I



have sent you a notice already on the strike today by 45,000 LIC employee. Government have informed them that they will hold negotiations, but they will not discuss any of their monetary and financial demands.

Then what is left to discuss? As a result of that...

(Interruptions)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस को डिस्कास कर लेंगे ।

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is tempted to do something else.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is very much prone to your persuasion,

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** You don't want even a discussion on their monetary demands.

**श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) :** पिछले दिनों ग्वालियर रेलवे स्टेशन पर अपराधों की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ी है और मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जी. टी. एक्सप्रेस में पिछले दिनों...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप 377 दे दो ।

**श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल गाड़ी में भ्रमण के लिए जा रहे थे कि सम्प्रदायिक तत्वों ने उन को जान से मारने की धमकी दी और उन की सीट पर कब्जा कर लिया ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप 377 में दीजिए लिख कर । (व्यवधान)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** He wants to say that they all came from the Gwalior Place.

**श्री चतुर्भुज (भालावाड़) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में पेज 7 पर निकला है कि श्री मिडरावाला ने 5 हजार हिन्दुओं को कत्ल करने की बात कही है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** छोड़िये इन बातों को इन बातों को मत सोचिये । मटनागर

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) :** My point is about the functioning of telephones in this country. My telephone is not working for six months.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are not you spared?

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** I have written to the hon. Minister, that my telephone is under repair. It is not working. But we are getting regular bills.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will listen to you; don't worry.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** Kindly allow a discussion on it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please sit down.

**श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :** आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए क्योंकि उससे बात बनेगी । पंजाब का जो मसला था, उस में यह मामला उठा था ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور)  
آپ میری پوری بات سن لیجئے، کیوں کہ اس سے بات بنے گی  
پنجاب کا جو مسئلہ تھا اس میں یہ معاملہ اٹھایا گیا تھا۔

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अखबारों में जो रिपोर्ट निकलती है, मैं उस पर नहीं चलता ।

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** निरंकारी बाबा गुरु बचन सिंह की हत्या \*\* ने की और वह मुल्जिम था लेकिन उसको \*\* मेयर बना दिया ।

شری رشید مسعود  
نیزکاری بابا گورچین سنگھ کی ہتیا : : نے کی اور وہ ملزم  
تھا لیکن اس کو میئر بنادیا۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे किसी को नहीं बनाते हैं। वह तो लोगों ने बनाया है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मेरी बात सुनिये। इस से लोगों में यह इम्प्रेशन जाता है कि यह जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, (व्यवधान)

شری رشید مسعود  
میری بات سنئے۔ اس سے لوگوں میں یہ امپریشن جاتا ہے  
کہ یہ جو کچھ بھی ہو رہا ہے (از ٹروپیش)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It should be expunged. This should not go.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow it.

(Interruptions)

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ, लोग कह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) वे मेयर बनाया है। आफिशियल मेयर है।

شری رشید مسعود  
میں یہ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ وہ آفیشیل میئر ہے۔ وہ آفیشیل میئر ہے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे कौन हैं बनाने वाले। लोगों ने उन का बनाया है।

These are not things to be done like this.

श्री रशीद मसूद : वे कहते हैं कि\*\* जान-बूझ कर बना रही है। इसमें आप कुछ कीजिए।

شری رشید مسعود  
وہ کہتے ہیں کہ : جان بوجہ کر بنا رہی ہے۔ اس میں آپ کچھ کیجئے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कैसे करूँ। आप मुझे लिख कर दे दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

I cannot.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : इस तरह से क्रिमिनल्स को प्रश्रय मिलेगा, तो कैसे काम चलेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know if he is a criminal ; I have to find out. I cannot say ; I do not know his personal history. He might be; or might not be. Anyway, I have to determine first.

अखबारों में जो लिखा जाता है, वह कोई राम वाक्य नहीं होता है।

रशीद मसूद : आप इस के बारे में इन से पूछिये।

شری رشید مسعود  
اس کے بارے میں ان سے پوچھ لیجئے۔

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पूछूंगा।

I will find out. I will be as much disturbed as you are.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : rose

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : To which party does Mr. Bagri belong now ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप को क्या अख्तियार है यह पूछने का ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is a party in himself. Yes, Mr. Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप का ध्यान दो बातों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही बात बोल दो आज।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मुझे दो बातें कहने दीजिए। एक बात तो यह है कि रोहतक में जो दिल्ली की नाक के नीचे है, कम से कम 4 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान फसलों का हुआ है। किसानों की फसलें तबाह हो गई हैं और वहां पर खेतों में 7 फीट पानी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ऐसा है बागड़ी जी, मैं कल गंगा नगर सुखाड़िया जी की मूर्ति का अनाकरण करने के लिए गया था और अखबारों में भी वह आया है और मैंने खुद देखा है कि वहां पर बहुत वर्षा हुई है।

I passed by this whole area. वहां पर भारी आतंक है और हर तरफ पानी ही पानी नजर आ रहा था और गांवों में काफी पानी था। तो हम इसके बारे में बात करेंगे। We will see. I will look into it उन लोगों को भयंकर नुकसान हुआ है। मैं ने पहले भी यहां पर एक दिन इस पर पूरा डिस्कशन करवाया था लेकिन फिर जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो करवाएंगे। मुझसे आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बिहार के भी कुछ और मेरा ख्याल है कि महाराष्ट्र के भी कुछ लोग मिले थे। फिर जरूरत पड़ी, तो इस को मैं देखूंगा।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन से जो बीज दिये गए हैं, उसके बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। 4 हजार

**श्री रामवतार शास्त्री :** कालिंग स्टेशन का नोटिस भी दिया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैं देखूंगा।

We will consider it. I will see.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** On 9th August, I gave notice of a motion under Rule 184 which was a censure motion against the Railway Minister...

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have got the facts.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** \*\*

(Interruption)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed you can come and meet me. I have got the facts. I will discuss it with you. When you gave a notice I had asked for facts. I have got the facts now.

(Interruptions)\*\*

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष जी, अभी आप पानी-पानी का जिक्र कर रहे थे। पिछले एक साल से पूरा एक साल हो गया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** किसी का पानी नहीं निकलना चाहिए, बाकी सब कुछ हो जाए। मैंने देख लिया है।

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** पिछले एक साल से नार्थ एवेन्यु, साउथ एवेन्यु में ऊपर पानी नहीं मिलता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने लिख दिया है। I have already taken action.

**श्री जगपाल सिंह :** आप देखिये, हम लोग तैयार होकर कैसे आयें ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** राम विलास जी का भी आया है। I have already written to them.

(व्यवधान)

**श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जयप्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल में बिजली न रहने के कारण जो कई लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई है

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मेरे पास कालिंग अटेंशन आ गया है।

I have already asked for facts. If they are correct, I will see.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :** Whatever I had stated it was with your permission. Has it gone on record ? (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** No Don't get angry. Whatever allegations have you got against that, you can say when the substantive motions is admitted, not before that. Then you are free to do

it. Then you can say it under Rule 353; under this rule, you will be allowed to do it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :  
सैकड़ों पुलिस और पी. ए. सी. के लोगों ने  
गांवों के अन्दर महिलाओं के साथ बलात्कार  
किया है (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject....

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT  
(Rajgarh) : Since the beginning of the  
session, we have been giving notices and  
other motions for a discussion on the  
purchase of shares by Swraj ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is already  
done. If you ask your representative  
in the Business Advisory Committee, he  
will tell you. If you ask your leader,  
he will tell you about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-  
VATE (Bombay North-Central) : Under  
rule 222 I gave a privilege notice against  
Mr. Yoginder Makwana, the Minister of  
State in the Ministry of Agriculture,  
for deliberately giving false information

MR. SPEAKER : It has come ; we  
shall see.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, आपने निरंकारियों से अपील की  
और उन्होंने आपकी अपील को मान लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोगों ने की है,  
मैंने अपील नहीं की है। I was just a  
mouthpiece of the House.

श्री सूरज भान : उन्होंने हाउस की  
अपील मान ली, लेकिन उसके बाद भी  
लगातार उनके आदमी मारे जा रहे हैं।  
कृपा कर सरकार से भी कहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कर रहे हैं। बाकी  
और भी काम उनके पास हैं।

श्री राजेशकुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) :  
हरिकेश जी ने जो बात उठाई है, इविन  
अस्पताल की, वहां कई बच्चे मर गये हैं।  
मुझे मालूम है वहां रोजाना मर रहे हैं।  
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे देख लेने दीजिए  
पता कर लेने दीजिए। I am concerned  
about it. I will find out the facts.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकरशास्त्री (सैदपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय अब तक जो मामले उठाये  
गये हैं, उनमें यह सब से गम्भीर बात मैं  
कह रहा हूँ। इस पर आप ध्यान दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता है कि  
शास्त्री जी बहुत गम्भीर मामला ही  
उठावेंगे।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अनु-  
सूचित जाति और विमुक्त जाति का मामला  
ले कर 15 अगस्त से बोट क्लब पर लोग  
अनशन कर रहे हैं। उनकी हालत गंभीर  
है।

MR. SPEAKER : This is not impor-  
tant. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

12.30 hors.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under University Grants  
Commission Act and Annual Accounts  
of and Audit Report on Sangeet  
Natak Akademi, New Delhi  
for 1981-82

The Minister of state of the Ministries  
of Education and Culture and Social  
Welfare (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :  
I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 :—

(i) The University Grants Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 433 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1983.

(ii) The University Grants Commission (Recruitment) Rules, 1983 Published in Notification No. G. S. R. 434 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1983.

(Placed in Library. see No. LT-6889/83)

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library. see No. LT-6890/83)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What about the pending point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : Which is the pending point of orders ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are supposed to give the ruling. Yesterday, Mr. Deputy Speaker had hold over our point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have not given your ruling as yet. Yesterday, he had announced that it was referred to you.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिल लेना प्रोफेसर मैंने सारा देख कर किया है। मैंने सारा स्टडी किया है। (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I shall hand over the material to you. I will discuss it with you in the chamber. You don't give the ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय :

I will try to uphold the best traditions of this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We shall discuss this matter with you in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : No. It is all right. I have already done it.

12.34 hrs.

#### VISVA BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL

##### (i) Report Of Joint Committee

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English) of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951.

##### (ii) Evidence Before Joint Committee

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the record of evidence (Volumes I and II) tendered before the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951.

12.36 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJAYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1983, agreed without any amendment to the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1983, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 1983."



MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Minister.  
SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY  
(Bombay North-East) : What about the discussion ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उद्यम करिए  
कुछ ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
That means you are not ruling it out.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should ? Or  
do you invite me to do it ?

12.26 hrs.

#### STATEMENT ON PRICE SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRAUAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Speaker Sir, from time to time, Hon'ble Members have expressed concern about the behaviour of prices in recent months. The Government has kept the House fully informed about developments on the price front in replies to Parliament Questions as well as during discussions on related aspects of the economic situation. In the light of valuable observations made by several Hon'ble Members in the past few weeks on this issue, I would like to take this opportunity to review the latest trend in prices and the measures taken by the Government to contain inflation.

The weekly index of wholesale prices is available upto 30th July, 1983. An analysis of recent trends in the behaviour of this index shows that, since the middle of May, 1983, there has been a noticeable moderation in the rate of increase in prices. In the 11 week period from 14th May to 30th July, 1983, wholesale prices increased by 2.5 per cent which is significantly lower than the increased of 5.4 per cent during the same period in 1982-83, 3.7 per cent in 1981-82, 8.2 per cent in 1980-81 and 7.9 per cent in 1979-80. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, because of seasonal factors, during this period wholesale prices particularly of primary products, tend to show an increase. Fortunately,

the rate of increase this year has been much more moderate than in any of the previous four years. The moderation in the rate of price increase since mid-May is to be welcomed as the price increase in the first 7 weeks of the current financial year was nearly 3.9 per cent which was causing concern.

Taking the financial year as a whole, the increase in prices upto 30th July, 1983, has been 6.5 per cent as against 5.8 per cent last year, 6.7 per cent in 1981-82, 12.2 per cent in 1980-81 and 12.8 per cent in 1979-80. The annual rate of inflation on a point-to-point basis on 30th July, 1983 was 6.9 per cent as compared with 9.9 per cent on 14th May 1983 and 6.5 per cent at the beginning on the financial year.

However, the prices of certain specific items, particularly rice, pulses, edible oils, khandasari, gur, fruits and vegetables and tea during this period have increased rather sharply, which is a matter of concern. These items also figure prominently in the consumer price index, which during the period April-June 1983 (which is the latest available figure has shown an increase of about 6.2 per cent. As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the idcrease in prices of rice, pulses and edible oils reflects the after-effects of the severe drought experienced in the previous kharif. The Government has responded by making arrangements to import some rice and to step up releases of foodgrains and edible oils from the public distribution system. It is to be hoped that with improved crop prospects in the current kharif, there would be a downward movement in these prices. The increase in khandasari and gur prices reflects seasonal pressures as well as recovery from unusually low levels of prices in the early part of the year. Sugar releases have been stepped up in the recent months, which should exercise a moderating influence on prices of sweetening agents as a group.

As the House is aware, the Government has been keeping a close watch on price movements from week to week, and as was the case last year, this year also timely corrective measures have

been taken to contain the general price rise as well as prices of specific commodities. I have already referred to the measures taken for import of some rice in addition to the decision taken last year for import of wheat for augmenting stocks. I have also referred to the step-up in releases of foodgrains and edible oils through the public distribution system, and higher releases of free sale sugar. Recently, the Government took the decision to reduce prices of fertilizers by 7.5 per cent in order to encourage greater use of fertilizers in the current kharif. The decisions to increase the procurement prices of rice and other kharif crops should further provide incentives for maximising production. Fortunately, after an initial setback, there has been a revival of monsoon activity and the current outlook in this respect is favourable. A good kharif crop would help us immensely to keep price pressures under check. The House will agree with me that higher production and adequate availability of commodities are the most effective answers to the problem of inflation.

In addition to measures to augment availability and production, the Government has been closely monitoring trends in money supply, aggregate demand and liquidity in the economy. In order to mop up excess liquidity with the banking system the Reserve Bank announced an increase in the cash reserve ratio from 7 per cent to 8 per cent in two phases during May and July 1983. After a further review and after taking into account the overall credit requirements of the economy, a further increase of 0.5 per cent in this ratio was announced to be effective from 27th August, 1983. It may be emphasised that these measures were introduced in order to absorb excess liquidity with the banking system, and will remain effective until conditions emerge for the suitable deployment of funds as productive credit. These measures will ensure there is no excessive build-up of credit for inventories or speculative purposes.

I have reviewed the price situation in some detail because I feel that the

need for vigilance on the price front is as great as ever. We have been able to moderate the increase in prices through timely action but the continuation of this trend cannot be taken for granted. I seek the cooperation of this House in our continued efforts to contain inflation.

12.34 hours.

#### STATEMENT RE GOVERNMENT'S

#### Decision On Puri Committee Report On Gold Auctions Held in 1978.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, as the House is aware, the Government had on 17.5.1980 appointed Shri K. R. Puri, former Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, to examine the various policy and procedural aspects relating to the sale by auction in 1978 of gold held on Government account and to advise the Government as to the further course of action to be taken in the light of his findings. Shri Puri's Report was received on 3.2.1981. Copies of the Report were placed in the Parliament Library on 11.3.1981 and on the Table of both the Houses on 26.3.1981.

On a preliminary examination of the Report, it was seen that it covered a wide area and there were a few aspects on which clarification had to be sought from the persons concerned. A Group of Cabinet Ministers was constituted to go into the matter and indicate the course of action to be taken on the Report.

The Group of Cabinet Ministers has completed its work and the Government has come to the following conclusions :

#### (1) Matters relating to Policy

The stated objectives of the gold sale policy were to curb smuggling and reduce the expansionary effects of budgetary transactions. Shri Puri has held that both the objectives for sale of gold, as indicated by the then Finance Minister Shri H. M. Patel, did not stand scrutiny

[ Shri Pranab Mukherjee ]

and the policy was thus neither based on sound economic considerations nor was it in the public interest.

The Government, after due consideration, agree with this finding of Shri Puri. Neither of the two objectives was achieved by the gold auctions. Smuggling remained unabated and the budgetary gap was bridged to the extent of only Rs. 86.5 crores as compared to the actual budgetary gap of Rs. 2300 crores, i.e. under 4% only. The scheme of gold sale was announced as a part of the Budget of 1978-79. The proposals of the gold sales was referred to in the summary circulated to the Cabinet before presentation of the Budget but neither the policy nor the procedure of gold sales was put up to the Cabinet or any of its Committees such as the Committee on Political Affairs even though suggestions to that effect had been made during internal consultations and discussions. The manner of taking the decision by the then Finance Minister was neither politically proper nor well-considered. The full implications of this decision were not considered in the Cabinet or in the appropriate Committee, such as, the Political Affairs Committee. There is clear indication of the then Government's intention to sell all non-monetary gold from the available stock and the only quantity to be excluded from sale was 13 tonnes which was earmarked towards the National defence Gold Bonds, 1980. However, actually, 12.956 tonnes of gold were sold in the auctions. This sale did not contain smuggling. Prices continued to increase. The monthly average domestic prices rose from Rs. 564 per 10 grammes in January 1977 to Rs. 691 in February 1978 and as much as Rs. 1694 in December 1980. Had the 13 tonnes of gold not been sold at Rs. 86.5 crores in 1978 it would have been worth Rs. 220 crores in December 1980. On account of the wrong decisions taken, benefits passed on to the purchasers of gold who made profits for themselves by selling the gold obtained in the auctions at a higher price. Even if the scheme was to be treated as an experimental one, it has proved to be a very costly

experiment. To say the least, there has been a gross error of judgment on the part of the then Government in having embarked upon this prodigal venture.

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
Why not prosecute them ?

(2) **Matters relating to procedure in terms of formulation and implementations**

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :**

Shri Puri has concluded that the adoption of the method of auction as the only mode of sales, the fixation of high limits of minimum and maximum quantities for bids by individual dealers, and receipt of bids as also delivery of auctioned gold only in Bombay directly helped the Bombay based bullion dealers to manipulate the entire operation by forming syndicates, financing the marginal dealers and cornering gold.

The Government feel that the manipulation of the operation and forming of syndicates by the gold dealers as concluded by Shri Puri could not be attributed to the procedure followed, but was the direct result of the wrong policy pursued by the then Government.

(3) **Matters relating to the conduct of auctions**

Shri Puri has held that the Reserve Bank of India conducted the auctions without being appointed as an agent of the Central Government. On this, the Government hold the view that having regard to the close inter linkage in the working of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India and the need for secrecy and speed, entry into a formal contract for the purpose was not necessary.

Shri Puri has also held that there were deviations made from the specific norms for the fixation of the minimum accepted price and that as a result of these deviations over 4 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 27.38 crores were sold.

The Government consider that Shri Puri has based his observations on a rigid concept of reserve price. The Government would observe that consi-

derable discretion was called for on the part of the officers concerned with the conduct of the auctions and that the discretion vested in them had been exercised *bona fide* and with due care.

As follow-up action on the Report, investigations were initiated in respect of many of the purchasers of gold. In all 134 premises have been searched by the Income-tax Department and *prima facie* unaccounted assets worth about Rs. 1.7 crores have seized. Incriminating documents were also seized and are under scrutiny.

Similarly, the directorate of Revenue Intelligence and various Central Excise Collectoraes conducted investigations in respect of transactions of gold dealers and certified goldsmiths concerned with the dealings with the gold acquired in the auctions. A total number of 55 gold dealers and 30 goldsmiths were arrested and 74 prosecution complaints have so far been field.

Further investigations by the Income tax and Gold Control authorities are in progress.

The Government would also like to observe that apart from tracing violations of law, identification of motivating factors etc., for appropriate action, one of the major purposes of the enquiry was to draw lessons for the future. The Government consider that such an exercise should not be repeated.

12.40 hours.

[Mr. Deputy-speaker in the chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. M. S. Sanjeevi Rao to make a statement on Measures to further accelerate the rapid development of Electronics.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, it is a *Sau Motu* statement by the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must hear me. No clarifications can be asked on this and I would request the hon. Members to give notice if they want.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I gave notice this morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are doing it according to the rules, very good. I thank you. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting you. Don't record any thing of what Mr. Vyas says.

Now Mr. Sanjeevi Rao.

12.45 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE MEASURES TO FURTHER ACCELERATE THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONICS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI ROI : I wish to place before the House information on a package of measures intended to facilitate the growth of the electronics industry in our country.

The emphasis of this package is on promotion rather than regulation, We propose to encourage enterprise, to reduce input costs and to quickly attain economies of scale.

The package of promotional measures will consist of a set of rationalised and liberalised policies with regard to licensing and creation of capacities; reduction in input cost to the industry through a rationalised duty structure, investments by Government units in critical and strategic areas such as Silicon, Microwave Tubes, Large Scale and Very Large Scale Integrated (LSI/VLSI) Circuits, R & D for Electronic Switching Systems (ESS), etc. It is



[Shri M.S. Sanjeevi Rao]

also planned to use public sector units under the Department of Electronics and others to serve the Industry in a major way.

I am presenting before you a brief outline of some of the elements of this package. It may be noted that such a package has to react to the dynamism of the social and industrial scene in the country as well as that obtaining internationally. Therefore, these schemes may undergo changes in the course of their implementation.

#### Electronic Switching Systems-Development and Engineering Programme

The country is embarking on a major programme for manufacture of electronic exchanges or switching systems. We cannot remain with this technology for ever. Therefore, a proposal has been evolved to develop and productionise an advanced design of ESS, which is expected to be the base technology for future production. This project aims at development and prototype production of an Electronic Switching System of advanced design within a period of 3 years from the start.

#### LSI/VLSI Programme

The Semiconductor Complex Limited, an undertaking of the Department of Electronics, is launching this year, its production of LSI/VLSI Semiconductors 'chips' using contemporary technology. Further investments would be needed to increase the production and keep technology levels at the state-of-the-art. Various programmes, including setting up a centre of excellence to provide a major thrust in R&D on process technologies for such semiconductors, Computer-Aided Design (CAD) centres for LSI/VLSI design, microprocessor application development centres etc., have been proposed to ensure that we are self-reliant in this critical areas.

#### Materials

We have been paying special attention to the area of materials particularly silicon. Government have decided to

set up a National Silicon Facility to undertake stock-piling, production and R&D on all forms of silicon. Various technology development projects in the areas of gallium arsenide and related compounds copper-beryllium, silicon etc. have been funded.

#### Computers

Application of computation techniques are varied. The equipment, although shrinking in physical dimensions, is becoming more and more complex in terms of both hardware and software. While the mini-micro range are being produced in the country, we are giving special attention to microprocessor systems, specially adapted for educational use to bring in awareness among our students. The midi-maxi range of computers which can be economically produced only at one or two facilities, also is being given due attention and production of midi computers and peripherals is planned in the country. The Government is also setting up 'INDO-NET'—a network of computers systems—the first of its kind in India, to enable easy and meaningful use of computers by various organisations.

#### Social Electronics

Considerable attention would be paid to developing applications in agriculture, medicine and education, which are of direct relevance and particular importance to our country. The market for such applications is immense and this should lead to massive growth of the electronics industry.

The House is aware already of the Special Plan for expansion of TV coverage Satellite technology, V.C. Rs, microprocessor-based computeraided instruction systems and other electronic equipment offer use a unique opportunity to change the literacy and educational profile of the country.

#### Industrial Licensing Policies

In addition to the various projects to enhance technological levels, some of which I have mentioned, the Department has also been looking at various policy measures to provide rapid growth



of the industry. A policy decision has been taken that capacities in electronics should be governed by techno-economic considerations. Volume production at the most economic level, with contemporary technology, should be allowed in all sectors, except where specific reservations are made on special considerations. This principle has been applied in the industrial policy for Colour TV sets where it is stated that there shall be no upper limit on capacities; thus permitting and encouraging large scale production, so as to secure the benefits of economics of scale and also being able to provide a high quality product of an economic price, together with servicing and support facilities. In the Colour TV policy we have also discarded restrictions which are based on sectoral considerations; thus the large scale small scale, private sector, public sector, joint sector can all co-exist. This will also give an encouragement for rapid production of electronic items.

The consumer interest is being protected by ensuring that the TV sets produced are meeting a minimum specification and this will be tested by agencies of the Department of Electronics. Thus the consumer should be assured of a good quality set at the right price. Such policies will be introduced for other items—consumer and professional—so that large scale production with maximum participation by all sectors of industry, as appropriate, can grow. Easy availability of imported components, materials etc. is also of prime importance, and the Department is taking steps to ensure that these are made available from local sources where applicable.

### Fiscal Measures

In order that these plans can bear fruit and can generate adequate response from investors, Government have decided to rationalise fiscal policies relating to the electronic industry. This policy aims at reducing the input cost to the minimum and also to infuse a controlled amount of competition to the industry, so that the benefits are passed on to the

ultimate consumer and the price of electronic equipment to the end-user is reduced considerably.

The policy has been designed to provide raw material and manufacturing equipment at the lowest cost. The component industry, which is vital to the growth of electronics, will benefit immensely from these measures. These components are used by the equipment manufacturers who thus will be provided with inputs at considerably lower costs. At the same time, assemblies and sub-assemblies will be available at a nominally higher cost. Imports of computer systems and other finished equipment are being permitted selectively. The duty elements for such items have also been rationalised to achieve a two-fold objective of lower input costs to the end-user and to infuse healthy competition for the manufacturers. Some benefits have been given already in previous budgets and duties reduced. Marginal upward adjustments in duties and taxes have been made in the interest of higher resource mobilisation in recent times. Thereby, the effective rates have increased from those originally intended to be applicable. Taking these into account and to give a major thrust, the Government has worked out a new package of customs duties and excise duties and depreciation rates, which means a significant reduction in the duty rates in keeping with the rationalised structure mentioned earlier.

Details of the revised duty rates—customs and excise are being notified by the Ministry of Finance.

The above incentives and programmes should lead to a rapid and healthy growth of the electronics industry in our country in a self-reliant viable manner, so that it can add to our GNP, employment, technological capability and play a meaningful and appropriate role in the development of the country.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, the House would like to...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Mr. Halder. I have gone to the next item.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't record whatever Mr. Halder says,

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may request the Minister to use his electronic methods to shorten his statement.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### **Reported Large-Scale Infiltration Of Pakistani Nationals Into Kutch In North Gujarat And In Other Parts Of The Country.**

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से  
निम्नलिखित लोक महत्व के विषय की और  
गृह मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना  
करता हूँ कि वे इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :  
“उत्तर गुजरात के सीमावर्ती कच्छ जिले में  
तथा देश के विभिन्न भागों में पाकिस्तानी  
राष्ट्रियों की बड़े पैमाने पर कथित घुसपैठ  
से उत्पन्न स्थिति और इस सम्बन्ध में  
सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI P.C. SETHI) : Sir, Gujarat-Pakistan  
broder covers a length of 512 Kms in  
which there are 21 border out-posts of  
the Border Security Force for checking  
illegal entry into India. There is a  
proposal to further strengthen vigilance  
by establishing a few more border out-  
posts of the B.S.F. During 1983 (upto  
June), the B.S.F. apprehended 14 Pak  
nationals on Kutch-Pakistan border  
who were found crossing the border  
illegally. Action is being taken against  
them by local authorities under the law;  
In addition, local civil and armed police  
is also deployed.

Government have no information

about any recent large scale infiltration  
by Pakistani nationals into any part of  
the country along the Indo-Pakistan  
border including the border district of  
Kutch (Gujarat). However, constant  
vigilance all along the international  
border is being maintained.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : माननीय  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय गृह मन्त्री जी  
ने जो विवरण दिया है, मालूम होता है  
कि देश की सुरक्षा और सैनिक दृष्टि से जो  
बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भाग है कच्छ, गुजरात  
का और इस समय देश की जो समस्याएँ  
हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए, जितनी  
गम्भीरता से सारा विवरण आना चाहिये  
था उतनी गम्भीरता से इसको लिया नहीं  
गया है। यहां पर जो घुसपैठिए आते हैं,  
इस समय देश में कितने घुसपैठिए हैं,  
इसकी सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।  
बार-बार यह प्रश्न उठता है, सरकार की  
ओर से भी कहा जाता है और समाचार-  
पत्रों में भी आ रहा है कि देश के बहुत से  
भागों में पाकिस्तान के घुसपैठिए आ रहे हैं  
और वे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं जो  
इस देश की सुरक्षा और ला एण्ड आर्डर  
और देश के साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव के लिए  
घातक है। जब तक उनके सम्बन्ध में  
सरकार को पूरी जानकारी न हो तब तक  
न तो उसको रोका जा सकता है और न  
इस बारे में कोई उचित व्यवस्था की जा  
सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान के बार्डर  
कच्छ क्षेत्र, जहाँ से घुसपैठिए आते हैं, वहाँ  
पर स्मगलिंग होती है। हमारे देश से बहुत  
सी आवश्यक वस्तुएँ जैसे धी, चीनी इत्यादि  
इधर से उधर चली जाती हैं। इसके अलावा  
कुछ घुसपैठिए चोरी की नीयत से भी आते  
हैं, वे हमारे यहाँ से जानवरों को खोलकर  
ले जाते हैं, घरों का सामान ले जाते हैं।

सबसे अधिक खतरनाक तो वे घुसपैठिए हैं जोकि गुप्तचरी करने के लिए हमारे देश में प्रवेश करते हैं। जैसी कि सूचनाएं मिली हैं और समाचार पत्रों में छपा है, मिशाल के लिए 1. अगस्त, 1983 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में गांधीनगर से बहुत बड़ी जानकारी दी है। इससे यह साबित होता है कि यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और इसको गम्भीरता से लिया जाना चाहिए। इस समस्या पर सरकार को बहुत सक्रिय और कठोर कदम उठाना चाहिए। आपने बोर्डर पर सिक्थोरिटी फोर्स लगा दी है। मालूम होता है कि आप अभी जानकारी नहीं कर पाए हैं कि कितने इस देश में प्रवेश कर गए हैं। इसका मतलब है वह फोर्स यंगेष्ट नहीं हैं। उनको हमें हर तरह के इक्विपमेंट्स, वारलैस सैट और दूसरी सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। क्या मंत्री जी बतलाएंगे कि सरकार इस संबंध में कोई विशेष प्रभावशाली कदम उठा रही है? सरकार कुछ ऐसे स्रोत बनाने का प्रयास करेगी, जिससे इन घुसपैठियों के बारे में जानकारी रखी जा सके? क्या सरकार कोई उच्चस्तरीय दल बनाने पर विचार कर रही है, जो इस बात का अध्ययन करे कि पिछले चार-पांच सालों में कितने घुसपैठिए आ गए हैं और उनसे हमारा कितना नुकसान हुआ है? भविष्य में उनको कैसे रोका जा सकता है?

जैसा कि समाचार पत्र में है और लोगों को सन्देह है कि कहीं असम जैसी स्थिति यहां पैदा न हो जाए। वहां घुसपैठिए आ गए और वहां विदेशी नागरिकों की समस्या पैदा हो गई। कहीं गुजरात के कच्छ क्षेत्र में भी लोग न आ जाएं और असम जैसी समस्या पैदा कर दें। जैसी कि खबर मिली है कि पेट्रो-डालर देश इनको मदद देकर इस क्षेत्र में लोगों को सम्पत्ति खरीदवा रहे

हैं। उनके मकान हैं जायदाद है उनको धन दे रहे हैं और उनको परमानेंटली सैटल कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था, सुरक्षा और सैनिक—तीनों मिलकर हमारे लिए बहुत गम्भीर सवाल पैदा कर देंगे। अगर यह बात सच्ची है, तो क्या इसके लिए मंत्री जी उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराएंगे कि कितने लोगों ने उस क्षेत्र में सम्पत्ति खरीदी है और कितनों ने मकान बनवाये हैं और कितनों से अपने उद्योग-धन्धे उन क्षेत्रों में बसा लिये हैं? क्या वे इस देश के नागरिक हैं या पाकिस्तानी हैं?

इसके अलावा मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान खासतौर से इस बात पर दिलाऊंगा कि गुजरात सरकार ने स्वयं चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और कहा है कि सैकड़ों की संख्या में घुसपैठिए आ गए हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी दी है। क्या गुजरात सरकार ने आपकी सरकार को इसकी कोई सूचना दी है या चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और कहा है कि हमें मदद चाहिये? यदि हां, तो उनको आपने क्या सहायता दी है? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भविष्य में आप पाक नागरिकों को देश में आने पर रोकने के लिये कोई सक्षम कदम उठायेंगे? यदि वे उठायेंगे, तो आपको बहुत ही मजबूत कदम उठाना होगा, ताकि लोग देश में न आ सकें। कश्मीर में भी कभी-कभी ऐसी गड़बड़ियां होती हैं। यह भी कहा जाता है कि बहुत से सांप्रदायिक दंगे हुए, उसमें उधर से साकिस्तानी घुसपैठिए आए। गन्दा वातावरण पैदा किया और सांप्रदायिक विष फैलाया। कहा जाता है कि कुछ घुसपैठिए पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आ रहे हैं और आते हैं, वो आतंवाद फैलाते हैं। जो सहायता उनको पाकिस्तान की ओर से मिलनी चाहिये, वह सहायता किसी

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

तरह से एडजस्टमेंट करा देते हैं। इस मामले की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए क्या आपकी सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान से कोई विरोध प्रकट किया है? पाकिस्तान ने उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है और क्या पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने कोई आश्वासन दिया है?

जालन्धर के पंजाब केसरी अखबार में 6 जुलाई के अंक में एक समाचार निकला है—

पाकिस्तान ने रावी का प्रवाह भारत की ओर मोड़ दिया। जिला गुरदासपुर के अनेक देहातों के लिए गम्भीर खतरा उत्पन्न। कमालपुर गांव खाली होने लगा। पाकिस्तान के दरिआई आक्रमण से सीमांत गांव को बचाने की योजना के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब।"

इस तरह की कार्यवाहियां उस तरफ से होती रहती हैं। क्या हमने पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सम्पर्क कायम किया है तथा उन्होंने क्या आश्वासन दिया है?

पिछले पांच सालों में पाकिस्तान के कितने जासूस जासूसी करते पकड़े गये तथा हमारी सरकार को यहां पर और कितने जासूसों के होने का सन्देह है?

मेरी सरकार का ध्यान खास तौर से इस तरफ दिजाना चाहता हूं—इस मामले में विदेश मंत्रालय और गृह मंत्रालय दोनों की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है, जब घुसपैठिये देश के भीतर आ जाते हैं तो गृह मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी और भी ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। जो घुसपैठिये अब तक पकड़े गये हैं उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? आपने जो संख्या बतलाई है वह बहुत थोड़ी है, आप कहते हैं 14 लोग पकड़े गये हैं, इसका

मतलब है कि सरकार इस मामले में असफा रही है, जितने लोग पकड़े जाने चाहिये थे उतने पकड़े नहीं गए हैं, जितने कदम उनके विरुद्ध उठाये जाने चाहिये थे, उतने कदम सरकार उठा नहीं पाई है।

✓ श्री प्रकाश चन्द सेठी : यह बात सही नहीं है कि सरकार इस बारे में न जानकारी रखती है और न इस बारे में चिन्तित है। जहां तक गुजरात सरकार का ताल्लुक है हमने गुजरात सरकार से जानकारी लेने के पश्चात ही यह बयान दिया है। उन्होंने इसके संबंध में ऐसी कोई चिन्ताजनक स्थिति जाहिर नहीं की है और उन्हीं के आधार पर यह बतलाया गया है कि कोई लार्ज-स्केल इन्फिल्ट्रेशन नहीं हुआ है।

जहां तक वार्डर का ताल्लुक है यह वार्डर केवल गुजरात और कच्छ तक सीमित नहीं है, दूसरे इलाकों में भी बहुत बड़ा वार्डर है। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा वार्डर राजस्थान में भी है, पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी है। राजस्थान से 1980 में 205 लोग आये, 1981 में 13 लोग आये। 1982 में 32 लोग आये। पंजाब में 1980 में 20 आये, 1981 में 130 आये, 1982 में 115 आये। जम्मू-कश्मीर में 1980 में 83, 1981 में 67, 1982 में 71 आये। इस प्रकार से जो अनआथोराइज्ड लोग आ जाते हैं उनको वापस भेजने के लिये कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है, कभी-कभी कुछ लोग कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं तो थोड़ी देर हो जाती है लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में बराबर कार्यवाही की जाती है। वैसे हर साल दो लाख लोग वैलिड-बीजा लेकर पाकिस्तान से आते हैं, उनमें से चार-पांच हजार ऐसे रिपल-ओवर्स हैं जो रह गए हैं जिनके मामले कोर्ट में चल रहे हैं, बाकी लोग वापस भेजे गये हैं :



जहां तक स्मगलिंग का ताल्लुक है— स्मगलिंग जरूर इस इलाके में समुद्र के जरिए कुछ जगहों पर होती है और इस सम्बन्ध में गुजरात गवर्नमेंट और गृह मंत्रालय ने फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। उन्होंने स्मगलिंग रोकने के लिए त्वरित कदम उठाये हैं, जिनके कारण स्मगलिंग की जो स्थिति है उसमें अवश्य कमी आयेगी।

जैसा मैंने कहा था—यह बार्डर बहुत बड़ा बार्डर है, राजस्थान का बार्डर करीब 1035 किलोमीटर का है, पंजाब का 547 किलोमीटर का है, जम्मू-काश्मीर का 781 किलोमीटर का है। इसमें 98 सिक्क्योरिटी बी. एस. एफ. फोर्स राजस्थान में है, 151 पंजाब बार्डर पर हैं। 368 जम्मू-काश्मीर के बार्डर पर हैं। इस प्रकार सिक्क्योरिटी का पूरा इन्तजाम किया गया है। बी. एस. एफ. की चैक-पोस्टें और ज्यादा बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है।

12.05 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.05 p.m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twelve minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair  
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*CONTD.*

REPORTED LARGE-SCALE INFILTRATION  
OF PAKISTANI NATIONALS INTO KUTCH  
IN NORTH GUJARAT AND IN OTHER  
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री रसोद मसूद : (सहारनपुर)  
मोहतरस डिप्टी स्पीकर सभ्दब, आज जो  
मसला जेरे बहुत है, यह मसला सिर्फ कच्छ

या गुजरात से मुताल्लिक नहीं है बल्कि  
मुकम्मल तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान से मुताल्लिक  
है। हिन्दुस्तान के बार्डर से मुस्तलिफ  
जगहों से जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं,  
चाहे किसी भी नीयत से आते हों, उन सब  
जगहों से इन लोगों की आमद को रोकना  
हम सब लोगों की मुस्तरका फर्ज है। इस  
फर्ज को हम कहां तक निभाते हैं, यही  
देखने के लिये, तय करने के लिये आज यह  
बात यहां उठाई गई है।

हमारे सामने आसाम का मसला है।  
यह मसला भयानक सूरत अस्तियार कर  
रहा है। आसाम में पहले भी इसी तरीके  
से लोग आते रहे। बार-बार इस पार्लियामेंट  
में और पार्लियामेंट से बाहर यह सवाल  
उठता रहा कि इनकी आमद को रोका  
जाये। कभी सरकार ने कहा कि कोई इस  
तरीके से लोग नहीं आ रहे हैं। कभी कहा  
कि इनको रोका जा रहा है। इस तरह से  
मुस्तलिफ मौकों पर मुस्तलिफ बयान दिए  
गए।

आज यह सिलसिला हमारे मगरबी  
सूबों में शुरू हो गया है। अखबारों में भी  
ये बातें आ रही हैं। पाकिस्तान से लोग  
आ रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान से या किसी भी  
मुल्क के लोग अगर गैर कानूनी ढंग से  
हमारे यहां आते हैं तो उनकी आमद को  
रोकना हमारा फर्ज है। कहीं मगरबी सूबों  
में भी यह भयंकर सूरत अस्तियार न कर  
ले जिसका सामना आज आसाम में करना  
पड़ रहा है। आसाम के मसले का भी अभी  
तक कोई हल नहीं निकला है। अभी जल्द  
ही किसी हल की सूरत नहीं दिखाई देती  
है। इस मामले को भी आसानी से और  
मामूली मामला समझकर इस पर बहस  
नहीं करनी चाहिये। आपने अपने जवाब में



[श्री रशीद मसूद]

लिखा है कि ऐसी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है कि बड़े पैमाने पर बाहर-से लोग आ रहे हों। लेकिन अखबारों में ऐसी इत्तिला आई है, खबरें छपी हैं कि बड़े पैमाने पर आ रहे हैं। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि अखबारों की खबरें गलत हैं या सही। लेकिन इस तरह की इत्तिला आप 1947 के बाद से आज तक असम के मामले में भी देते आ रहे हैं और मुस्तलिफ मौकों पर आपने कहा है कि बड़े पैमाने पर असम में लोग बाहर से नहीं आ रहे हैं। लोग आते रहे और सरकार यही जवाब देती रही कि हमारे पास कोई इस तरह की इत्तिला नहीं है कि बड़े पैमाने पर आ रहे हैं। आज जो सूरत पैदा हो गई है वहां उसको सरकार हल नहीं कर पा रही है। नाअहली कहिये या अमल न करने की वजह से हो असम में इलैक्शन के दौरान और इलैक्शन के बाद जो खून खराबा हुआ, इन्सानी कत्लेआम का जो प्रोपेगंडा दुनिया में हुआ, हमारा इमेज खराब हुआ, बाहर के लोगों ने हमारे मुल्क में आकर हमारे मुल्क को नुकसान पहुंचाने की कोशिश की, इस सबको लेकर हमारे मुल्क को जो बहैसियत मुलजिम के कठघड़े में खड़े हो जाना पड़ा वह हमारे सामने है। इस वास्ते अखबारों में जो रिपोर्ट आ रही हैं उनको आपको इतनी आसानी से टाल नहीं देना चाहिये। अगर आपने इस तरह से बाहर के लोगों को आने से नहीं रोका तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि आने वाले कल का फिर कहीं हमारे मुल्क को बहैसियत मुलजिम के दुनिया के सामने खड़ा न होना पड़ जाये और इस हिस्से में भी यह मांग न होने लग जाए कि हमारे कल्चर को, हमारे तमद्दुन को, हमारी जवान को खतरा पैदा हो गया है बाहर के लोगों की वजह से। इस वास्ते अकलमन्दी की बात यही होगी कि इस

तरह से आसानी से जवाब न दिया जाए, बहुत सोच समझकर, बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ, बहुत सीरियसली इस मसले को टेक अप किया जाए।

आपने जवाब में कहा है कि 21 आउट-पोस्ट्स हैं जो आने वाली को चँक करती हैं। मैं जानता हूँ सेठी साहब बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं और इतिफाक से जो दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं वे भी बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं। यह मेरी परसनल राय है। कुछ लोग हैं जिनके बारे में अच्छी राय नहीं है। लेकिन इनके बारे में अच्छी राय है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह हर्गिज नहीं है कि आप लोगों से जो कोताही हो रही है हम उसको प्वाइन्ट आउट न करें आपने लिखा है कि 21 आउटपोस्ट्स हैं जो इनफिल्ट्रेशन को चँक करती हैं। एक चँक पोस्टकेहिस्से 24.385 किलोमीटर का फासला बँठता है क्योंकि 512 किलोमीटर लम्बा कच्छ का वोडर है। एक चँक पोस्ट पर कुल 25 नौजवान होते हैं। उसके हिसाब से, देखेंतो एक आदमी के हिस्से में एक किलोमीटर का इलाका आता है। जिसके ऊपर वह निगरानी रखता है, 24 घंटे, दिन और रात रखता है। यह जो नौजवानों की तादात है यह निहायत कम है। एक आदमी के लिये रात-दिन पहरा देना और एक किलोमीटर इलाके पर पहरा देना बहुत मुश्किल है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि चँक पोस्ट्स की तादात को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। कम से कम दुगना किया जाना चाहिये। आध किलोमीटर का इलाका एक आदमी के पास देखभाल करने के लिए होना चाहिए हालांकि मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भी ज्यादा है लेकिन सब हालात को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि आध किलोमीटर का इलाका ही उसके जिम्मे होना चाहिये। मुल्क की हिफाजत के रास्ते में

कोई भी मुश्किल आये तो हमें उसको हटाना होगा। मुल्क की हिफाजत करने के लिए चाहे जितनी मुश्किलत हमें उठानी पड़े, जितनी भी फाइनेंशियल दिक्कतें हमारे सामने आएँ, उनको हमें दूर करना होगा और जब कभी मुल्क की हिफाजत का मसला आये तो कोई भी कंसीडरेशन इसके अलावा हमारे सामने नहीं होनी चाहिये कि मुल्क की हिफाजत हर कीमत पर हो। मिलिट्री का मकसद यही है कि हमारे मुल्क की सीमाओं, हद्द की हिफाजत हो। हमारा मकसद भी यही है कि हम मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिए, चाहे इकनामिक हो, सीमाओं की हिफाजत हो, ला एन्ड आर्डर की बात हो, हम सब मिलकर एक दूसरे की मदद करें जिससे हमारा मुल्क तरक्की करे। यही हमारा फर्ज है।

आपने 21 चैक पोस्टें बनाई हैं और 25 आदमी लगाए हैं। एक आदमी के पास 1 किलोमीटर का इलाका आता है जिसकी उसे निगरानी करनी होती है, यह गैर-मुतासिब है। 25 में अगर 12, 12 घंटे की ड्यूटी 12 आदमी और 8 घंटे की ड्यूटी लगायें तो 8, 9 आदमी बैठते हैं यानि 3 किलोमीटर का इलाका एक आदमी की निगरानी में आता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि कोई आदमी 3 किलोमीटर की निगरानी कर सकता है और इन-फिल्ट्रेशन को आने से रोक सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपने इस बारे में सोचना नहीं चाहा। रिपोर्ट आज भी आ रही है कि असम में अभी तक भी लोग आ रहे हैं और जा रहे हैं। आप तादाद बढ़ाएँ और इतनी बढ़ाएँ कि आदमी पूरे तरीके से हिफाजत कर सके और कोई भी उधर से न आ सके।

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कितनी चैक-पोस्ट आप और बढ़ायेंगे और क्या इस पर भी गौर करेंगे कि मजीद आदमी बढ़ाए

जाएँ और क्या ऐसा भी करेंगे कि एक आदमी के जिम्मे आधा किलोमीटर की निगरानी ही आए और उसे 8 घंटे से ज्यादा ड्यूटी न देनी पड़े ?

आपने यह भी बताया कि पिछले साल कुछ लोग और गिरफ्तार किये गए लेकिन इससे पहले सालों का आपने नहीं बताया कि मुस्ततलिफ सालों में बार्डर पर मशकूक हालात में कितने लोग पकड़े गए जो बार्डर क्रॉस करके आ रहे थे ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि यह नम्बर बढ़ रहा हो ? इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। बार्डर की हिफाजत के मामले में किसी किसम की भी आपकी तरफ से कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि हमारे बार्डर मुकम्मिल तौर पर सील हो जायें, इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور):  
محترم ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب۔ آج جو مسئلہ زیر بحث ہے وہ مسئلہ مرث کچھ بانگرات سے متعلق نہیں ہے، بلکہ مکمل طور پر ہندوستان سے متعلق ہے، ہندوستان کے بارڈر پر مختلف جگہوں سے ان لوگوں کی آمد کو روکنے میں سب لوگوں کا مشترکہ فرائض ہے، اس فرض کو ہم کہاں تک نبھاتے ہیں دیکھنے کے لئے، طے کرنے کے لئے آج یہ بات یہاں اٹھائی گئی ہے۔

ہمارے سامنے آسام کا مسئلہ ہے یہ مسئلہ ہمارے کی صورت اختیار کر رہا ہے، آسام میں بھی پہلے اس طریقے سے لوگ آتے رہے، کئی بار اس بار لیمنٹ میں اور بار لیمنٹ سے باہر یہ سوال اختیار ہوا کہ یہ ان کی آمد کو روکا جائے۔ کبھی کسی کارنے کہا کہ کوئی اس طریقے سے لوگ نہیں آ رہے ہیں کبھی کہا کہ ان کو روکا جا رہا ہے۔ اس طریقے سے مختلف متوقعوں پر مختلف بیان دیئے گئے۔

آج یہ مسئلہ ہمارے مغربی صوبوں میں شروع ہو گیا۔ اخباروں میں بھی یہ باتیں آ رہی ہیں، پاکستان سے لوگ آ رہے ہیں، پاکستان سے یا کسی بھی ملک کے لوگ اگر غیر قانونی ڈھنگ سے ہمارے یہاں آئے ہیں تو ان کی آمد کو روکنا ہمارا فرض ہے، ہمیں مغربی صوبوں میں بھی یہ سمجھنا ضرورت اختیار نہ کرے، جس کا سامنا آج آسام میں کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ آسام کے صوبے کا ابھی تک کوئی حل نہیں نکلا ہے ابھی جلد ہی کسی حل کی ضرورت دکھائی نہیں دیتی ہے۔

اس مسئلے کو ابھی آسانی سے اور معمولی معاملات سمجھ کر  
اس پر بحث نہیں کرنی چاہیے،

آپ نے اپنے جواب میں لکھا ہے کہ ایسی کوئی اطلاع  
نہیں ہے کہ بڑے پیمانے پر باہر سے لوگ آ رہے ہوں۔ لیکن  
اخباروں میں ایسی اطلاع آئی ہے، خبریں پھیلی ہیں۔ کہ  
لوگ بڑے پیمانے پر آ رہے ہیں۔

مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ اخباروں کی خبریں غلط ہیں یا صحیح لیکن  
اس طرح کی اطلاع آپ ۱۹۷۴ء کے بعد سے آج تک

آسام کے معاملے میں بھی دیتے آ رہے ہیں اور مختلف موقعوں  
پر آپ نے کہا ہے کہ بڑے پیمانے پر آسام میں لوگ باہر سے نہیں  
آ رہے ہیں۔ لوگ آتے رہے اور سرکار بھی جواب دیتی رہی  
کہ ہمارے پاس کوئی اس طرح کی اطلاع نہیں ہے۔ کہ بڑے

پیمانے پر آ رہے ہیں۔ آج جو صورت حال پیدا ہو گئی ہے۔  
وہاں سرکار اس کو حل نہیں کر پا رہی ہے۔ نا اہلی کے لئے باغی  
نے کرنے کی وجہ سے بھی آسام میں الیکشن کے دوران اور الیکشن  
کے بعد جو خون خرابہ ہوا، اس کی قتل عام کا جو رد و پیکندہ  
دنیا میں ہوا، ہمارا اسی طرح خراب ہوا۔ باہر کے لوگوں نے ہمارے  
ملک میں آ کر ہمارے ملک کو نقصان پہنچانے کی کوشش کی  
اس سب کو لے کر ہمارے ملک کو بحیثیت ملزم کے کٹہرے

میں کھڑے ہو جانا پڑا۔ وہ ہمارے سامنے ہے، اس سب  
واسطے اخباروں میں جو رپورٹ آرہی ہے، ان کو آپ نے اتنی  
آسانی سے ٹال نہیں دینا چاہیے۔ اگر آپ نے اس طرح  
سے باہر کے لوگوں کو آنے سے نہیں روکا۔ میں نے نہیں کہا  
سکتے کہ آنے والے کل کو پھر کہیں ہمارے ملک کو بحیثیت  
ملزم کے دنا کے سامنے کھڑا ہونا پڑ جائے اور اس حصہ  
میں بھی یہ مانگ نہ ہونے لگ جائے تو ہمارے کٹھن کو، ہمارا  
ستھان کو ہماری زبان کو خطہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے، باہر کے لوگوں  
کی وجہ سے، اس واسطے غفلت کی بات بھی ہو گئی کہ اس  
طرح سے آسانی سے جواب نہ دیا جائے، بہت سوچ سمجھ  
کر، بہت ذمہ داری کے ساتھ بہت سیریس اس مسئلے کو  
کو ٹیک اپ کیا جائے۔

آپ نے جواب میں کہا کہ ۲۱ آڈٹ پوسٹیں ہیں جو آنے  
والوں کو چیک کرتی ہیں، میں جانتا ہوں سینیٹر صاحب  
بہت اچھے آدمی ہیں اور اتفاق سے جو دوسرے سینیٹر ملے  
ہوئے ہیں وہ بھی بہت اچھے آدمی ہیں، یہ میری پرسنل  
راے ہے، کچھ لوگ ہیں جن کے بارے میں ابھی رائے نہیں ہے  
لیکن ان کے بارے میں ابھی رائے ہے لیکن اس کا مطلب  
یہ ہرگز نہیں ہے کہ آپ لوگوں سے جو کوتاہی ہو رہی ہے ہم  
اس کو پوائنٹ آؤٹ کریں۔ آپ نے لکھا ہے کہ ۲۱ آڈٹ  
پوسٹیں ہیں جو انفیلٹریشن کو چیک کرتی ہیں، ایک چیک پوسٹ  
کے حصے میں ۸۵ ۳۳ ۳۳ کلومیٹر کا فاصلہ بنتا ہے۔  
یہ ۵۱۳ کلومیٹر لمبا ہے۔ آج کل کے ایک چیک پوسٹ  
پر کل ۲۵ نوجوان ہوتے ہیں اس کے علاوہ دیکھیں تو  
ایک آدمی کے حصے میں ایک کلومیٹر کا علاقہ آتا ہے۔ جس کے  
ادبزدہ نگرانی رکھتا ہے، ۲۴ گھنٹے دن رات رکھتا ہے۔

جو نوجوانوں کی تعداد ہے یہ نہایت کم ہے، ایک آدمی کے  
لئے رات دن پہرہ دینا اور ایک کلومیٹر علاقے پر پہرہ دینا  
بہت مشکل ہے، میری سفارش ہے کہ چیک پوسٹ کی  
تعداد کو بڑھایا جائے، کم سے کم دو گنا کیا جانا چاہیے۔  
آدھا کلومیٹر کا علاقہ ایک آدمی کے پاس دیکھ بھال کے  
لئے ہونا چاہیے، حالانکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بھی زیادہ ہے  
لیکن سب حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آدھا  
کلومیٹر کا علاقہ ہی اس کے ذمہ ہونا چاہیے۔ ملک کی حفاظت

کرنے کے لئے چاہے کتنی مشکلات ہیں اٹھانی پڑیں۔ کتنی  
بھی فائنیشن و فٹنس ہمارے سامنے آئیں ان کو ہمیں  
دور کرنا ہوگا۔ اور جب بھی ملک کی حفاظت کا مسئلہ  
آئے تو کوئی بھی کنسیدریشن اس کے علاوہ ہمارے  
سامنے نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ کہ ملک کی حفاظت ہر قیمت پر  
ہو۔ ملزمی کا مقصد بھی یہی ہے کہ ہمارے ملک کی سیماؤں  
کے حدود کی حفاظت ہو، ہمارا مقصد یہی ہے کہ ہم ملک  
کی حفاظت کے لئے چاہے کتنا تکلیف دیں، سیماؤں کی  
حفاظت ہو لا اینڈ آؤر کی بات ہو، ہم سب ملک کی  
ایک دوسرے کی مدد کریں جس سے ہمارا ملک ترقی کرے  
یہ ہی ہمارا فرض ہے۔

آپ نے ۲۱ چیک پوسٹیں بتائیں اور ۲۵ آدمی لگائے  
ہیں، ایک آدمی کے پاس ایک کلومیٹر کا علاقہ آتا ہے  
جس کی اسے نگرانی کرنی ہوتی ہے، یہ غیر مناسب ہے۔  
۲۵ میں اگر بارہ گھنٹے ڈیوٹی لگائیں، بارہ آدمی  
اور آٹھ گھنٹے ڈیوٹی لگائیں تو آٹھ آدمی بیٹھتے ہیں  
یعنی تین کلومیٹر کا علاقہ ایک آدمی کی نگرانی میں آتا ہے  
میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ کوئی آدمی تین کلومیٹر کی نگرانی کر سکتا ہے  
اور انڈیٹ آئے سے روک سکتا ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ  
نے اس بارے میں سوچنا نہیں جایا۔ رپورٹ آج بھی  
آ رہی ہے کہ آسام میں ابھی تک لوگ آ رہے ہیں اور جاتے  
ہیں۔ آپ تعداد بڑھائیے اور اتنی بڑھائیے کہ آدمی پوسے  
طریقے سے حفاظت کر سکے۔ اور کوئی دوسرے ذائقے  
میں جانتا جا ہوں گا کہ کتنی چیک پوسٹ آپ  
اور بڑھائیں گے اور کیا اس پر بھی غور کریں گے کہ مزید  
آدمی بڑھائے جائیں اور کیا اب بھی کریں گے کہ ایک آدمی  
کے ذمہ آدھا کلومیٹر کی نگرانی آئے اور اسے آٹھ گھنٹے سے  
زیادہ ڈیوٹی نہ دینی پڑے

آپ نے یہ بھی بتایا کہ کچھ سال کچھ لوگ اور گرفتار  
کئے گئے۔ لیکن اس سے پہلے لوگوں کو آپ نے نہیں بتایا  
کہ مختلف سالوں میں بارڈر پر مشکوک حالت میں کتنے لوگ  
پکڑے گئے جو بارڈر کراس کر کے آ رہے تھے، کہیں ایسا تو  
نہیں ہے کہ یہ نمبر بڑھ رہا ہو۔ اس پر ہمیں دھیان دینا  
چاہیے۔ بارڈر کی حفاظت کے معاملے میں کسی قسم کی بھی  
سلاپ کی طرف سے کوتاہی نہیں ہونی چاہیے۔ بلکہ ہمارے  
بارڈر مکمل طور پر سیل ہو جائیں اس کے لئے آپ کی کمر  
رہے ہیں۔

✓ श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं माननीय सदस्य का कसूर मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के ख्याल से इस मसले को उठाया है। उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के बार्डर का मुकाबला असम के बार्डर से किया है। मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि असम में स्थिति और है। असम में 1971 तक जो लोग बंगला देश से आये हैं वह हमारे एक दूसरे देशों के बीच हुए विभिन्न करारों के तहत आये हैं। इसके अलावा यहाँ की स्थिति और वहाँ की स्थिति में फर्क है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय कानून के मुताबिक वहाँ की नागरिकता का मामला अब तक तय किया जा रहा है। इससे पहले 1 लाख लोग वापिस भेजे जा चुके हैं। इन सब परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए बार्डर पर चैक-पोस्टों का फासला 3, 4 किलोमीटर कर दिया गया है। जैसा यहाँ पर है, उतना फासला वहाँ नहीं है, लेकिन यह सही नहीं है कि इस तरफ से भी लोग आते हैं। जैसा पूर्व-उत्तर में बताया गया है, यह संख्या काफी कम है और इसको रोकने के लिए न केवल बार्डर सिक्कोरिटी कोर्स इस्तेमाल की जाती है, बल्कि लोकल राज्य की पुलिस भी इस्तेमाल की जाती है। हम इसको बड़े पैमाने पर होने देना गवारा नहीं करेंगे और बराबर कोशिश करेंगे कि जो थोड़ी बहुत तादाद में इनफिल्ट्रेंट्स आ रहे हैं, वे न आएँ। लेकिन हमारा बार्डर ऐसा है और इतना बड़ा है कि लोग अपने रिश्तेदारों के पास इधर-उधर आते रहते हैं। जब कोई बिना किसी बाजिब दस्तावेज के चला आता है, उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है। मैं माननीय सदस्य और सदन को अश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हम बार्डर चैकपोस्ट बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे, लेकिन कितनी बढ़ा पाएँगे अभी मैं नहीं कह सकता।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : मान्यवर आज हम एक बहुत गम्भीर विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं, जिसका ताल्लुक हमारे देश की सुरक्षा और आजादी से है। स्वाधीनता के साथ ही देश का भारत और पाकिस्तान में विभाजन हुआ। दोनों देशों के समन्वय बिगड़ गए, काफी तनाव उत्पन्न हुआ और हमारे देश को पाकिस्तान के साथ तीन युद्ध भी लड़ने पड़े—1948 का युद्ध, 1965 का युद्ध और 1971 का युद्ध। 1971 का युद्ध तो इतना बड़ा हुआ कि उसके परिणामस्वरूप पाकिस्तान दो भागों में बंट गया और एक नए देश—बंगलादेश—का जन्म हुआ।

इस युद्ध के बाद पाकिस्तान की सीमा छोटी हो गई, उसका क्षेत्रफल सकुचित हो गया। लेकिन सीमा के छोटा होने पर भी पाकिस्तान की सैनिक शक्ति में काफी इजाफा हुआ है जो बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। पाकिस्तान को 6,000 किलोमीटर भूमि-सीमा की रक्षा करनी पड़ती है, जबकि हमारे देश को 15,200 किलोमीटर भूमि-सीमा की रक्षा करनी पड़ती है। पाकिस्तान की तटीय सीमा 900 किलोमीटर है, जबकि हमारी तटीय सीमा 6,000 किलोमीटर है।

यदि हत गहराई से देखें, तो इतनी लम्बी सीमा की रक्षा के लिए वर्तमान सैनिक, सीमा-रक्षक और बार्डर चौकियां बहुत कम हैं। हमें बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस ओर है। हमारी जो सीमाएँ हैं: गुजरात-पाकिस्तान सीमा, पंजाब-पाकिस्तान सीमा जम्मू-काश्मीर सीमा और राजस्थान सीमा, उनपर विशेष गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। अभी-अभी उत्तरी कमान और गृह विभाग के सूत्रों द्वारा पता चला है कि 6 जुलाई 1983 को एक पाकिस्तानी बिमान ने जम्मू क्षेत्र में असनूर क्षेत्र पर उड़ान भरी और



[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

वह आधे घंटे तक एक भारतीय सीमा में काफी दूर तक उड़ान भरता रहा। 9 जुलाई को सेहरा गांव में, जो भारतीय सीमा से डेढ़ किलोमीटर दूर है, पाकिस्तान ने एक शक्तिशाली रैडार स्थापित किया है। गुजरात पाकिस्तान सीमा पर बहुत गड़-बड़ियां हैं।

सीमाओं पर ही नहीं, देश के विभिन्न शहरों—कलकत्ता, बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और मेरठ आदि—में समय-समय पर पाकिस्तानी घुसठिपैए पकड़े जाते हैं।

अब मैं पंजाब से निकलने वाले अखबार पंजाब केसरी की एक कटिंग में से पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण अखबार है। मैं मन्त्री कहोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इन शब्दों पर जरूर ध्यान दें।

“भारतीय चौकी पर पाक सेना द्वारा कब्जा। चौकी खाली कराने की सीमा वार्ताओं का नतीजा कुछ न निकला। चीनी लड़ाकू विमान भारतीय क्षेत्र में घुसा कश्मीर सीमा पर पाक ने एक डिवीजन सेना बटा दी।”

यह तो मुख्य खबरें हैं और इसके नीचे जो लिखा है वह बहुत ही गम्भीर है;

“पाकिस्तानी सेना ने बारामूला सेक्टर में एक महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय सैनिक चौकी पर कब्जा कर लिया। इसके साथ ही सीमांत क्षेत्र में एक ओर जहां पाकिस्तान ने एक डिवीजन सेना और फौक दी वहीं दूसरी ओर एक चीनी लड़ाकू विमान ने आधे घंटे तक भारतीय वायु क्षेत्र में घुसकर गुप्तचरी की। रक्षा मंत्रालय के निदेश पर भारतीय सैनिक अधिकारियों ने पाक

सैनिक अधिकारियों के साथ सीमा चौकी खाली कराने के लिए कई फ्लैग मीटिंग की परन्तु पाक सेना ने सीमा चौकी खाली करने से इन्कार कर दिया है।

आगे लिखते हैं :

“एक अज्ञात विमान ने 31 जुलाई को भारतीय वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया। उक्त विमान लद्दाख के प्रतापपुर सेक्टर के ऊपर लगभग 20 मिनट तक उड़ान भरता रहा।”

फिर आगे एक लम्बी खबर के बाद लिखते हैं :

“इसी बीच भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा अधिकारी पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों से कश्मीर घाटी के बारामूला सेक्टर में उनके द्वारा हाल ही में अधिगृहीत की गई सामरिक चौकी खाली करवाने के प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा उस चौकी पर कब्जा किए जाने का पता तब चला जब बर्फ पिघलने व दर्रे साफ हो जाने के कारण बाद भारतीय प्रतिरक्षा इकाई पोजीशन लेने के लिए वहां वापिस आई।”

आगे लिखते हैं :

“यहां प्राप्त विश्वस्त सूचनाओं के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में लगभग पिछले तीन वर्षों में और एक डिवीजन सेना तैनात कर दी है। उन्होंने कुछ क्षेत्रों में अत्याधुनिक राडार भी लगा दिए हैं। एक उच्च शक्ति वाला राडार हाल ही में कोटली में स्थापित किया गया।”

इसको देखने के बाद इस विषय की गम्भीरता का अहसास हो रहा है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आज यह सबसे ज्वलन्त



समस्या हमारे सामने है घाब में अखबार देख रहा था तो उसमें भी यह है कि गुजरात सीमा की ओर उनके कुल सैनिक चले आए। अभी मेरे से पहले जब श्री रशीद मसूद ने प्रश्न किया था तो उन्होंने असम और बंगलादेश की बात कही थी और मन्त्री जी ने बताया था कि उन सीमाओं की हालत भिन्न है। लेकिन मैं यह बता दूँ कि वहाँ पर जो भी हालात हो लेकिन बंगलादेश से असम में जो लोग आ रहे थे उनको रोकने के लिए उस सीमा पर तार लाइन या दीवार बनाने का प्रपोजल रखा गया था जिसका बंगलादेश के राष्ट्रपति ने विरोध किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चारों-पाँचो सीमायें हैं, राजस्थान की सीमा पंजब की सीमा, गुजरात की सीमा, जम्मू-कश्मीर की सीमा-इन सीमाओं पर भी क्या कोई बार्डर लाइन तार बगैरह लगाने का विचार है या नहीं? यदि है और बंगलादेश की तरह से पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति ने भी उसका विरोध किया तो उस स्थिति में आप क्या करेंगे? इसमें तो कोई सन्देह नहीं है, जैसा कि और भी वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है और मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार भी किया है कि बराबर लोग चले आ रहे हैं- पूर्व में भी आ रहे हैं और पाकिस्तान से भी आ रहे हैं, इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो घुसपैठिए हमारे यहाँ आ रहे हैं उसी तरह से क्या हमारे देश से भी कुछ लोग वहाँ जाते हैं और क्या कभी इस बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार ने हमारी सरकार से कोई शिकायत की है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भी पाकिस्तान की ओर आते हैं, अमृतसर की ओर से या कच्छ की ओर से-यदि ऐसी शिकायत आई है तो कितने केसेज सामने आए हैं और कितने हमारे लोग वहाँ जाकर पकड़े गए हैं?

कुछ दिन पहले हमारे देश के नेताओं ने

भी कहा था, मैं कोई आरोप-प्रत्याहार की बात नहीं करता क्योंकि यह देश का सवाल है, मैं संजीदगी के साथ पूछता हूँ कुछ लोगों ने अभी कहा था और जैसा राजीव गांधी और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी कहा था। जम्मू-काश्मीर के इलैक्शन में कि हमको पाकिस्तान से कुछ खतरा है। पड़ोसी मुल्कों से कुछ परेशानियाँ हैं। इस बात को उन्होंने गोल मोल तरीके से कहा था। राजीव जी ने सीधे-सादे ढंग से कहा था कि हमारे यहाँ जो यह अकाली का मामला चल रहा है, इसमें भी कुछ उधर के लोगों का हाथ प्रतीत होता है। एक बात मैं अधिकारी वर्ग से भी जानना चाहूँगा, हमारे देश की कुछ ज्वलन्त समस्यायें हैं, जिससे यह सदन और पूरा देश चिन्तित है और जिस में गृह मंत्री जी का आधे से ज्यादा समय खर्च हो जाता है, क्या इन समस्याओं में इन घुस-पैठियों का हाथ है या नहीं है? इसी संदर्भ में मैं एक बात यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से या बंगला देश से या चारों सीमाओं से जो शरणार्थी देश के अन्दर आते हैं, क्या इसकी शिकायत संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के रिक्यूजी रिलीफ आर्गेनिजेशन से की है? क्या उनके सामने यह मामला ले जाया गया है? क्या हम इनको शरणार्थी मानने के लिए तैयार हैं और क्या इनके बारे में कोई नई बातें प्रकाश में आई हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : दस मिनट खत्म हो गए हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आप आज हिन्दी में बोले हैं। मैं आपकी बात का स्वागत करूँगा। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, इसलिए मैं दो-चार बातें और कहना चाहूँगा। किशनगंज, बिहार, के डी. एम. ने वहाँ की मतदाता सूची का निरीक्षण कराया तो

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

उसमें तीन हजार ऐसे लोग पाए गए, जो घुसपैठिए हैं और बाहर के लोग यहां आकर नागरिक बन गए हैं। यहां पर भी असम जैसी समस्या पैदा होने की संभावना है। उसमें कई उच्च अधिकारियों को सस्पेंड किया गया है इतना ही नहीं पूणिया में बार्डर से भट्टी मुसलमान लोग आते हैं। वहां पर अभी एक आदिवासी नेता, जपना सौरण, का मर्डर हुआ है। वहां के उच्च अधिकारियों ने रिपोर्ट दी है, उसमें इन्हीं घुसपैठियों का ही हाथ लगता है। यहां पर भी चर्चा हुई थी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है, अहम मसला है, क्या आपका ध्यान इस ओर है या नहीं है? इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं? मैं आपसे यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन घुसपैठियों को आप पकड़ लेते हैं, उनको वापिस करने के लिए, उस देश में भेजने के लिए, क्या आपकी कोई वहां की सरकार से बातचीत होती है? कई बार आप की विदेश मंत्री से भी बातचीत होती है और जो राजनीतिक लोग आते हैं, क्या उन से भी इस बारे में बातचीत होती है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में कितने घुसपैठियों को अपने पकड़ा और कितनों को वापिस उनके देश में भेज दिया है?

आखिरी बात, जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। पाकिस्तान के समाचार पत्र निरन्तर गलत बातें छापते हैं, जबकि वहां मिलिट्री रूल है, वहां पर खबरों की पाबन्दी है, वहां एक-एक समाचार सेंसर होता है। मुझे बहुत ही अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पाकिस्तान के एक समाचार पत्र 'नवा-ए-वक्त' में हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री

का एक कार्टून निकाला गया है। जिसमें दिखाया गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री अरब देश के सौदागरों के साथ खड़ी हैं और मुसमुरा रही हैं और प्रधान मंत्री का बहुत गन्दा चित्र था कि कुछ कहने की बात नहीं है। हम उस शब्द को जुबान पर लाना नहीं चाहते। उनकी कमर से तलवार लटक रही है और तलवार से खून टपक रहा है, सामने पाकिस्तानी लोग खड़े हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक अन्य कार्टून की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं- इस में एक ओर पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान हैं और दूसरी ओर हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दुस्तानी लोग हैं बीच में महात्मा गांधी खड़े हैं। महात्मा गांधी के हाथ में एक बन्दूक है जिसे वह मुसलमानों की ओर, पाकिस्तानी जनता की ओर ताने हुए हैं। वहीं पर पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू और सरदार पटेल खड़े हो कर मुस्कुरा रहे हैं। नीचे लिखा हुआ है-हम अहिंसावादी हैं। यह कितना बड़ा अपमान है, कितनी सीरियस बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं-क्या हमारी सरकार ने इस के विरोध में पाकिस्तान को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा? यहां के अखबारों में दोनों कार्टूनों की काफी चर्चा हुई है, हमारे पास उनकी कटिंगज मौजूद हैं। "यह हिन्दुस्तान" दैनिक की खबर है। यदि विरोध पत्र भेजा गया है तो वहां की सरकार ने क्या जवाब दिया है? यदि किसी कारणवश इस तरफ आप का ध्यान न गया हो तो आज जो चर्चा की जा रही है कि पाकिस्तान में इस तरह के कार्टून छप रहे हैं, ऐसी खबरें छपी जा रही हैं-क्या हमारा मंत्रालय पाकिस्तान के साथ इन बातों के बारे में विरोध प्रकट करेगा?

महात्मा गांधी फिल्म यहां पर बनी, हमारी सरकार ने उस पर 6 करोड़ रुपये

खर्च किया। पाकिस्तान सरकार ने यह कहा कि महात्मा गांधी फिल्म में डाक्टर अम्बेदकर को नहीं दिखलाया गया है। हम मुहम्मद जिन्ना के सम्बन्ध में और पाकिस्तानी अक्सरियत के सम्बन्ध में एक फिल्म बना रहे हैं उस में दिखलायेंगे। यह कितना गम्भीर मामला है। यह बात हमारे यहां उठती कि “गांधी” फिल्म में डाक्टर अम्बेदकर को नहीं दिखलाया गया है तो मैं उस बात को समझ सकता था। लेकिन वहां दिखला कर इस तरह से लोगों को भड़काना यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में जवाब दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कहने को तो बहुत काफी था, लेकिन चूंकि आप ने पहली बार आदेश हिन्दी में दिया है, इस लिये आप की आज्ञा का पालन कर के बैठ जाता हूं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सारे मामलों पर आने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं। पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थियों का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, कोई शरणार्थी पाकिस्तान से भारतवर्ष में इन दिनों में नहीं आया है। उन्होंने जिन का जिक्र किया है वे घुसपैठिये हैं, अनधिकृत लोग हैं, जो बिना किसी अधिकृत डाक्यूमेन्ट के हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा में चले जाते हैं। उन को पकड़ा जाने के बाद उन की सीमा पर वापस छोड़ दिया जाता है। इस में पाकिस्तान से कहने का कोई सवाल नहीं है और जैसा मैंने बतलाया था, इन की संख्या इतनी कम है—जैसा मैंने 1980, 1981, 1982 में पंजाब, राजस्थान और जम्मू-कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में सुबह बतलाया था—इस पर कार्यवाही करना हमारी बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स और वहां की जो लोकल पुलिस है दोनों के लिये असम्भव है। इसके

अलावा हम इन्टेलिजेंस ब्यूरो और स्थानीय पुलिस के इन्टेलिजेंस से इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी रखते रहते हैं तथा इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही होने नहीं देते जिस से हिन्दुस्तान को खतरा हो।

जहां तक बारामूला की एक चौकी पर कब्जे का प्रश्न है—यह प्रश्न मेरे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराऊंगा और जो कार्टूनज निकले हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में विदेश मंत्रालय ही पाकिस्तान की सरकार के सामने विरोध पत्र दे सकता है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, वह विदेश मंत्रालय तक अवश्य पहुंचा दूंगा।

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह (औरंगाबाद) : इन्होंने बिहार के बारे में एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा था।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : बिहार की सीमा सीधे किसी अन्य देश से नहीं लगती है लेकिन यह बात सही है कि विहार में कुछ लोग बंगाल के जरिये प्रवेश कर रहे हैं, उन को रोकने का कड़ा प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मैं ने दीवार के बारे में पूछा था ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : दीवार का या वायर फेंसिंग का जहां तक सवाल है, असम और बंगलादेश का जितना भी बॉर्डर है, उस पर बनाने का फैसला हुआ है लेकिन पश्चिमी सीमा पर क्योंकि आने वालों की तादाद इतनी कम है कि हमारी जो सेक्यूरिटी फोर्स है, उन चौक-पोस्टों के जरिये से इस चीज को रोका जा सकता है, इसलिए वहां पर फेंसिंग न करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

श्री जेनुस बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी का जो वक्तव्य आया है, उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मामला इतना गंभीर नहीं है जैसा कि कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित किया गया है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने हम सब को आस्वस्त कराया है कि बोर्डर पर पूरे तौर पर चौकसी रखी जाएगी और अनधिकृत लोग घुसपैठ कर के इस तरफ नहीं आएंगे। मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है और उस में जो स्थिति बताई गई है, उस पर शुबाह करने की गुंजाइश नजर नहीं आती है लेकिन मैं एक बात की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना आवश्यक समझता हूँ और जिस का जिक्र हमारे पूर्व-वक्ता शास्त्री जी ने भी किया है। हमारे बोर्डर की स्थिति बहुत कुछ पाकिस्तान की अन्दरूनी स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है। पाकिस्तान में भारत के खिलाफ प्रोपेगेंडा शुरू हो गया है और भारत विरोधी रूख पाकिस्तान की सरकार द्वारा अपनाए जाने की बात भी हो सकती है। इस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि पाकिस्तान में अब जो जनतांत्रिक शक्तियाँ हैं, पार्टियाँ हैं, उन्होंने वहाँ के फौजी शासकों के खिलाफ जनतंत्र की वहाली के लिए संघर्ष शुरू कर दिया है। पाकिस्तान से जो रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं, जाहिर है कि वे सेंसर्ड रिपोर्टें होंगी और बहुत साफ-साफ रिपोर्टें पाकिस्तान के अन्दर से नहीं आ रही होंगी लेकिन जो रिपोर्टें मिल रही हैं उन से यह अन्दाजा लगाता है कि वहाँ जो सत्याग्रह चल रहा है जनतंत्र की वहाली के लिए, वह काफी जोरों पर है और वहाँ पर सिंध प्रान्त में और लगभग हर जगह वह फैल गया है और सीमावर्ती प्रान्त पंजाब में भी वह शुरू होने वाला है। पिछला तर्जुबा हम को यह बतलाता है कि जब-जब पाकिस्तान के

मिलिट्री शासक और ऐसी शक्तियाँ दो-चार होती हैं, जब-जब वहाँ जनतंत्र की वहाली का संघर्ष होता है, तब-तब ये फौजी शासक जनता का ध्यान भारत से खतरे की तरफ ले जाते हैं और कोई भी ऐसी गतिविधि जरूर करते हैं, जिस से हमारे बोर्डर पर तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। 1971 की बात हम को याद है। इसी कच्छ में तनाव पैदा हुआ था। जम्मू व कश्मीर में किस तरह से घुसपैठ हुई और आ कर उन्होंने क्या क्या हरकतें की थीं, ये सारी चीजें हम को मालूम हैं और हम से ज्यादा गृह मंत्री जी और गृह मंत्रालय को इस की सूचना होगी। तो मैं इस खतरे की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में अब वह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है जैसा कि जनरल अयूब के खिलाफ हुई थी याहिया के खिलाफ हुई थी और वह स्थिति अब जनरल जिया के खिलाफ पैदा हो गई है और हो सकता है कि पाकिस्तान हमारे बोर्डर पर कोई ऐसी हरकत कर बैठे जिससे तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो जाए। तो इस से हम सब लोगों को और खासकर हमारी सरकार को चौकस रहना चाहिए। जिस ढंग से बोर्डर पर चौकसी का काम हो रहा है, इस तरह की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमारी चौकसी और तेज होनी चाहिए और संगठित होनी चाहिए और ऐसी स्थिति पैदा न हो कि फिर से घुमपैठिये किसी तरह हमारे यहाँ आ सकें। अभी आज ही के समाचार पत्रों में निकला है कि 15 अगस्त को कश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी भंडे फहराये गये ये क्यों फहराये गये और किस ने फहराये? मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने वालों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

क्योंकि 1971 में भी पाकिस्तान से घुसपैठिये कश्मीर में आये थे। कहीं ऐसा



तो नहीं है कि फिर घुसपैठिये वहाँ से आने शुरू हो गये हों और उन्होंने कश्मीर में आग भड़काने के लिए और कश्मीर में कुछ करने के लिए यह हरकत की हो कि वहाँ पाकिस्तान का झंडा फहराया हो। जब माननीय मंत्री जवाब दें तो जो 15 अगस्त को कश्मीर में जो घटना घटी है उसके बारे में बताने की कृपा करें।

पाकिस्तान में पैदा हो रही स्थिति पर हमारे बार्डर की स्थिति डिपेंड करती है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि पाकिस्तान में जनतंत्र की बहाली का आन्दोलन तेज हो गया है और जब वहाँ के मिलिट्री शासक यह प्रयास करेंगे कि वहाँ की जनता का ध्यान जनतंत्र की बहाली की तरफ से मोड़ कर भारत के भगड़े की तरफ लगा दें।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारा बार्डर लगा हुआ है उससे हो कर अगर बदनीयति से घुसपैठिये आ रहे हैं तो उसे रोकना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके साथ एक सच्चाई यह भी है कि बार्डर के दोनों तरफ रहने वाले लोग आपस में रिश्तेदार हैं, दोस्त हैं और बहुत से तो एक ही खानदान के हैं। एक ही खानदान के कुछ लोग बार्डर के इधर भी रहते हैं क्योंकि यह तो हमारे देश की ऐसी स्थिति रही कि देश का बंटवारा हो गया लेकिन बंटवारे से खानदान और धर्म तो नहीं बदल जाते, दिल तो नहीं बदला करते। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा प्रावधान हमारे दोनों देशों के बीच में है जिससे कि बोर्डर के इधर-उधर रहने वाले लोग एक-दूसरे से मिलने के लिए आमूली आधार पर आ जा सकते हों? उनके पास कोई ऐसा मुस्तकिल डाकुमेंट या दस्तावेज होना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा वे यहाँ आ जा सकें। अगर उनको जबर्दस्ती रोक

जाएगा तो इससे भी इन्फिल्ट्रेशन होता रहेगा। आपकी सीमा पर जो चौकसी करने वाले लोग हैं, आपकी फोर्स है, वह भी इस प्रकार का इन्फिल्ट्रेशन करती रहती है और लोग उससे नाजायज फायदा उठाकर काम करते हैं। क्या इस तरह का कोई समझौता पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं है या है, मैं नहीं जानता। लेकिन अगर नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मानवीय आधार पर इस प्रकार का समझौता होना चाहिए कि बार्डर के दोनों तरफ जो लोग रहते हैं वे आसानी से अपने रिश्तेदारों, नातेदारों से मिलने के लिये आ जा सकें।

मुझे खुशी है कि हमारी सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने में दिलचस्पी दिखा रही है जिससे कि बार्डर से चीजें इधर-उधर आ जा सकें। मुझे यह भी खुशी है कि पाकिस्तान ने भी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है और हमारा एक ट्रेड डेलीगेशन पाकिस्तान गया था। हमारे देश में बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो पाकिस्तान में पसन्द की जाती हैं और पाकिस्तान में बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो यहाँ पसन्द की जाती हैं। अगर उनका आदान-प्रदान हो तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। नहीं तो लोग गलत तरीके अपनायेंगे और स्मगलिंग करेंगे।

मुझे पता चला है कि पाकिस्तान में पान नहीं मिल रहा है। बहुत से पाकिस्तानी पान न मिलने की वजह से बड़ी मुश्किल में हैं। बंगलादेश में पान होता है और पहले वहाँ से पान पाकिस्तान को जाता था। अब वह वहाँ से नहीं जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 'Pan' is being smuggled from India to Pakistan. You can be liberal. You can allow. Whenever anybody comes to South India, we offer 'Pan' as a mark of respect. If



[ Mr. Deputy Speaker ]

'Pan' goes to Pakistan from India, we should not object.

SARI GAULAM NABI AZAD (Washim): Housing Department may not appreciate it.

श्री जेनुल बशर : हमारे यहां से वहां पान की स्मगलिंग हो सकती है। हमारे यहां और भी बहुत-सी दूसरी चीजें जो पाकिस्तान में पसन्द की जाती हैं। हमारे यहां की बनारसी साड़ियां पाकिस्तान की महिलाएं बहुत पसंद करती हैं और वे उन्हें पहनना चाहती हैं। इस तरह से ऐसी चीजों के व्यापार की तरफ हमारी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि ये चीजें गलत तरीके से इधर-उधर न जाएं बल्कि सही तरीके से इधर-उधर जाएं जाएं। सही तरीके से उनका आना जाना शुरू होना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान की ताजा स्थिति को देखते हुए और पिछले तजुरबों को देखते हुए सरहदों पर कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। चौकियों के बारे में बताया है कि चौकियां बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। आने वाले खतरे को देखते हुए आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं जिससे पाकिस्तान के चाहने के बावजूद ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन चौकियों का जिक्र किया गया है वे घुसपैठियों को रोकने के लिए हैं। पाकिस्तान की अंदरूनी स्थिति का ताल्लुक है, उससे उत्पन्न किसी भी स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए केवल चौकियां पर्याप्त नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारा सैनिक संगठन भी उनका जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है। इस बारे में अधिकृत रूप से तो रक्षा मंत्री जी ही बता सकते हैं, लेकिन आप जानकारी

के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि हम कोई सोए हुए नहीं हैं कि पाकिस्तान कोई शरारतपूर्ण कार्यवाही हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ करेगा और हम गफलत में पकड़े जाएंगे और हमारा कोई नुकसान हो जाएगा।

जहां तक कश्मीर में 15 अगस्त को कश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी झण्डा फहराया जाने का सवाल है, यह घुसपैठियों का काम नहीं है। कश्मीर में ही कुछ ऐसे तत्व हैं जो भारतवर्ष के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं। उनमें से ही कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह कार्यवाही की गई है। इसके लिए हमने राज्य सरकार से जानकारी ली है और उनसे कहा है कि इस प्रकार के जो तत्व हैं उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए।

बार्डर पर जो लोग रहते हैं, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि वे एक दूसरे के रिस्तेदार हैं। इसलिए प्रतिवर्ष लगभग दो-ढाई लाख आदमी आते जाते हैं। उनको आसानी से वीसा प्रदान किया जाता है। लेकिन इस तरह की छूट बार्डर पर रहने वालों के लिए दी जाए कि वे इधर से उधर या उधर से इधर आ जा सकें, यह हमारी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से खतरनाक होगा और संभवतः पाकिस्तान सरकार भी इसको मंजूर नहीं करेगी।

14.58 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we go to next item-Matters under Rule 377.

(i) Decline In Procurement Of Iron ore From Non-Captive Mines Of Orissa.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir, the steel plants used to procure 1.72

lakh tonnes of iron ore from the non-captive mines of Orissa every month. The procurement has come down to 0.60 lakh tonnes per month during April-June, 1983. As a result, a large number of workers face retrenchment. This situation has been further aggravated with a progressive reduction in export by the M.M.T.C. of India Ltd. From a total quantity of about 2 million tonnes procured by them from different non-captive mines in the State for export, procurement has come down to about 8 lakh tonnes during 1982-83.

A large number of poor Adivasi workers earn their livelihood by working in these mines. The Government is committed to improve the lot of the poor people and to create additional employment opportunities for them.

The Ministry of Steel and Mines should take the following action immediately and instruct the steel plants to implement it forthwith :—

- (a) increase procurement from the non-captive mines to 1980-81 level i.e. 1.72 lakh tonnes per month.
- (b) indicate the procurement programme to each individual mine owner so that they are able to plan their production programme in advance.
- (c) considering the overall requirements of the steel plants over a period of time and considering the fluctuations in demand and supply, a reasonable procurement quantity may be decided upon.
- (d) investment for development of new iron ore mines should not be taken up in view of the capacities already available in the existing mines.

15 hrs.

(ii) Need For Payment Of Proper Compensation For Land Acquired And Need For Passing Land Acquisition Amendment Bill

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last

session, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had withdrawn the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill saying that it would be brought in the ensuing session with amendments beneficial to the land holders. Presently, though two weeks have passed, this Bill is not shown even on the Agenda. Cultivators throughout the country are very much worried because it is against the interest of cultivators. This Act was enacted 90 years back. The Central and State Governments are acquiring land for public purposes in thousands of acres every year. The cultivators are dispossessed of their land, but they do not get proper compensation for it. The cultivators are agitated on this issue and as such this Bill be passed during this session.

(iii) Need For Legislation To Regulate Vides Shows.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों से ले कर छोटे-छोटे कस्बों तक मैं आजकल गैर कानूनी वीडियों कैसेटों और वीडियों कैसेट रिकार्डों का धंधा बढ़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। इन स्थानों पर घड़ल्ले से ऐसी फिल्मों के वीडियों प्रदर्शन शुरू हो गए हैं जो अधिकृत रूप से रिलीज नहीं हुई हैं। यही नहीं इन फिल्मों में सेंसर नियमों का खुले आम उल्लंघन करके ऐसे दृश्यों को भी दिखाया जाता है जिन्हें सेंसर बोर्ड निर्माताओं को निकालने का आदेश दे चुका होता है। आम तौर पर वीडियों प्रदर्शक फिल्म दिखाने का उतना ही पैसा ले रहे हैं जितना कि सिनेमा वाले प्रति दर्शक लेते हैं। लेकिन वीडियों प्रदर्शकों को कोई कर नहीं देना पड़ता। अनसैंसर्ड और टैक्स फ्री प्रदर्शक का नारा दे कर ये प्रदर्शक अपना हर शो हाउस फुल चला रहे हैं। विशेष शो के नाम पर ये लोग ब्लू फिल्मों एवं विदेशी फिल्मों का भी प्रदर्शन करते हैं जिन में उनमुक्त यौन दृश्यों की भरमार होती है। अनेक होटलों ने भी दिनर के समय नियमित वीडियों फिल्म शो के विज्ञापन देने शुरू कर दिए हैं।

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

वीडियों प्रदर्शन के साथ-साथ वीडियों लाइब्रेरियां अचानक दर्जनों की संख्या में खुल गई हैं। ये लाइब्रेरियां दो सौ रुपये वार्षिक सदस्यता शुल्क के रूप में लेती हैं और पंद्रह रुपये प्रतिदिन की दर से वीडियों कैसेट तथा डेढ़ सौ रुपये प्रतिदिन की दर से वीडियो कैसेट रिकार्डर किराए पर देती हैं। इस अवैध वीडियो व्यापार के कारण केवल उ. प्र. सरकार को कम दस करोड़ रु. वार्षिक की क्षति उठानी पड़ रही है किन्तु मनोरंजन कर विभाग इस दिशा में कुछ भी नहीं कर रहा है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि ऐसी फिल्में देखने और दिखाने वालों तथा इस प्रकार के अवैध धंधों में लगे लोगों के खिलाफ तुरन्त कड़े कानून बना कर कार्यवाही की जाए।

(iv) Need For Setting Up Industries In Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) To Remove Poverts From That Area.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : आप के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान मैं संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बांसगांव, गोरखपुर के पिछड़ेपन एवं गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए विशेष रूप से औद्योगीकरण की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ प्रत्येक वर्ष धाधरा, कुआनो, तरेना, गनगरी, राप्ती एवं गौरा नदियां से बाढ़ आया करती है और इस भयंकर बाढ़ से लाखों लोग बेघर हो जाते हैं और रोजी रोटी के लिए दर दर मार खाते हैं एवं सूखा भी भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित करता रहता है। फलस्वरूप कृषि कम हो जाती है। इस कमी के कारण आबादी का भार कृषि पर अधिक हो जाने से अधिकांश लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हो जाते हैं। इसी से प्रभावित हो कर प्रान्तीय

सरकार ने मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र घोषित किया है। लेकिन इस घोषणा के बाद भी राज्य सरकार ने इस विषय पर अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया है। इसी संदर्भ में गत वर्ष मैंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी निवेदन किया था कि इसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करके उद्योग लगाएं। लेकिन अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया। मौभाग्यवश इस क्षेत्र में अनेक प्रकार के कच्चे माल उपलब्ध हैं।

लेकिन अभाग्यवश इस क्षेत्र में न तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में, न निजी क्षेत्र में, न सहकारी क्षेत्र में और न संयुक्त क्षेत्र में कोई उद्योग लगाया गया है। अतः आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से निम्न निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्वाचन क्षेत्र को पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए तथा उरुवा वड़हलगंज के बीच में सूती मिल, गन्ने की मिल, पांडेपुर में ऊनी मिल, चोरी-चौरा में चमड़े का कारखाना लगाया जाए, जिससे इस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर हो सके।

(v) Need To Give More Time For Telugu Programmes Over The TV And AIR

\*SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH (Tirupathi) : Telugu is the largest spoken language in the country after Hindi. In addition to 6 crores of people living in Andhra Pradesh, there are a large number of Telugu people living in other parts of the country. But, unfortunately, this language is being neglected both on AIR and TV. Telugu programmes telecast on hook up during 15-8-82 to 31-3-83 were only of 30 minutes duration out of 365 hours. It is barely 0.1% whereas other regional languages got a major share. Telugu is a sweet language and known as the Italian of the East, Even the non-Telugu people do not find it difficult to understand. Moreover, Telugu happens to be the language in

which the largest number of feature films were produced this year. Unlike the movies produced in other languages, Telugu movies are readily welcomed by family viewers throughout the country. There is no dearth in variety of programmes produced and presented in Telugu. Hence, it should not be difficult for Delhi and other Doordarshan Kendras and AIR to feature or broadcast them.

Hence I request the Hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to raise the time duration of Telugu programmes of National hookup on TV and to broadcast more Telugu programmes over AIR. Also I request for the allotment of more time for Telugu programmes over Delhi Doordarshan and other prominent Kendras.

**(vi) Deterioration in the Working of Telephones in Patna (Bihar)**

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): There are 6 Telephone exchanges in Patna but the largest number of telephones i.e., 6,000 are in the telephone exchange which is situated in the premises of the General Post Office. The entire exchange was submerged in the devastating flood of 1975. It was required to change the entire exchange but it was partly repaired. The life of that exchange has expired. Therefore, it needs to be replaced at the earliest.

Out of 14,500 connections, 3,000 have already been declared as useless but no new lines have been provided in their place. 2,500 people are in the waiting list for a long time.

Today, most of the telephones in Patna remain out of order. When the telephones of V.I.Ps and Government officials remain out of order, then the situation regarding other people can only be imagined. The situation has deteriorated so much that even 197, 198, 199 and 180 etc are also not available.

About two years back, it was decided to instal an Electronic Exchange having a capacity of 8,000 telephones in Patna.

I urge the Communications Minister to bring about improvement in telephone system in Patna. He should make arrangements for installation of a new exchange in place of the present exchange which was installed in 1952-53, increase the capacity of telephones, make arrangements to provide connections to the persons in the waiting list, commission an electronic exchange having the capacity of 8,000 lines and instal new exchanges.

**(vii) Admission of S.C. and S.T. Students in Jawaharlal Nehru University and Need for a Visitorial Enquiry into its Working.**

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना आदर्श विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में हुई थी। इसकी विशिष्टता के बावजूद विश्वविद्यालय की प्रवेश नीति में कुछ लोकतांत्रिक तत्व थे, जिनके कारण पिछड़े वर्गों और क्षेत्रों के छात्रों का भी दाखिला इसमें संभव हो पाता था, जो कुछ लोगों को असह्य था। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की अनुशंसा के आधार पर यहां के कुल तीन हजार छात्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जन-जातियों की संख्या 20 प्रतिशत यानी 600 होनी चाहिए थी, किन्तु है केवल 316/350 प्राध्यापकों में केवल चार ही अनुसूचित जाति के हैं। सितम्बर 1982 में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशों लागू करने के अधिकारियों के आश्वासन के बावजूद भी अक्टूबर 1982 में प्राध्यापकों की सरती के बिज्ञापन में आरक्षण का प्रावधान नहीं किया गया।

इसी बीच शिक्षा के स्तर के नाम पर नामांकन के समय पिछड़े क्षेत्र के पिछड़े छात्र प्रवेशार्थियों को दी जाने वाली चार पायंट्स की सुविधा को वापस लिया जाना संकेत करता है कि उनकी नगण्य संख्या को



[प्रो. अजति कुमार मेहता]

और भी सीमित करना ही ध्येय है। सुनने में आया है कि अधिकारी-वर्ग प्रवेशार्थी पिछड़ों को दी जाने वाली सारी सुविधा समाप्त करने की नीयत से प्रवेश की पूरी नीति ही परिवर्तित करने जा रही हैं।

विश्वविद्यालय में भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितता की चर्चा पिछड़े दिनों इस सदन में हुई है, जिसके लिए 150 से अधिक सांसदों ने विजिटोरियल एनक्वायरी की मांग की थी। यदि वह हो जाती, तो विश्व विद्यालय परिसर की बार बार की अशांति के कारण का पता चलता तथा उसका समाधान निकलता।

अतः मैं सरकार से विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश नियम पूर्ववत् रखने और शत्रों का निष्कासन वापस ले कर विजिटोरियल एनक्वायरी कराने की मांग करता हूँ।

(viii) Need for re-classification of Gorakhpur to Upgrade it From a 'C' class City for 'B2' Class City.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, Gorakhpur is an important city of eastern U.P. which is a backward area. The population of that city has already gone above five lakhs, but it has been classified as a 'C' class city. Recently this city has been reconstituted as Nagar Mahapalika and its population is also such that it can be upgraded and classified as a 'B2' class city for payment of house rent allowance, etc., to the government employees. Therefore, I urge upon the Finance Minister to declare Gorakhpur as 'B2' class city as soon as possible. This is the demand of the people which must be given adequate preference.

(ix) Need for a Statemens on Import of Beef Tallow and Its Control and Distribution to Industries and Surveillance on its Utilisation.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): There was a sense of satis-

faction in the public mind when on 9th August, in reply to a Calling Attention Notice on the import of beef tallow and its adulteration with vanaspati ghee, the Government announced its decision not to permit import of beef-tallow for vanaspati industry. About 15,000 tonnes of beef-tallow have been imported by vanaspati manufacturers and are lying in Bombay Docks for clearance. It is understood that the major part of it is said to have been imported by the same party, namely, Jain Shudh Vanaspati and other vanaspati manufacturers.

The House was told that beef-tallow import would be canalised through the S.T.C. and would be imported only for small scale and cottage soap industries...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद): मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है। यह इतना गम्भीर मसला है कि यह नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत वक्तव्य देने से सात्व नहीं होगा। इस पर डिसकशन के लिए समय निकालना चाहिए। यह पूरे देश की समस्या है। इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य से इसका समाधान नहीं हो सकता। पूरे देश की मांग है कि इस विषय पर पूरा डिसकशन हो, सरकार स्थिति को साफ करे और दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करे।  
(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pandey, please sit down. Keep something for 377. You can come tomorrow. Dr. Pandit, you can continue.

(Interruption)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, every body is very much agitated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This has been discussed under the Calling Attention. (Interruptions) Government knows this. Let him complete. Shri Pandey, please sit down.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे: यह बड़ा गम्भीर मसला है हिन्दू धर्म खतरे में पड़ गया है।



यह जिम्मेदारी आपकी है कि आप इस पर डिस्पकेशन कराएं। जैन विशुद्ध वनस्पति के द्वारा हिन्दू धर्म के लिए खतरा पैदा किया जा रहा है। हम इसको बर्दाश्त करने के लिए बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Pandit, you may continue. We have already discussed this.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : It is now understood that the manufacturers are trying through their tricks and corrupt practices to get the goods cleared from Bombay docks. It is also understood that some of them have agreed to the clearance of the goods against a token or small penalty.

I appeal to the government to immediately institute an enquiry into the import of beef-tallow and not allow the Vanaspati Manufacturers to clear the goods at any cost. It would be wise to ban import of beef-tallow by Vanaspati industries, who have captive soap plants in the same compound or same places.

Once again, it seems very essential that the Ministry of Commerce should finally and clearly spellout their policy for import of beef-tallow, its control, its distribution to the industries and surveillance on its utilisation. May I request the Government to make statement in this matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : SHRI Halder.

(x) Measures To Check The Tilting Of The Bodh Gaya Dome

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

The topmost 'Gumbaj (dome), the world famous Bodh Gaya temple weighing about 100 maunds has developed a tilt. It is learnt that Registering Officer of the Archaeological Department stationed in Gaya has confirmed this. The temple visited by lakhs of Buddhists

of the world, every year. The Archaeological Department of the Union Government should take proper steps and should depute experts to study the tilting dome. An early investigation of the tilting dome should be done before any damage is caused to the ancient monument. It is said that the Budh Gaya temple is managed by trust on which the Union Government is also represented.

Every year, lakhs of domestic and foreign tourists visit the temple and through which our country is getting a large amount of valuable foreign exchange.

In the circumstances, I would urge upon even the Government and Minister concerned to make a statement in the House and take proper steps to save the ancient monument from damage.

15.18 hrs.

## DANGEROUS MACHINES (REGULATION) BILL

MR. DUPTY-SPEAKER : We now go to the next business. Hon. Members, it has been already announced by the hon. Speaker this morning that we would complete our legislative business. We have to take up the Shri Lanka discussion at 5 O'Clock.

Therefore, I would request all the hon. Members to complete this Bill—the consideration and passing of the Bill after the clause-by-clause consideration. I would, therefore, request all hon. Members who participate in the discussion to be as brief as possible.

Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move.

“That the Bill to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply, distribution and use of, the product of any industry producing dangerous machines with a

[Rao Birendra Singh]

view to securing the welfare of labour operating any such machine and for payment of compensation for the death or bodily injury suffered by any labourer while operating any such machine, and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I won't take much of the time of the House since it is already short of it. Feeling deeply concerned at the large number of accidents from threshers, The Prime Minister wanted that we should regulate the use of these dangerous machines, on 16th October, 1981 a notification was issued by the Government of this was called Power Threshers Regulation Order. This was to restrict the manufacture, storage and sale of threshers which were not safe in operation but this was not found to be adequate. Now, through this comprehensive Bill we want to regulate the use of these machines and we want to provide for a machinery to administer the Act to provide for insurance to be taken on use of dangerous machines and for payment of compensation. I hope the House will welcome this measure and give its clearance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply, distribution and use of the product of any industry producing dangerous machines with a view to securing the welfare of labour operating any such machine and for payment of compensation for the death or bodily injury suffered by any labourer while operating any such machine, and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to, be taken into consideration."

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिद्धान्ततः मैं राव साहब के बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया

है कि इन्टरेस्ट लिया है, लेकिन पता नहीं किया है या नहीं लिया है। यदि लिया है, बहुत अच्छी बात है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सही बात बता रहा हूँ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हर वर्ष हजारों लोगों के हाथ-पैर कट जाते हैं। राव साहब को हरियाणा और पंजाब के बारे में पता होगा और ईस्टर्न यू. पी. व बिहार के गरीब लोग हर वर्ष ट्रैन की छत पर बैठ कर जाते हैं और गिर कर मर जाते हैं। जिसका हिसाब शायद सरकार के पास नहीं होगा। पंजाब और हरियाणा में खुले ग्राम जिस तरह से रात भर मजदूरों को काम पर लगाया जाता है, यह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। बिजली की स्थिति यह है कि मजदूरों को पता नहीं होता है कि बिजली आएगी या नहीं आएगी और आएगी तो कब तक रहेगी। उस गरीब मजदूर को काम करने के लिए सारी रात जागना पड़ता है और ऊपर से मशीनें इस कदर खराब हैं मैंने देखा है कि किसी किसी मजदूर के दोनों हाथ और दोनों पैर कट जाते हैं। उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए आप बिल लाए हैं, यह आपने बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है। इसको लागू करने के लिए आप को बहुत सतर्कता बरतनी पड़ेगी। राव साहब आप कानून तो बना देते हैं, लेकिन उस कानून के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में व्यूरोक्रेसी का हाथ होता है; जिसकी वजह से गरीब आदमी को पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पता है। जहां तक मशीनों के माडल बनाने का सवाल है, इस पर आप को सतर्कता बरतनी पड़ेगी। मैं खास तौर से इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस काम में जल्दी कीजिए। हर साल आपके सामने यही समस्या पंदा होती है। आपने

अच्छे माडल्स को अभी तक फिक्स नहीं किया है। आप दो-तीन और फिक्स कर दीजिए और पूरे देश के लिए एक जैसा मांडल रखिए, जब आप पूरे देश के लिए एक कानून बना रहे हैं। उनमें फिर फर्जी लोगों को छूट नहीं मिलनी चाहिए कि जिस तरह का चाहा मांडल बना दिया और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स के पास जाकर उस मशीन के कानूनों को पास करा लिया। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में एक ही तरह के मांडल को पास करें।

एक बात मैं कम्पेंसेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट भी पहले से बहुत हाड है। इसको कोई गरीब आदमी नहीं समझ सकता है। कोई भी गरीब आदमी ए.आर.सी.ओ. की कोर्ट से लेकर डी. पी. की कोर्ट तक के जजमेंट से सम्बन्ध नहीं रख सकते हैं, चाहे हरियाणा और पंजाब के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े जमींदार ही क्यों न हों। उस गरीब आदमी को हाई कोर्ट तक कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट के अनुसार मुकदमा लड़ना पड़ता है। कम्पेंसेशन का जो प्रावीजन आप कर रहे हैं, अगर आप गरीबों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो लेबर इन्स्पेक्टर के लिये कम्प्लेनरी होना चाहिये कि इस तरह की सूचना मिलने पर वह तुरन्त घटना स्थल पर पहुंचे और यह सूचना पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी जमींदार की या किसान की होनी चाहिये जिस के यहां मजदूर काम करता है। कम्पेंसेशन के कानून को थोड़ा लचीला बनाइये। आज जमींदार कानून का फायदा उठा कर यह साबित करना चाहता है कि वह आदमी वहां मजदूर नहीं था, बल्कि उस का हिस्सेदार था। भूँ कि वह हिस्सेदार था, इस लिये कम्पेंसेशन का मागीदार नहीं होना चाहिये। आप कम्पेंसेशन के लिये एक्ट में प्रावीजन कीजिये जिस से चाहे वह हिस्सेदार हो, टेनारेरी हो, परम नेन्ट

हो, डेली-वेजेज पर हो, जमींदार से सूचना मिलते ही लेबर डिपार्टमेन्ट या कोर्ट का इन्स्पेक्टर फौरन वहां जाय, मौके पर गवाहियां ले, उसके बाद कोर्ट डिसीजन दे दे। आप को चाहे इस कानून में अमेण्डमेन्ट करना पड़े, लेकिन इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें जिस से किसी गरीब आदमी को हाई-कोर्ट तक मुकदमा न लड़ना पड़े। इस का फैसला डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में ही हो जाना चाहिए कि कितना कम्पेंसेशन ऊंगली कटने पर, कितने कम्पेंसेशन एक बाजू कटने पर और कितना कम्पेंसेशन दो बाजू कटने पर दिया जाना है और इस चीज को भी कानून में डिफाइन किया जाना चाहिये। इस में किसी भी तरह की छूट का प्रावीजन नहीं होनी चाहिये।

अगर उस कम्पेंसेशन को आप के डिपार्टमेन्ट के अफसर या लेबर कोर्ट न दिलवायें तो उन के खिलाफ डिस्प्लनरी एक्शन की कार्यवाही करें। मैं आप को पंजाब की हालत बतलाना चाहता हूँ अगर किसी का बाजू कट जाय तो उस का इलाज भी नहीं कराते हैं और अस्पताल में भी किसी दूसरे के नाम से भरती कराते हैं। वक्त आने पर कह देते हैं कि मेरे यहां नौकर नहीं था, अगर मेरे यहां नौकर होता तो मैं अस्पताल में एडमिट कराता। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून में इसके लिये सख्त से सख्त प्रावधान होना चाहिये। अगर कोई आदमी वक्त से कार्यवाही नहीं करता है या उस आदमी की नौकरी के बारे में इन्कार करता है तो उस के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

आप इस बिल को लेकर यहां आये हैं, इसके पीछे आप की जो मंशा है उस की मैं सराहना करता हूँ। ईस्टर्न यू. पी. से नौजवान, यहां तक कि बच्चे अपने पेट की भूख मिटाने के लिए मां-बाप को छोड़ कर पंजाब

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

और हरियाणा में काम करने के लिये आते हैं। बदकिस्मती से अगर उनका एक बाजू कट जाय तो अपंग हो कर, भिखारी बनकर अपने प्रदेश को लौटते हैं, क्योंकि बाजू कट जाने से फिर उन को मजदूरी नहीं मिलती। इन लोगों के सामने भूखा मरने के अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनके कम्पेंसेशन के लिये एक फण्ड बनाये और अगर आप खुद नहीं बना सकते हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को हिदायत दें कि वे अपने यहां एक कम्पेंसेटरी फण्ड चालू करें और जो कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाना है वह भी फिक्स किया जाये, जैसे एक बाजू कटने पर 5 हजार रु. दो बाजू कटने पर 10 हजार रुपये दिये जायें आज क्या होता है कि उस गरीब को हाई कोर्ट तक मुकदमा लड़ने जाना पड़ता है, उसके पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वह मुकदमा लड़ सके, लिहाजा वह दो-चार सौ रुपये में ही फैसला कर लेता है। इसके सिवाया उसके पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं बचता। इसी लिए मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि उस का मुकदमा नीचे के स्तर पर ही निबट जाना चाहिये, डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में ही फैसला हो जाना चाहिये, उसको लेबर कमिश्नर या डिप्टी लेबर कमिश्नर तक न जाना पड़े। अगर फैसला होने में देर लगती है तो प्रदेश की सरकार या केन्द्र की सरकार उनको मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था करे। इस देश में थ्रेशिंग के पीरियड में दस-बीस हजार केसेज ऐसे होते होंगे। इसलिए मैं आप से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि मुआवजा देने के लिए एक फण्ड आप इसमें रखिये जिससे उन लोगों को कुछ साधन मुह्या हो सकें। उन को दुकाने दिला सकते हैं और छोटे-मोटे धंधे करा सकते हैं। आप की सरकार ने 20

सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला रखा है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको प्रायर्टी दे कर आप इस तरीके का फंड उस में करा सकते हैं और उन प्रोग्रामों में इस प्रोग्राम को भी जोड़िये कि जिन लोगों के हाथ और पैर मशीनों से कट गये हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार उनको मुआविजा दे। तभी मैं समझता हूँ कि इन गरीब लोगों का कुछ भला हो जाएगा। इसके लिए सरकार को करोड़ रुपये का ही खर्च उठाना पड़ेगा और उससे ज्यादा का बोझ नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा।

मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर राव साहब उचित समझे, तो इस बिल को सलेक्ट कमेटी को वापस भेज सकते हैं क्योंकि कुछ माननीय सदस्य इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने के पक्ष में हैं लेकिन अगर आप इसको वहां नहीं भेजना चाहते हैं, तो फिर अच्छे तरीके से इसको देख लीजिए ताकि अपंग लोगों को फायदा ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो और जल्दी उन को इसका लाभ मिले।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक तरफ तो आप चाहते हैं कि इस का इम्पलीमेंटेशन जल्दी हो और दूसरी तरफ आप इसको सलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने की बात कह रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : I am not in favour of sending this Bill to a Select Committee, though some members want it...

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody has given any amendment.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं चाहूंगा कि इसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन जल्दी हो। आप नये सिरे से इस के लिए मशीनरी बनाएं। ऐसे



जो केस होते हैं, वे किस तरह से तय होते हैं। इ. आर. सी. ओ. का प्रोविजन है और ए. डी. एम. (ई) इनको तय करता है लेकिन कोई केस ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर जोर जवर्दस्ती करके परेशान और मजबूर न करके जमींदार उसको कम्पाउण्ड न करा लेते हों। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यह नान-कम्पाउण्डेबिल होना चाहिए। और इसके साथ ही साथ यह नान-कागनीजेबिल भी होना चाहिए आज इस तरह के बहुत से केस होते हैं जाते हैं जहां पर कम्पेंसेशन दे कर केस को कम्पाउण्ड करा लिया जाता है और आपकी जो मशीनरी है, वह समझौता-बादी रख अपनाती है। इसलिए ऐसा प्रोविजन इस में होना चाहिए कि यह नान-कम्पाउण्डेबिल हो।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिना मुकदमा चलाए अगर यह कम्पाउण्ड हो जाए, तो फिर क्या एतराज है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मेरा पास्ट एक्सपीरियन्स यह है कि समझौता तभी करते हैं जब कि उन को यह पता होता है कि कोर्ट में केस ले जाने पर 15 हजार रुपया देने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए 5 हजार रुपया दे कर समझौता करा देते हैं। मैं इन्टीरियर देहात का रहने वाला हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि कोई भी मुकदमा ऐसा नहीं है, जहां पर दबाव दे कर या जोर-जवर्दस्ती दे कर के समझौता न किया जाता हो। जब वह भूखा मरने लगता है, तब समझौता करा कर मामला खत्म कर दिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं इस सुझाव के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं कि आप एक फण्ड इस के लिए बनाएं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि आने वाली फसल से पहले ही कोई ऐसी मशीनरी इस के लिए बनेगी, जिस से अपग लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that the hon. Minister for Agriculture has brought forward this Bill before this house. Till now, compensation was being given only to the factory labours, who lost their limbs or died while operating the machines. It is now a historic event that he is extending the same to the agricultural sector also and I have to congratulate the hon. Minister. Agricultural Labourers will also be covered now.

First, I would like to mention that in the definition, some flexibility is there; it is very good thing. Instead of saying only a power thresher, it has been said that by notification in the official Gazette, the Central Government can specify as dangerous machine any such machine intended to be used in the agricultural or rural sector. However, I would like to tell one thing to the Agricultural Minister. In the Statement of objects and Reasons, apart from the power threshers, it has been said that sugarcane crusher are also dangerous machines. And when the safety devices were devised by the ICAR. Agricultural Engineering Section, I had written to the Minister to see that they are designed even for sugar-cane crushers. On my request the safety devices have already been devised. Therefore, there is no difficulty in notifying sugar-cane crushers with this. There are shaft-cutting machines, there are cotton ginning machines, wood-cutting machines, tractors and so many others things. therefore, I want an assurance from the Hon. Minister that it will be notified immediately in the case of sugar-cane crushers. Threshers are in the wheat belt only. But Sugar-cane crushers are there throughout the country and they are more in number and the number of accidents with them are also more. Therefore, it is better if sugar-cane crusher is notified as a dangerous machines as soon as possible. I hope that it will be done.

When I was touring Punjab, Haryana, and UP, I left very glad because of the progress taking place there, These accidents also happen there and



[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

labourers and others are very much affected: When Shri Anjaia was the Labour Minister, I brought a Bill to give compensation not only for the agriculture labour, but also for the marginal and small farmers, when they are involved in such accidents. A definite assurance was given on the floor of the House that a Bill will be brought here. Sir, this Bill has been formulated on the basis of the Compensation Act. The Compensation Act says that the Employer should pay the whole Compensation. But, Sir, in industry, the industrialist is a millionaire and he can pay the compensation very easily. But here many of the farmers will not be able to pay compensation as much as is required. Therefore, what we say is that the Government also should come to the need of the farmer and that Government should share the compensation so that it may be a less burden on the farmer also.

The other thing is that this Act does not cover the marginal farmers or the small farmers, who are doing cultivation and who are using their own crusher and their own threshers. There by suppose they are involved in an accident with their own crusher and lose their limb or they die, then there is no compensation paid to them. Who is to pay compensation then? As a welfare measure the Government should pay. Therefore, that also must be covered in this. There must be two categories of the Act—compensation to be paid to the worker by the employer and shared by the government; the other is of a marginal farmer or a small farmer is involved in an accident and loses his limb or dies, then the Government should pay compensation to him. If an official dies then Rs. 10,000 are paid to him. Just like that. I am telling this only to strengthen the hands of the Minister so that these people are also covered.

Suppose a person is having three or four acres in our area or in the Madras State.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the

State's name has been changed to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU : Yes, in Tamil Nadu even a person who is owing two or three acres, he is having a sugar-cane crusher. And he himself is cultivating, and he himself is driving the crusher. And if he loses his limb, there is no one to help him. Therefore, this category of people must also be covered. There was an assurance by Mr. Sanjivayya, the then Labour Minister that he would bring a Bill. Therefore, I say that if it is not possible to bring in those people also, under this Bill, the Minister may kindly bring an amendment to this Bill, so that they may also be covered.

The facility of insuring the crushers for accidents also, is there in this Bill. But I want to know which agency is going to insure them. There is the General Insurance Corporation. Is it going to insure them? It is not mentioned here. Suppose I want insure my sugarcane crusher for these accidents, then the General Insurance Corporation may not agree. So, it must be definitely said that the General Insurance Corporation must take the initiative. If not, it may not be possible for the farmers to insure.

With regard to the registration of these things, he can apply. After applying, it is known when it is going to be registered. Unless it is registered within one month or by any targetted date, what will the farmers do? They will be penalized if they are not registered. Suppose he applies in January; and it is not going to be done even in March, how is he going to crush his cane, or run his thresher? How can he do it? So, there must be a targetted date i.e. within 1 or 2 months it must be registered. If it is not going to be registered by then, it must be deemed that it has been registered.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो बिल  
यहाँ पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता  
हूँ। इसमें जो 2-3 खामियाँ रह गई हैं, उन

की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बिल को पढ़ने से लगता है कि बिल बनाने वाले बिल की मंशा को नहीं समझे हैं।

श्रेष्ठ के बारे में कहा गया है जो कि शुद्ध किसान के लिए है। इसके लिए इतनी फार्मेलिटीज रख दी गई हैं जैसे कोई बड़ा भारी टाटा-बिड़ला की पब्लिक सेक्टर का उद्योग हो।

बिल के पृष्ठ II में धारा 23 (1) में लिखा है—

“जहां किसी प्रचालक की मृत्यु या उस के किसी अंग का भंग या उसको कोई अन्य शारीरिक क्षति उसके नियोजन के दौरान होती है वहां ऐसी मृत्यु, अंग-भंग या क्षति की सूचना ऐसी मृत्यु अंग-भंग या क्षति होने की तारीख से तीन दिन के भीतर नियोजक को दी जाएगी।

यह बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जिस किसान के यहां मजदूर काम करता हो तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में वह तीन दिन तक किसको सूचना देगा। आगे लिखा है

“ऐसी सूचना प्रचालक द्वारा यदि वह जीवित है या उसके कुटुम्ब के किसी सदस्य या उससे हितबद्ध किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा दी जाएगी।”

“इस अधिनियम के अधीन संदेय प्रतिकर प्राप्त करने के हक से वंचित नहीं करेगी।”

पेज 12 पर देखें। इसमें कहा है।

“जब कभी निरीक्षक को उपधारा (1) के अधीन निर्दिष्ट सूचना की प्राप्ति पर या अन्यथा किसी मृत्यु या क्षति की जानकारी

होती है तब वह यथा संभव शीघ्र उस परिसर में प्रवेश करेगा जिसमें वह क्षति नाक मशीन स्थित है जिसके द्वारा ऐसी मृत्यु, अंग-भंग या अन्य शारीरिक क्षति कारित हुई है और यह पता लगाने के लिए मशीन का परीक्षण करेगा कि मशीन इस अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन अधिकृत मानकों के अनुरूप है या नहीं और उसमें सभी विहित सुरक्षा युक्तियां हैं या नहीं और जहां ऐसे परीक्षण के पश्चात् उसकी यह राय है कि मशीन असुरक्षित है, वह आदेश द्वारा ऐसी मशीन का उपयोग तब तक के लिए प्रतिषिद्ध कर देगा जब तक कि वह उस के द्वारा सुरक्षित प्रमाणित नहीं कर दी जाती है।”

आपकी नीयत साफ है लेकिन जिस किसी ने भी इसको तैयार किया है, उसने आपके मंशे को समझने की कोशिश नहीं की है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं बहुत अच्छे और बड़े किसान हैं। वह जानते हैं कि जब भी किसान के पास कोई आदमी काम करता है, मजदूर काम करता है, उसको जानकारी रहती है, उसको मालूम होता है कि कौन आदमी क्या है। उसके लिए वह आवेदनपत्र देगा यह क्यों। मालूम पड़ता है कि फैक्ट्री का कोई बहुत बड़ा मालिक हो। तीन दिन के अन्दर यह करेगा, वह करेगा इस सब की क्या जरूरत है। इसी लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि आपकी नीयत साफ है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जिसतरह से इसको बनाया गया है वह ठीक नहीं है। इतना मोटा इसको बनाने की

जरूरत नहीं थी। दो पेज में इसको बनाया जा सकता था और बहुत बढ़िया तरीके से बनाया जा सकता था।

जब भी कानून बनाया जाता है उसकी

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

गिरफ्त में इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट छूट जाए, इसका कोई न कोई रास्ता छोड़ दिया जाता है। साइन्स इतनी ज्यादा डिवेलेप कर रही है, तकनीकी इतना ज्यादा डिवेलेप कर रही है, क्या थ्रेशर या चारा काटने वाली मशीन इस ढंग से नहीं बनवाई जा सकती है कि उसमें हाथ फंसे ही नहीं, जिसमें गला कटने का डर ही न हो। सेफ्टी मैशज पर सब से पहले ध्यान देने की जरूरत थी। किसान के यहां जो मजदूर काम करता है उसको अगर हानि होती है तो दो मेरे सुभाव हैं। पहला तो यह है कि किसान जो मजदूर रखता है उसके लिए आप दंड का विधान रखते हैं तो कुछ फंड सरकार को भी अपने पास रखना चाहिये, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास वह रहना चाहिये जिस में से मुआवजा दिया जा सके। थ्रेशर बगैरह जिससे खरीदा जाता है उससे आप इसमें पैसा ले। जहां तक इन्श्योरेंस का सम्बन्ध है, वह किस के लिए कर रहे हैं? मजदूर के लिए ही तो कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? उसको भी इन्श्योरेंस का अधिकार है या नहीं है, वह करवा सकता है या नहीं करवा सकता है और कौन वह पैसा देगा?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : उसके लिए दूसरा कराएगा, इम्प्लायर कराएगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस बिल में कोई भूलचूक हो गई हो तो मंत्री महोदय का दोष नहीं है। उनका जो इन्टेंशन है वह साफ है। वह ला डिपार्टमेंट से हुई होगी। उसको ठीक कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

दो तीन कलोजे जिन का इस बिल में समायोजन किया गया है और जिन को मैंने आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया है, वे मेरी समझ में नहीं आई हैं आपकी इन्टेंशनज मजदूरों के

प्रति अच्छी हैं, इसको मैं मानता हूं। अच्छे से अच्छा बिल आपको लाना चाहिये था और इसको छोटा बनाया जाना चाहिये।

किसान छोटा भी होता है। उसके यहां भी मजदूर काम करता है। वह अननिसै-सेरेली तबाही में न पड़े। निश्चित रूप से जो मजदूर है उसके हितों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये जहां मशीन बनती है वहां दुप्ली केट न बने खराब न बने, ऐसी न बने जो हानिकारक हो जिस में लोगों की जान जाने का खतरा हो, जो डेंजरस हो इसके वास्ते यह जरूरी है ऐसी मशीनें जहां तैयार होती हैं वहां रोक लगाई जाए। उस में चाहे इन्डस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टरी से बात करने की जरूरत हो या जिस किसी मिनिस्टर की सहायता लेने की जरूरत हो ली जानी चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि जिस एम्प्लायर के यहां कोई मजदूर काम करता हो, उसका जब जीवन संकट में पड़े तो आसान तरीके से वह कानून का सहारा ले सके आसानी से उसको थाने पहुंचना हो या इन्स्पेक्ट के पास पहुंचना हो तो पहुंच सके और तीसरी बात जो हमारे साथी ने भी कही थी वह यह है कि उसको सस्ता न्याय मिले और जल्द मिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था आप करें।

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं, इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले खेतिहर मजदूरों को बहुत लाभ होगा, यही कारण है कि सब तरफ से इनका स्वागत हो रहा है। जब से राव साहब मंत्री बने हैं इन्होंने किसानों के हित के बहुत सारे काम किये हैं। ये विधान इस सदन में लाये हैं, इस लिये बधाई के पात्र हैं।

इस विशेषक के जरिये जिन के कल्याण की बात सोची गई है वह लोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों

में बिखरे पड़े हैं। कौन सी ऐसी मशीनरी होगी जिसके जरिये उन सारे लोगों का पंजीकरण कराया जा सकेगा, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि बिल तो हमने बना लिया मगर जो मजदूर मिल में काम करते हैं उनका पंजीकरण असंभव हो जाये? एक तो ऐसी मशीनरी चाहिये जो प्रापर तरीके से आइडिफ़ाई कर सके ऐसे मजदूरों की, ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यदि राज्य सरकारों को यह व्यवस्था करनी है तो इसके विषय में कड़ाई से प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिये। मशीनों को हैडिल करने का काम नान-टेक्निकल लोग करते हैं, उन लोगों के प्रशिक्षण की भी वाजित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

जैसा भाई पासवान जी ने भी कहा है, जहाँ यह मशीनरी बनती है, उसके आधुनिकीकरण के विषय में सोचा जाये और आज तो ऐसी मशीनरी के नाम पर डुप्लिकेट मशीनें ज्यादा बनती हैं, जिनके खराब होने और इंजूरियस होने की ज्यादा संभावना है।

यहाँ इंजरी के मापन का, कितने परसेंट तक इंजरी हुई है और उसके एवज में कितना कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाये, इसका सप्ट्रीकरण नहीं है। कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट के अनुसार जब लीगल प्रोसेस में मामला जाता है तो वहाँ कुछ नहीं निकल पाता साधारण मजदूर जो 5, 10 रुपये रोज की मजदूरी कर रहा है, उसके पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है कि वह कानूनी जंजाल में फंसे अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उसका लाम मिले तो कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट में तरमीम होनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ताकि जुडिशियरी की बजाय कोई एग्जीक्यूटिव मशीनरी, एग्जीक्यूटिव मजिस्ट्रेट इस मामले का फैसला करे।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यों तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन कुछ सुझावों के साथ। जैसा मेरे दोस्त कह रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय किसान हैं, इसीलिये कृषि सम्बन्धी खतरनाक यंत्रों से प्रचालकों को बचाने के लिये इस बिल में इन्होंने प्रावधान किया है यह अच्छी बात है। आज देश में खतरनाक मशीनें बहुत काफी हैं जिनका इसमें समावेश नहीं है।

यों तो भूसी काटने वाली मशीन है, प्रावर क्रेशर है, सा-मिल है, ट्रैक्टर हैं और कई तरह की कसीने हैं जिसमें सब से खतरा पैदा होता है, उनका इसमें कहीं समावेश नहीं है। साथ ही साथ इसमें कई त्रुटियाँ भी हैं।

यह बिल प्रचालकों के हित के लिये है। बच्चों और महिलाओं का काफी नियोजन करते हैं, बच्चों का प्रावधान इसमें है लेकिन महिलाओं का इसमें जिक्र नहीं है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सब शामिल हैं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : आपने बच्चों का इसमें जिक्र किया है, महिलाओं का नाम नहीं है। आदिवासी हरिजन हमारे बिहार से आते हैं और हरयाणा, पंजाब आदि बहुत से भागों में हजारों की संख्या में इधर काम कर रहे हैं। इस सदन में कई बार यह सूचना दी गई है कि रांची और पालामू के आदिवासियों को पंजाब और हरियाणा में बड़ी संख्या में इम्पलाय किया जाता है। इस बिल की धारा 23 में कहा गया है कि दुर्घटना या अंग भंग या मृत्यु की सूचना तीन दिन के अन्दर नियोजक को दी जाएगी। अगर रांची के किसी प्रचालक के साथ पंजाब या हरियाणा में दुर्घटना होती है, तो उसके परिवार को कई दिनों तक खबर नहीं मिलेगी। इस प्रकार वह



[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

व्यक्ति क्षति पूर्ति से वंचित रह सकता है। मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि वह वंचित नहीं रहेगा, लेकिन इसमें साफ नहीं है।

बीमे की पालिसी और उसको रीन्यू करने के विषय में भी और सफाई करने की जरूरत है।

जहां तक रजिस्ट्रेशन का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार को इन मशीनों का कोई मानक, स्टैंडर्ड, तय करना होगा, ताकि उनपर काम करने वालों के साथ दुर्घटना न हो। जो लोब दोषपूर्ण मशीनों को बनाते, बेचते या उनका प्रयोग करते हैं, उनको ज़िलम्मित किया जाएगा, जब तक कि मशीन को माडिफाई न किया जाए। ऐसे लोगों को कड़ी सजा देने का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए।

जो लोग खतरनाक मशीनें बना कर अधिक पैसा कमाने का बंधा करते हैं, उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाएगी, उस दृष्टि-कोण से यह बिल प्रशंसनीय है, खासकर इस लिए कि बिल में मजदूरों को बचाने और उनको रिलीफ देने का प्रयास किया गया है। लेकिन देखा गया है कि कुछ क्षति-पूर्ति देने के बाद नियोजक प्रचालकों को निकास देते हैं, उनका थोड़ा बहुत इलाज करा देते हैं और उसकी सूचना कहीं नहीं दी जाती है, या पीछे सूचना दी जाती है, जिसका कोई महत्व नहीं होता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त दुर्घटनाग्रस्त लोगों के पक्ष में साक्ष्य देने वाला कोई नहीं होता है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति हास्पिटल में भर्ती हो जाए, तो उसके स्वस्थ होने पर यदि कुछ लोग साक्ष्य दें, तो उसके मामले को दर्ज करना चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो जिस अन्धी भावना से यह बिल लाया

गया है, उसका लाभ गरीब मजदूरों को नहीं होगा।

इसमें छः महीने की कैद और एक हजार रुपए की सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसे आज-कल बहुत ही नगण्य कहा जा सकता है। जो ऐसी मशीनें बनाते और बेचते हैं, वे किसी का हाथ और किसी का पैर कटवाते रहेंगे और अपना बंधा चलाते रहेंगे। इस लिए सजा को और कड़ा बनाने पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

16 hrs.

यदि सरकार इस बिल को कारगर बनाना चाहती थी, तो उसे किसानों, मजदूरों और सम्बन्धित श्रमिक संगठनों की राय भी लेनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन जो बिल बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों ने बना दिया, उसको मंत्री महोदय ने यहां प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। उन बेचारों को खेती-बाड़ी का अनुभव तो होता नहीं है इसलिए सही ढंग से समुचित प्रावधान नहीं हो सके हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपेक्षा करूंगा कि भविष्य में संशोधन कर के सारी आवश्यक बातों को इसमें रखने की व्यवस्था करेगे।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। फसल के टाइम पर जो श्रेशर चलते हैं उस समय इतना रस होता है कि उनको 24 घंटे काम करना पड़ता है। इस लिए मंत्री जी को कोई न कोई समय निश्चित करना चाहिए कि कोई भी मजदूर इतने घंटे से अधिक काम नहीं करेगा। ज्यादा समय तक काम करते रहने की बजह से ही एक्सीडेंट होते हैं क्योंकि उनको नींद आ जाती है और दूसरी तरह की बातें होती हैं। इस बिल में इस बात के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि एक मजदूर से कितने समय तक काम लिया जायेगा और यदि



कोई व्यक्ति उसकी खिलाफवर्जी करेगा तो उसको सजा मिलेगी। अगर बिल में यह प्रावधान नहीं है तो नियमों में ही यह प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए कि कितने घंटे से ज्यादा काम एक मजदूर से काम नहीं लिया जा सकेगा।

आजकल बहुत सारी कम्पनियां ऐसी हैं जो फर्जी नामों से श्रेषर बनाती हैं। हमारे भीलावाड़े में भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो कम्पनी का नाम दूसरा है और बनाते कुछ और हैं घाटिया किस्म के श्रेषर वे बनाते हैं जिनसे एक्सीडेंट्स होने की अधिक सम्भावना रहती है। इस हेरा-फेरी को रोकने के लिए भी कुछ न कुछ प्रावधान होना चाहिए जिससे कि डुप्लीकेट और फर्जी मशीनें न बनाई जा सकें और अगर कोई ऐसा करे तो उसको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाए। 6 महनों की सजा और एक हजार रुपया जुर्माना रखने से उन लोगों पर कुछ भी असर होने वाला नहीं है। उसके लिए सख्त से सख्त सजा का प्रावधान रखना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

दुर्घटनाओं में जिन लोगों के हाथ-पांव कट जाते हैं या जो मर जाते हैं वह अधिकतर बिना पढ़े-लिखे मजदूर ही होते हैं जो कि कानूनी दांव-पेंच बिल्कुल नहीं जानते हैं। यदि वे अपने कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए वकीलों के पास जायेंगे तो वे उनसे काफी पैसा भी लेंगे और उसमें देरी भी बहुत होगी। इसलिए ऐसा प्रावधान होना चाहिए कि एक्सीडेंट होते ही जितना भी मुआविजा बनता हो उसको सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति, जिसको भी आप अधिकारी नियुक्त करें, उसको फोर्ट में जमा करा दे। यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन मिल नहीं पायेगा। यहां के आदमी यू-पी. के आदमी पंजाब में काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, उन को अपने कम्पेन्सेशन के लिए पैरवी

करने के लिए कितना भटकना होगा यह आप सोच सकते हैं इसलिए एक्सीडेंट होते ही कम्पेन्सेशन का पैसा जमा करना मालिक का फर्ज बना देना चाहिए।

इस बिल में आपने जो प्राविजन्स रखे हैं उनमें भी कुछ कमियां हैं। मैं कुछ उद्धरण देना चाहता हूं।

(III) ऐसी खतरनाक मशीन के पुर्जे नहीं बनाता है या उनका विनिर्माण नहीं करता है किन्तु किन्हीं व्यक्तियों द्वारा बनाए या विनिर्मित किए गए पुर्जे समंजित करता है और अन्तिम उत्पाद के लिए वह दावा करता है कि वह यथास्थिति उस व्यक्ति द्वारा या उस फर्म या हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्ब द्वारा बनाया गया था विनिर्मित किया गया उत्पाद है,

(IV) किसी अन्य व्यक्ति द्वारा बनाई गई या विनिर्मित की गई किसी पूर्ण खतरनाक मशीन पर अपना चिन्ह लगाता है या लगवाता है और ऐसे उत्पादन के लिए यह दावा करता है कि वह उस व्यक्ति द्वारा या उक्त फर्म या हिन्दू अविभक्त कुटुम्ब द्वारा बनाया गया या विनिर्मित किया गया उत्पाद है जो फर्जी कार्यवाही करते हैं, फर्जी चिह्न लगाते हैं, झूठे अज्ञार बनाकर बेचते हैं इन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का इस में कहीं भी प्रावधान नहीं किया है। जो अज्ञार वे बनाते हैं, वे काफी खतरनाक होते हैं। इसी लिए उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था इस बिल में आपको करनी चाहिए।

आपने बिल की धारा-9 में कहा है इस

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे]

धारा में जो अन्यथा उपबिन्धित है, उसको छोड़कर कोई व्यक्ति किसी खतरनाक मशीन का तब तक विनिर्माण नहीं करेगा या विनिर्माता या व्योहारी के रूप में उसके किसी कारबार का आरम्भ नहीं करेगा या कारबार नहीं चलाएगा जब तक कि उसके पास नियंत्रक द्वारा इस निमित्त जारी की गई वैध अनुज्ञप्ति न हो। लेकिन आपने इस क्लार्जों में "परन्तु" लगा दिया है। परन्तु किसी वर्ग की किसी खतरनाक मशीन का विनिर्माता या व्योहारी के रूप में ऐसे वर्ग की खतरनाक मशीन के सम्बन्ध में नियत दिन से ठीकपूर्व कारबार में संलग्न कोई व्यक्ति ऐसी मशीन का और यदि वह एक मास की उक्त अवधि के भीतर इस धारा के अधीने ऐसी अनुज्ञप्ति के लिए कोई आवेदन करता है तो वह नियंत्रक के ऐसे आवेदन का निपटारा करने वाले आदेश के उसे संसूचित किए जाने तक विनिर्माण या ऐसा कारबार उस तारीख से एक मास की अवधि के लिए अनुज्ञप्ति के बिना करता रहेगा। दूसरी बात आप ने कही है कि 1981 से एक आर्डर लगा रखा है और उसमें यह प्रावधान है कि जो फर्जी कार्यवाही करेंगे, जिसके जरिए रात दिन एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाएगी। उसके तहत आज तक कोई भी अधिकारी उनको पकड़ने में समर्थ नहीं हो सका है। इसके संबंध के में निश्चित तरीके से कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आपने सैक्शन-12 में कहा है कि कोई भी आदमी पार्टनरशिप को बदल सकता है इसमें यह प्रावधान करना चाहिए कि अगर वह एक्सीडेंट करता है, तो वह भागीदारी में परिवर्तन नहीं कर पाएगा। इस तरह का प्रावधान आपने इस बिल में नहीं किया

है। इस से बचने के लिए भागीदारी परिवर्तन कर लेगा। इस व्यवस्था को भी आपको रोकने की आवश्यकता है।

सैक्शन-13 (1) में कहा है किसी खतरनाक मशीन का प्रत्येक विनिर्माता यह सुनिश्चित करेगा कि ऐसी मशीन और उस का प्रत्येक पुर्जा, भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा उसके लिए अधिकथित ऐसे मानकों के अनुरूप है, जैसे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहित किए जायें। इस संबंध में आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है जो पुर्जे बनायें वे स्टैंडर्ड पुर्जे हों, उससे किसी को छति न हो। इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए थी जिससे ऐसे फर्जी पुर्जे कोई न बना पाए।

इसी के साथ-साथ सैक्शन-13 (3) में आपने कहा है किसी खतरनाक मशीन का प्रत्येक विनिर्माता यह भी सुनिश्चित करेगा कि ऐसी मशीन में स्पष्ट और सुपाठ्य खतरा सिगनल लगाए गए हैं जो यह संकेत करते हैं कि मशीन से काम लेने या किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिए उन संकेतों से आगे किसी अंग को नहीं डाला जाएगा। यह प्रावधान तो बढ़िया है, लेकिन इसका आज तक लोगों ने अनुपालन नहीं किया है। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी इस तरह का सिगनल नहीं लगाएगा उसको किस प्रकार से पैनलाइज किया जाएगा और उसकी पैनल्टी क्या होगी? आपने कहा है कि उसको सजा देंगे, लेकिन किस प्रकार की सजा देंगे? इसी तरह आप सैक्शन 14 के (ग) को देखिये आप कहते हैं-

(ग) विनिर्माता का नाम और सही पता, उसके विनिर्माण का वर्ष और विनिर्माता की अनुज्ञप्ति की तारीख, संस्करण और अन्य विशिष्टता।

अगर कोई आदमी गलत पार्टनर का नाम दे देता है, उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा सकती है ? इसमें इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, आप अच्छी तरह से इस बिल को देख लीजिये, मेरे ख्याल में इसमें यह कमी रह जायगी और इस से मजदूरों को बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा।

इसी तरह से सैक्शन 15 को देखिये-

“प्रत्येक विनिर्माता प्रत्येक खतरनाक मशीन के साथ ऐसी मशीन के प्रचालन सम्बन्धी साधारण अनुदेशों वाली पुस्तिक देगा और उसमें ऐसी चेतावनियां भी होंगी, जो विहित की जाये।”

आप ने यह प्रावधान तो कर दिया, लेकिन जो मजदूर काम करने आते हैं वे बिना-पढ़े-लिखे होते हैं यह किताब वहां लगा देंगे, लेकिन इसमें लिखी गई बातों के पालन करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या व्यवस्था है ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप सुभाव दीजिये।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सुभाव यह है कि आम ट्रेनिंग करवाइये। उन को समझाइये कि इस प्रकार से सचेत रह कर इस मशीन को चलाने की आवश्यकता है।

जहां तक कम्पेन्सेशन का मामला है, कम्पेन्सेशन के प्रश्न पर जहां-जहां मैंने देखा है, जितनी बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं उन में बड़ा धपला है। पूंजीपति लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक चले जाते हैं जिस की वजह से गरीब मजदूर को टाइम पर पैसा नहीं मिलता है। इस में ऐसा प्रावधान कीजिये जिस से उस गरीब आदमी को, जो बहुत दूर-दूर से आप के

यहां आता है, टाइमली कम्पेन्सेशन मिल जाय। इस समय इस बिल में इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। एक्सीडेंट होते ही मालिक को कम्पेन्सेशन जमा करा देना चाहिये, उसके बाद यदि उस को कोई कार्यवाही करनी है तो करे, लेकिन पैसा तुरन्त जमा होना चाहिये।

जहां बीमा पालिसी का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत से लोग नहीं कराते हैं। जो नहीं कराते हैं, जो कानून की खिलाफवर्जी करते हैं, उन को क्या सजा मिलेगी इसके बारे में क्या प्रावधान है ? बीमा-पालिसी होती है तो उस से मजदूर को भी पैसा मिलेगा और दूसरों को भी मिलेगा। यदि नहीं होती है तो मालिक हर तरह से बचने की कोशिश करता है ताकि उसको कम्पेन्सेशन न देना पड़े। इस लिये बीमा कराना अनिवार्य होना चाहिये।

आप ने इस कानून में 6 महीने की सजा और एक हजार रुपये जुर्माना रखा है, यह बहुत कम है, इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये। कम से कम दो साल की सजा होनी चाहिये जो कानून की खिलाफवर्जी करे और पांच हजार रुपये जुर्माना होना चाहिये, तब व्यवस्था ठीक से चल सकेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to welcome this Bill. Specially during the harvest season, we hear about various poor people who operate threshers meeting with serious accidents and they are left at the mercy of employer or whoever is concerned with that type of threshing work. There is one peculiar feature which has to be taken into account in the administration as well as in the implementation of this piece of legislation. This has to be administered in an area where labour is

[Shri K. A. Rajan] •

quite unorganised. It is not an organised sector. In the organised sector, as we know, there are certain advantages in regard to certain provisions like this in the factories and industrial establishments. But in the case of this Bill, there is that peculiar feature.

Another thing is that the people who are engaged in this type of work are not so organised that they can just demand compensation, put in their claim and fight for it as in other areas of organised sector. So merely by passing this type of a legislation, it will not bring the desired result in its administration and implementation. The threshers are generally operated in rural areas where uneducated workers are involved. If they are to be protected, the procedures and rules have to be laid down in regard to the administration and implementation of this piece of legislation. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the benefits to reach the workers. You know from experience that there is lot of evasion in the implementation of these legislations which have been enacted even in respect of organised industries and the workers are put to serious difficulties.

I do not like to go into this Bill clause by clause in view of the limited time at my disposal.

I find that the Bill is quite comprehensive because it covers not only the principal employer as well as the agent but also the contractor and all other people. There is a comprehensive definition of 'Operator,'

The controller or the Assistant Controller, if appointed in the area, has to take adequate care of the aspects regarding the machine, whether the manufacture of the machine is according to the rules or not, and whether all safety measures have been taken and all safety devices have been installed in the machine.

Regarding the implementation part of it, it has to be seen whether the

particular operator was in service when the accident took place and what is the compensation to be given and whether he is disabled. All these provisions have to be administered by the Inspectors appointed under the provisions of this Act.

I would like to know which Department would be entrusted with the responsibility to administer and implement the Act because there are a number of labour enactments and labour legislations under the Ministry of Labour in the respective States as well as at the Centre. If a single officer is entrusted with the task of implementation of the various Acts, it would not be possible for him to see to the adequate implementation of this Act. A single officer with umteen jobs would not be able to attend to all these things. A particular Authority has to be appointed for the implementation of this Act. Whatever enactments we have got whether in the organised or in the unorganised sector, failure takes place in the actual implementation. In the organised sector, the workers are organised so that they can fight and it is being done. In the rural areas, all sorts of malpractices and unfair practices going on. The implementation of the whole legislation in the rural areas is very important if we are to give those people the full benefit of this legislation. First of all, there should be sufficient number of Inspectors and every one of them should be demarcated with specific duties. They should be allotted a certain area of operation especially in the harvest season. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to find out what is going on and what are the state of affairs in this particular field. That is why I say that the administration and implementation of this Act has to be very scrupulously taken up from the very beginning if the benefits are to accrue to the people for whom this Bill is intended. This is one point which I would like to stress.

The compensation provided is exactly on par with that provided in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The procedure laid down in the existing rules of the Work-

men's Compensation Act is not easy. It is cumbersome. How far the illiterate workers who work in the villages would be able to follow the rules and procedures lide down in the Act and get their claims protected is doubtful. This is very important aspect which has to be looked into. Certain provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act are out of date now. The workers are also demanding for a revision of these scheduled rates because the compensation is being determined according to the earnings of the workers. It has some bearing on the earning of the worker. The earning is very much relevant for the compensation. In the organised sector, there are certain stipulated rate of wages arrived at by agreements. But in the unorganised sector, there is no way of knowing and identifying the earnings of an operator. These are the problems which have to be faced in the actual implementation of the Act.

I welcome this Bill. But the benefits of this Act would accure if only the Government machinery moves sincerely and honestly and in such a way that it would benifit the common people. The administration and implementation of this Act should be followed up. It has to be administered by officers who are committed to protect and safeguard the interests of workers.

**श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) :** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने जो विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उसके लिए मैं उनको हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और कोटि कोटि धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को जिनकी प्रेरणा से यह विधेयक इस सदन में लाया गया है। इस विधेयक के कानून बन जाने पर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ उन मजदूरों को लाभ मिलेगा जो खेती में काम करते हैं। क्योंकि कोई भी बड़ा किसान कभी अपने आप खेत में ट्रैक्टर या हल नहीं चलाता है, पानी नहीं देता है न कभी निराई करता है। वे

कुछ भी नहीं करते हैं, उनके नौकर-चाकर खेतिहर मजदूर जो होते हैं वे ही सब काम करते हैं या फिर छोटे-छोटे किसान अपने हाथ से काम करते हैं। ये सब लोग इस कानून से लाभान्वित होंगे और उनकी दुआएँ श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को और सरकार को मिलेंगी।

श्रीमन् सन् 1980 में श्रम मंत्रालय ने एक सर्वेक्षण किया था। उसके मुताबिक हमारे देश में करीब ढाई लाख मजदूर हर वर्ष खतरनाक मशीनों से अपंग और अपाहिज हो जाते हैं। ऐसे ढाई लाख मजदूर हैं जिनके अंग मंग हो चुके हैं, हाथ-पैर कट गये हैं, आंखें फूट गई हैं। लगभग 6 सौ आदमी इस तरह की मशीनों से हुए एकसी-डेंटों में मर जाते हैं, अपनी जान गंवा देते हैं। ये श्रम मंत्रालय के आंकड़े हैं। यह बिल जो है वह कृषि से सम्बन्धित खतरनाक मशीनों से सम्बन्धित है। इस बिल में यह है कि इस तरह की खतरनाक मशीनों से जो लोग अपंग हो जाते हैं, अपाहिज हो जाते हैं और जिनकी जानें चली जाती हैं उनको किस तरह से कम्पेनसेट किया जाए, किस तरह से लाभान्वित किया जाए। ये सब बातें इस बिल में दी गई हैं। प्रेशर, चैफ क्रेशर, केन क्रेशर आदि जो मशीनें हैं जिनसे कि किसानों का रात-दिन का सम्बन्ध है, ये खतरनाक मशीनें हैं। इनके बारे में मेरे बहुत से साथियों ने चाहे विपक्ष के हों या इस पक्ष के हों उन्होंने अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये हैं और सभी ने एकमत से इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया है। इसलिए वे सभी बघाई के पात्र हैं।

आप कार, मोटर, ट्रक, साइकिल, स्कूटर इन सब को बनाने का लाइसेंस देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 20-25 साल पहले किसान भैंस या बैल से हल जोतता था लेकिन



[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

जैसे-जैसे विज्ञान ने प्रगति की और खेती के काम में आने वाली मशीनों का निर्माण हुआ तो किसान ने भी उनका प्रयोग करना शुरू किया। किसान के लिए मशीने हैं श्रेशर, चेफ कटर, केन क्लेशर। आपने उन इलाकों में देखा होगा जहां कि गेहूँ पैदा होता है। उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, मध्यप्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा आदि में आपने अक्सर देखा होगा कि उनके छोटे-छोटे कस्बों में लाईन की लाईन में श्रेशर खड़े हुए हैं। इसका कारण है कि इस साल बेमौसम की वारिस हुई और जिसके कारण से किसान का गल्ला सड़ना शुरू हुआ और उसके दाने में कोपल फूटनी शुरू हुई। तब किसान को चिंता हुई। किसान सारा साला मेहनत करता है। जब बैसाख के महीने में फसल हो जाती है तब वह शादी-ब्याह तथा अन्य काम करता है। अब जब बेमौसम वर्षा होने लगा तो छोटे-छोटे किसानों ने भी किसी तरह से श्रेशर खरीदे। चाहे कर्जा लेकर या जेवर गिरवी रखकर उसने यह श्रेशर जरूर खरीदा। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में श्रेशर बनाए जा रहे हैं पर इनके बनाने वालों के पास कोई लायसेंस नहीं है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसके लिए लायसेंस जरूरी कर दिया जाए और श्रेशर का डिजाइन सरकारी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा पास कराया जाना चाहिए ताकि उससे दुर्घटनाएं न हों।

बैंकों और सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा जितनी लूट किसान की होती है उतनी किसी अन्य के द्वारा नहीं होती। किसान मजबूर है और सीधा है इसलिए इस लूट को सहन करता है। अन्य जगह यदि किसी को ऋण दिया जाता है तो वह अपनी पसंद की चीज खरीदने के लिए स्वतंत्र है, लेकिन जब किसान ऋण लेता है तो उसको मजबूर

किया जाता है कि वह फलों डीलर से ही सामान खरीदे। यह काम डीलर करवाते हैं। वहां पर उसको नकली और दुगनी कीमत पर सामान खरीदना पड़ता है। इस और ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मेरा कहना है कि किसान इस देश का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक है। वही इस देश की व्यवस्था का निर्माता है। अगर किसान का हित होगा तो पूरी जनता और पूरे देश का हित होगा। इतना कहते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का ससर्थन और स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : सभापति जी, यह कानून इस सदन में लाया गया है, इसको मैं बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति मानता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने प्रधानमंत्री जी का नाम लेकर इसको शुरू किया।

(व्यवधान)

कुछ मशीनें खेतों में काम आती हैं। उनमें दुर्घटनाएं भी होती हैं और जिन लोगों को चोट लगती है उनको मुआवजा देने की बात है। लेकिन इस कानून के जरिए वह इंटरेस्ट तो एक तरफ हो गया। जो पावर से चलने वाली मशीनें हैं, जो गांवों में खेती के काम आती हैं, उनके बनाने वालों को लाइसेंस लेना होगा और फिर जो उनको यूज करने वाले हैं, उनको भी लाइसेंस लेना होगा और ले कर के उनको काम में ला सकेंगे और वह इस वास्ते ताकि रिकार्ड रहे यह इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी मशीनरी जो आपने रखी है, जाल रखा है, कृपा करके बताइये कि इस देश में कितने किसान खेती करने वाले हैं, उन में से कितने परसेंट इन मशीनों का प्रयोग करते हैं और उनके द्वारा इनका प्रयोग करने की वजह से कितने एक्सीडेंट साल में होते हैं। अगर आपने नहीं बताया तो आप अंदाजा लगाइये कि कितनी

तकलीफ होगी लोगों को इस वजह से। आप यह भी देखें कि खेती के काम आने वाली मशीनें देश में पहले तो बनती नहीं थी और अब बनती शुरू हुई हैं, श्रेशर वगैरह अब बनने शुरू हुए हैं और जब बनने शुरू हुए हैं तो वे सब रिजेक्ट हो जाएंगे और नए बनाने वालों की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तो कृषि की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ेगी। मशीनीकरण देश के लिए आप जरूरी समझते हैं तो इस सब पर आपको गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। जिस समय गेहूँ निकालने का वक्त होता है, श्रेशर से या बैल से काम लिया जाता है तो समय पर उसको न निकाला जाए तो वह खराब हो जाता है। कितने श्रेशर काम कर रहे हैं इसको भी आप देखें। आप अपने आवजेक्ट्स में ट्रैक्टर को भी डेंजरस कहेंगे या नहीं कहेंगे? ट्रैक्टर डेंजरस हो गया, बिजली का पम्प भी डेंजरस हो गया किसान के खेत में काम में आने वाली सारी मशीनरी डेंजरस हो गई और सब के लिए लाइसेंस ले सर्टिफाई करवाए और इस सब के लिए आपको कितनी वाइड पावर्ज राज्य सरकारों के अफसरों को देने जा रहे हैं, इसका आप अम्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं। कितना हेरासमेंट होगा लोगों का इसका आप अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते हैं। ट्रैक्टर डेंजरस, बिजली का पम्प डेंजरस, ट्रैक्टर से चलने वाली ट्राली से चलाने वाली कूतर डेंजरस कौन-सी मशीन आपने छोड़ी है। कूतर की मशीन जानवरों को चारा चराने के लिए लगाते हैं। आपकी डेफीनीशन के हिसाब से ये सब डेंजरस हो गई। आर्वाजक्ट्स से क्लीयर नहीं होता है। श्रेशर से शुरू आप करते हैं और सारी मशीनरी को आपने इस में डाल दिया है।

कृषि आयोग ने बहुत गहराई से कृषि के मशीनीकरण पर विचार किया है। उसने

कहा है कि तीन लैवेलों पर मशीनीकरण जब तक देश में नहीं होगा तब तक देश का कृषि उत्पादन जितना बढ़ाना चाहिये नहीं बढ़ सकता है, जितना काम आगे बढ़ाना चाहिये नहीं बढ़ा सकेंगे। पहला ट्रैक्टर खेत चलाने के लिए, दूसरा ग्राउंड वाटर नीचे से बाहर निकालने लिए और तीसरा प्रेशिंग तीनों लेवलों पर आपने यजर को भी सब जगह बांध दिया है, मैन्युफैक्चर को भी बांध दिया है और एक नया दरवाजा भ्रष्टाचार का आपने खोल दिया है। देश के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, इसको आप देखें। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आपके हाथों यह कानून बन रहा है उन लोगों के वास्ते जिन के आप हमदर्द हैं। बिजली के चलते भी एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं, तार छू जाने से भी हो जाते हैं और लोग मर जाते हैं। जिस जगह डेंजर नहीं है, कौन सी मशीनरी डेंजरस नहीं है। कम्पेहन अगर किसान से कुछ दिलाना हो तो दिला दें। लेकिन इंडायरेक्टली कानून पकड़ने से क्या मतलब है, सीधे कानून पकड़िये। ट्रैक्टर चलाने से किसान से भी दिलाना हो तो दिला दें और सरकार को भी देना हो तो दें। कितने एक्सीडेंट आखिर होते हैं? उन्होंने ढाई लाख की फिगर दे दी है...

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : एक भी एक्सीडेंट होता हो तो क्या कानून नहीं बनना चाहिये ?

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आप मेरी बात समझ नहीं रहे हैं। किसान से भी कुछ कम्पेसेशन दिलाना हो तो दिला दो, यह बात समझ से आती है। लेकिन हर मशीन को डेंजरस करार दे दो, हर किसी को जाल में जकड़ दो जिस का कोई अन्त नहीं है और जो मशीनीकरण हुआ है उसके लिए भी आगे के लिए

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

गुजाइश न रहे और किसान पिसता चला जाए, सरकार की कृषि नीति खत्म होती चली जाए तो देश का क्या होगा ? आपने प्रधान मंत्री का नाम ले कर कह दिया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी यह कहती हैं और हम कह सकते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है । मेरे ख्याल से ऐसा कानून मत बनाये । यह कानून राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग के खेती के मशीनीकरण करने के सिद्धान्त के बिल्कुल विपरीत है और आपके इस प्रकार के मोटी मोटी कृषि मशीनें बनाने के कारखाने नहीं हैं । उसमें सुधार कीजिये । आपके खेती के वर्कशाप हैं कितने ? जो मशीनें आप बनाते हैं, कितनी गांव में जाती है ?

यह कानून देश की कृषि का भला नहीं करेगा । एक्सीडेंट्स से कम्पेन्सेशन दिलाने की बात तो सारी जगह है । जिनका हाथ कटता है, उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दिलाओ, मैं इसका विरोधी नहीं हूँ लेकिन मशीनों के इस तरह पाबन्धी करने से गांव के किसानों को और मजदूरों का शोषण होगा, भ्रष्टाचार होगा, नुकसान होगा । इसलिये मेरी राय है कि इस कानून को आप पास न करें, इसको वापस ले लें और कम्पेन्सेशन की बात बैठकर सोचें । इतना ही कानून आप बनायें, यह मेरा निवेदन है ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत छोटा सा बिल था और कुछ सदस्य इतनी बहस कर रहे हैं । मैं हैरान था कि व्यास जी क्या इतनी बहस करते हैं ? छोटी सी बात को बेकार लम्बा करते हैं ।

मैं राव साहाब को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत शानदार बिल

पेश किया ही खतरनाक चीज का इसमें विरोध किया है ।

जो बोले हैं किसानों का काम खराब हो जायेगा, तो इससे किसानों का क्या बिगड़ना है ? मैंने खुद काश्तकारी की है, तब मेरी सेहत ज्यादा अच्छी थी । अब तो मशीनों ने भट्ठा बैठा दिया है । आज 70 करोड़ की आबादी है, अन-एम्प्लायमेंट इतनी है और आप मशीनों की तरफ बढ़े हुए हैं । यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है ।

महात्मा गांधी जिन्होंने देश को आजाद कराया, उन्होंने कहा था :

“Dead machinery must not be pitted against the millions of living machines represented by the villagers scattered in the seven hundred thousand villages of India. Machinery to be well used has to help and ease human effort. The present use of machinery tends more and more to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few in total disregard of millions of men and women whose bread is snatched by it out of their mouths.”

यह क्या कहते हैं कि मशीनें ले आये । कम्बाइन्ड आपरेशन शुरू करके । हजारों एकड़ जमीन से फटाफट दाने निकाल लिये, जब कि मजदूर गांव में बेकार खड़े हैं । मैं मशीनों के बिल्कुल बरखिलाफ हूँ । इससे लोगों को तकलीफ हो सकती है, बहुत से लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता इस लिये फाके काट रहे हैं । लोग बेरोजगार हैं और आप मशीनें लाये जाओ, और कहते हो मला कर रहे हैं, तो यह क्या मला है । आप मशीन की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन जिसने हिन्दुस्तान

आजाद कराया उसके आदर्श की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते ।

जो मुआवजे का बिल लाया है, बहुत अच्छा है । समर्थिंग इज बॅटर दैन नर्थिंग । हर आदमी यही कहता है कि मैं किसान और लेबरर का बड़ा खैरख्वाह हूँ । यह सिर्फ बोट लेने के लिए कहना चाहते हैं, उनकी बहतरी के लिए नहीं, आज लोग बेरोजगारी से पिस रहे हैं और उनको काम नहीं मिलता ।

इन बातों के साथ मैं राव साहब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ यह शानदार बिल है । थोड़ा बहुत कम्पैसेशन जरूर देना चाहिए । डैजरस की बात का आप इलाज करें । यह बिल अच्छा है और आप इसे बक्त से लाये हैं ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) :  
आनरेबल चेयरमैन साहब, इस वक्त जो बिल हमारे सामने हैं, इसके पीछे जो स्पिरिट है, वह बहुत ही अच्छी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इसकी हिमायत करनी चाहिए । लेकिन मैं कुछ नुक्तों की तरफ आनरेबल मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

जो गरीब मजदूर इन मशीनों पर काम करते हैं, काम करते हुए जिनका हाथ कट जाता है या जिनकी जान तलक हो जाती है या जो नाकारा हो जाते हैं, सरकार ने उनकी मदद करने का उपाय तलाश किया है । यह तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है । जब साइंस ने तरक्की और डेबेबयमेंट दी है, तो उसने खतरों से बचने के रास्ते भी बता दिए हैं ।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में साइंटिस्ट्स, इंजिनियर्स और टेक्नीशन्ज बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों पर काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी जान के लिए खतरा पैदा नहीं होता इसके शुंकावले में जो गरीब मजदूर पावर श्रेशर जैसी छटी-छोटी मशीनों पर काम करते हैं, उनकी जान चली जाती है या उनके हाथ पैर कट जाते हैं ।

इससे ऐसा लगता है कि हमने अभी अपने मजदूर तबके और वर्किंग क्लास की जान की कीमत नहीं समझी है । अभी तक हम वह जिम्मेदारी कुबूल नहीं कर रहे हैं कि जो गरीब इन्सान इन मशीनों पर काम करते हैं, उनकी जान की हिफाजत के लिए कोई असबाब भी मुहैया करें । जब साइंटिस्ट की हिफाजत का साधन हो सकता है, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि हम छोटे गरीब मजदूरों के लिए भी इस किस्म का वन्दोवस्त न करें । जब कारखानों से ये खतरनाक मशीनें निकलती हैं, वहीं पर इसका इन्तजाम न हो, यह हमारे लिए बड़े शर्म की बात है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें बुनियादी जगह पर ही इसका इलाज तलाश करना होगा । उन मशीनों को इतना परफेक्ट बनाना चाहिए कि वे किसी के लिए जान का खतरा न बनें । हमें इस कदर वेबस नहीं होना चाहिए कि वे मशीनें काम न करें, जो कि लोगों के लिए खतरे का बयास बनें ।

जहां हमने इस सिलसिले में इंस्पेक्टर वगैरह का अमला कायम किया है, वहां हमें ज्यादा जोर इस बात पर देना चाहिए कि ऐसी खतरनाक मशीनें न बनें । अगर यह मुमकिन न हो, तो बेहतर है कि हम माजो की तरफ जाएं । आदमी हाथ से काम करें, लेकिन उनकी जान न जाए । जो गरीब, पसं मांदा आदमी इन मशीनों की वजह से मारा

[श्री अब्दुल रसीद कांबुली]

जाता है, उसके पीछे उसका सारा खानदान तबाह हो जाता है। आम तौर पर वह आदमी अनस्किल्ड वर्कर होता है, जिसके पास कोई तालीम नहीं है, कोई बूदो-वाश नहीं है, कोई सहारा नहीं है। वह अपनी जान पर खेल कर काम करता है। वह जानता है कि यह मशीन उसकी जान ले सकती है, लेकिन अपना पेट पालने के लिए वह यह काम करने पर मजबूर होता है।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के सेक्शन (7) और (9) में आपने लाइसेंस की तरफ इशारा किया है कि 500 रुपए लेकर किसी आदमी को आप अख्तियार देंगे कि वह मशीन बनाए और सप्लाई करे और रेग्युलर के वक्त आपने 200 रुपए लाइसेंस की बात रखी है। मैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक नहीं है। इस मौके पर भी आप कुछ कन्ट्रोल कर सकते थे। यह लाइसेन्स फी ज्यादा बढ़ाई जाती ताकि इन खतरनाक मशीनों को सही लोग सही तौर पर बनायें।

सेक्शन (22) में इन्श्योरेन्स की बात कही गई है। जिस मशीन पर मजदूर काम कर रहा है उसका मालिक ही इसके लिए जिम्मेदार होगा और उसी को पेमेंट करना होगा। अक्सर होता ऐसा है कि लोग देते नहीं हैं और अदालतों के चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। उस मजदूर की तो जिन्दगी बेकार हो जाती है। इसलिए इसका जो लीगल आपपेक्ट है उसको भी देखना होगा। मेरा खयाल है कि इन्श्योरेन्स उसी वक्त से होना चाहिए जबसे कि मशीन बने। मशीन बनकर मार्केट में आए तो उसके साथ में

यह बुनियादी शर्त हो कि इन्श्योरेन्स करना लाजमी होगा वरना बाद में अगर एम्पलायर मदद नहीं करना चाहता तो मुश्किल पेश आयेगी और लीगल डिफिकल्टीज पैदा होंगी। इसलिए इस प्वाइन्ट पर भी सरकार को गौर करना चाहिए।

आप सर्वेज और सीजर्स के लिए जो इन्स्पेक्टर्स बगैरह बनाते हैं उसमें आप उनके ऊपर बहुत कुछ छोड़ रहे हैं जिससे अन्देशा है कि कहीं करप्शन का सिलसिला न शुरू हो जाए। इसलिए इन्स्पेक्टर्स को भी कितनी पावर्स देनी चाहिए-इस बात पर भी आपको गौर करना होगा।

अब मेरे कुछ सजेशन भी हैं जो इस हाउस के सामने मैं पेश करना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप कोर्ट में जायेंगे तो यह मामला लम्बा चलेगा और फिर इस बिल के पीछे जो आपका पर्पज है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। जैसी कि कहावत है-जस्टिस डिलेडइज जस्टिस डिनाइड। (Justice delayed is justice denied) मेरा सजेशन यह है कि इस काम के लिए कोई ट्रिब्यूनल बनाया जाए जहां ऐसे केसेज का फैसला किया जाय। एक प्लाइन्ट और भी है। एक हालत ऐसी हो सकती है कि वर्कर भी वही हो और एम्पलायर भी वही हो। मान लीजिए एक आदमी है जो सस्ते में कुछ काम करना चाहता है, वह खुद एक मशीन खरीद लेता है और उसको चलता है। उसके साथ कोई हादसा हो जाता है तो उसके लिए इस बिल में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा ऐसे केसेज में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

यही मेरे चन्द सजेशन थे जो मैं ने आपके सामने पेश किए।



## مشری عبد الکریم کا بلی (سری نگر)

آزیدل چیرمین صاحب - اس وقت جو بل ہمارے سامنے ہے اس کے نیچے جو اسپرٹ ہے وہ بہت ہی اچھی ہے۔ اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمیں اس کی حمایت کرنی چاہیے۔ لیکن میں کچھ ٹنکٹوں کی طرف آزیڈل منسٹر کا دھیان دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔

جو غریب مزدور ان مشینوں پر کام کرتے ہیں۔ اور جن کا ہاتھ کٹ جاتا ہے یا جن کی جان تلف ہو جاتی ہے یا جو نا کارہ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ سرکار نے ان کی مدد کرنے کا آپاٹے تلاش کیا ہے یہ تو بڑی اچھی بات ہے، جب سائنس نے ترقی اور ڈیولپمنٹ دی ہے تو ان سے خطروں سے بچنے کے راستے بھی بتا دیئے ہیں۔ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک میں سائنٹسٹ، انجینئرس اور ٹیکنیشن بڑی بڑی مشینوں پر کام کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن ان کی جان کے لئے خطرہ پیدا نہیں ہوتا۔ اس کے مقابلے میں جو غریب مزدور پاؤں پتھر پتھر جیسی چھوٹی چھوٹی مشینوں پر کام کرتے ہیں ان کی جان چلی جاتی ہے یا ان کے ہاتھ پیر کٹ جاتے ہیں۔

اس سے ایسا لگتا ہے کہ ہم نے ابھی اپنے مزدور طبقے اور ورکنگ کلاس جان کی قیمت نہیں سمجھی، ابھی تک ہم وہ ذمہ داری قبول نہیں کر رہے کہ جو غریب انسان ان مشینوں پر کام کرتے ہیں ان کی جان کی حفاظت کے لئے کوئی ایسا یہ بھی مہیا کرے۔ جب سائنس کی حفاظت کا سادھن ہو سکتا ہے تو کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم چھوٹے غریب مزدوروں کے لئے بھی اس قسم کا بندوبست نہ کریں، جب کارخانوں سے خطرناک مشینیں نکلتی ہیں وہیں پر اس کا انتظام نہ ہو۔ یہ ہمارے لئے بڑے سترم کی بات ہے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمیں بنیادی جگہ پر ہی اس کا علاج کرنا ہوگا۔ ان مشینوں کو آتہ پر فیکٹ بنانا چاہیے کہ وہ کسی کے لئے جان کا خطرہ نہ بنیں، ہمیں اس قدر بے بس نہیں ہونا چاہیے کہ وہ مشینیں کام کر رہی ہوں جو کہ لوگوں کے لئے خطرے کا باعث بنیں۔

جہاں ہم نے اس سلسلے میں انسپکٹر وغیرہ کا عہد قائم کیا ہے وہاں میں زیادہ زور اس بات پر دینا چاہیے کہ ایسی خطرناک مشینیں نہ بنیں۔ اگر ممکن نہ ہو تو بہتر ہے کہ ہم ماحولی کی طرف جائیں۔ آدمی ہاتھ سے کام کرے لیکن ان کی جان نہ جائے، جو غریب بساں وہ آدمی ان مشینوں کی وجہ سے مارا جاتا ہے اس کے نیچے سارا خاندان تباہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ عام طور پر وہ آدمی ان اسٹیلڈ ورکر ہوتا ہے جس کے پاس کوئی تسلیم نہیں ہے، کوئی بود و پاس نہیں ہے، کوئی شہرہ راز نہیں ہے، وہ اپنی جان پر کھین کر کام کرتا ہے، وہ جانتا ہے کہ یہ مشین اس کی جان لے سکتی ہے، لیکن اپنا پیٹ پالنے کے لئے وہ یہ کام کرنے پر مجبور ہوتا ہے۔

میں آپ سے بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کے سیکشن ۹ اور ۱۰ میں آپ نے لائسنس کی طرف اشارہ کیا ہے کہ وہ روپے لیکر کسی آدمی کو آفیسر دیں گے کہ وہ مشین بنائے اور سپلائی کرے اور پینول کے وقت آپ نے ۲۰۰ روپے لائسنس فی کی بات رکھی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ بات ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ اس موقع پر بھی آپ کنٹرول کر سکتے تھے، یہ لائسنس فی زیادہ بڑھائی جاتی تاکہ ان خطرناک مشینوں کو صحیح لوگ صحیح طور پر بنائیں۔

سیکشن ۲۲ میں انشورنس کی بات کہی گئی ہے جس مشین پر مزدور کام کر رہا ہے اس کا مالک اس کا ذمہ دار ہوگا۔ اور اس کا پیمینٹ کرنا ہوگا۔ اکثر ہوتا ہے کہ لوگ دیتے نہیں ہیں اور عدالتوں کے جکڑ لگاتے پڑتے ہیں، کچھ مزدوروں کی تو زندگی بیکار ہو جاتی ہے اس لئے اس کا جو لیگل اسپیکٹ ہے اس کو بھی دیکھنا ہوگا۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ انشورنس اس وقت سے ہونا چاہیے جب سے کہ مشین بنے، مشین بن کر مارکیٹ میں آئے تو اس کے ساتھ میں یہ بنیادی شرط ہو کہ انشورنس کرنا لازمی ہوگا۔ ورنہ بعد میں اگر ایسا امر مدد نہیں کرنا چاہتا تو مشکل پیش آئے گی اور لیگل ڈیفیکلٹیز پیدا ہوں گی۔ اس لئے اس پوائنٹ پر بھی سرکار کو غور کرنا چاہیے آپ سرچیز اور سیزس کے لئے جو انسپکٹس وغیرہ بناتے ہیں۔ اس میں آپ ان کے اوپر بہت کچھ چھوڑ رہے ہیں، جس سے اندیشہ ہے کہ کہیں کرپشن کا سلسلہ نہ شروع ہو جائے۔ اس لئے انسپکٹس کو بھی کوئی پاور

دینی چاہیے کہ اس بات پر بھی پکڑ کو غور کرنا ہوگا۔ اب میرے بھیشنر بھی ہیں جو اس پاور کے سامنے پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں، اگر آپ کورٹ میں جائیں گے۔ تو یہ معاملہ تمبا ہو جائے گا۔ اور پھر اس بل کے نیچے جو آپ کا پرنسپل ہے وہ پورا نہیں ہوگا۔ جیسی کہ کہاؤت ہے "جسٹ ڈیڈ آؤ جیسٹ ڈیڈ" میرا بھیشنر ہے کہ اس کام کے لئے کوئی ٹرمینل بنایا جائے، جہاں پر ایسے کیسز کا فیصلہ کیا جائے۔

ایک پوائنٹ اور بھی ہے ایک حالت ایسی بھی ہو سکتی ہے کہ ورکر بھی وہی ہوں اور ایڈلٹر بھی ہو۔ مان لیجئے ایک آدمی ہے جو سستے میں کچھ کام کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ وہ خود ایک مشین خرید لیتا ہے اور اس کو چلاتا ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ کوئی حادثہ ہو جاتا ہے۔ تو اس کے لئے اب اس بل میں کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ میں جانتا چاہوں گا۔ ایسے ایسے کیسز میں آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں۔ یہی میرے چنڈ جبکس تھے جو میں نے آپ کے سامنے پیش کئے۔

PROF. N. C. RANGA (Guntur) :

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill.

I am glad it has long lost come to be

introduced. Three years ago this trouble came to the surface. People came to know that there are these machines which had been used there more or less widely in Punjab and Haryana and quite a large number of our agricultural workers as well as peasants were being hurt and then damaged seriously too.

Our is not a dictatorship, but only a democracy and we have to find time also in parliament. So, it has taken three years for this Bill to come.

My friend from Kashmir wants us to think in terms of the earlier Government. When the British Government was here. I used to take that kind of line also—why do you introduce so many officers? Those people are corrupt and they may exploit the peasants as well as the workers :

“why do you want to give so much power to the courts? There would be pending cases in the courts, and nothing would be decided.” All kinds of objections we used to raise, as he is raising. But in the present circumstances, whether he likes or not, we need officers and courts; and this kind of protection for our agricultural workers and self-employed persons when they are obliged to use these machines—and get hurt as a result—is necessary. That is why this Bill is here.

I am glad this Bill has been brought under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, insted of the labour Ministry. The kind of machines used in agriculture is entirely different from the machines used in the various industries. That is why this is not brought within the purview of the Workmen's Compensation Act, but under an independent administration.

I have 2 or 3 suggestions, and would request the Minister to consider them. In the case of those people who are themselves very poor, not rich any how, and who are small people, 5, 10 or 15 of them may get together and purchase a machine and hire it out. In order to purchase these machines, they are also obliged to borrow money, i, e, about Rs.

5,000/-, Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 20,000/- after that, if there is going to be any accident, compensation has to be paid. Would it be within their means to pay the full compensation that has got to be paid ?

We wanted to be as liberal as possible. as far as the quantum of compensation is concerned; but would it be within their means ? What is the more, has the State or Central Government not got any responsibility in the matter ? In the case of industries, it is a different matter. Industrialist have plenty of money. I would like Government to consider the possibility of the State or the Central government going to share this with the so-called employers or owners of these machines and agreeing to pay 50% of the compensation. That would be some consolation to them.

Secondly, when these machins are being purchased, and licence is being given, they would have to take care to see that the drivers or the so-called operators are properly trained and equipped with the necessary mechanical skills. Unless they take care about this, there is the danger that our workers will suffer.

Thirdly I am glad they have made a provision here to give power Government to extend the scope of this Bill, and then bring in several other machines also which would come to be utilized in agriculture. Tractors are being utilized now. Harvesters would soon be coming in. For sowing and reaping, more and more machinery is likely to be brought in—smaller and bigger machines. For this purpose, we need not have to come to the House with another Bill. Government has taken for itself the power and I am glad that they are going to take that power so that they can extend the scope of that power.

Lastly, I am not quite sure whether this Bill would be enough. Steps have got to be taken by Government in order to extend this kind of protection i. e. of

compensation to all kinds of accidents which take place in agriculture, while the workers are in their place of activity, and while they are engaged in agricultural activities. So many people fall from these carts on which hay is being piled up while it is being tied; and even when it is being transported. several times, when they dig earth and use sodels etc, they get themselves hurt. There is no compensation now paid to them. Agricultural workers are also lutely not protected in any way.

I would like Government to give some thought to the suggestions and see it that agricultural workers are protected in all their oprations while they are at work, if by any chance they lose their lives or any part of their body or get themselves hurt in a serious manner.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : चेअरमैन साहब मुझे खुशी है कि हाल में ग्राम तौर पर सभी मुअज्जिज मेम्बरान ने इस बिल का स्वागत किया है। एक्सीडेन्ट्स की तादाद थ्रेशर के दिनों में दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा था। ज्यों-ज्यों किसान ज्यादा मशीनें इस्तेमाल करने लगा, ऐसी मशीनें बननी शुरू हो गई थीं जिन का कोई स्टेण्डर्ड स्पेसिफिकेशन नहीं था, उन में सेफटी का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता था। इस हाउस में भी बार-बार तशवीश जाहिर की गई, गवर्नमेन्ट को फिक्र हुई, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद इस मामले में दिल-चस्पी ली हजारों आदमियों के हाथ कट जाते हैं, किसी का दायां, किसी का बायां किसी का पैर कट जाता है, इस को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

जैसा मैंने कहा था अक्टूबर, 1981 में हमने ऐसी मशीनों के बनाने पर कुछ पाबन्दियां लगाईं। एसेन्शियल कमाडिटीज एक्ट के तहत एक आर्डर जारी किया, लेकिन क्वालिटी कन्ट्रोल के लिये वह नाकाफी था, क्योंकि मशीनें ग्राम तौर पर छोटे-छोटे मैन्यूफैक्चर्स बनाते हैं और

मुखतलिफ किस्म के थ्रेशर बना बना कर किसानों को देते हैं। यहाँ तक कि कुट्टी काटने की मशीन का इस्तेमाल घनाज निकालने के लिये किया जाने लगा जिस को ड्रमी (drummy) कहते हैं। इस तरह से सस्ते किस्म के थ्रेशर का इस्तेमाल किसान ने करना शुरू कर दिया। हमारे मिर्धा जी ने कहा कि इस कानून से हम किसानों को मशीन के इस्तेमाल से रोकने जा रहे हैं, ऐसी बात बिलकुल नहीं है, हमारा मकसद मशीनों के इस्तेमाल को रोकना नहीं है, हमारा मकसद सिर्फ इतना है कि जो मशीनें किसानों को उपलब्ध हों वे सेफ हों, उन में एक्सीडेन्ट्स का खतरा कम से कम रहे। इसी लिये पहले हमने यह कोशिश की कि सिर्फ मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग की जगह पर पाबन्दी लगायें, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा वह काफी नहीं था, इसमें इस तरह का भी प्रावीजन चाहिये था कि जो खिलाफवर्जी करता है या कोई दुर्घटना होती है तो उसमें कम्पेन्सेशन मिले और खिलाफवर्जी करने वाले को सजा मिले। लिहाजा इन सब बातों के लिये इस बिल में प्रावीजन करने की कोशिश की गई है।

इस बिल के जरिया हम ने इस बात की कोशिश की है कि अब जो मशीनें बनें वे आइ. एस. आइ. स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक बनें। आइ. एस. आइ. का स्पेसिफिकेशन 1979 में तैयार हो चुका था, लेकिन इस वक्त जो मशीनें इस्तेमाल हो रही हैं वे भी काम में आ सकेंगी, उन में थोड़े-थोड़े सेफटी डिवाइसेज लगाने की जरूरत है। इस वक्त बहुत सी ऐसी मशीनें हैं जिन में जब घनाज की पूली डालते हैं तो उन के शूट बहुत छोटे हैं जिन में हाथ चला जाता है जिस से अंगुली कट जाती है या रोलर में हाथ चला जाता है और बाहर नहीं निकल सकता है

अगर मशीनों में सही तरीके से सेफ्टी डिवाइसेज लगा दिये जाय तो इस से वर्कर्स को नुकसान नहीं होगा मैं एक बात और बतला दूँ जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं वे सिर्फ कर्कस के ही नहीं होते हैं, किसान के कुनबे के मੈम्बर्स भी जरूरी होते हैं। ऐसा देखा गया है 60 परसेन्ट एक्सीडेंट्स हायड लेबर के और 40 परसेन्ट किसान के जन, बच्चों के होते हैं। इस लिये कानून में इन्शोरेंस का जो प्रावजन रखा है उस से न सिर्फ हायड लेबर को फायदा होगा, बल्कि किसान के कुनबे के जो लोग मशीन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन को भी फायदा होगा।

एक आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने कहा कि उन के अन्दर कम्पेन्सेशन देने की शक्ति नहीं होगी। इसी लिये तो इन्शोरेंस पालिसी को लाजमी किया गया है, उस सूरत में यह रकम इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन की तरफ से मिलेगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा अगर कोई इन्शोरेंस पालिसी नहीं लेता है तो क्या बंबोबस्त है? उस सूरत में भी वह नहीं बचेगा, उस को कम्पेन्सेशन का पैसा अपनी जेब से देना पड़ेगा।

16.59 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER : *in the Chair*]

श्री अम्बुलरशीव काबुली : इस का स्कोप लाजमी बना दीजिये, तब ठीक है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : लाजमी बनाया है। अगर किसी की निगाह से बच जाय तो भी कम्पेन्सेशन मिलना चाहिये।

1980 में पंजाब में एक स्टडी कराई गई थी। ज्यादा मशीनें और श्रेशर पंजाब हरियाणा और यू. पी. के अन्दर इस्तेमाल होते हैं। मिर्चा साहब यह मालूम करना चाहते थे कि कितने एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं।

मैं उन को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन श्रेशरों से दस हजार के पीछे 13 एक्सीडेंट्स पंजाब में हुए हैं, ऐसा अन्दाजा लगाया गया है। पंजाब में 1980 से 2 लाख से ऊपर श्रेशर इस्तेमाल हो रहे थे, जिन में एक्सीडेंट्स की तादाद 0.13 परसेन्ट थी यानी करीब 300 एक्सीडेंट्स वहाँ पर हुए हैं और सारे देश में सन, 1980 में हजार के करीब एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं, जिन में से 92 फीसदी मेजर एक्सीडेंट्स हैं और उन में से 62 प्रतिशत लोगों का दाहिना हाथ कट गया और कोई 40 फीसदी के बायां हाथ कट गया और 38 फीसदी ऐसे हैं, जिन के कम चोटे आई हैं।

17. hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : May I interrupt you, Rao-Sahib? If you are to take four or five minutes only we can do it now. If not, we will take it up later on.

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं दो-चार मिनट में खत्म कर देता हूँ ताकि यह आव खत्म हो जाए। अब जितने प्वाइन्ट्स इस में मेम्बरों ने उठाए हैं, मैं उन की तसल्ली कराना चाहूँगा कि इस में जो मशीनें इस्तेमाल होंगी, तो उनको इस्तेमाल नहीं सकेगा। हमारा पहला मकसद तो अच्छी मशीनें बनवाने का होगा और पहली पाबन्दी तो हम मशीन बनाने वालों पर लगाएंगे कि वे अच्छी मशीनें बनाएं और दूसरी पाबन्दी मशीन इस्तेमाल करने वालों पर लगाएंगे कि वे सही तरीके से मशीनें खरीद कर इस्तेमाल करें। उनके पास पहले से जो मशीनें हैं, उन में वे छः महीने के अन्दर सेफ्टी डिवाइस लगवा लें अपनी हिफाजत के लिए और वर्कर्स की हिफाजत के लिए। यह जरूरी है और इस में हम ने सजा भी रखी है उन लोगों के लिए जो इस को नहीं मानेंगे। कुछ मेम्बरों ने कहा है कि सजा



कम है। 6 मशीने की सजा कम नहीं होती है लेकिन अगर कोई दूसरी बार आफेंस करेगा तो हम यह इस में रख रहे हैं कि 3 महीने की सजा जरूर हो अगर कोर्ट से कंविशन होता है।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : दूसरी दफा 6 महीने की बजाई एक साल की सजा आप रखिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आप अगर ऐसे केसेज में फांसी देना चाहें, तो वह हम नहीं कर सकते। मैं उसके लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ।

श्री बी. डी. सिंह (फूलपुर) : सब स्टैंडर्ड मशीनों के लिए आप क्या करेंगे।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो ऐसी मशीनें बनाएंगे उन को सजा मिलेगी और वे पकड़े जाएंगे। लाइसेंसिंग होगा हर एक मशीन बनाने वाले की और मशीन बनाने वाला किसान की इस बात की तसल्ली कराएगा कंट्रोलर से या दूसरे अफसर से कि जो मशीन वह इस्तेमाल करेगा, वह स्पेसिफिकेशन के मुताबिक है और सेफ मशीन है। तो ये सारी चीजें इसके अन्दर रखी गई हैं। इस में हैरसमेंट इन्स्पेक्टर लबिल पर हो सकता है, मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकता लेकिन इस एक्ट का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आखिरकार स्टेट्स की मार्फत होगा उनमें स्टेट्स अपने रूल्स बनाएंगी और सेन्टर भी रूल्स बनाएगा। उसमें हम गाइडेंस भी देंगे और डाइरेक्टिव भी दे सकते हैं। कोशिश यह करेंगे कि कहीं हैरसमेंट किसान का न हो। तो इस में जितना हम कर सकते हैं, वह आपकी सलाह से करेंगे। आयन्दा भी पार्लियामेंट इस बात की देखभाल कर सकती है। जिस मिनिस्ट्री के जिम्मे यह काम होगा, वह भी इस को

देखेगी और स्टेट्स में भी इस की देखभाल होगी। यहां भी हम इस की देखभाल करेंगे। इसलिए मैं दरक्यास्त करता हूँ कि हाउस इस बिल को पास करे।

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is : "That the Bill to provide for the regulation of trade and commerce in, and production, supply, distribution and use of, the product of any industry producing dangerous machines with a view to securing the welfare of labour operating any such machine and for payment of compensation for the death or bodily injury suffered by any labourer while operating any such machine, and for matters connected therewith or incidental there to, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up the Clause by Clause consideration later on.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Please, take it now.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER : Tomorrow. after 6 P.M.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Tomorrow, after 6 P.M. ?

MR. SPEAKER : The House has to take up a discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 12 August, 1983 on the situation in Shri Lanka.

17.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENTS MADE BY PRIME MINISTER ON AUGUST 12, 1983 ON SITUATION IN SRI LANKA.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up a discussion on the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House on 12 August, 1983 on the situation in Shri Lanka.



Before Prof. Madhu Dandavate starts the discussion. I request the hon. Members to be very brief and precise because we have already discussed this situation in Sri Lanka twice. If anything new has come up or if any new points are to be made then these only may be discussed. Some friends from the same Party have asked me to give them time separately for each member of that Party. I will request the Members to make some adjustments with their leaders or the Members who speaks first, to see that the time allotted to each party is not exceeded to. It is already 5 O'clock. The Minister will reply at...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : At what time would you like him to reply ? At 7 P. M. ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Mid-night.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East) : Tomorrow morning.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything has already been discussed. Seven O'clock should be all right. So, at 7 O'clock. I will call the Minister to reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr Speaker. Sir, I rise to raise the discussion on the statement that was placed before the House by the Prime Minister on 12th August, 1983 regarding the situation in Sri Lanka. While we are debating the situation in Sri Lanka I am reminded about the international moralists, who always advise us and give their unwarranted and unwanted advice to us that any discussion and debate in Indian parliament on the situation in Sri Lanka would amount to interference in the internal problems of Sri Lanka. Those who have recently accepted Gandhi and that too with retrospective effect, feel that they must invoke the name of Gandhiji to defend their soft attitude on this problem. I am one among those who greatly respect the sovereignty of the States. But at the same time, I am one among those in this land of Gandhiji who feel that sovereignty of human rights and human

values has to be weighed higher than the sovereignty of the States. That is the reason why we should not feel embarrassed at all in debating the serious situation in Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER : Have we ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not at all. I am addressing not you but the critics through you. I must also say that our responsible attitude has to be an attitude of firmness blended with an attitude of restraint. If that is done, I think, it will be possible to contribute to the solution of the problem.

I would like to quote in the very beginning the traditions of this House led by eminent leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In March, 1960 while referring to the firing that had taken place in South Africa as a result of racial policies, in this very House Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as the Leader of the House at that time, moved a resolution and made certain relevant observations. I feel that these observations and that resolution are as relevant today as it was at that time. The resolution that was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru I am sure, Prof. Ranga must be aware of that reads like this;

"That this House deplores and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville and in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy in the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

In defence of this particular resolution the observations which were made by Pandit Nehru are very significant and very relevant. While defending the moving of this resolution in the House about the events that had taken place in South Africa Pandit Nehru has observed;

"It is not the custom of this House normally to consider such matters which are supposed to be in the internal jurisdiction of another country nor indeed would we like the other countries to consider matters in the internal jurisdiction of this country. That is the normal practice, and it is the right practice. However, sometimes things happen and occurrences take place which are not normal at all but are exceedingly abnormal, and then it becomes rather difficult if some convention comes in the way of the expression of a feeling which is deep-seated and powerful. After all, this House is and ought to be in some measure a mirror of our peoples' feelings. Therefore, although this is not a normal procedure, we felt that this House should be given an opportunity to express the strong feelings which it has in regard to this tragic incident."

Sir your decision to admit this motion under rule 193 is perfectly justified by an eminent personality of the late Jawaharlal Nehru's stature, and this is the background in which the discussion should take place.

I must also add that there was a man in this country, called Mahatma Gandhi, who was an Indian, born in this country, but his laboratory for the experiment of *Satyagraha* was South Africa, where he fought racial discrimination. He did not think that he interfered in the internal affairs of South Africa. He said "I am a citizen of the world; wherever I find injustice, I shall be prepared to fight against injustice" So, he made South Africa an experimental laboratory of the world, and from that Percolated the message of *Satyāgraha*. It began outside and it percolated down to India. That is the history and Philosophy of *Satyagraha*. And we would like firmly to follow Mahatma Gandhi and these are the traditions left behind by him.

Then what about Jawaharlal Nehru? I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Spanish Civil War. When we were involved in our struggle for freedom, the voice of Jawaharlal Nehru was the voice of the people. He said

that the Spanish Civil War might be beyond our frontier, but there can be no frontier to peace, no frontier to freedom; therefore, the people who are struggling for independence in India must stand for the Civil War for freedom of span and must express its sympathy. He went further and said that the Congress should send a volunteer brigade to participate in the civil war to express its moral sympathy and support. This was the thinking of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and these are the additions to be emulated.

As far as the situation in Sri Lanka is concerned, the different dimensions of the violence are very important. The violence that has taken Place at present is not an exception; it is a part of a calculated design. It is not the first time that violence has occurred in Sri Lanka. In 1956, 1958, 1966, 1977, 1981, and 1983 we had violence, ethnic violences, in Sri Lanka. But, qualitatively, the nature of violence has changed, compared to the previous ones, in the violence of 1977, 1981 and 1983, and the qualitative change in the violence was the involvement on the circumstances lending a queer angle to the perspective of the entire violence, leading to blood, shed, even violence inside the jail, violence inside the families, violence in the streets, violence in the public institutions; that was a new dimension added to it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :  
In jails also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I said. The involvement of the security forces, like the Armed forces gives a new dimension to the violence that is committed there.

There is one more spect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. Very few people know that two-thirds of the population of Sri Lanka consists of persons of less than 25 Years of age. Young persons are full of emotion; they are emotionally surcharged; whether they are Tamil-speaking people or Sinhalese-speaking people, two thirds of them are all below 25 Years of age. That lends a new dimension to

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

the entire violence that is committed and, as a result of that, an emotional crisis has taken place there.

There is one more aspect to which the Government must draw its attention and that is the pluralistic structure of Sri Lanka. It is very important to remember in the present context, in the Present crisis that has overtaken Sri Lanka that it is a country with an area of 25,000 sq. miles and a population of 15 million and that it presents a picture of diversity in racial, religious, regional and linguistic terms. This adds to the complexity of the problem there. Unfortunately, the relations have not been harmonious ever since the violence which erupted in 1956. You will find the racial and communal dimension added to that. According to the 1946 census, amongst the Sinhalese 92 Per cent were Buddhists and 8 per cent Christians; amongst the Tamils, 81 per cent were Hindus, 16 per cent Christians and 3 per cent Buddhists; amongst Indian Tamils it is 89 per cent Hindus, 8 per cent Christians and rest Buddhists; amongst Ceylon Moors it is 99 per cent Muslims and the rest Buddhists, Hindus and Christians.

That is the reason why the tension that is created here in this country has altogether different dimensions. The minority problem becomes a very important problem. The test of democracies is how secure are their minorities. In our case also it is the same, in the country it is the same, in the Lok Sabha it is the same-how secure are the minorities. That is the most important aspect. I am very happy that we are secure here, though we belong to the political minorities. I can assure you that, we have no fear! And that being the position, the tensions create certain dangers, whether they are political minorities or linguistic minorities or religious and communal minorities. The entire structure of the population and the entire complexity of the population has added to the dimension of the problem.

Again, there is one more aspect, that is, the regional distribution of these communities. As far as Ceylon Tamil-

ans are concerned, they are predominant in the north and east and the rest of them in other areas, and this has created certain pockets of discontent, pockets of violence and pockets of security. This problem is also dangerous. Added to that, the foreign policy aspect is extremely important. And I would like to draw the attention of the Government to keep in mind the dimensions of the foreign policy involved in the entire episode of the crisis in Sri Lanka.

As far as Ceylon is concerned, they always proclaim that they are non-aligned. When I put a question to one of the leaders of Ceylon: "Do you believe in non-alignment", he scriptically replied to me: "We, the Ceylonese, are more non-aligned than India". That is the reply he gave. As far as non-alignment is concerned, it is a matter of fact that in the non-aligned world itself there is a spectrum, there are certain countries leaning to the left while others are leaning to the right, and it is an accepted fact that as far as Sri Lanka is concerned, though they are committed to the non-alignment policy and the concept, they are inclined towards the West. They have preferred sympathies for the United States, the U. K. and others. There is not the least doubt about it.

As far as economics are concerned, they believe in the economy of free enterprise and they are seeking help from the multinationals. They have more reliance on the World Bank and IMF and you see how IMF is functioning at present how the World Bank is functioning at present, how they are imposing certain conditions on the developing world, and as a result of that how sometimes our freedom in the economic field is completely reduced.

President Jayewardene is reported to have admitted yesterday that at the height of violence in Sri Lanka they have sought military assistance from U. S., U. K., Pakistan, Bangladesh, Australia, and they say, 'We do not mind getting assistance from India also'.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :  
India also ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes. 'India also', he has said it. About India they have said, 'If necessary, even "India"-they have put India in inverted commas.

That is how they have been thinking. Basically they are relying on that. And to mind this is the most dangerous dimension of the problem. We are committed to non-alignment. That is the national goal,

And especially for the developing countries non-alignment is a 'must'. We have to defend that policy for our development, for the preservation of peace and for the preservation or the progress that we are trying to seek. But in the circumstances we are surrounded by certain neighbours, where stability is of great importance not only for those countries, but the stability of our neighbours is also important from the point of view of our peace the from the point of view of our development, and therefore, we must try to seek certain solutions in which there will be no interventions of the foreign countries. The super powers are interested in this problem and I mince no words, the United States is deeply interested in inversening in this situation and today the economic policy of Sri Lanka also puts a certain amount of reliance on the West and in addition to that, in a political crisis when they find that there is destabilisation, if the super power like the United States jumps into the picture, even the other super powers will not keep quiet. Even they will be forced to intervene because some super powers feels that their historical role is the liberation of others and prevention of further complication if the other super power intervenes and therefore, this is the dangerous dimension and therefore, that has to be avoided. Zone of peace, if it is disturbed there is a danger for the entire sub-continent. There is a danger for the entire region of the Indian ocean and that will destroy all the policies for which we have stood for.

I will briefly refer to one more aspect i.e. separatism.

MR. SPEAKER : I may mention-as an opener I have given you the latitude. If Mr. Swamy wants to share the time with you---

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No. Let him have all the time.

MR. SPEAKER : You can have five minutes more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The moment you ring the bell I will sit down in fifteen minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I should have done it long ago or I should do it with retrospective effect.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as separatism is concerned, it has become a very important issue in the Tamil speaking areas there. The slogan of separatism had been raised by TULF as a reaction to violence and discrimination. So, I would like to take up a very balanced and restrained attitude and here I would like to draw a parallel.

When the question of Sikhistan came in and khalistan came in, some people were very sensitive. Some people like us believe that slogan of khalistan is not a disease but a symptom of disease. Let us go to the basic disease and if there are certain grievances real or probably imaginary, we try to settle them, in that case a few extremists talking language of separatism, they can be completely eliminated. In this case I would like to make special reference of Annadurai. He was the unquestioned leader of the DMK and Tamil Nadu. There was an election manifesto in which DMK talked about secession from the Indian Union. But we did not rub the DMK the wrong way. We tried our best including the ruling party in the country to keep them in the mainstream of our Indian political life. We did not break our bridges with Annadurai and he was a man with such a saintly personality and high stature that the day he announced that "I have given up slogan of secession" that was the glory all of its own and I think that was the best hour of his political life and the test of our national



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

stream. That is how, by taking the persuasive attitude and not rubbing them the wrong way, even those who talk of secession, they were brought into the mainstream. I am sure it will be possible as far as TULF is concerned. I think our emissary who will be going there, should use his good offices. Mrs. Gandhi should pursue this path, pursue the path of persuasion and try to see that securities are made available to them.

Even the slogan of separatism has come because they feel there is no security for minorities. The federal structure does not exist. There is no autonomy to the lower echelon of Ceylonese political life and thereby we will be able to ensure in any new set up the federal policy of Sri Lanka. It will be possible for us to see that TULF ultimately gives up that particular path.

As far as the prime Minister's statement is concerned she had referred to the talk she had with the brother of the president of Sri Lanka and in the statement which she made in this House she gave the assessment not of our diplomats but assessment of Mr. Jayewardene. She ought to have ascertained through our diplomatic channels in Colombo whether Mr. Jayewardene has told is the correct picture. She only repeated in a parrotlike manner the version given by Shri Jayewardene and tried to project it through the statement. She ought to have confirmed it through our diplomatic channels. Jayewardene's actions you have no evidence that he is working for restoration of normalcy and security to Tamilians. But if he does that we will be extremely happy. I do not want to break the bridges with him. I do not want to break the bridges with Ceylon and, therefore, those efforts should continue. We must tell Jayewardene in the and that as far as their country is concerned neither the Sixth Amendment nor emergency will ever bring stabilisation of the system and situation in Sri Lanka. We have learnt that bitter lesson with our own experience of emergency. Emergency does not lead to the stabilisation of the regime. Emergency leads to destabilisa-

tion of the regime. This particular point must be brought home. I hope every effort will be made to use our good offices to ensure peace because international contacts need security and safety.

Since you have waved your hand, I will conclude with an appeal, use your good offices to the best of your ability to see that peace in this region is established and no super-powers are allowed to intercept or intervene to create complications for India and Sri Lanka.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr Speaker, Sir, since last time this House had the opportunity to discuss the tragic events in Sri Lanka. Now, one is glad to know that there have been improvements in the situation. It has been torn out. The impasse has been broken. The two warring groups, the Government and the Tamil United Liberation Front particularly are now at least prepared to sit down and discuss the whole issue. That is the situation which was not prevailing when we last discussed in Lok Sabha because at that time Mr. Amirthalingam and the leaders of the TULF were adamant and they were not agreeable to having any bilateral talks or negotiations with the Government.

Yesterday, Mr. Amirthalingam addressed the Press Conference in Delhi and said which I quote from the statement :

"The TULF leader told reporters today after two meetings with Mrs. Gandhi since his arrival here on Sunday that his party had given up its stand that it would not hold any further negotiations with the Sri Lanka Government. The change was due to the efforts made by Mrs. Gandhi."

Well, I suppose all sections of the House will congratulate the Government and the prime Minister for the very matured statesmanship displayed in this moment of crisis. There is no point in giving vent to emotional outburst. There is no point in passing here high-sounding



resolutions. There is no point even in resigning from Assembly. What is necessary is to bring peace in the region. What is necessary is that the Tamilian population which has been oppressed and suppressed and humiliated in every walk of life since 1948 should at least now have the sense of security.

Now, the emissary of the Prime Minister is going to Sri Lanka and I would like the emissary to pass on this message. I would like and I am sure all of us would like the emissary to pass on this message loud and clear to the Government of Sri Lanka. One, we are all interested and in fact we have a vested interest in the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. We want, that country to be strong because a weak country in this region will invite super-power interference. We do not want any country in this region to give cause to intervention on the East-West context and to be made a party to the East-West confrontation. Seeing what is happening in the Indian Ocean, seeing the way the Americans, in particular are building up bases after bases in this region, we want Sri Lanka to be strong. We have a vested interest that our neighbouring country should be strong and should be united.

The second point which is not less important is this. We are one with our brothers and sisters of Tamil Nadu. We are one with our brothers and sisters from the Southern States who have blood relations, who have strong cultural affinity with the Tamil population in Sri Lanka who is now suffering and has been subjected to all those atrocities committed upon them recently. These are not an isolated event cut which are part of the chain of events which have been going on for decades. All of us are concerned with what is happening with the Tamilians in Sri Lanka and we would like that at least now at this heavy cost of life and property, a permanent solution and a political solution should be now made available to redress the long standing grievances and bring justice to the suffering part of the Tamilians of the Sri Lanka population.

Sri, What is happening in Sri Lanka now and the events that had taken place now not the result of some situation that has developed recently. This is just a chain of events which are going on for a long time. The grievances which are there are the grievances and the humiliations that the Tamil population has been suffering throughout in all spheres of life.

Coming to education until recently a Tamilian just because of his race in engineering college for instance could not get admission with less than 250 marks out of 400 while a Sinhalese could get admission with 228 marks. This was a gross discrimination and, because there was a revolt against this policy, a new policy has been adopted in education which is now prevailing in Sri Lanka and which is not prevailing anywhere else in the world and that is the policy which is known as the policy of standardisation under which only 15 per cent of the seats are on merit and 85 per cent of the seats are given on the basis of population in districts and the result is that because Tamilians are reduced to a couple of districts, even Tamilian students who get higher marks will not get admission whereas Sinhalese students will get admission. It is a sort of discrimination which is being perpetuated. Nowhere else in the world this policy exists. It exists for the protection of backward classes or for the protection of depressed classes.

In Sri Lanka, Sinhalese have been ruling since 1948. There is no sensible difference in standards of education between the two populations and yet this discriminatory policy which bars the admission of Tamilian students is prevailing in Sri Lanka.

Similarly, coming to employment, Tamilians have been traditionally in the Government service, in the profession. They are not land-owning classes. During the British days, they were in the Government service throughout. But now their quota has been reduced and a typical example is that of what is happening in the armed forces and in the police forces. In the armed forces,

**{Shri Eduardo Faleiro}**

hardly 2 per cent of them are. Tamilians officers and Tamilian soldiers. In the police, hardly 5 per cent of police ranks are filled by Tamilians. This is the reason why the police and the army have joined hands in terrorising in committing the worst type of atrocities against Tamilians. We speak about Tamil Tigers and their terrorism. The most heinous form of terrorism that is being practised in Sri Lanka has been practised by the armed forces themselves and by the police forces themselves. These are the very arms of the law, the very arms of the State, which are committing this type of terrorism and which are destroying killing Tamilian population. It is an absolute example a gross example, of what can be called the State terrorism. What is happening is that terrorism is state terrorism by the armed forces themselves, terrorism by the State itself against a part of its own population.

Another form in which Tamilians are said to be destroyed is the colonisation that is going on there. A large number of Sinhalese people from the south are being sent and settled in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka which are predominantly Tamilian areas. This is going on. They are mostly bad elements, the elements which find no place in their original homestead. They are being sent there. And that is one of the major causes of ethnic violence and riots in the northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.

In different forms, these humiliations are taking place. One of the grossest forms is the prevention of Terrorism Act. There is no such legislation, the Prevention of Terrorism Act, anywhere else in the world except in South Africa. The definition of "terrorism" is itself taken from the South African legislation and the very way in which the Act is being implemented in Sri Lanka is the way in which it is implemented in South Africa, and in the same way all the situations are occurring there, all the injustices are being heaped on the Tamilian population there.

It is, therefore, incumbent that it be conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka

that a permanent solution, a political solution, has to be found out for this. As I have said, we want that Sri Lanka should continue to be a united, strong and independent country but we also want that at least now a permanent solution is to be found out for the injustices that are being committed there against a large section of the population.

We made attempts in the past to solve this problem. We had in the 50s, the Bandaranaike pact which was not fulfilled. Subsequently in 1965, we had the Senanayake pact which was again not fulfilled.

Now I hope that a solution would be found with the good offices of the Government of India to solve this long pending problem.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) :** Sir, Once again we are discussing Sri Lanka and from the statement of the Prime Minister it appears that the situation is fast returning to normal. That is what the Prime Minister has stated. It is true that the physical wounds that have been caused would heal. But the psychological chasm that has been created will take a long time to end and towards that, serious attempts will have to be made by the Sri Lankan Government because it was due to the policy of that Government and particularly because of the role of the armed forces that the Tamils in certain places were lynched. I was going through the reports of foreign correspondents. They have described how, when the Tamils were being lynched, the army was looking at the whole affair as silent spectators and onlookers. Basically, the whole situation involves the question of human rights and I believe in Sri Lanka, there has been a flagrant violation of human rights—right to life, right to freedom, right to equal treatment of the minorities. As I have already mentioned earlier, it was the Sri Lankan Government which had instigated violence. It was to great extent, Government-instigated violence and Government did not try to control it. You will find that in many parts of the world

this ethnic problem is there. But instead of trying to find out a democratic solution to the problem, the Sri Lankan Government has tried to deny the right to the minorities and actually created Sinhala chauvinism and that is also due to the fact that Sri Lanka is one of the poorest countries of the world, where there is mass unemployment, mass illiteracy and poverty. By their failure to solve the problems by initiating radical measures, the ruling circles of that country have whipped up ethnic chauvinism and actually they have tried to whip up Sinhalese chauvinism and some sort of slogan "sons of the soil". They told the Sinhalese unemployed youngmen "if you can drive out the Tamils, you will have jobs and you will have bread". Not to find a democratic solution to this problem is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Sri Lanka Government. Instead of granting equal rights to the Tamils, they instigated the unemployed Sinhalese youth. They created this problem, just to have the support from the majority party.

I have with me the photographs also of a newspaper which is very close to Mr. Jayawardene which would clearly show that they have whipped up anti-India propaganda and sentiments and actually for some days, anti-India propaganda was there along with anti-Tamil propaganda. Not only that. They were attacking some socialist countries also. And we have to think about it how is it that in a land where the Sinhalese and the Tamils—12.5 per cent of the Tamils have been there for more than 2,000 years—had been living together for 2,000 years they have today started regarding each other as enemies. What is the reason behind it? There must be some reason behind it. Number one is, as I have told you, this has been propagated by the ruling circles, the successive Sri Lankan Governments. secondly, I would like to draw the attention of our External Affairs Minister through you, Sir, to the policy of the United States of America, Give up that bogus talk of super power rivalry and all that. you have seen what has happened when the Soviet Union was not there. There was no super power rivalry; there was

only one power, the United States of America, and what happened to Lebanon? You talk of super power rivalry. Since the Soviet Union was not there, what has happened? A non-aligned country has lost its independence. Non alignment is gone and foreign forces are there. You talk of super power rivalry. It is the United States of America which has helped Israel, and Israel has done it. It is known that the American foreign policy has at least one thing. Sometimes they openly say what they want to do. What they are going to do in Nicaragua, they are saying. They are trying to attack Nicaragua, and you know how they are using Honduras as their platform. They want to destabilise for their own foreign policy reasons. Do not forget about Reagan's strategic consensus. Do not forget about Reagan's foreign policy of creating destabilisation. And in Sri Lanka that is exactly the policy of the U.S.A. You know, they want to have Trincomalee as the base for the recreation of American soldiers and for their refuelling. And you know what 'American recreation' means. In Japan they almost created 70 lakhs of bastards (*Interruptions*) during their occupation period in Japan. You know it. Do not forget that. Even they were fighting in Vietnam... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : He was thinking of the Rajasthan bastard.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No. Bastards.

MR. SPEAKER : Did You want to emphasize ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No, Sir.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was deeply worried.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I should get five minutes more. When they were fighting in Vietnam, American cine actresses used to be sent there to invigorate them. That is the type of people, that is the type of recreation these people understand...

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
Don's be jealous.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** I am not jealous. I hate these things. I cherish good values of life. It is the Americans, as you know, who torpedoed the Colombo Conference of the Indian ocean being the zone of peace.

Today I would like to draw the attention of our Government through you, Sir, to the American foreign policy of creating around India, and surround India with, hostile regimes. In spite of our limitations, in spite of our vacillations, the Government of India has been following a policy of peace and anti-colonialism and development of the third world. That is why, after the second Summit, they have said that they want to destroy non-alignment; they do not like non-alignment because the Americans do not want friends.

They want agents. Anyone who refuses to be an agent of the United States of America is an enemy of the United States of America. Non-alignment, they are afraid of, because, they do not want friends; they want only the agents. That is why they want to surround with unfriendly regime; that is why they are arming Pakistan to the teeth. That is why, they are following this policy also. If we want to understand the Sri Lankan's happenings, we are to understand the American policy.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the speech of Prof. Dandavate about his referring to the invitation of the foreign power. Did the prime Minister talk about it? Did she tell the Emissary that this is an unfriendly act. After all, Sri Lanka is not far away from India. After all the American Imperialist forces are there in Sri Lanka. It spells danger for India. It is against the security of the whole region. The Prime Minister, in her statement, has chosen to remain silent on it. I want that this silence should be broken and she must be eloquent about it that she warns Sri Lankan Government's inviting a foreign power is not their own internal

problem. It involves the whole region and that is why we are concerned about it. That should be explained. There are some people even in Sri Lanka very close to Government. They say that India is interfering. I am happy that the Prime Minister has made it amply clear that we do not want to interfere. We do not want to interfere and we must respect the integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka, we must try to have good relations with Sri Lanka. But the point we are concerned with is that where human rights are violated, since Tamils have close cultural links with us, the question of interfering and the irresponsible talk of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in sending army and all that is useless. (Interruptions) Sir, it is dangerous. We do not want to interfere. But, we are concerned deeply on two counts-1 the imperialist involvement towards the land is known; Jayawardene Government is internally authoritarian but externally is shifting towards Americans. Secondly we are deeply concerned because the people who have suffered are still suffering. They have cultural links with us. Our hearts are with them. So, we should send all our cooperation and also help them as much as we can.

I would appeal that we can appeal to the International Red Cross so that they can go there and help them. After all if we send our materials to that Government, the condition is such that it is doubtful whether they will reach the afflicted people. We should appeal to the International Red Cross so that they can go there and help them. Sir, the situation is very grave. I would ask our Government to be evervigilant, particularly, about the machinations of the United States imperialist policy.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Era Anbarasu Before he is allowed to speak, I have an announcement to make, As decided in the House earlier today the discussion on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission will now be taken up on Friday 19 August, 1983, after the Question Hour and the formal business is over. The discussion will continue upto 3.30 p. m. without a lunch break. This would give about 3 hours of time to the



Hon. ble Members to participate in the discussion. As agreed to in the House, the participating Members should and have to see that they stick to the allotted time so that the discussion is completed by 3.30 p. m. when the private Members Business will be taken up. On the conclusion of the Private Members Business at 6 p. m., the listed Government business would be taken up and completed.

Now, Shri Poojary.

17.50 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Notification Under Customs Act And Central Excise Rules

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) Notification Nos. 229/83-Customs to 237/83-Customs, 239/83-Customs and 240/83-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessions of Customs Duties to the Electronic Industry.

(ii) Notification Nos. 238/83-Customs and 241/83-Customs published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding concessions/changes of Customs Duties to the Electronic Industry and oil-extended styrene butadiene rubber.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6896/83]

(2) A copy each of Notification Nos.

221/83-CE to 226/83-CE (Hindi and English Versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum modifying the Central Excise duty rates applicable to various electronic goods issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6897/83]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Era Anbarasu Not here. Shri R. S. Sparrow.

17.52 hrs.

#### DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT MADE BY PRIME MINISTER ON AUGUST 12, 1983 ON SITUATION IN SRI LANKA—CONTD.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of facts concerning the situation in Sri Lanka is now well known to all of us. It is a well thrashed out problem and the question to study now is as to how the moves and attitudes of the concerned countries are working. In so far as the mood and attitude of Sri Lanka government is concerned well one can say that it is was terribly hostile from functional point of view some time ago and now it has come somewhere near a neutral angle and that I must say is on account of the stand that is taken by the Government under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister and the working of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There is no doubt about it. I have talked to various people internationally connected and otherwise, They all seem to agree that the quick take up that was adopted by our Government this and at the very start of this nasty incident and nasty situation in Sri Lanka has gone a long way in creating and diffusing the situation as it could very easily have been a very rotten one.

Sir, it is a pity as to what one heard about what happened there and the most unfortunate part of it was that the armed forces personal of Sri



[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

Lanka played the dirtiest most and wrong type of play which was never expected from the trained up soldiers. In Colombo they just bashed their vehicles into jewellery and other shops as a first measure and then looted out everything that there was. And, then seeing that the people are hung by the nearest pole they don't move a hair. Here is something which is barbaric and leading on to genocide, half-way home. This is the very type of thing that happened and one feels very-very sad about that.

As chance has it the other aspect of it is this, that, still the Tamilians are not being settled properly. And I am very glad that one of our emissaries and a trained hand has today gone or is going to settle things to the best advantage of the people. They are not being settled properly. They are being herded about homeless and hamletless and nothing with them is left. So that part of it is, where we have to focus our attention, that is how to help them from this distance. Their supplies are inadequate—medical, household and anything for that matter—and you cannot expect much from the Government of Sri Lanka at the moment because they themselves are dithering. They are not sure of their own standing as to where they stand in relation on this episode.

The other point, which has been raised is as to their leanings to wards any kind of super-powers. Yes, it seems to be quite clearly; understandable that the leaning is there. To what extent it may mature is not easy to predict. But one thing I feel certain, geo-strategically speaking, that this particular Island is of great importance and when one notices that, already there is so much of movement forward creating a sphere of influence into the Indian Ocean and around by a Super Power knowing especially. What Trincomalee is I know Trincomalee as being one of the finest bases in South Asian seas, one of the naval best and it is very attractive, attractive strategically to anybody for that matter. And when that type of move forward, creeping move forward, by certain super powers is noticed with other intentions which we do

not have to discuss now, one feels a little bit upset. Anyway, we have to watch that thing very carefully as India and I am very glade to notice that the vein of thinking all around the House is just one, that, we stand for the Sri Lanka Tamils. At their back, as one nation, we do stand. I come from the North, but I want to assure you, Sir, I have got the feelings of my friends, of my own area. They feel as one with every Tamilian down South and we will stand for you through thick and thin, come what may. So, this is the mood of the House and it is a pleasure to notice that. Ultimately what it may form in the way of situations is very difficult to predict. All I can say is that the way, the adroit manner in which our Government and High Command is handling this issue is indeed very steady and very commandable and incidently forceful, although it may not look that way, but forceful, geo-strategically and geo-politically it is. And I think the best mark that I can give to our High Command and our Government is that it has handled the issue very adroitly, yet with force enough which is felt in the air. With these words, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, last week I informed the House about the outcome of my talks with president Jayewardene's Special Envoy. Immediately afterwards, Mr. G. Amirthalingam the Leader of the Opposition in the Sri Lanka parliament and Secretary-General of the TULF the main party representing the Sri Lanka Tamils, left Jaffna for Delhi. Since his arrival on August 14, he has had talks with me in addition to meetings with our Foreign Minister and other members of our Cabinet and parliament members of various parties. Yesterday, I once again telephoned to president Jayewardene.

I should like to inform the House of the result of the latest developments. On behalf of the TULF, Mr. Amirthalingam has also welcomed our offer of good offices, which, he said has introduced a basic change in

regard to negotiations between his party and the Government of Sri Lanka. For many years, he and his party has sought fulfilment of the legitimate rights and aspirations of the Tamil people of the island within a united Sri Lanka, but had failed to get any helpful response. On the contrary, the Tamils have been increasingly harassed, and the latest outrages against them have left them totally without confidence in negotiations. Mr. Amirthalingam and his colleagues did not find it possible to come to the negotiating table on the basis of past offers. However, he feels that as a result of India's efforts, the picture has changed and, although differences between the two sides remain deep, there might now be some possibility of a solution.

The basic need of the hour is to bring a sense of security among the people of Sri Lanka. This in turn can restore confidence in their living together and in working out permanent solutions which are satisfactory to the Tamil minority as well as to the Sinhala majority. The search for that permanent solution also needs to be undertaken as quickly as possible.

This can best be attempted at the conference table. As I have previously said, it is for the Sri Lankan Government to decide how and when a conference with the Tamil leaders can be brought. But because of our profound concern, we have offered to help in whatever way we can. To arrive at any settlement, it is necessary for both sides to talk to each other. To facilitate this process of dialogue and to give effect to our good offices, I have offered to send a special envoy to meet President Jayewardene and others. During my telephone call last evening, President Jayewardene agreed to my suggestion. Accordingly, I have asked one of our distinguished and experienced diplomats SHRI G. Parthasarathi to undertake this delicate and important task. He will visit Colombo next week.

I asked President Jayewardene about the latest conditions generally regarding security and specially in the refugee camps. He told me that they were

steadily returning to normal and that only a few thousands now remained in the camps. In reply to my question about relief supplies, he said they had enough food and clothing but would get in touch with our High Commissioner should anything more be needed.

President Jayewardene and I agreed to remain in regular contact. He also agreed that his brother, with whom we had useful talks, would continue as his special Envoy.

During the repeated discussions in this House, hon. Members have expressed their strength of feelings at the course of events. All sections of the people all over our country share these feelings, which transcend party and other differences. I am particularly aware of the deep emotions of our brothers and sisters in Tamilnadu over these tragic happenings. As I said in the other House, the agony of the Tamils in India and elsewhere is that of our entire nation. The brutality and insensate violence to which the Tamils of Sri Lanka have been subjected were vividly described by Mr. Amirthalingam in his talks here. My Government and I personally been conveying our own anguish and concern to the Government of Sri Lanka.

At the same time, we must always bear in mind the effect of anything we say or do. Nearly all hon. Members have recognised the delicacy and difficulty of the situation with which we have to deal. I am grateful to them for this understanding, and for the support they have given to Government's approach.

In the circumstances, restraint combined with firmness is called for. These must continue to determine our policy. Above all, we wish to assist in bringing about an atmosphere which is free of communal tension and conducive to the efforts of the Sri Lankan leaders of all communities to achieve a lasting political settlement. We hope both sides will take concrete steps towards that end. This is what I want my envoy to pursue with President Jayewardene and others concerned.

**श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) :** मोहतरम स्पीकर साहब, श्री लंका के मामले पर हम लोग अपने-अपने खयालात जाहिर कर रहे हैं। बार-बार इस हाउस में बहस का मतलब यह है कि हमारे और उनके ताल्लुकात बहुत करीबी हैं। हमारे उनके दोस्ताना ताल्लुकात हैं। कभी हम एक ही मुल्क का हिस्सा हुआ करते थे। हिन्दुस्तान में कोई बात होगी तो उसका असर पड़ोसी देशों पर पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से हमारे पड़ोसी देशों में अगर कोई बात होती है तो उसका असर हमारे ऊपर भी पड़ता है।

1919 में जब महात्मा गांधी अमृतसर सेशन में शामिल हुए, उसके फौरन बाद एक तमिल शख्स ने सीलोन में आजादी की लड़ाई के लिए "सीलोन कांग्रेस" की बुनियाद डाली। उस लड़ाई में जो सीलोन की आजादी के लिए हुई जहाँ सिंहलीज ने आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा लिया वहाँ हमारे तमिल भाई एक कदम भी पीछे नहीं रहे। लेकिन सीलोन के आजाद होने के बाद कोट की सियासत ने उस मुल्क के तमाम लोगों को मुतहिद नहीं रहने दिया। जिन लोगों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में हिस्सा लिया था बदकिस्मती से इस मामले में हिन्दुतान की तारीख और सीलोन की तारीख कुछ मुख्तलिफ हैं। कुछ लोगों के हकों को बर्छीनते रहे।

**श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** आपका मुभाव क्या है ?

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** आपको बताऊंगा। हमला नहीं कराऊंगा।

**श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** वहाँ जाना चाहिये हमारे प्रभाव में आ जाए तो अच्छा होगा।

**श्री रशीद मसूद :** शुक्रिया।

आजादी के फौरन बाद सिटिजनशिप एक्ट ने वहाँ के एक लाख तमिल लोगों को शहरियत के हक्क से महरूम कर दिया और वहाँ से इन शकों शुवहात की बुनियाद पड़ गई है कि वहाँ की मैजोरिटी वहाँ की ताइनोरिटीज को वे हक्क नहीं देना चाहती जो माइनोरिटीज को मुख्तलिफ मुल्कों में मिले हुए हैं। आबादी के लिहाज से मैं समझता हूँ कि 68 परसेंट के करीब बौध लोग हैं वहाँ, सतरह साढ़े सतरह परसेंट हिन्दू हैं, सात परसेंट के करीब ईसाई हैं और सात परसेंट के करीब मुसलमान और बाकी लोग हैं। इस लिहाज से करीब-करीब इतने ही नस्ल के लिहाज से तमिलज की तादाद है, 17-18 परसेंट के करीब है। जैसा अभी प्रोफेसर साहब ने बताया 1948 से लेकर 1983 तक मुख्तलिफ मौकों पर मुख्तलिफ किस्म के मुजालिम उन पर होते रहे और उनके मसलों को हल करने की कोशिशें भी होती रहीं। इन प्राबलैम्ज को हल करने में हिन्दुस्तान ने भी अपना हिस्सा अदा किया। जैसे बताया गया है कि बंदरगांव के और शास्त्री जी के बीच पैक्ट हुआ जिस में साढ़े पांच लाख के करीब आजादी को हमने लेने की बात कही थी और साढ़े तीन लाख के करीब लोगों को उन्होंने शहरियत के हक्क देने की बात कही थी। अगर उस पर अमल हो जाता तो शायद आज यह जो सिलसिला मुजालिम का शुरू हुआ था वह शुरू न हुआ होता। उसके बाद जब जबान का सवाल आया उस मामले में भी बिल्कुल वही तरीका इस्तेमाल किया गया। जब अंग्रेजी को खत्म किया गया तब अगर सिंहलीज के साथ साथ तमिल को भी वही मुकाम दे दिया जाता तो शायद वह दूरी जो बढ़ रही थी उसको घटाने में मदद मिल सकती थी। मैं यह सब इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि इत्तिफाक से हमारे हालात

में और सीलोन के हालात में बहुत मुताबिकत है। उन हालात को हमें भी पेशेनजर रखना चाहिये और उसी लिहाज से सोचना चाहिये।

दो तीन बातें हैं जिन की वजह से बहुत बड़ा जहन पर बोझ पड़ता है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि अखबारात में जो मुस्तलिफ जरायों से खबरें आती हैं वे ज्यादा सही हैं बनिस्वत उनके जो मुहतरिमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा और वहां के सदर बराहम करते हैं। हमारी इत्तिला यह है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सही भी है कि मिलिटरी और दूसरे लोगों द्वारा जा मुस्तलिफ हुए हैं तमिलज पर उनकी मदद के बारे में आपकी पिछले दिनों सीलोन सरकार से बातचीत हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सामान आप इमदाद में भेज रहे हैं वह सही तरीके से उनको पहुँच जाये जो उसके मुस्तहिक हैं, इस सिलसिले में आपने क्यों बातचीत की है ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :  
He keeps referring to ethnic differences. Sinhalese are also Indians. (Interruptions)  
by origin. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Dr. Swamy does not know Urdu.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने जबान का फर्क बताया है, नस्ल के फर्क भी हैं। मेरा मकसद यह था कि इस वक़्त करीब-करीब साढ़े 4 बिलियन सीलोनीज रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इन लोगों को जो नुकसान की पूर्ति की जायेगी, कम्पैन्सेशन दिया जायेगा उसका अभी कुछ तय नहीं हुआ है कि कितने बेसिस पर दिया जायेगा।

अभी यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि कोई

आर्डिनेन्स सीलोन की सरकार ने ऐसा जारी किया है कि जो जायदाद छोड़ जायेंगे वह सरकार की तहबील में ले ली जायेगी, लेकिन किस रेशियो से कम्पैन्सेशन दिया जायेगा ? जितनी उस जायदाद की कीमत होगी, क्या उसी रेशियो से मुकम्मल कम्पैन्सेशन दिया जायेगा या ऐसे ही दिया जायेगा जैसा कम्पैन्सेशन हम लोग आदि हैं देखने और सुनने के ? अगर इस किस्म का कम्पैन्सेशन दिया जायेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मजाक होगा। हमारी सरकार को उनके साथ बातचीत कर के जोर देना चाहिये कि जो कम्पैन्सेशन दिया जाये वह मुकम्मल दिया जाये।

अभी दोनों तरफ से बात आ रही थी। इधर से वह रहे थे कि किसी सुपर पावर की तरफ भुकाव है, कोई कह रहे थे कि दूसरी सुपर पावर इन्टरफीयर करेगी। हम समझते हैं कि हमें किस का भुकाव हो, इससे मतलब नहीं है लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि उस भुकाव से किस हद तक नुकसान या फायदा हो सकता है।

अभी प्रैजिडेंट ने इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस को इन्टर्व्यू दिया है, उससे बड़े खतरनाक नतायज होने वाले हैं, ऐसा मालूम होता है। उन्होंने बाहर की पावर्स को दावत दी है, उन्होंने मंजूर किया है। इस बात को मैं मोतरम बजीर साहब से पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या आपको भी इस तरीके की दावत दी गई थी और दी गई थी तो किस तरह की इमदाद आप से तलब की गई थी ? जो आपसे इमदाद तलब की गई थी उसी किस्म की इमदाद दूसरे मुमालिग से भी तलब की गई थी या आपकी इमदाद से मुस्तलिफ थी ?



## شری رشید مسعود (سہا پنور)

محترم اسپیکر صاحب! سری لنکا کے معاملے پر ہم لوگ اپنے اپنے خیالات ظاہر کر رہے ہیں، بار بار اسس باؤس میں بحث کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ہمارے اور ان کے تعلقات بہت قریبی ہیں، ہمارے ان سے دوستانہ تعلقات ہیں۔ کبھی ہم ایک ہی ملک کا حصہ ہوا کرتے تھے، ہندوستان میں کوئی بات ہوگی تو اس کا اثر پڑوسی دیشوں پر پڑے گا۔ اسی طرح سے ہمارے پڑوسی دیشوں میں اگر کوئی بات ہوتی ہے تو اس کا اثر ہمارے اوپر بھی پڑتا ہے۔

۱۹۱۹ء میں جب جہانم گاندھی امرتسر سیشن میں شامل ہوئے تو اس کے فوراً بعد ایک تامل شخص نے سیلون میں آزادی کے لئے سیلون کا گزیریں کی بنیاد ڈالی، اس لڑائی میں جو سیلون کی آزادی کے لئے ہوئی، جہاں سے انگریزوں کے اثر کو ختم کیا۔ وہاں جہاں تامل بھائی ایک قدم بھی پیچھے نہیں رہے۔ لیکن سیلون کے آزاد ہونے کے بعد دولت کی سیاست کے اس ملک کے تمام لوگوں کو متحد نہیں رہے۔ ان لوگوں نے آزادی کی لڑائی میں حصہ لیا بدقسمتی سے اس معاملے میں ہندوستان کی تاریخ اور سیلون کی تاریخ کچھ مختلف ہے، پھر لوگوں کے حقوق کو وہ سمجھتے ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر سبرامنیم سوامی: آپ کا تھکاؤ کیا ہے؟

شری رشید مسعود: آپ کو بتاؤں گا۔ حملہ نہیں کروں گا۔

ڈاکٹر سبرامنیم: وہاں جانا چاہیے۔ ہمارے پر بھاؤ میں آجائے تو اچھا ہے۔

شری رشید مسعود: شکریہ

آزادی کے فوراً بعد سی ڈی شپ ایکشن دہاں کے ایک لاکھ تمل لوگوں کو شہریت کے حقوق سے محروم کر دیا، وہاں سے ان جنگ و شہادت کی بنیاد پر گئی۔ دہاں کی مجبور تھی۔ دہاں کی مائینو ریٹر کو وہ حقوق نہیں دینا چاہتی جو مائینو ریٹر کو مختلف ملکوں میں ملے ہوئے ہیں۔ کتابدکاری کے لحاظ سے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ انگریزوں کے قریب بورد لوگ ہیں وہاں، سترہ، ساڑھے سترہ پریسٹ ہندو ہیں۔ سات پریسٹ کے قریب عیسائی ہیں اور سات پریسٹ کے قریب مسلمان اور دوسرے لوگ ہیں، اس لحاظ سے قریب قریب اتنے ہی تمل کے لحاظ سے تمل کی تعداد ہے، سترہ۔ اٹھارہ پریسٹ کے قریب جیسا کہ ابھی پروفیسر صاحب بتایا ۱۹۷۸ء

سے لے کر ۱۹۸۳ء تک مختلف موقعوں پر مختلف مسئلے منظر میں آئے ہیں۔ اور ان کے مسئلوں کو حل کرنے کی کوششیں بھی ہوتی رہیں، ان پر ابلیز کو حل کرنے میں ہندوستان نے بھی اپنا حصہ ادا کیا جیسے کہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ ہندوستان کے اندر شاہی ستری جی کے بیچ سیکٹ ہوا، جس میں ساڑھے پانچ لاکھ کے قریب آبادی کو ہمنے لینے کی بات کہی تھی۔ اور ساڑھے تین لاکھ کے قریب لوگوں کو انھوں نے شہریت کے حقوق دینے کی بات کہی تھی۔ اگر اس پر عمل ہو جاتا تو شاید آج سیلہ منظر کا شروع ہوتا شروع نہ ہوتا۔ شروع نہ ہوتا۔ جس کے بعد جب زبان کا سوال آیا۔ اس معاملے میں جی بالکل وہی طریقہ استعمال کیا گیا۔ جب انگریزی کو ختم کیا گیا تب اگر سنگلنگز کے ساتھ ساتھ تمل کو بھی وہی مقام دے دیا جاتا تو شاید وہ دوری جو پڑھ رہی ہے اس کو گھٹانے میں مدد مل سکتی تھی، میں یہ سب اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اتفاق سے ہمارے حالات میں اور سیلون کے حالات میں بہت مطابقت ہے، ان حالات کو ہمیں بھی پیش نظر رکھنا چاہیے۔ اور اس لحاظ سے سوچنا چاہیے۔

دو۔ تین باتیں ہیں جن کی وجہ سے بہت بڑا ذہن پر بوجھ پڑتا ہے۔ کہیں ایسا تو نہیں ہے کہ اخبارات میں جو مختلف ذرائعوں سے خبریں آتی ہیں وہ زیادہ صحیح ہیں بہ نسبت ان کے جو محترم پرائمر صاحب اور وہاں کے صدر فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ہماری اطلاع یہ ہے ان میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ صحیح بھی ہے کہ ملٹری اور دوسرے لوگوں کو درازا جو منظر ہوئے ہیں ملٹری پر ان کے بارے میں آپ کی پچھلے دنوں سیلون سرکار سے بات ہوئی تھی، میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو سامان آپ امداد میں بھیج رہے ہیں وہ صحیح طریقے سے ان کو پہنچ جائے جو اس کے مستحق ہیں۔ اس سلسلے میں آپ نے کیا بات چیت کی ہے۔

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

He keeps referring to ethnic differences. Sinhalese are also Indians. (Interruptions) by origin.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Dr. Swamy does not know Urdu.

شری رشید مسعود:

میں نے زبان کا فرق بتایا ہے نسل کے فرق بھی تھے میرا مقصد یہ تھا کہ اس وقت قریب قریب ساڑھے چار ملین سیلون کے رہنے والے کا نقصان ہوا ہے ان لوگوں کو جو نقصان کی پوری کی جائے گی کمپنیشنس دیا جائے



کا۔ اس کا ابھی پتہ نہیں ہوا ہے کہ کن مجلس پرویا جائیگا  
 ابھی یہ بھی معلوم ہوا ہے کہ کوئی آرڈر کی کمیٹی سیلون  
 کی سرکار نے اب جاری کی ہے کہ جو جاہلاد جھوڑ جائیں گے  
 وہ سرکار کی تحویل میں لے لی جائے گی۔ لیکن اس ریشو  
 کمیشن دیا جائے گا جس میں اس جاہلاد کی قیمت ہوگی۔  
 کیا اس ریشو سے کوئی کمیشن دیا جائے گا۔ ایسے  
 ہی دیا جائے گا۔ جلیا کمیشن ہم لوگ شادی ہیں۔  
 دیکھنے اور سننے کے، اگر اس قسم کا کمیشن دیا جائے  
 گا۔ تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ مذاق ہوگا۔ بیاری سرکار کو  
 ان کے ساتھ بات چیت کر کے زور دینا چاہیے کہ جو کمین  
 سیشن دیا جائے گا۔ یہ مشکل دیا جائے گا۔  
 ابھی دونوں طرف سے بات آ رہی تھی، اذھر سے  
 کہہ رہے تھے کہ کسی سپر پارڈر طرف چھکاؤ ہے، کوئی کہہ  
 رہے تھے کہ دوسری سپر پارڈر فیئر کیسے کی۔ یہ سمجھتے ہیں  
 کہ ہمیں کس کا جھکاؤ ہے۔ اس سے یہ مطلب نہیں ہے  
 لیکن ہمیں دیکھنا ہے کہ اس جھکاؤ سے کس قدر  
 تک نقصان یا فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے۔  
 ابھی یہ پتہ چلتا ہے انڈین ایگریمنٹس کو انٹرویو دیا  
 ہے کہ اس سے بڑے خطرناک نتائج رونے والے ہیں۔ اس  
 معلوم ہوتا ہے انہوں نے باہر کی پاورس کو دعوت دی ہے  
 انہوں نے منظر کیا ہے اس بات کو میں محترم وزیر صاحب  
 سے پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ کو بھی اس طریقے کی دعوت  
 دی گئی تھی۔ تو جس طرح فی امداد آپ سے طلب کی گئی تھی۔  
 جو آپ سے امداد طلب کی گئی تھی اس قسم کی امداد دوسرے  
 ملک سے بھی طلب کی گئی تھی یا آپ کی امداد سے  
 مختلف تھی۔

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengal-  
 pattu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir; Before going  
 into the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils,  
 I would like to express my heart-felt  
 thanks to the Prime Minister of her  
 achievements in solving the problem...  
 (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-  
 BORTY : Has the problem been  
 solved ?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : ...specially  
 the internal problem of Sri Lanka.  
 History will definitely record the  
 remarkable achievement of our Prime  
 Minister. Has any country accepted the  
 good offices of the Prime Minister of  
 another country in finding out a  
 permanent solution to its own internal  
 problem ? It is really a new achievement.  
 It is an added feather in our Prime

Minister's cap. Only by the constant  
 persuasion of our Prime Minister has  
 the President of Sri Lanka agreed to  
 repeal the recent Act which the  
 Government of Sri Lanka has passed to  
 curb the activities of secessionists. Is  
 it not an achievement that an emissary  
 has been sent from our country to study  
 the problems in Sri Lanka of Tamils ?  
 Is it not another achievement that  
 an emissary from Sri Lanka came to  
 India to discuss the same pro-  
 blems ? Therefore, I really thank her on  
 behalf of the people of Tamilnadu for  
 the achievement and the able act of our  
 Prime Minister in tactfully handling the  
 situation.

In Tamilnadu, I hear that so many  
 regional parties have started accusing  
 the Central Government rather than  
 accusing the Government of Sri Lanka.  
 In fact, the President of Sri Lanka  
 stands as a common enemy. Instead of  
 accusing the President of Sri Lanka,  
 unfortunately, some of the regional  
 parties in Tamilnadu have started  
 accusing the Central Government; in  
 fact, they went to the extent of asking  
 the Government of India to send our  
 army to Sri Lanka to solve the problem,  
 whereas the same political parties who  
 advocate for sending the army to Sri  
 Lanka never spoke here anything in this  
 House, especially my DMK friends.  
 Those who vehemently speak something  
 in a different tone in Tamilnadu accusing  
 the Government of India, that the  
 Central Government has not sent any  
 army to Sri Lanka, they never spoke  
 about sending our army to Sri Lanka to  
 solve the problem. The hon. Members  
 Shri Dhandapani and Shri Mayathevar  
 never spoke about sending our army to  
 Sri Lanka to solve the problem, when  
 they took part in the discussion here.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) :  
 I demand it now. (Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ENBARASU : Sending  
 the army will not solve the problem; in  
 fact, it will create a further problem.  
 Therefore, there are some of the regio-  
 nal parties in Tamilnadu who in order  
 to rejuvenate their political life and to  
 make political capital out of it, are

demanding to send the army to Sri Lanka to solve this problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He did not mention your name. (Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ENBARASU : Let me express my views. When you get a chance to speak, you can also express your views. After all, it is my view. I want to expose the double game played by D.M.K. When they go to Tamilnadu, they speak in a different tone; when they come here, they speak in a different tone. So, is it not my duty to expose them? They want to make political capital out of it. In fact, such regional parties are not interested in solving the Sri Lanka problem.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Your party colleague, the ex-Minister, Shri R. V. Swaminathan, also said that the army must be sent to Sri Lanka to protect the Tamils there.

SHRI ERA ENBARASU : No, no, it is not correct. He had not said that.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (coimbatore) : He had said that. I can prove it.

SHRI ERA ENBARASU : The sacrificial march done by another political leader is nothing but a game of Don Quixote. (Interruptions) So, the Government has come out with a very concrete proposal to handle the situation. I understand that even a parliamentary delegation may go there. These are all diplomatic and tactful achievements of the Government of India to solve the problems of Sri Lanka Tamils. Therefore, I, once again, request the Government of India that, they should properly supervise the distribution of medicines and other essential commodities through their High Commission. Otherwise, I am afraid, those medicines and essential commodities will not be distributed properly to the victims of Sri Lanka. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mayathevar. I will give you five minutes.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Mr. Speaker, the genocide committed against the Tamils in Sri Lanka is unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of any country. It is the duty of our Government to save the Tamils, not only the Sri Lanka Tamils but all the Tamils who are spread all over the world, as also the Indians all over the world. It is the duty of the Government. Therefore, we are having the double duty to save them, these inside and outside the country.

Sir, the inhuman acts and activities of the Sri Lanka Government have buried the human rights of Tamils there. As we have heard reliably, property worth more than one thousand crores of rupees has been destroyed by the Sri Lanka people, their Army and Police; more than 25,000 Tamilians have been butchered and massacred. More than ten lakhs of people are there in the refugee camps either here or there. You can find out the exact number. We have to find a solution and protect their rights. It is the duty of the Government.

What are the reasons for this situation? Tamils have been there for a long time. They had not gone there as beggars. In the tenth century the Chola King, Rajaraja Chola went there and he ruled over that country. So, they are not beggars there. The first Chola King ruled over Ceylon. The Tamilians went there and inhabited there. Even Buddhism reached there later. Even before the Sinhalese came there, my people, Tamilians were there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Your people?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : My people means, Tamilians. In 1971 our Hon. Prime Minister who was also the then Prime Minister, she herself brought a resolution before this Hon'ble House to condemn the unparalleled and unprecedented genocide in, Bangla Desh. Even now, she would have moved the resolution. It does not matter, whether it is moved by this side or that side. I am thankful to Prof. Dandavate and

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy for moving it.

What is the reason for all this genocide? Up to 1948 till they got their independence they were moving closely as our brothers and sisters. Immediately after independence the Sri Lanka people started the butchering of Indian people and other things. For instance, in 1948 the first Act of the Parliament of Sri Lanka or the Government of Sri Lanka was to take away the citizenship rights of Tamils. Sinhalese was made the official language and Tamil has been given a secondary place in Parliament and the country. Now we demand that Tamil may be treated as the second official language by the Government of Sri Lanka.

Then, in 1971 there was insurgency in Sri Lanka. Shrimati Bandarnaike invited our aid in various aspects including helicopters and our Prime Minister happily supplied them helicopters to restore peace and amity among the people there. Now, as a peaceful neighbour we want to send our army not to fight, not to annex, them, only to bring peace and protect their rights. Only for that we are going to help them.

Now, while thanking the hon. Prime Minister, for agreeing to convene a round table conference we want to welcome such a round table conference. But what are we going to achieve? They have passed a legislation on the back of Tamilians. The Sixth Amendment has taken away all the rights of the Tamilians there. This should be revoked or taken back by another Act of the same Parliament. Without that there is no meaning at all.

The property destroyed by the Sri Lankan people is going to be vested in the Sri Lanka Government. The Tamilians there have lost all rights including the right to property, civil, human, political and liberation movement right. Therefore, without bringing back all those rights as they enjoyed previous to this Amendment by the Sri Lanka Parliament, no meaningful purpose will be served by having a round table con-

ference. Therefore, before sitting in the round table conference or at the time of sitting in the round table conference, the rights of the Tamilians must be restored back to them.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Can we not amend the Sri Lanka Constitution in this Parliament?

**MR. SPEAKER :** The world is shrinking.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) :** We are discussing the statement of the Prime Minister, which has stated the happenings in Sri Lanka as narrated to her by the emissary of the President of Sri Lanka. The statement contained many facts which were explained to our hon. Prime Minister.

The Indian Parliament expressed its concern on 27th of July. One of the provinces of the United States, Massachusetts, condemned the genocide which took place in Sri Lanka, on 13th June. The Australian Government issued a statement on 28 July condemning the atrocities. The acting Foreign Minister of Australia, Mr. Lionel Bowen said that he was seriously concerned about the reports of recent outbreaks of communal violence in Sri Lanka. He further said that acts of terrorism anywhere in the world could not be condoned and, in the case of Sri Lanka, had seriously exacerbated the existing problems.

As far as our nation is concerned, we were a little bit late in expressing our concern. Rather were a little bit late in condemning the atrocities which took place in Sri Lanka. Even before that, the ten-nation European Community had expressed its anguish about the happenings in Sri Lanka.

The present situation is this. Our Government, particularly the Prime Minister, offered our good offices to negotiate with both the Governments.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Both the Parties.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :** My

slip of tongue may become true one day.

The President of Sri Lanka stated today that the pre-condition for the conciliation process to take off the ground was that the TULF should give up the demand for Eelam, a separate state.

Mr. Jayewardene said this is the pro-condition whereas the TULF leader, Mr. Amrithalingam, states that there should not be any pre-condition, it should be an unconditional one. I do not know what the Government is going to do as mediator in this case. If they are not able to convince both the parties, what would be the role of the Indian Government? I would like to get clarifications on these points from the hon. Minister.

In the statement the hon. Prime Minister mentioned that this issue is highly complex. As far as I am concerned, it is very simple. Firstly, we have to condemn genocide. Secondly, a team of diplomats should be sent immediately to Sri Lanka. Since Lanka is a friendly country, it can accept our team or diplomats, as we wanted, so that the killings can be stopped. Of course, these emissaries are going for dialogue only after the lives of many Tamils have been taken away by the Sinhalese.

Coming to the refugees, it has been stated on 12.8.83 that the number of refugees is 80,000. Now it has been reduced to 30,000. The shifting of the refugees started on the 5th. Within a week's time they were able to take 50,000 refugees to one place and now only 30,000 people remain. Although they have taken them to Jaffna area, where will they go? Their house have been either destroyed or occupied by the Sinhalese, which they are not vacating, and the police and the army are helping the Sinhalese. There is no shelter for them to stay. The Sri Lanka Government have imported 130 tents from America. Are they going to put all the 80,000 refugees in 130 tents? How will they alleviate the miseries of these people? Who will look into this matter?

Coming to property, the emissary of

Mr. Jayewardene told our Prime Minister that they have taken possession of all the property in order to prevent the anti-social elements from taking possession of those properties and selling them away. He has further added that they will distribute them or give them back to the original owners. When the original owners do not want to go and stay there, how can they distribute or give possession to the original owners? A relation of the former Minister, Shri R. V. Swaminathan, brought a letter to him, which I happened to see, where he says "I have lost all property: I have only a small property left behind, which I am going to sell, because I want to go back to India and stay there peacefully; I do not want to stay here". When this the position, how are they going to return the property to the owners?

Regarding the previous Round Table Conference, the Prime Minister said that it could not be held. It was convened for a different purpose; it was not to discuss about the District Development Council or other demands; the Conference was convened by Mr. Jayewardene to consider how to eliminate the so-called terrorists.

MR. SPEAKER : please conclude.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I will take five minutes. Sri, normally I will not ask you more time. But now I need only five minutes more, and I will conclude.

This arrangement is part of the tactics of President Jayewardene. What has he done now? He has split Jaffna area into two. One area is going to be colonised by Sinhalese. Again this is going to happen. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has received the news that posters are appearing in Colombo, the posters pasted by Sinhalese. They say that 'Jaffna Tamilians are going to attack Sinhalese after the 20th. Therefore, be all ready and retaliate.' This is what the posters say. I would like to bring this to the notice of the Government and I hope they will also speak to them about this.



Sir, there is another important matter. Much is said about the terrorists problem. As I have already stated, when all reasonable and constitutional methods are exhausted, naturally one becomes a terrorist. The rights of a citizen are most important. I have come across the book entitled, "LIBERTY AND REVOLTS, written by Robert K. Woetzed, Professor of International Law, New York University, in which he has stated :

"The rights of citizens may however be considered residual. Decisions should be left to the individual unless he needs the services of Government on any level. When Government violates the end for which it is instituted by violating human rights of individuals, the citizens are free to alter or abolish it.

The right to revolt is thus clearly stipulated. People have the right to rebel, if the Government violates basic human rights. They have right to contravene Government authority and to disobey laws which do not represent a legitimate exercise of power."

This is the position. I have to say much, but I am very sorry that I could not say anything more now. They have lost all the legitimate rights.

Sir, before I conclude I want to make one point.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given you time.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sir, I want to make only one point. Our friend, Mr. Anbarasu said something about it, and I do not want to go into details. What I want to know is. Why our Government is not taking much interest in this matter ? In the U. N. World Conference to combat racism held in Geneva, which ended on 12th August and in which our country also participated, racism in South Africa and Israelis' misdeeds were condemned. But we have not raised even a single voice condemning the genocide of

Tamilians in Sri Lanka. I do not know why we are very much unconcerned about it.

About the programme of action up in that Conference, THE STATESMAN dated 14.8.83 reported as follows :—

"In a series of separate ballots, one paragraph justifying black African fight against apartheid "by all available means, including armed struggle." drew the largest number of dissenting votes from Western and neutral delegations."

So, the apartheid policy of South Africa was supported. They may go in for armed struggle. This is the position that we supported. I only appeal you in those circumstances to use your good offices and see that something comes out.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम तीसरी बार श्रीलंका के बारे में वृत्त कर रहे हैं। इससे यह जाहिर होता है कि भारत के लोग और भारत की संसद श्रीलंका में हो रही घटनाओं से कितनी चिन्तित है। आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हम लोगों को एक अच्छी खबर सुनाई है कि अब ऐसा माहौल पैदा होने लगा है, जिसमें श्रीलंका की सरकार तमिल निवासियों के प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत करेगी और बातचीत करके कोई ऐसा हल निकाला जाएगा, जिसके अन्तर्गत श्रीलंका में रहते हुए भी सभी को बराबर का अधिकार मिल सके और सभी लोग एक देश के अन्दर रह सकें और किसी के साथ कोई जुल्म व ज्यादमी न हो। यह बहुत अच्छी खबर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सुनाई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह भारत की सबसे बड़ी डिप्लोमेमैटिक विजय है।

अभी हमारे साथ श्री दण्डपाणि जी भाषण कर रहे थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह



उनकी ही चिन्ता नहीं है बल्कि पूरे देश की चिन्ता है। वे उस क्षेत्र के राजनैतिक नेता हैं, इसलिए शायद वे ऐसी बातें कर रहे थे। मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि वे चाहते क्या हैं? क्या वे यह चाहते हैं कि भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच में जो पुल बना हुआ है, वह भी समाप्त हो जाए या वे यह चाहते हैं कि भारत की सेना समुद्र पार करके श्रीलंका में चली जाए और फिर उसका नतीजा क्या होगा। उसके बारे में वे क्या समझते हैं, मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन निश्चय ही प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में यह एक बहुत बड़ी डिप्लोमैटिक विजय है कि भारत ने श्रीलंका से बातचीत की और ऐसी बातचीत की जिसका एक अच्छा असर हुआ है और हो सकता है कि इसका कोई नतीजा भी निकल जाए, जिससे वहां पर वास्तव में शान्ति स्थापित हो सके।

18.43 hrs

(SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the chair)

सभापति जी, इसके साथ ही साथ आज मेरा ध्यान एक और समाचार की ओर गया है। वह समाचार वहां के राष्ट्रपति श्री जयवर्द्धन की पत्रकारों से हुई वार्ता से सम्बन्धित है। उसमें वहां के राष्ट्रपति ने यह कबूल किया है कि उन्होंने अमेरिका से, पाकिस्तान से, बंगलादेश से सैनिक सहायता मांगी थी। उन्होंने भारत का भी इस सिलसिले में नाम लिया है। पहले जब यह समाचार अखबारों में निकला था, तो श्रीलंका की तरफ से इंकार किया गया था कि इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन अब जबकि राष्ट्रपति जयवर्द्धन ने स्वयं माना है जैसा कि समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि उन्होंने सैनिक सहायता मांगी थी। तो श्रीलंका में जो स्थिति है, उसको देखते हुए मैं एक चेतावना देना चाहता हूं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि एक तरफ तो बातचीत

का माहौल बनाया जा रहा हो और दूसरी तरफ चुपके-चुपके सैनिक दूसरे देशों से बुलाए जा रहे हों। अगर यह स्थिति हो गई, तो स्थिति बहुत ही खतरनाक हो सकती है। यह स्थिति अंधकार के पहलू की तरफ ले जाती है और प्रकाश के पहलू की तरफ वह स्थिति ले जाती है जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अभी बताई है। तो इसके बारे में हम लोगों को पूरा अध्ययन करना चाहिए और इसको अच्छी तरह से सोचना और समझना चाहिए और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार पूरी तरह से इस मामले में सजग है और जो भी वह करेगी, वह सब के हित में करेगी।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Chairman, it is good that we have got an opportunity to consider the statement made by the Prime Minister on the 12th August. But I must not conceal certain amount of disappointment in the statement.

I share the concern expressed by my good friend Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. It is all the more clear from President Jayewardene's interview which has appeared this morning in the INDIAN EXPRESS where he has admitted and confirmed that he has approached the United States and the United Kingdom not to mention Pakistan or Bangladesh. It is now time for us to take note. That thing he has publicly said so. It is a matter of deep concern for us. It is a matter of consequence to the entire strategic environment in this country. It is not only a question of dealing with the situation which has developed internally which is of great consequences to us for other reasons but it is of great consequences as the President Jayewardene has come out and openly admitted the fact that he is trying to convert this issue, basically domestic dispute of some consequences to the region, is trying to internalise and trying to introduce extraneous elements into the situation. It is a matter of concern and I should

have thought that the Government of India would have reacted more sharply to this aspect of the problem. I did not mean. "Navy blockade". I do not approve that. It is time for us to take note of this. That is why, I wanted to emphasise this point.

Similarly, Mr. Dhandapani raised the question of human rights. Well, I do not want to go into the question whether it can be described as a form of racism just as the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution condemning the Zionism as a form of racism. Whether the situation can be equated, I do not want to go into the question. But the plain and simple fact is that there has been a grave violation of human rights. The Tamils are not allowed even to enter the hospitals. Have you ever heard of the situation in any other country with a common nationhood and common citizenship which they claim? Sri Lanka proudly claim that they are signatory to the International Covenant on Human Rights. So, it is time for us to ask, "If you are really so, when did you sign and what are you doing now?" This is important for the Indian public opinion to assert the concern on this point and tell the world what is going on in Sri Lanka.

Now, two or three important points have been raised according to the Prime Minister's statement. One is the revival of the idea of the round table conference. Then is the implementation regarding the district development council and use of Tamil language as provided under the Constitution. Sir, I am afraid that this is a post-dated check. I cannot accept the fact there has been a change of heart and that there is a realisation on the part of President Jayewardene or any of his people or the Sinhalese leader in Sri Lanka that they really want to pursue the path of conciliation. First thing he says is that he is prepared to give Amnesty but always with a rider. He says "Amnesty—yes" and there can be a dialogue provided violence is given up. You have to presume that not somebody else but the Tamilians are responsible for the violence in the island. This is

the proposition which we cannot accept and it will be a sad day if we accept this proposition.

Second is, he admits that an active role has been played by the armed forces in Jaffna area.

But again, he says, it is because of secessionist trend and, "If you give up secessionist idea and if a separate State idea is abandoned, we can have a dialogue and also repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act."

Now, the question is to be posed as to who is responsible for the violence. They cannot be allowed to run with an idea and tell the world that Tamilians in Sri Lanka are responsible for violence. On the contrary, it is very clear that it is the Sinhalese chauvinists who are aiding and abetting President Jayawardene, who are responsible for this violence and its counter-effects. It is an old technique which is known. It is exactly a technique adopted by imperialists everywhere, whether in this country before freedom or elsewhere. It is important for us to understand before we get into a situation like that. While I welcome the restraint exercised by the Government of India, I cannot say that we can be passive spectators to the situation.

Again, he talks of terrorism after an army has been let loose, running amuck and killing their own citizens. All this talk of terrorism by Tamilians is of no meaning and significance. I cannot imagine some the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act in Ceylon—it is unheard of in any civilised society—like a rule that they have made that dead bodies will not be returned to the relatives and will be disposed of straight way. I cannot imagine a situation like that in any civilised society.

What could be the Indian approach to the problem? That is a major question. While I understand and appreciate emotional overtones of this problem and I understand the great concern and anxiety that is spelt out deeply in the south and, particularly, in Tamil Nadu, I must say that the Government of India

will have to look at it from a wider angle and context. Its dimension and its approach will have to be different. They will have to think of the consequences and repercussions at the regional, national and international levels. It also involves a major question of India's policy towards its neighbours.

All this irresponsible talk that has come from many sources, not excluding from my good friend, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, of naval blockade or sending forces in nothing but something which has to be abjured because no responsible section can call this country as an interventionist power in this region. But at the same time I have no doubt that they will take into consideration the tremendous amount of passions that have been roused in Tamil Nadu. I admire and respect them. I want to go on record to say what my good friend there has done. While you may not agree with the approach, I have no doubt about the sincerity and it is a fact to be taken into consideration. The question before us is whether we seriously believe about the sincerity of approach of Sri Lanka rulers. If we do so—I have no quarrel; we can always try—that is different. But I have no doubt in my mind that seeds have been sown, that a new nation has been born within a nation.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, You will not like me to repeat many of the things my colleagues have spoken on this side. When the Prime Minister made her statement in the House on the 12th August and informed us of many things which President Jayawardene's emissary, his brother, had told her about the situation there, I had endeavoured to suggest that we might profitably check up from our High Commissioner in Colombo as to whether all these facts given to us, the version of Sri Lankan Government can be corroborated or not.

This question has arisen in my mind after reading some of the statements made in the last few days by Mr. Amritalingam here in Delhi. For example, it was stated by the Prime Minister that she was told that the

number of people in the refugee camps had come down from 80,000 to 30,000. Mr. Amritalingam gives a figure of 135,000. But there is no possible way for us to check or confirm these figures. But we have somebody there. We have a diplomatic representative in Colombo and we should be in a position to know whether these figures or which of them are closer to truth. I am still in the dark about this.

It was also stated that Mr. Jayawardane said that most people are returning to their house. I do not know if this is really credible or not. What is meant by returning to their houses? I do not understand. I do not know whether their house are still standing, even if they are in a position to return home. Would they be really bold enough to return home so soon? It is a question of security. It should also be checked up whether people are really returning home freely and voluntarily. I am not able to follow on whom the security arrangements depend. Since the army and police have behaved in a particular way, which are those security forces on which the Tamil community can depend now to look after their interests? Are the interests of the Tamils really protected? So many questions arise.

Anyway, I do not want to go into further details about this matter. I would like to say that there has been a shift, somewhat welcome shift in the situation in the last few days and it is due partly to certain objective factors which President Jayawardane may not have bargained for. There was an attempt to disrupt, I should say the traditional good neighbourly relations between Sri Lanka and India. There was an attempt to involve certain foreign powers in this situation. There was an attempt to demonstrate that one Member of the non-aligned camp was in conflict with another Member of the non-aligned camp. But all these things have failed for the time being at least. They have failed for various reasons including the fact that our Government did take a very correct and very firm, principled stand. For the time being, this game has failed and President Jayawardane

has shifted his stand towards a position which we are now understanding here that he is even prepared to invite a parliamentary delegation from our country. He is prepared to welcome the emissary of the Prime Minister to Sri Lanka in order to try to help in bringing about a settlement. It is to the good. But it will not be an easy job. That we also know. I have no time to go into all that has happened in Sri Lanka. That history does not give us much confidence that these problems can be solved very easily. I do not think anybody expects that there is going to be an easy solution.

19 hrs.

There are only two choices, either a negotiated political settlement or a repressive military solution. There is no third alternative. And those people who are trying for a repressive military solution—and they may try in future, I do not know—they are there very much inside the UNP, the ruling Party of Sri Lanka. We are interested and I am sure that all common people there are interested that there should be a negotiated political solution. Somebody asked us “Now, what is the kind of suggestion or formula that our emissary on behalf of our Government was going to make?” I do not think our job is to give formulas and to suggest solutions. We should help to see that negotiations are started with the parties coming to the table. Then naturally it is not our concern. It is their internal concern. They will have to work out some solution. But at the moment. I think, our Government should consider this question, whether either side would be prepared to sit at the table at all if the other side puts forward any pre-condition. At the moment there are pre-conditions. President Jayewardene’s pre-condition, as I understand it, is that they must give up their demand for Eelam, for a separate State, they must accept the concept of one united State; then only he is prepared to open negotiations. On the other hand, the TULF seems to be equally adamant; they are prepared to sit at the negotiation table, but their pre-condition is that

they are not going to give up this demand though, I must say, the TULF, before it called itself TULF, was known as the Federal party at one time and their stand was for federal solution; anyhow, they have changed their stand because many things have happened in between; friends have referred to all these things, how continuous deprivation of rights leads to terrorism, leads to extremism, leads to all kinds of desperation and these demands come up. We can understand and we sympathize. You can also understand, Sir, being nearer home.

Mr. Amrithalingam has made a reference in a statement to what has happened in Malaysia. He has said, “If Malaysia and Singapore can divorce each other, why can’t we have a divorce here?” With all respect to our Tamil friends, I do not think this was a very apt example. Under the British, this was known as ‘Malaya’. Singapore, for many years, was a crown colony of the British; it was a very important military and naval base for them. Even after independence, except for a very short time when the federal State of Malaysia was formed, including Singapore, Singapore was kept separate. But what I want to say is that, in both these places, the ethnic composition of the population is extremely mixed. In Malaysia, the Chinese, the Malays and the Indians are in an alliance; they have separate organizations, but they have formed an alliance which is the ruling party there now—Malays, Indians and Chinese. In Singapore, of course, the Chinese are predominant, numerically speaking, but there are other communities there also. But we do not read very much, we have not heard very much, of ethnic clashes and conflicts or riots in Malaysia. Perhaps, they are more sagacious than people in some other countries: I do not know. But I think this was not a very apt example to say, “Since Singapore and Malaysia could agree to divorce each other, why not we try it here also?” I do not think it is our job to suggest one or the other solution except that there must be an agreement, there must be a long term political solution, in



which the minority, that is, the Tamils in Sri Lanka, must feel that they have got equal right and that they are not treated as second class citizens. Suppose they were able to get Eelam then what would be the fate of the Tamils in the rest of that island, I would like to know. Are they not to have the right of citizenship, the right to move about freely in any part of the island to work, to take jobs, to settle down, to start business? Are they to be confined, permanently isolated, within only one part of the island? Surely not. Anyway, the main thing is that the negotiations should begin and our good offices should be used to that end. If relief is going to be sent more from this country in future—because the Prime Minister has done a commendable thing in announcing a Relief Fund all that—how that relief is handled and distributed at that end, at least that part which goes from this country. I think, our High Commissioner should certainly have a say and should have some hand in that. On the question of security, I really do not know, what our Government is thinking; who is to provide them with the guarantee of security of considering the traumatic experience through which they have passed.

But, I would say that, at the moment, the fear of foreign involvement has receded for the time being though I fully share the apprehension expressed here that certain powers are not going to give up so easily, who are vitally interested in the Indian Ocean and in having bases there and who would not like to have any further talk about the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace etc.?

Therefore, I would conclude by saying this. Of course, the Government I think, have been moving along correct lines. But, they should also not give the impression at any stage that we are for or against a particular type of solution. The main thing is this. I personally think that only a Federal Solution will solve the problem; there must be some autonomy for the Tamil majority or without which there can

never be a solution. President Jayawardane would be well advised to think along these lines and to think only of oppressing terrorism which is the product of his own rule. It has actually spread. But, the point is that so long as these conditions of security, of proper relief and of rehabilitation and of compensation for those who have suffered and the longterm political solution are achieved, there can be no lasting peace or solution to this problem. Perhaps, we will have to remain involved with it for quite a long time in the way in which we have chosen, without wanting to interfere or intervene in their internal affairs. But, still, we are concerned very much with what is happening over there. So, I hope, the Minister will be able to tell us a little more about the brief to our Emissary, Shri Parthasarathi, who has been sent there as to how he is expected to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. House may kindly make a note that we are running out of time. So, try to be very brief. It will be very convenient because the ground has also been well covered by many speakers. Only salient points may be made. Shri Mohanty.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Respected Chairman, Sir, at the outset...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Let the Congress Members not speak.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Are we not the representatives of the people? We have the rights to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I won't say that. Shri Mohanty you please carry on.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I congratulate Government, particularly, the Prime Minister for the manner in which they have handled this delicate issue. I also congratulate the people of this country who have exhibi-



ted a maximum restraint in this hour of crisis.

Mr. Chairman, I would also invite the attention of this House on how the forces are working inside the country to disrupt the efforts to reach a solution and the efforts to reduce the tension in this area. Sir, in this House itself when the debate was going on, categorical suggestions were made that India should have the armed intervention there.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV

(Azamgarh) : Who said this ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Dr. Swamy should refresh his memory because he knows who said it. We have been advised here (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. We have been advised to snop all diplomatic relations with Sri Lanka. We have been persuaded to raise in the International Organisation, particularly, in the United Nations Organisation. I think the Government have not been persuaded by these suggestions that came from the Members of left side. In this context diplomacy of Super Power was discussed, I am grateful to Shri Chakraborty, the distinguished Member of the C.P.M. Party, I would like to know whether the intricacy of the super-power diplomacy was discussed at China in the Chinese Capital when the top leaders of the C.P.M. Party had a party to party discussion in the Chinese Capital. (*Interruptions*) My submission would be whether they have advised the Chinese Government to sever all relationships with the American Imperialism. They have no right to advise us. We are not going to be persuaded by them. Sir, who Prof. Dandavate was speaking I expected a more forthright endoresement from him of the policy pursued by the Government of India. However, he only broadly agreed with it. (*Interruptions*) Sir, since it is a national policy no impression should be give in the country that there are any differences amongst parties on this and that is why I expected a more forthright statement from him.

Sir, there has been a deliberate

attempt to eliminate Tamil people from Sri Lanka by using force. Then in Tamil contiguous areas Sinhalese are being settled so that contiguity is disrupted. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the agreements arrived at since 1965 have not been implemented—the agreement relating to language, the agreement relating to autonomy. Sir, discrimination is being practised to the maximum in services, education and use of Tamil language. Everywhere we find there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government in this direction. Once upon a time the Communist party stood by the stand of Tamil people but they had to withdraw because they lost the electorate.

Sir, this is an hour of crisis and, as such, my submission would be that in this country let us cooperate with the Government of India. Let an impression of unity be created in India which would influence the Government of Sri Lanka to come to the negotiating table and accept the basic human rights of Tamil people, that is, original demand for a federal structure, autonomy and fundamental rights. These should be seriously considered. I would also like to submit, let us dissociate and isolate the forces inside this country which are attempting to trade on the miseries of the Tamil people in Sri Lanka.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may be given one minute to make my submission. I would like to say that an important historical event has taken place for which a great deal of articulation is necessary. We have now begun to participate in an event which is taking place in another sovereign country. So, a new doctrine is being enunciated and it is the responsibility of the Foreign Minister to specify the parameters of this doctrine on this matter.

Secondly, once you have involved yourself in the negotiation process you have got to see success is achieve I an I we would like to know from the Foreign Minister what concrete steps he is going to take to ensure success other wise the backlash will be tremendous.

Thirdly, the President, Shri Jeyawardene is now going to China. Does this mean a new international dimension?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Lok Sabha has had—perhaps, it is the third time—the opportunity to discuss a very delicate question, if I may say so, a questions of far wider importance than is visible. If I may submit, of all the question that have been discussed in this House—and all of them are very important—the one that is being currently discussed is a very very serious question.

Therefore, I may, in all humility, submit that the Foreign Minister has a very difficult job on hand, Willy-nilly the job is there. I only hope that he will remember that both the Sinhalese as well as the Tamils, have Indian origin. Neither is something foreign to us and another thing is this. The doctrine that has prevailed, the culture to which I have the privilege to belong, is the doctrine of foreign relations. During the freedom struggle movement, all of us know, no less a personality than Mahatma Gandhi or Jawaharlal Nehru, irrespective of being misunderstood, had been consistently advising Indians abroad to look to their country of residence as their own and therefore nothing should be done to encourage even indirectly any separatist feeling or element; and remember the Palk straits in full of snakes. The best of the swimmers going around that place knows how bad it is. Therefore, I would appeal to the Foreign Minister to keep all these things in mind. He must also remember that what is happening in Sri Lanka today is the gift of imperialist machinations starting from 1883. It is not only today or yesterday that something has developed. I have no time to go into the long history since then. But I would recall the late Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru's speeches in this very House with regard to these very problems which were of a different texture than what they are of today.

Therefore, let us not try to look or appear as a big brother in this region.

Let us try take this work in all humility and in a spirit not of chauvanism, for I would not quote but would remind my friends that even in the Madurai conference, World Tamil Conference, in which TULF also was represented the D.M.K, boycotted that Conference for very good reasons.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: They were not invited. (Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: The Opposition lead of the Tamil Nadu Assembly was not invited by the Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA: All I want to submit it is that Mr. Karunanidhi was not there, nor Mr. Karunanidhi spoke a word in support of Eelam. Mr. M.G. Ramachandran who the moving spirit behind this Conference stated that they were not advocating separate or separatist tendencies. Therefore, let us not run away from this fact. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: It was only Tamil Scholars Conference.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA: Mr. Amrithalingam was there and whether Mr. Amrithalingam is a scholar not, he talked about his problems there. I am only reminding now that Mr. M.G. Ramachandran had said "Don't take up this question. We are not for that". I am only trying to recapitulate what Mr. M.G. Ramachandran had said.

I am merely talking of what Mr. MGR suggested.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was in 1974.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA: Might be.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was not in 1974.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA: We in our country ever since our freedom have been facing ethnic problems in the North-East, the Mizoram, Nagaland etc;

we are facing a problem of some very wrong notions about the connection of religion with the State, in our North-West. We are condemning any country which is encouraging any type of people who are trying to develop this kind of situation, and yet I do agree that India has always stood for human rights. And what has happened in Sri Lanka in relation to the killings and butchery, I am not going into the merits or demerits of it, nor am I asking India to become the policeman of the Asian region. And should you try your hand on that, remember the Chinese have a much larger population spread all around right down Indonesia. Should you go by that standard and doctrinaire? I am very happy that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has raised that question, and asked what type of doctrinaire you are going to propound now. Let us not give anybody a chance to play mischief in this area. We have enough problems: Diego Garcia, the whole of Indian Ocean full of dangers potentialities against India, ready deployment forces available down below with the American bases spread from Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia all around, cornering and monitoring every place not to their liking.

I would, therefore, suggest that we have to be very cautious, yet the point is: what do we do when people are butchered in nearby countries? There was a lot of bloodshed when partition took place in 1947. Let us keep our heads cool and not try to talk something which will complicate the situation. It is good that Mr. Jayewardene has agreed for welcoming the envoy of the Prime Minister. It is also good that India is extending its assistance for relief work. I would go a step forward that genocide must be condemned. If we had merely condemned genocide and stopped at that, I would just not be worried. But since we are now trying to enter the arena of trying to conciliate between these two warring type of elements of a nation called Sri Lanka which is our neighbour, let us remember, there are problems close by in Pakistan also. I hope, your doctrinaire will not extend that way also to that area, and you start talking something about

the Pakhtoonis, Baluchis, Sindhis and so on and so forth.

Nevertheless, I would like to submit in the end that this country rejects the view that any ethnic group should be eliminated, and to that extent, Sri Lanka's President's admission that he is partly responsible for this type of situation means that India can very well tell him that as a good neighbour, we will advise him to see that this type of situation ends. The mending has to be done by him and he has to mend and if he does not mend, and in the process we end, that is not our responsibility. But the point is very simple. Let us not create a precedent and leave footmarks which will be taken by others the way to interfere in some of the very difficult problems which we are facing both on ethnic, religious and linguistic basis in this country.

19.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagarcoil) : Sir, in the solution of Sri Lanka problem, India is passing through one of the most serious and delicate tests after Independence. By this tactful and efficient handling of this sensitive test, our country has demonstrated a high standard of diplomacy and mature leadership by arriving at a widely accepted and satisfactory path to solution. Mr. Amrithalingam, the General Secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front also welcomed the Indian initiative by expressing that there was change in the situation after India has offered its good offices and Jayawardane had accepted the offer.

Even from the time when the problem occurred in Sri Lanka, India has been constantly vigilant in taking appropriate steps in the matter and this problem has been treated as a national problem with due prominence.

Because of the high temper of hatred created between the two communities—Sinhalese and the Tamils—it is very difficult to bring the two communities



together for a negotiated settlement. It is here that India has taken the crucial and difficult task of providing a bridge between the two opposing sides.

Since the days of Independence in Sri Lanka in 1948, have been atrocities and racial riots in Sri Lanka and there was a discrimination in that country with the Tamils. But this incident is the worst and the severest with devastating consequences. Even the Army, Navy and the Police which are expected to protect the lives and properties of the citizens, associated themselves with the majority in the massacre of the Tamil citizens. So, the Tamils have lost faith in the Government and there is crisis of confidence among the Tamils on the Government. So, a permanent political settlement is inevitable and necessary. That alone would restore peace and tranquillity not only in Sri Lanka but in that region also.

Repeated and continuous steps have been taken by this Government in the matter and a basis has been built up for the establishment of effective and immediate steps and a good starting point has been made. A base of settlement has been clearly laid in the problem. Apart from our close association and kinship with the people of Sri Lanka, there is a humanitarian obligation to solve this problem. When grave atrocities are committed on unarmed minorities, when there is genocide and massacre, when human rights are violated the matter goes beyond the limits and jurisdiction of that nation; and humanity at large has a responsibility to see that the fundamental rights are protected and safeguarded. So, the steps taken by our Government have a wider appreciation and greater significance.

There are suggestions from certain quarters for military intervention. That will not solve the problem. Opposite would be the effect. When other avenues of settlement are open, when an effective initiative is taken by Government regarding this problem and when this problem is treated as a national problem, and there is a positive response from the other side, there is no necessity for military intervention.

Moreover, some countries want to exploit those critical circumstances to their advantage. They are writing for an opportunity to trap us. Those who are speaking for military intervention are helping the countries which want to exploit the circumstances and convert it to their favour. The consequences of military intervention have to be taken into consideration. As this problem is treated as a national problem, obligation is there on the part of all sections and all parties to cooperate with the Government for an early, negotiated political settlement of the problem.

Unprecedented and brutal atrocities are committed on the person and properties of the poor Tamils in Colombo. In fact, it was reported that Colombo looked like a war field. It is to be noted that Sinhala prisoners killed their Tamil co-prisoners and Tamil leaders like Kuttimani were brutally massacred by the co-prisoners with the support of the Army and also the police.

Another point I would like to make is that fellow—Sinhalese students sent the Tamil students out of educational institutions. Even during train journeys also, there was no safety. Even the injured could not undergo treatment in hospitals. Houses, factories, shops, small and big business establishments were all set on fire, looted and destroyed by the Sinhalese. There is no scope for the revival or restoration of these industries. These industries are completely liquidated. There are thousands of displaced persons among Tamils. A solution has to be found in such a way that there should be no more any recurrence of racial riots in that island. So, social, political, economic and religious equality of Tamils should be recognized and protected.

Their cultural identity also should be preserved. They should be provided with future safety and security. Solution should be in such a way so that Tamils and Sinhalese should co-exist and live happily in the Island.

The prevailing atmosphere of discrimination in the matter of admission in educational institutions

should end. and job opportunities to the Tamils should be increased.

A permanent, long term political solution has to be made for the establishment of peace in Sri Lanka and in the region. With these words, I fully support the steps taken by the Government.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have no idea of making a long speech. I will be very brief in my observations and probably the briefest one in my life in this parliament. We have discussed this issue on two occasions previously. This is the third occasion. Where does this discussion lead us to? It would have been better if the government would have brought some resolution which should have been unanimously passed by this House condemning genocide, killings, brutalities, inhuman treatment and so on and so forth being perpetuated on the Tamils in Sri Lanka and the matter should have been ended there. It should have been done by the Government. It is the Government's responsibility. I do not know why it has not been done.

I am in agreement with all the facts placed on the Table of the House by my learned friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some thesis propounded by Mr. Babuguna here also. We are in a dilemma, as a matter of fact. That resolution should have been brought. I had spoken to the speaker. A resolution was drafted, prepared, but I do not know for what reason the Government did not agree to that; and that had been brought before the House; that would have been the best course.

Now, so far as our involvement in the whole situation is concerned, generally, all the sections of the House have condemned killing, inhuman treatment, violation of human rights, brutalities, disposal of bodies without being handed over to the relatives and so on and so forth. There is no disagreement on that. So far as going to the extreme armed intervention is

concerned, it is one individual party's demand... (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Not Party.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** An individual member has demanded it. But so far as the whole House is concerned, nobody has demanded that. I think the wisdom should continue to prevail on this government as not to resort to that particular course of action.

Today, again some statement has been made by the hon. Prime Minister. On that day, whatever stated in the House, which we are discussing, was all a told story by somebody else, who came over here from Sri Lanka to convey to her; and in every paragraph, she said, I am told by the special envoy, I am told, I am told. What is your information? He should have been told by the Prime Minister herself that these are the facts. Then this House should have proceeded to discuss the whole issue, not on the basis of what has been conveyed to her. Today, what has been conveyed to this House is what has been told by Mr. Amirthalingam. So, where do we stand? What about our High Commission? What about our own sources? What is the factual position that should have been told to the House; and then we should have discussed the whole issue.

The question of armed intervention does not arise; absolutely not; at least, not only I am against it but, by and large, the largest sections of the House, excepting leaving aside a few individuals, who may, for certain reasons, either vote here or there, plead that.

**SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR :** No, no, not that.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** So far as this situation which has been created there is concerned, I am afraid, Mr. Foreign Minister, that you have put yourself in the position of some sort of a PANCH.

You have taken up the role of some



sort of a PANCH or a MUKHIYA type of man in the villages.

जैसे गांव के मुखिया कहते हैं कि मैं फैसला कर दूंगा, इलाके के चौधरी कहते हैं।

You have thus taken upon your own shoulders more responsibility now, you are bringing the two warring factions to the negotiating table and so I only wish you success in this effort, which you have undertaken yourself upon your shoulders, I do not know for what reasons. So you have undertaken this responsibility of bringing the TULF and others to negotiating table, that too without any conditions, and Mr. Jayawardene also has agreed to come, without any pre-conditions and you have to see to all that. This seems to be a trap in which, I do not know for what reasons, you are caught. You have to guard against all those things.

Thirdly, Sri Lanka occupies a strategic position. No doubt about it. America is interested in Diego Garcia, the Indian Ocean and all that. We have been talking unanimously in this House that we have to guard our country from all those disturbances here and there. So, now, again this military presence or acquiescence, in their presence, or hospitality being extended to them, naturally that creates a sense of disturbance in our minds with regard to the total security of this country from this particular activity and this interference by these powers, there in Sri Lanka. And, in the larger national interest you have to guard against it and take a more cautious approach in this issue. Of course, whatever relief you have announced is welcome, and it is needed. But whether it is really reaching the people who need it is the main point. It is a very important point, for you to see through your diplomatic missions that are there in Sri Lanka, that it reaches really the needy and it does not meet the fate as we experience in our country, as it happens to relief and rehabilitation efforts, that they do not really reach the needy. So, that is also very important and you have

to guard against all those things, and be very cautious about them.

Let this House know as to what really you intend to do. The Prime Minister makes a statement and goes away and we are all fighting over that. We do not know the picture. She does not commit herself. She does not speak anything. Where do we stand? What is the stand of the Government of India?

As suggested by Sri Indrajit Gupta, a negotiated political settlement is welcome. Are you going to some place away from the warring parties, or their activities, to use your good offices as a neighbouring country or the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned nations, and you are going to be involved in order to use your good offices to bring about good sense on Mr. Jayawardene for any such settlement, which you are going to do the whole job all alone as a neighbouring country or the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement. What are you going to do? What further steps are you going to take? I am no doubt interested in the relief and rehabilitation for which the amount has been increased from Rs. one crore to two crores. So many ships have been kept in readiness for loading. That relief has reached there. But what are you going to do? Please let us know. With regard to important approach, what steps does the Government of India intend to take with regard to violation of human rights, with regard to the killings, with regard to the genocide etc.? Are you going to take up these matters in international forum? Please clarify, if you are going to the Human Rights Commission or the United Nations or what other steps you are going to take.

Mr. Gupta suggested some sort of federalism. What is the role you are going to play in this matter? Wise conscience should prevail in you as you have shown so far. You should not take any populist measure.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Gultarga): Mediation is done by negotiating it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I do not know. If you were sitting there on that side, I will take it as an official announcement. I am not interested in any announcement by the Congress (I) General Secretary. I want an announcement by any one of the Ministers who represents the Government. The Congress (I) General Secretary may represent the Government at a Lata Mangeshkar Nite but not the Government, so far as these affairs are concerned.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I can understand what you are asking for. I am replying to you as you are asking for it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Let the Minister reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Pasala Penchalaiah.

SHRI PASALA PENCHALAI AH (Tirupathi) : I express my deep sorrow and concern over the tragic episode in Sri Lanka. Prof. Dandavate has said, it is not the first time that Tamil origins were attacked. So, we must take serious note of this. The important point to remember is that the Armed Forces of Sri Lanka and armed goondas have directly indulged in this mass killing. When we observe the press conference of Mr. Jayewardene, I am doubtful whether he is sincere to solve the problems of Tamilians in Sri Lanka permanently as he sought help from other countries.

In spite of provocation our Prime Minister has taken all precaution in dealing with the situation cautiously keeping in view the traditions of India and having regard to her present responsibility as head of the Non-aligned Movement. Even if we see the recent history of relations with Sri Lanka, it is very obvious to say that our Government has always stood for territorial integrity and total sovereignty of the Republic of Sri Lanka. Sri, you remember well that when the elected Government of Sri Lanka was threatened by the anarchist violence, the Government of India extended its help to solve their

problem. When the Sri Lanka Government demanded an island of Kachchivu, our Government considered their demand generously and gave the possession of this strategic island in spite of protests from certain quarters of our country. Therefore, it is very clear that the Government of India has faith in non-interference in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.

I am happy to state that our Prime Minister has taken timely step by sending the External Affairs Minister to Sri Lanka for studying the situation and consultations with the Government of Sri Lanka. The generous help offered to Sri Lanka for providing relief to the victims of the violence also shows the awareness of the Government of India to normalise the situation in Sri Lanka. Starting of a Sri Lanka Relief Fund to provide succour to the victims would certainly give moral courage to the desolate Tamilians there. In this connection, the Government should be very cautious about the graveness of the situation as I doubt, some interested outside forces are lurking around to derive a wedge between Sri Lanka and India and to gain foothold in the Indian ocean. Any laxity in dealing with the situation or narrow outlook would be dangerous not only of Sri Lanka but also to small littoral States in the Indian ocean.

At this critical juncture, leaving aside all political considerations, it is the responsibility of every Indian to extend full support and strengthen the hands of the Prime Minister to deal with the problem of Tamilians in Sri Lanka for a permanent settlement.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sri Lanka situation, I do agree, is highly complex because of external factors which are connected with certain developments and certain possible developments in the region having direct bearing upon the security and stability of the region. It is again complex because of a complicated nature of inter-relation among the various social groups and ethnic groups. Naturally, in situation like

this, we should be very cautious to work out a permanent solution to the problem so that the people of Sri Lanka can work unitedly for the prosperity of their own State.

But the immediate problem is to provide adequate relief and help for the rehabilitation of those who have fallen victim to the senseless violent terrorism. Naturally, certain information should have been collected and furnished to this House by the Government. I do not like to discuss the details of it, but there is one important observation which has been made by Mr. Amrithalingam that they have grave doubts as to whether the relief material already supplied by the Government of India would be reaching the needy. He has also suggested that the High Commission of India should be associated in the matter of distribution of relief to the victims. I only want to know how the Government react to that proposal.

We cannot just treat Mr. Amrithalingam as an ordinary person coming from Sri Lanka. We have given him a befitting reception, I believe we have given proper consideration to the statement he has made before the Prime Minister and other officials and authorities concerned. What I feel is that the task which you have taken upon yourself is a very difficult and complex one. I will give only one example. Mr. Amrithalingam is on record to say just yesterday that his party, TULF, "is willing to consider any reasonable alternative to their demand for a separate and free status." It means that if you can, in the exercise of your good offices, evolve a reasonable alternative to the demand of a separate and free status, his party will be agreeable to consider it. On the other hand, what do we hear from TELF, who are also very much in the capital? They say the alternative to Eelam is only Eelam. This is not a mere rhetoric, it is a reaction to injustice, discrimination, perpetrated by the Sri Lanka Sinhalese chauvinism against the Tamil minorities there.

Therefore, you can very well

understand that you are contending with very different conflicting ideas, conflicting parties. In this context, naturally I want that Government of India should work in such a way so that some permanent solution can be arrived at. At the same time, we have to see that the Government of India do not behave as big power. Therefore, I say that the Government should, at the present moment, start the confidence-building process among the various social groups, ethnic groups, and seek to remove the persisting mistrust and bring them together round the table so that a workable solution, rather a reasonable alternative, is made available in order to ensure lasting peace in that country and also to ensure lasting friendship between the two countries of this sub-continent, namely, India and Sri Lanka.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time because sufficient debate has taken place from all angles. I would only like to remind you that during the entire discussion lasting about 3 hours we have been discussing in details as to what has been happening in Sri Lanka. But while giving my suggestions and opinions, I would like to shift to the other side, i.e., about our country's role. Our Prime Minister has very clearly said that our policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. Here I would like to submit that after seeing the situation in Sri Lanka there is an international conspiracy by some big powers after watching the progress of our country and also our leadership making a mark in the international field. Now, I am afraid that they are driving at or they are trying to make our country commit about our non-interference so that they may say tomorrow that India has gone against their policy by interfering in the affairs of other countries. So, we will have to be very cautious in this regard. We should also be very cautious that when we want to see that our neighbour is very strong, and if there is any dispute in Sri Lanka we go to the extent of seeing that that dispute is solved and Sri Lanka becomes strong, we cannot create an

impression in this world that India somehow has taken sides with the warring groups of Sri Lanka. This is very dangerous. By an international conspiracy they are trying to corner us and push us to a situation where the whole world may say that India has taken sides with in the warring groups of Sri Lanka. So, I would only say that we have paid sufficient attention to the butchery or the killings of Tamilians in Sri Lanka, but in trying to solve their problem we must be sufficiently conscious that we do not go away from the accepted foreign policy of our country.

With these few words I thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I also thank you very much for shortening your speech.

Now, Mr. Shailani may speak.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीलंका के मामले में हमारी नेता और देश की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने जिस संयम, जिस समझदारी, जिस सूझ-बूझ और दूरदर्शिता से काम लिया है, उसकी सर्वत्र सराहना की जा रही है।

यह तीसरा मौका है, जब इस सदन में श्रीलंका के मामले पर बहस हो रही है। श्रीलंका में जो कुछ हुआ, वैसा शायद दुनिया के इतिहास में कभी-कभी और कहीं-कहीं मुठने को मिला है। जिस तरह से वहां पर तमिल भाषियों पर वहां की फौज और पुलिस ने अत्याचार और अन्याय किए, कत्ले-आम किया और सम्पत्ति को लूटा, मैं समझता हूं कि वह किसी सभ्य समाज का काम नहीं कहा जा सकता और सभी पार्टियों के लोगों ने इसकी निन्दा की है और करती भी चाहिए। श्रीलंका हमारा पड़ोसी देश है जिससे हमारा आज का नहीं हजारों साल का सम्बन्ध है और यह सम्बन्ध सभ्यता का, संस्कृति का, आवागमन का, वाणिज्य और

व्यापार का है। मैं समझता हूं—यदि यह कहा जाय कि श्रीलंका और भारत दो भाई-भाई हैं तो इसमें कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन जुलाई के अन्तिम सप्ताह में जो ताण्डव वहां पर हुआ और जिस तरह से वहां की पुलिस और फौज ने खुल कर कत्ले-आम किया, वह बहुत ही निन्दनीय है। बैसे तो श्रीलंका में यह कोई पहला मौका नहीं है, अनेक बार भगड़े हुए हैं, 1958 में में दंगे हुए, 1961 में हुए और 1977 में हुए। किन्तु जैसा जातीय दंगा इस बार हुआ है उसकी मिसाल शायद दूसरी जगह देखने को नहीं मिलेगी।

20 hrs.

हकीकत यह है कि श्रीलंका की आजादी के बाद श्रीलंका में वहां के विश्वविद्यालयों, कार्यालयों, स्कूलों, सरकारी नौकरियों, फौज, पुलिस, उद्योग और व्यापार में तमिल भाषियों की उपेक्षा की गई। उनको दूसरा नागरिक समझा गया। उनकी भाषा जो वहां पर दूसरे नम्बर की भाषा है, उसकी उपेक्षा की गई, यही नहीं तरह-तरह से उनको प्रताड़ित किया गया, जिससे वहां पर ऐसा वातावरण तैयार हो गया जोकि जुलाई के अन्तिम सप्ताह में मुठने को मिला और जिन लोगों इस वीभत्स अत्याचार को अपनी आंखों से देखा होगा, उनका क्या हाल होगा ?

बैसे हमारा देश गुटनिर्पेक्षता में विश्वास रखता है और अभी जो गुटनिर्पेक्ष सम्मेलन यहां हुआ, उसमें हमारे विचार दुनिया के सामने गए और दुनिया ने उनकी सराहना की। हम किसी देश के अन्दरूनी मामलों में कतई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहते। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी एक बार नहीं अनेक बार, यह बात कही थी, हमारा कोई भी कथन, कोई भी कार्य ऐसा नहीं, होना चाहिए जिससे दुनिया के लोग या देश के लोग यह सोचें कि हमें किसी



राष्ट्र के अन्दरूनी मामलों में दखलअन्दाजी कर रहे हैं।

विश्व के किसी कोने में जब इस तरह की निर्मम हत्याएँ हुई हैं, किसी भी राष्ट्र में जब पुलिस और फौज के द्वारा नागरिकों पर आक्रमण किए गए हैं, अथवा किसी भी देश में विदेशी फौजों ने अपनी ताकत और हथियारों के बल पर नरसंहार किया है तो भारत ने अपनी चिन्ता प्रकट की है। इसका अर्थ यह कतई नहीं है कि भारत किसी भी राष्ट्र के अन्दरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है। वियतनाम में वहाँ के नागरिकों के अधिकारों के लिए भारत ने हमेशा हिमायत की और अमरीकी साम्राज्यवादी नीति का विरोध किया। चिली में भारत ने चिन्ता प्रकट की, दक्षिण अफ्रीका की स्थिति आज भी हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय बनी हुई है। लेबनान में पी० एल० ओ० को लेकर जब ईसराइली फौजों ने कत्ले-आम किया तो भारत ने उस पर चिन्ता प्रकट की और विरोध किया। श्रीलंका में जो कुछ हुआ, हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति उनके साथ है और जिन लोगों के साथ यह बर्ताव हुआ है उससे भारत भी उतना ही चिन्तित है जितना दूसरे लोग। लेकिन इस मामले को कुछ लाग राजनीतिक रूप देना चाहते हैं—मैं समझता हूँ यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। तमिल-भाषियों की मदद हम करना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है लेकिन कोई भी काम ऐसा हमारे द्वारा नहीं होना चाहिए जिससे कि वहाँ के लोगों का बजाय फायदे के नुकसान हो जाए—यह सभी दलों के नेताओं से मेरी प्रार्थना है। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनके प्रति जो हमदर्दी दिखाई है उसके लिए दुनिया के लोगों ने उनकी तारीफ की है और मैं समझता हूँ उनके कुशल नेतृत्व में श्रीलंका की समस्या बहुत आसानी से हल हो जायेगी—ऐसा हमको पूरा विश्वास है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the All India Anna DMK, I want to say a few words on the statement made by our hon. Prime Minister on the 12th August, 1983 on the situation in Sri Lanka.

There was a thinking in the beginning that it was an internal affair of a foreign country. But from the violence, killings and discrimination on the Tamil origin in Sri Lanka, we cannot take it as a disturbance in another country where we should not interfere. Sir, we have our kith and kind, sisters and brothers and fathers and mothers of our own blood whose rights and properties were destroyed. They were rendered homeless on the street of Sri Lanka. So, it has become our bounden duty to rush for the help when they are in distress.

I thank our hon. Prime Minister for the timely intervention and the steps taken to protect the affected people. I quote from our hon. Prime Minister's statement on August 12 in Parliament :

"I took the opportunity to reassure Mr. Jayewardene that India stands for the independence, unity and integrity of Sri Lanka. India does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. However, because of the historical, cultural and such other close ties between the peoples of the two countries, particularly between the Tamil community of Sri Lanka and us, India cannot remain unaffected by such events there."

So, I thank our hon. Prime Minister for the decision taken to constitute the Sri Lanka Relief Fund and Sri Lanka Relief Fund Committee under her chairmanship with a initial contribution of Rs. one crore from the Prime



Minister's National Relief Fund. Since 1948, the Tamil origins of Sri Lanka were step by step driven away from the right to live at par with the Sinhalese to disenfranchise their votes. The percentage of employment and education was reduced to one to five per cent with the intention of washing away the Tamils once for all in Sri Lanka. Though the Opposition Parties and many other organisations were fighting against the atrocities in a democratic way, no tangible solution was taken by the President of Sri Lanka. There was no security for the Tamilians for the past so many years. Tension prevailed in many parts of Sri Lanka and stray cases of lootings, killings and arsoning were common. No action was taken to stop these atrocities. So, the ambush of the 13 Sri Lankan army personnel took place on July 23. The whole country was in turmoil.

Our hon. Chief Minister *Puratchi Thalaivar Thiru MGR* conferred with all the Opposition leaders and led the delegation along with them and met our hon. Prime Minister. It is the initiative taken by our hon. Chief Minister that our hon. Prime Minister was convinced about the true problems of the situation in Sri Lanka and intervened in this matter. No other Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu dare to approach the Central Government.

SHRI V. MAYATHEVAR : You have to expunge everything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must get up and say if you want to say and if he yields. Is he yielding?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. T. K. JEKKAYAN : I am not yielding. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What MR. Mayathevar, this is not the procedure. You are a very senior leader. You must ask him whether he is yielding and then only you can speak.

SHRI S. T. K. JAKKAYAN : Sir, here I like to mention the resolution

passed by our All India ADMK party General Council recently on 14.8.83 requesting the Government of India that the United Nations peace keeping force should be stationed in the island rocked by ethnic violence till such time as the people affected by riots were compensated in full for the damage of property and loss of life, were granted equal status and civil rights along with the Sinhalese people and were not stripped of any of their fundamental rights granted to them under the Constitution.

In another resolution, it has stated that the decision of the Union Government to send a team of parliamentarians to Sri Lanka to get first-hand account of the problems there was welcome and it should also include the Members of Tamilnadu Assembly. The Council also decided that since a large chunk of population in Sri Lanka was Tamil-speaking, the Indian Government should send a Tamil speaking High Commissioner and all aid being given to Tamilians in Sri Lanka should be sent by the Indian Government directly to the affected people or at least channeled through the agency of the United Nations.

Sir, I request the Prime Minister to take necessary action over this resolution.

I have come to know that our Prime Minister is sending Mr. Parthasarthy as her emissary to expedite the Government of Sri Lanka's action in the future work of rehabilitation of the victims and the amicable settlement with the Opposition parties who are directly involved in it. I hope and expect that everything will be settled there as we all desire.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I think, if we have had a discussion on Sri Lanka situation three times in the House, that shows that this is an important issue with which our country, our people and our Parliament is highly concerned. Otherwise, we would not have discussed it three times within the last three weeks.

India and Sri Lanka's relationship

is a very special kind of relationship. What has happened in Sri Lanka has shocked the people who believe in certain human relationships and values all over the world. I am sure, it must have shocked the common people in Sri Lanka also because it has created a very serious problem for that country itself, a kind of civil war between two sections of their own population. The situation has come to a point where Tamil-speaking people feel totally insecure in that country and the Government also admits it and because, the Government is helping Tamil-speaking people to move to Jaffna where they are in a majority, it means that they themselves feel that they are insecure in other parts of the country. It is not a good thing.

In our country, we know that the people have the freedom to go to any part of the country and live there with equal status, as a citizen of the country. I think that will be an ideal situation for our neighbour Sri Lanka also. I do not know whether that situation will rightly prevail there. But we wish that that situation should prevail there and the Government of Sri Lanka must take all necessary steps to see that there is no political de-stabilisation in that country. If there is a political destabilisation and a civil war situation, it is not good for the independence of that country also. I look at this situation from that point of view.

I think, India and Sri Lanka have a very special relationship. When I was speaking the first today, I said, if Sri Lanka does not have objection, then our Foreign Minister should visit that country and it will perhaps soothe the situation. That day the Foreign Minister himself conceded that perhaps he will not be able to visit Sri Lanka unless the Government of Sri Lanka agrees to it and he would not have been able to pay a visit had Mr. Jayawerdane not agreed to invite him. That is the kind of special relationship we have.

Even for Mr. Amritalingam who is the General Secretary of a party,

it would not have been possible to come here if Sri Lankan Government wanted to stop him. They would have stopped him and not allowed him to come to India. But perhaps Mr. Jayawerdane thought that in this particular situation, this kind of dialogue and communication is necessary with a country which is a neighbouring country, whose people are highly worked up emotionally on that situation because some of our poor people have very close relationship with those people and they are under this kind of attack.

Two days ago the Prime Minister said "We are willing to send a special emissary." Had Mr. Jayawerdane not agreed, even our Prime Minister's offer of good offices and sending a special envoy, Mr. Parthasarathy, would not have materialised. Mr. Jayawerdane gave his consent only yesterday. He said "Yes. Let him come." I am glad that this kind of relationship exists between our two countries in spite of whatever is happening in Sri Lanka. These are good signs. I would say that these are good neighbourly relations. I do not want to infer that these are interference in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka by India.

Even in 1965 when unfortunately there was a war between India and Pakistan, a friendly country like Soviet Union offered its good offices and even the Prime Minister of Soviet Union Mr. Kosygin did offer to bring about a solution and brought both sides on to the negotiating table and a solution was found.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :**  
They are both different countries.

**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV :**  
May be different countries. There have been instances when some of our neighbouring countries asked for our election machinery, for our people to come and help them to hold their elections and we did help them. It is their internal affair but we did help them. We did our services. I think this kind of thing happens in internal

relationship. I for one welcome this. This is neither imposition nor interference because we go with the consent and with the willingness of the other country with the hope that this would perhaps go a long way in soothing the situation and sort out problems. It is a good relationship. I must congratulate on this issue Mr. Jayawardene also that he has also agreed to this kind of arrangement. If India gives some kind of a suggestion, what is wrong in it? We can offer our suggestions, from our own experience. We are a very complicated society. We are dealing with people of different races, different ethnic origins, different communities, religions and languages. We have our problems also. If we suggest as a friend, give advice as a friend, I do not see any objection in that.

Mr. Amrithalingam also told us that today Tamil people feel completely insecure because of the involvement of the military and police in killing Tamilan people. They have become a party for attack and killing and destruction. Even Mr. Jayawardene latter accepted that a section of military went out of control due to indiscipline. They were demanding "Make some decentralisation. Give us some autonomy." In Jaffna area, Mr. Amrithalingam said that 27% of the total population are Tamilians, but they were not represented on the Police. Even in areas where there are 90% Tamilians of the total population, Tamilians are not represented on the Police. No thought was given to this matter. They say that at least in Police and Administration and in Army they should also be represented according to their population to create a sense of security amongst them. I hope that Mr. Jayawardene and his Government will take these problems into consideration. As a country we will not go and say that we support the secessionist movement. We are not going to say, "Yes; they have the right for separation." In our own country we do not accept this. Therefore, we have no business to go and suggest this to them.

But what is disturbing me is something else. I think, the Foreign Ministry this time had failed to react to

the situation quickly. Why did the Prime Minister take more than three weeks to condemn these atrocities and genocide in Sri Lanka? Did the Prime Minister not have the full picture? If they did not have the full picture of the happenings just across 80 kms, then it is a sad thing. Our DMK friends here from the very first day were only demanding this: 'Let the House condemn the atrocities, the genocide, there'. But the Government did not agree for at least 15 days. Our friends from Tamil Nadu were expressing their strong feelings. Were they not right? The Tamil people knew the situation and were reacting to it immediately. But the Prime Minister, after 15 days, strongly condemns that it is a serious situation. We proposed long ago 'Let there be a unanimous Resolution', and when I asked what happened to that Resolution, I was told, "We do not want to condemn the DMK Members will not agree unless we condemn and, therefore, no Resolution". This is a failure of the foreign policy of the Government of India. I am sorry to say this. We see the picture being given to us: what Mr. Jayawardene told us, what Mr. Amrithalingam told us, what the High Commissioner of India told us, we do not know. What is the role of the High Commissioner of India there? These are things which are disturbing to my mind. I think, this shows either we were vacillating to make up our mind finally or we were not clear, really speaking, as to what kind of step we should take. Thanks to the people of this country, to the people in Tamil Nadu, they, really speaking, took the lead, they reacted to this; not that they reacted like this, "You send your Army and Navy; you help them to build another nation"; they simply wanted the killing to be stopped, the genocide to be stopped, they wanted some kind of security to be given to those people. But still we were keeping quiet, paralysed totally, what to do and what not to do. This is where the Government must learn some lessons. This is what has disturbed me.

Mr. Jayawardene has agreed that our envoy will go there, and the Prime

Minister has informed us today that he has also agreed that he will appoint a special envoy, his brother will continue to be there. We will help them to find some solution. Our first task is to bring them to the negotiating table. When Mr. Amrithalingam came here, he was received by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister and he met the Opposition leaders also. We will advise them also that they should also see that in united Sri Lanka they live as citizens of Sri Lanka and Sri Lanka should not be divided into two nations or three nations. After all, as Sri Lankan citizens they will also feel that this is also their foremost duty to see that political stabilisation takes place in their country also. But they have certain very serious grievances, they have been discriminated against, they have been subjected to most brutal inhuman attacks and killings. Therefore, if they have this kind of doubt, that doubt must be removed from their minds.

With these words, I hope that there will be normalcy, there will be political stabilisation in our neighbouring country Sri Lanka, and that India and Sri Lanka will remain as good friends. The Sri Lankan Government should not look to the USA's nuclear base or their armaments or their dollars. Ultimately it is their right kind of policy which will give them political stability and not depending on any kind of imperialist forces.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, the Minister will reply.

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** Sir, from almost day-to-day, from stage to stage certainly, Government have been reporting of Parliament in all detail about what has been happening in Sri Lanka and what Government of India have been doing in the matter. That there have been three debates in this House and these have coincided with three distinct stages is easy to demonstrate. I do not have to give details. The statements made by the Prime Minister and the statements made by me in both Houses

also signified certain nodes in this process. We did not just come here to report for the sake of reporting. But whenever there was something by way of a forward movement, there was a report made to the House promptly. When there was to such movement, in spite of the fact that there was a demand from the House, we did exercise some kind of restraint. We could have given a kind of running report. But we did not give that because we wanted to report only when certain things happened which signified a forward movement. This has been the approach of the Government of this matter.

To date, the Prime Minister has given the latest position and that is where we go from here. She has very clearly stated, as suggested by many Members in the House during the debate and I quote :

“As I have previously said, it is for the Sri Lankan Government to decide how and when a Conference with the Tamil leaders can be brought about. In , because of our profound concern, we have offered to help in whatever way we can. To arrive at any settlement, it is necessary for both sides to talk to each other.”

Now, these were the very suggestions, not unmixed with caution, which were expressed in the House during the debate I have noticed that the burden, the main thrust, of the debate to-day is ‘Caution’ capital ‘C’, perhaps, all the letters in capital. No one can accuse the Government of not being cautious. Caution, naturally, can be interpreted in many ways. Caution taken to one extreme can amount to inaction. Caution, when it is thrown to the winds, can lead to rashness. It is clear that both these extremes have been avoided. Our caution has not ended in inaction as the unfolding events and the steps that have been taken by the Government would clearly show. Therefore, I would submit that what the Government have been doing and what they contemplate to do in future has been very clearly brought out and, in the last para of the



statement, the Prime Minister has very clearly told the House :

"Above all, we wish to assist in bringing about an atmosphere which is free of communal tension and conducive to the efforts of the Sri Lankan leaders of all communities to achieve a lasting political settlement.

"We hope both sides will take concrete steps towards that end. This is what I want my envoy to pursue with President Jayewardene and others concerned."

Now, the task for the envoy has been very clearly delineated. There is no doubt in this. Naturally, in pursuance of this what he will say, what he will do on a given occasion cannot be anticipated now. Good offices by their very nature are not capable of being defined in cut and dry terms. They could take different forms in different times and on different occasions in regard to different questions and, therefore, good offices as such are what we have achieved as a breakthrough in this.

Now, there are pitfalls. There are dangers. The whole matter is delicate. These matters cannot be gainsaid, I know. But what is the alternative? There is no alternative but to be cautious and still be doing the right thing. Therefore, good offices since they have been accepted sum up what we have to do here-after. This is what I would like to submit to the House. Beyond this it is not possible to say what form our good offices will take at given moment. Naturally, all the don'ts that have been uttered by hon. Members have been noted. They are very much in view of the Government and they will certainly continue to be kept in our view while we are handling this very delicate question.

In regard to certain information, Sir, it so happened that when this information was asked for we were just asking our High Commissioner to give it to us. After he gave it to us I gave this information in the other

House. When the Sri Lankan authorities told us that the number of refugees came down from 80,000 to 30,000, we reported this to Parliament. Thereupon, Members asked us promptly as to what our own information was, and we double-checked the figure from our High Commissioner. I have given the latest figures already but I would like to give the latest, as of today, to this House. The earlier reduction of refugees in camps from 80,000 to 30,000 was done by transfer to Jaffna about 20,000 to 25,000, Trincomalee and Batticalor about 1,000, and back to their homes or to friends in Colombo and other places about 25,000. The latest figure of Sri Lankan government which our High Commissioner also has corroborated is that less than 15,000 refugees are still in Colombo. Now, this clearly shows that lots of them have been sent out of Colombo or out of the camps. This does not mean by any stretch of imagination that they have been rehabilitated or re-settled or they are back home safe and happy. No. The point is that they have been allowed to go wherever they wanted to go. Some wanted to go to Jaffna. They have been sent to Jaffna. Some could go to their homes. Actually there are no homes there, mind you, not for all of them, some may not be having their homes. In fact, in one of the newspapers hon. Members might have read how human nature asserts itself—the spirit for survival even in Colombo people had come back to their shops which were gutted and were trying to open those shops. This is what we read from newspaper reports. So, it is not as if everybody wants to run away.

It is not as if everybody just throws up his arms and says that he has no future. No, human nature being what it is, there is an effort to rehabilitate themselves, to resettle themselves, to find their own old abode and if possible to occupy it again, to repair it, to open shops, all this has been taking place, but it is quite clear that a stupendous task awaits the Government of Sri Lanka, by way of rehabilitating of the people, although no amount of rehabilitation can really bring them back to the position in



which they were before this thing started. Yet whatever bring is possible, this maximum that is possible, would have to be done and that is a long way. Nothing approaching that has been done so far. So, they will have now to find out how to rehabilitate these people, who have gone back to their places, if not to their homes, then what is to be done with these 25,000, 28,000 or 30,000 whatever their number, who have gone temporarily to Jaffna where they have some friends, some relations with whom they can spend sometime, but they cannot remain there all the time. They have to go back to their places of works: what is to be done to them to enable them to go back? So category-wise all these groups have to be taken care of and in their own different circumstances, they will have to be rehabilitated. This is a stupendous task for which the Sri Lankan Government has now started some effort by appointing an authority and so on and we, on our part, have tried to assist and will continue to assistance in whatever way we can. So far as the assistance that has been sent from India is concerned, the beneficiaries have got it by and large, because not only the authorities of the Sri Lankan Government but also the Red Cross was very much in it. We have reports from the Red Cross, our own Red Cross, a man from here went there, he has given a report. Naturally, he has reported that much more is needed, more and more persons have been involved and we would like to give whatever more is needed.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister spoke to the President of Sri Lanka and he said that he would again ascertain what needs are still outstanding and let our High Commissioner know. So, we are in contact and as far as possible we shall see to it that whatever we can do in the task of immediate relief will be done.

In regard to the properties, as I had stated in this House, a new regulation has been promulgated. This regulation, according to Mr. Jayawardane, the envoy of the President, was a holding operation. Now, there are many doubts in regard to this regulation I do not think it would be proper for us to

comment on the regulation or on a piece of legislation of another country. But since so many of our brethren are involved in this, affected by this, I did send for a copy of the regulation. I have it with me. I have tried to study it. Now, this regulation is patterned. I am told, on the law which was promulgated in the United Kingdom during the War, in regard to the properties, that were bombed out, because the Government then wanted these properties to be vested in Government. The act of vesting is important. It is not taking over, it is the act of vesting; vesting is a legal concept. Once the property vests in Government, whatever is done by any one to that property becomes illegal. If it is not vested in Government, it is just there. Anybody can go and do anything with it. If it is a moveable property, it becomes *res nullius* and anybody who finds it become its owner. Therefore, there are some legal complications and in order to surmount these legal complication, this law, I am told, was promulgated in the United Kingdom during the war-time and on that pattern this regulation has been promulgated in Sri Lanka. Much would, however, depend on how this regulation is actually implemented. There is a provision for vesting of the property in the Government, there is also a provision for divesting of the property by the Government. When the Government is divested of the property, it reverts to the original owner. That goes without saying. That is the effect of law. These are the provisions incorporated in the regulation. It remains to be seen how it is going to be implemented. Again, it is a very difficult task, because what has the Government to do with a property which has been totally damaged? Is the property going to be constructed again? Is it going to be given back to the owner? And if he does not want it at that place and wants to go somewhere else, what is the Government to do? All these questions would arise and I have no ready answer; no one has any ready answer and I am sure, even the Government of Sri Lanka, or this gentleman, the authority who is in charge of doing this has no ready answer for all these things right now. It will have to be a process in which

answers are found as they go along. That is all that can be said.

The most important thing, as I said, is this break-through, which has been achieved, naturally, by the cooperation of both sides. Therefore, any other gloss, any other interpretation, any other angle of looking at it would be irrelevant. At the moment what is important is that this break-through has to be followed up and we hope that since there is desire—according to us, there is a genuine desire—on the part of the people of Sri Lanka, all of them, to live together, as they have lived for the last 2500 years, this desire should assert itself. Whatever impediments there are in the way, and there are many impediments, very very difficult impediments, they would be removed by their own cooperation with one another, which as a result of our good offices, to some extent, is facilitated. That is all that we are going to do, nothing beyond that. The entire thing has to come by their own consent, and their own desire to live together. Nothing else can work, only that desire will work. It is clear that neither of them has changed his stand; neither Government of Sri Lanka, nor Shri Amritalingam. We do not expect them to do it overnight; it is not that simple, it will come, if at all, as a Package. One can easily see that it can come only as a Package after so much of spade work. That needs to be done, We need not be discouraged by the fact that neither party has really come down or clambered down from their own original position. We will have to persevere in this work. As I said, until the end result really come, we will not find any visible or perceptible changes in public stands. That we should not expect; we should work towards that end and that is what we would continue to do.

There is nothing more which I could add. The Prime Minister's statement is the point form which we take off, and that is all.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But These good offices will be a general pattern in the future ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Why do you expect these things to

happen everywhere ? I do not understand. This is absolutely *Upshaku* n

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I have got a very small, but very important, inevitable and unavoidable clarification;..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is the Minister prepared to reply to that ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I do not know; the depends on what it is.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It has been stated by the hon. Minister that the discussion that round-table conference between the TULF leaders and the Government of Sri Lanka would take place at the discretion of Sri Lanka Government. If the Sri Lanka Government goes on postponing the conference to trap the Tamilians... (Interruptions). Therefore, I want to know whether you would persuade the Government to fix the time limit to discuss all these things.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In that case we will send the army.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It is a very dangerous matter.

Therefore, I am asking, Sir.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : That should be enough.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The Hon. Minister may hear me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already asked one clarification. I am very sorry. You are spoiling the good debate.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

20.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 19, 1983/ Sravana 28, 1905 (Saka)