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Sravana 13, 1905 (Saka)

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(Twelfth Session)



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C O N T E N T S

No. 9, Thursday, August 4, 1983/Sravana 13, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 4, 1983/Sravana 13,
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising a Point of Order... (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : No Point of Order. Not allowed ..

(Interruptions)**

We are discussing it at 4 O'Clock. You sit down now. I have not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

The discussion is taking place. You can say it in the discussion. It is already taken up.

(Interruptions)**

I will have to take other measures to make you sit down now. Don't force me for that. I have been too patient till now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir you recognised the urgency of the matter...

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I kept...

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, you have kept the discussion at 4 O'Clock. But as the development continue, you will allow more discussion. A Resolution of Parliament is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see, I have already fixed the time.

2

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, on many an earlier occasion, you were good enough *sue moto* to condemn such genocide happenings in different parts of the world. I would like to say that, apart from all other political considerations, the indiscriminate, large-scale, in human killings that have taken place there, should be condemned from the Chair, apart from politics and political parties.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : They want only ships and armies... (Interruptions). They are not afraid of Americans and American domination... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you, Prof. Ranga. I totally agree with you that this is a deplorable thing. I have got no words strong enough to express the anguish and sorrow, wherever these things happen. I think we have taken this humanistic view wherever these things have happened in any part of the world. So, we are one with the people. We are also trying to sort out this thing now. This House will always be at your disposal for any discussion. This is not the final discussion that we are going to have. Even the Foreign Minister agrees with you. The situation changes from hour to hour and day to day. He will be at your disposal all the time, whenever anything happens ; till we are not able to do anything positive, till then we shall keep it open. He will be coming to you from time to time to make *suo motu* statements.

AN HON. MEMBER : Keep it every day... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order at this time.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-

BORTY : (Calcutta South) : A resolution should be passed by this House, condemning the atrocities. What is your opinion about the resolution ? I think the House should pass it.

MR. SPEAKER : When the time comes, we shall discuss it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Already the time has come ; the Tamilians are being ruined . (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : We should express our disapproval of the violation of human rights. This is a burning problem in other parts of the world as well.

MR. SPEAKER : We are one with you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You must have seen reports today that the Tamilian houses in Sri Lanka have got 'X' mark, like the Jewish houses in Nazi Germany. This 'X' mark means the people are to be completely massacred. So, unless we pass a resolution in this House, and the anger of the whole House is expressed...

MR. SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the House. Whatever the House decides, I will carry out. Don't worry about it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : You should yourself move the resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall consider the position.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Following the incidents in Sri Lanka, more than 20 young people got themselves self-immolated and died in Tamil Nadu. Sir I, would request the House through you to express its sentiments. As a mark of respect to the feelings of these young people, I suggest that the Question Hour may be suspended.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : .. mothers and sisters are being raped and murdered. The Minister does not have any sympathy at all for them . (Interruptions)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no harm in your expressing sorrow about self-immolation (Interruptions). You

should express sorrow on behalf of the House on the self-immolation.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : They are fiddling when the country is burning.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : With all respect to my friends here, this issue is much bigger than the issue of only Tamils and non-Tamils. It is a question that vitally concerns everybody.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody said anything...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are also a non-Tamilian. That is why I am saying it. I would suggest that you may kindly convey to the Government side also that we can all consult together, a suitable resolution can be brought later in the day and the resolution can be adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : As I have explained to you, I am in the hands of the House. Whatever the House decides, we will carry out. The Foreign Minister is here. You can discuss whatever you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It must be suitably worded.

MR. SPEAKER : If all of you come together, I have no objection to it. I will rather support it. I am one with the house in expressing anguish and sorrow at the massacre and death of the people who ended their life. It is very distressing.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Replacement of Old Locomotives and Coaches

*162. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the old stock of locomotives and coaches, whose continued operation is not only uneconomic but also a safety hazard, are being used ;

(b) if so, remedial steps to be taken in this matter ;

(c) whether there is any proposal for their replacement ;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(e) steps so far taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) Codal life period has been prescribed for each type of rolling stock, by and large, based on wear and tear, but also to specify a period for replacement. Rolling stock exceeding this age-limit is categorised as 'overaged' and is slated for replacement.

Categorisation of a particular locomotive or coach as 'overaged' is not a reflection on its condition but of its age.

All rolling stock in service is given the prescribed preventive maintenance schedules and is maintained in a good fettle and in a safe condition to withstand the rigours of service. Any rolling stock, whether overaged or not, found 'unsafe' for service, is condemned and taken out of service and replaced.

(b) to (c) In accordance with the policy of replacement of overaged assets, these are arranged on a planned basis, based on availability of funds. The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages the replacement of about 1164 steam locomotives by 486 diesel/electric locomotives and the replacement of about 5,000 out of 7,800 overaged coaches.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, there are two aspects of my question. One aspect is the economics of railway operation. The other aspect is overagedness of the stock leading to accidents. Now, the Minister has chosen to remain silent on the aspect of economics of railway operation. So, my first question will be on the economics of railway operation. Is the Minister aware of the cost of maintenance of a locomotive per thousand kilometre run for the steam engine, for the goods train being Rs. 85.39 p. and the electric locomotive being Rs. 18.68 p. ? Secondly, is the Minister aware that between 1969-70 and 1980-81, whereas the area under electric traction increased by 61 per cent, the number of locomotives increased by 103 per cent ? That being the situation, will the hon. Minister reply as to why the railways are using steam locomotives in electric traction areas. I want a straight and precise answer, not rambling and wandering in other space.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Sir, the basic thing is constraint of funds. Because of constraint of funds we do not have enough electric locomotives.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, I am giving the figure. Whereas the area under electric traction increased by 61 per cent... (Interruptions). What is the shortage of locomotives ? I am giving the figure.

MR. SPEAKER : Then that number can still be shown.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : That is my position. Let him prove that he is short.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Sir, at the beginning of the Sixth Plan we had 767 locomotives and 3,286 coaches that are overaged. Today things have improved and on 31.3.83 we had 262 locomotives and 3,092 coaches as overaged. That means, things are much better. To eliminate all the overaged units we would have required 1,196 locomotives and 7818 coaches in the Sixth Plan. The Planning Commission could give us funds to have only 486 locomotives and 5,000 coaches. Naturally, there are two types of things. On is the replacement account and the other is additional account as per demand. Neither we have enough money to meet the replacement account nor to meet the additional demand. Actually our total requirement for both replacement and additional account for locomotives was 1287 against which we got funds for only 780. (Interruptions). Now, out of the total allotment of Rs. 1000 crores in four years, we will be spending already Rs. 1000 crores. We require more money. Economy aspect, I do not have figures with me for the maintenance of the...

MR. SPEAKER : He wants the number of locomotives. He says as far as electric locomotives are concerned, they are more than what are needed.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Electric locomotives have increased by 103% whereas traffic in electric traction has increased only by 61%. How do you argue that you do not have enough electric locomotives ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Let us be guided by the question. I am prepared to answer the question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Supplementary question will arise out of :

“Whether Government are aware that the old stock of locomotives and coaches, whose continued operation is not only uneconomic but also a safety hazard, are being used.”

You have asked how many are being used. He has replied to that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : My question is—traffic under electric traction has gone up by 61% whereas the number of electric locomotives has gone up by 103%.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : If he gives any other question, certainly I will reply.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Running stock cost of steam engine per 1000 kilometers is ..

MR. SPEAKER : I will uphold this. You restrict yourself to that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I can only comment that you are becoming unfair to me.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should I be unfair ? If you want to put another question, I will allow that to you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Why I have used the word ‘unfair’ is because in the question word ‘un-economic’ is there. I am discussing uneconomic part.

MR. SPEAKER : The number of locomotives that are being used and which are over-aged, that is what he has said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I put second supplementary.

Minister has stated in his reply that categorisation of a particular locomotive or coach as over-aged is not a reflection on its condition.

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been answered. Due to paucity of funds they have not been able to meet full requirement.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : If over-agedness is not a reflection then why “there is policy of replacement of over-aged assets” ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I do not dispute that locomotives and coaches have obviously normal life. Over-aged locomotives and coaches do not bring safety hazards. This is due to periodical overhaul to maintain safety requirements. We do periodical overhaul and that is a safety requirement. With regard to his analogy of human beings, we cannot write to God for periodical overhaul. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do not bring in God here. (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : According to the rules you cannot refer to anyone who is outside the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Let God rest.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN : God is sarvarvyapi. He is not not outside.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : God has superior power.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Letter will not reach unless Ministry of Communication ensures that it is delivered.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप एन ई रेलवे से आगरा और लखनऊ के बीज सफर करें तो आपको महसूस होगा कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट को उसकी तरफ कोई भी तवज्जह नहीं है। मैं मई के महीने में कानपुर से कासगंज आया पवन एक्सप्रेस से जोकि एक फास्ट एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन है, अभी नयी चली है। उस वक्त लू चल रही थी। जब मैंने शीशे की खिड़की बन्द की तो मालूम हुआ वह टूटी हुई है। एक जाली की जो खिड़की होती है वह भी टूटी हुई थी। लिहाजा लू से बचने के लिए उस फास्ट ब्लास में कोई सुरत नहीं थी। जो बाथरूम था वह ऊपर से टपक रहा था और बदबू से इतना गन्दा था कि आप उसमें घुस नहीं सकते थे। यह बुरी हालत एन ई रेलवे में एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन की कोचेज की है। मैं मन्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसी मुल्क का हिस्सा है और वहां के रहने वाले भी उन एमिनिटीज और सहूलियतों को चाहते हैं जो आप ब्राडगेज में दे रहे हैं। इसलिये क्या आप उसकी तरफ भी तवज्जह देंगे और वहां के टूटे

फूटे डिब्बे और खस्ता ट्रेन्स की हालत दुरुस्त करायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसमें पैदा नहीं होता है ।

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : सवाल में लिखा हुआ—रिप्लेसमेंट आफ ओल्ड लोकोमोटिब्ज एंड कोचेज ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बता दिया है उन्होंने ।

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : I have already answered this question.

SHRI MALIK M.M.A. KHAN : He has not answered.

MR. SPEAKER : No, he has already answered.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खां : रेपेयर्स के लिये फंड अलाहदा होते हैं इसलिये टूटे हुये शीशे और टूटी हुई कोचेज चलाई जायें यह मुनासिब नहीं है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मन्त्री जी इसकी तरफ भी तवज्जह देंगे ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, he is talking about funds. But "paucity of funds" is irrelevant because as a Minister he should ensure that adequate funds are made available and the maintenance is provided. Sir, he is escaping that the funds are not available. This is not true. This is a question of coach maintenance.

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, here the question deals with the over-aged locomotives only. However, I have taken note of the observations of the hon. Member.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, अजमेर के लोको कैरिज शेड में कितने पुराने लोकोमोटिब्ज हैं उनको कम पैसे में सुधारने के लिए और इयूटाइम्स के बाद चलने के एक्सपेरिमेंट किये गये हैं, उसमें कम से कम 20 हजार रुपए का खर्चा आता है और क्रूड-आयल से वह इन्जन चल सकते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या जितने भी पुराने लोकोमोटिब्ज

हैं उनको इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत क्रूड आयल पर चलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा ?

SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI : Sir, this question does not arise out of the main Question. I am not supposed to be an encyclopaedia answering all sorts of questions.

Madhya Pradesh Educationally Backward State

*163. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State is one of the most educationally backward States in regard to national level of enrolment of children in age groups 6 to 11 and 11 to 14 ;

(b) targets fixed under Minimum Needs Programme for universalisation of elementary education in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Madhya Pradesh State ;

(c) what is the estimated number of (i) Schools. (ii) Teachers in formal schools and (iii) instructors in non-formal schools and the expenditure thereon needed to fulfil the targets fixed by Planning Commission ;

(p) whether the State Government has requested for additional grant of Rs. 30 crores over the approved budgetary outlay to fulfil the objectives ; and

(e) reaction of Government to the request of State Government and steps being taken to remove the educational backwardness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. Madhya Pradesh is one of the nine States identified as being educationally-backward.

(b) Enrolment targets fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Madhya Pradesh are :

| | (figures in lakhs) |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Classes I to V | 59.14 |
| Classes VI to VIII | 12.36 |
| Classes I to VIII | <u>71.50</u> |

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has not indicated the number of schools needed to fulfil the targets. The other requirements during the last two years of the Five Year Plan as indicated by the State Government are :

(i) Teachers in formal schools :

| Year | Primary Stage | Middle Stage | Total |
|---------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 1983-84 | 6,250 | 2,570 | 8,820 |
| 1984-85 | 7,500 | 2,855 | 10,355 |

(ii) Instructors for Non-formal education centres :

| Year | Primary Stage | Middle Stage | Total |
|---------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 1983-84 | 4,500 | 5,600 | 10,100 |
| 1984-85 | 7,500 | 6,400 | 13,900 |

(iii) Funds :

| | |
|---------|------------------|
| 1983-84 | Rs. 20.81 crores |
| 1984-85 | Rs. 38.95 crores |

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Though school education, including elementary education, is primarily the responsibility of the States and is mostly managed by them, special assistance is being given to the educationally backward States on a 50:50 sharing basis under the Centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for elementary age-group children. Grants totalling Rs. 81,03,177 have been sanctioned to Madhya Pradesh during the period 1979-80 to 1982-83.

At the Central level a National Committee to guide and oversee the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education particularly in the educationally backward States, exists. State Task Forces in the educationally backward States have also been set up to oversee the progress of universalisation of elementary education.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
Hon. Speaker, Sir, while going through the entire statement of the Minister, I am still in a very sad position. In the Sixth Five Year Plan document the target fixed for enrolment is 100% in the age group of 6 to 14 which has to be achieved by 1990 by expansion of all educational facilities and establishments. The average in the entire country today is 83% for the age-group of

6 to 11 and 40% for the age-group of 11 to 14. As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, compared to the national average, its average is 64% for the age-group of 6-11 and only 30% for the age-group of 11 to 14.

Against the entire background of all this, the approved Plan outlay for the State was Rs. 53.91 crores out of which Rs. 21 crores were spent for the first two years, about Rs. 15 crores during this year and this leaves only Rs. 17 crores for the next two years. At this rate, it will be very difficult for the State Government even to maintain educational standards that are existing today, far less the expansion. Is it, therefore, not a fact that the State Government has asked for extra Rs. 30 crores aid beyond the Plan outlay and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Nine States in India are identified as educationally backward States. Madhya Pradesh is one of them. The other States, as I mentioned last time, are U.P., Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and so on. For the year 1980-81, the target for enrolment in elementary Classes for Madhya Pradesh, for Classes I to V, for boys is 40.16 lakhs and for girls, it is 18.98 lakhs and for Classes VI to VIII, for boys, it is 12.61 lakhs and for girls, it is 3.87 lakhs. The target that is fixed in the Sixth Plan is to enrol 70 per cent in the age group of 6 to 11 years and 35 per cent in the age group of 11 to 14 years, by the year 1984, and to achieve the additional target, an additional enrolment has to be done. For 1983-84, the target for Classes I to V is 3.39 lakhs and for Classes VI to VIII, it is 1.63 lakhs.

The hon. Member wanted to know, to achieve this target, whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have requested for more funds. Actually, no formal request for additional funds has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. But still we are trying to help them out.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
The State Government has made their own efforts by pooling all their resources. They have already leived education cess. They are diverting all the money under the

NREP : they are making every effort. In spite of that, if we have to achieve the target, we must have something extra. Every time, every three or four months, new directives come from the Education Department to say, where there is one teacher, there must be two teachers; where the house are *kacha* these should be turned into *pucca* houses; that open schools should be removed to semi-constructed houses; that more girls are to be brought under enrolment and all that. For doing all these things, where from to get money? Therefore, I make an appeal to the Central Government to allocate more money for the purpose. They are getting special aid from the World Bank and other financial institutions. Not only for Madhya Pradesh but for all the nine educationally backward States, the Government should make a thrust and allocate extra money so that they are able to achieve the targets.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The Central Government is taking certain steps to remove educational backwardness and special assistance is being given on 50:50 sharing basis under the Centrally sponsored schemes of non-formal education. This non formal education is at the elementary stage.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : What were the grants given for Madhya Pradesh ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Grants given for Madhya Pradesh were Rs. 81,03,177 sanctioned for 1979-80 to 1982-83.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Hardly Rs. 1 crores.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Non-formal education centres have been opened : these centres are 3,806 for primary section in 1981-82 and 7,206 for primary section again in the year 1982-83; for middle section, 3,306 centres have been opened. In 1983-84 we propose to open another 1,000 primary level centres with a coverage of 15,000 children. Then, of course, a National Committee has been formed to look into the elementary education and to make programmes for adult education so that a thrust can be made into education. Action has been taken to open science workshops

so that science kits can be prepared to teach science we are very much concerned about education...

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : What is the monitoring agency ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : We have a monitoring agency in our Ministry.

श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश शिक्षा की दृष्टि से एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है और भारत में जहां शिक्षित व्यक्तियों का सामान्यतः औसत 29.45 प्रतिशत पुरुषों का 39.45 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं का 18.69 प्रतिशत है वहां मध्य प्रदेश में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों का सामान्यतः औसत 22.14 प्रतिशत, पुरुषों का 32.70 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं का 10.92 प्रतिशत है। मध्यप्रदेश में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में शिक्षित लोगों का औसत और भी कम है। उनमें सामान्यतः औसत 7.62 प्रतिशत, पुरुषों का 13.05 प्रतिशत और महिलाओं का 2.18 प्रतिशत है। इस प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश शिक्षा में बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान या सेव्थ फाइव इयर प्लान में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए शिक्षा के बारे में कोई स्पेशल योजना बनायेंगे जिससे कि वह शिक्षा में भारत के बराबर आ सके ?

दूसरे, मध्य प्रदेश में एक-तिहाई जनसंख्या हरिजन और आदिवासियों की है। वहां 35 हजार प्राइमरी स्कूल बिना शिक्षकों के खाली पड़े हुए हैं। इन 35 हजार स्कूलों में बिना शिक्षकों के कोई हरिजन या आदिवासी पढ़ने नहीं जाते हैं। हरिजन और आदिवासियों के अधिक से अधिक बच्चे पढ़ने के लिये स्कूलों में जा सकें और वे दूसरे लोगों के बराबर आ सकें इस बारे में मन्त्री महोदय क्या करने जा रही हैं ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : असल में एक्सीमेंटरी

एजुकेशन स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। अगर स्टेट से कोई प्रपोजल आगे आये.....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : On a point of order. She says that elementary education is a State subject. Is it correct ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is in the Concurrent List. (*Interruptions*) Forty-Second Amendment.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : She is Education Minister. She should understand.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : It is looked after by the State ..

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : It may be largely managed by the State, but it is not a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : It is primarily the concern of States. Of course, it is in the Concurrent List.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : It is the responsibility of the State.

MR. SPEAKER : The responsibility lies with the State.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई प्रपोजल हमारे सामने रखे तो हम उसको देखेंगे।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक से हमें कोई पैसा मिला है, यह सही

नहीं है। हमें वर्ल्ड बैंक से कोई पैसा नहीं मिला है।

Improving Ship-Repairing Facilities in the Country

*164. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the shipping Corporation of India is spending huge amount abroad for ship repairing because of inadequate repairing facilities in our country ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal for improving ship-repairing facilities in the country ;

(d) if so, details thereof ;

(e) whether any steps were taken by Government in this regard ; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information available w.r.t. S.C.I. Fleet is as follows :

LINER & PASSENGER SHIPS

| YEAR | No. of shipr dry-docked in India | Amount spent in India | No. of ships dry-docked abroad | Expenditure incurred abroad |
|------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | (Rs. in lakhs) | | (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1979 | 49 | 223.38 | 14 | 303.47 |
| 1980 | 49 | 225.72 | 11 | 115.47 |
| 1981 | 32 | 303.52 | 22 | 379.25 |
| 1982 | 44 | 310.00 | 12 | 182.93 |

BULK CARRIERS & TANKERS

| Year | Amount spent (Rupees in lakhs) | |
|---------|---|--|
| | In Indian Rupees (for dry-docking in India) | In foreign currency (for dry-docking abroad) |
| 1979-80 | — | 1685.22 (34) |
| 1980-81 | 36.39 (1) | 2756.15 (22) |
| 1981-k2 | 534.65 (7) | 2527.52 (24) |
| 1982-83 | 337.84 (5) | 2264.31 (22) |

Figures in brackets indicate number of ships dry docked.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) & (e) A 15-Year Prespective Plan for shiprepair facilities in India has been prepared by the Consultants. The recommendations of the Consultants have been accepted and the proposals for improving shiprepairing facilities are in the process of formulation.

(f) Does not arise.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER : In reply to my question part (a), he has agreed that the country is spending a huge amount for repairing our ships outside India. Here, in the reply there are two tables. In 1979-80 about Rs. 19 crores were spent for ship repairing abroad. Similarly, in 1980-81 about Rs. 38 crores were spent and in 1981-82 about Rs. 28 crores were spent. In 1982-83 the expenditure is about Rs. 23 crores. So every year we have to spend such a huge amount of foreign exchange. Government always say that their aim is to achieve self-sufficiency in all sectors. But here in regard to ship-repairing we are lagging behind. What action is the Government going to take and what about the recommendations of the consultants regarding a 15-year perspective plan? And which are those ports where you are going to set up ship repairing facilities and has any time-bound programme been drawn up to implement the above recommendations?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : For some more years we have to get our ships repaired outside. This is a fact we have to reconcile with. Only recently we have decided to spend on the

building of workshops for ship repairs in our country. As has been mentioned, a 15 year perspective plan has been drawn up in consultation with some firms. Decisions also have been taken. It is almost in all the ports—augmentation proposals in Calcutta port, augmentation proposals in Bombay port, augmentation proposals in Cochin shipyard, augmentation proposals in the Hindustan Shipyard (*Interruptions*) Yes, in Madras also. In Madras there is a proposal for a floating dock. Most of our important harbours are going to have improvements in this regard. Even then you will have to reconcile to the position that for some years to come our ships have to be repaired outside.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Are you satisfied, Sir? The answer is not satisfactory. I am not satisfied. You are not also satisfied. Anyway, I am putting my second supplementary

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Even the Minister is not satisfied.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Government earlier decided to set up a ship-building yard at Haldia port which is a subsidiary port of Calcutta and the Government's response was not favovrable. At another time the Government decided to set up a ship-repairing yard at Haldia port. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has written several letters to set up immediately the ship-repairing yard at Haldia and I have myself tried for the last five years for setting up this ship-repairing yard at Haldia. So, I

would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the shiprepairing yard at Haldia will be set up and when it will—start functioning. I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, this is under the active consideration of the Government. This is one of the recommendations of the 85-Year Perspective Plan by the Consultant to whom Mr. Halder referred.

I cannot say when it is going to function. But, Government is likely to take a decision very soon about the ship-repairing complex.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDAR HALDER : How long have we to wait ?

MR. SPEAKER : Until a decision is taken.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : For how long have we to wait for the setting up of the shiprepairing yard ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Mr. Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : First of all there is a mention in the statement about the consultants who have made this recommendation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister who are the consultants. Is it a Particular consultancy firm or more than one firm or they are all foreign firms ? How much we will have to spend on the consultancy fees if there are foreign firms, particularly ? Secondly, he has mentioned that this is a 15-year perspective plan. We are, I think, now in the penultimate year of the Sixth Plan. 7th Plan, 8th Plan are yet to be formulated.

It is very gratifying to note that in the ship repairing facilities sector, they have already been thinking of working out a 15-year perspective plan—not related to the rest of the future plans at all. May I know from him—

(a) who are those consultants ?

(b) At the end of the 15-year perspective plan, if it materialises, to what

extent we will be self-sufficient in ship repairing facilities taking into account the fact that there is a worldwide ship recession ; we are not acquiring any new vessel although the prices have gone down—both of new and second—hand ships.

Taking into account all these, would you place tell us what is the ultimate goal of the 15-year perspective plan ? Who are the consultants who are advising you ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, originally, the consultants were Engineers India Ltd. in Collaboration with a West German firm—Blohm and Voss. We are not consulting them now. We have our own experts who are dealing with this. The latest decisions are taken by the expert groups of our own department. The object, of course, is to have our own ship repairing. The facilities are now very meagre. Small vessels of 30,000 to 45,000 NWT only can be repaired here. But, the bulk carriers and tankers have necessarily to go outside. The 15 year plan is related to the planning. Nothing is outside. It is all a part of the plan. This is only to facilitate our big ships to be repaired in our country. Beyond this, as I said, it will take some more time for the entire thing to be implemented. Till such time, the ships have to go to other ports. Ultimately, after this Plan is complete, all our ships will be repaired in our country. This is our goal.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : May I know from him whether he has got any proposal to start such a plan in Karwar port in Karnataka ? When This matter was taken up about starting such a yard there, we were informed, if I am correct, that there was a proposal. If so, what is the progress made so far in regard to it ?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : It is under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister's answer to this question is quite unpleasant, unhappy and unsatisfactory to us and also to the Minister himself. It is highly regrettable that even after 35 years of Independence of

this great nation, we do not have independent ship repairing yards anywhere in our country. I was under the impression because we have discussed that, that they would be opening a ship repairing yard at Madras Port. I am shocked to hear now from him that nothing is in existence. I want to know from him whether the ship repairing yard is going to be opened in Madras port shortly. If so, what will be its capacity; what is the quantum of amount that you are going to spend in Madras Port for opening a ship repairing yard? If at all it is to be opened, will it be before your term?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Sir, it would be better if the hon. Member goes and see the harbour. Then he will come to know the expansion that has taken place during the last 30 years. Sir, there is a proposal to have a floating dock in Madras port. A technical committee has been set-up by the port Trust and the Government is seriously considering it.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों के कार्यवाही वृत्तांत का हिन्दी में साथ-साथ अनुवाद (इंटरप्रेटेशन)

* 166. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले गुट निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में उसके कार्यवाही वृत्तांत का हिन्दी में साथ-साथ अनुवाद करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अगले राष्ट्र-मंडल सम्मेलन में ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

विदेश मन्त्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) :
(क) और (ख) नई दिल्ली में संपन्न सातवें गुट निरपेक्ष शिखर सम्मेलन में, स्थापित प्रथा के अनुसार, साथ-साथ अनुवाद करने और प्रलेख तैयार करने के लिए सम्मेलन की चार आधि-

कारिक भाषाओं यानी अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच स्पेनिश और अरबी में प्रबन्ध किए गये थे।

(ग) राष्ट्रमण्डल शासनाध्यक्षों के सम्मेलन का आयोजन और उसकी व्यवस्था का दायित्व राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय का है और आतिथेय देश होने के नाते भारत राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय को जब भी जरूरत होगी, उसे सभी आवश्यक संभार तंत्र उपलब्ध कराएगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात भारत के लिए और कुछ हो नहीं सकती है कि भारत में सम्मेलन हो और भारत की अपनी कोई भाषा में उसके अनुवाद की व्यवस्था न हो। हमारे विदेश मन्त्री यू एन ओ में जाकर हिन्दी में भाषण किया करते थे, उस परम्परा को भी अब खत्म कर दिया गया है। लेकिन अपने यहां शिखर सम्मेलन होता है और देश की बहुसंख्यक जो जनता है वह जिस भाषा को जानती और समझती है, उस में अनुवाद की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। दूसरे देशों के लोग भी इसको अपोज करने वाले नहीं थे। नेपाल, श्रीलंका के लोग हमारी भाषा को समझते हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी अपनी भाषा में कार्रवाई का अनुवाद नहीं हुआ। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेम प्लेट को अपनी भाषा में लिखने से भी किसी ने रोका था और यदि नहीं तो नेम प्लेट अपनी भाषा में क्यों नहीं लगवाई। आप बोले थे और यदि आप अनुवादक के लिए कहते और जे एन यू पर या दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज पर छोड़ते इस काम को जहां तीन-तीन, चार-चार भाषाएं बोलने और समझने वाले लोग मौजूद हैं तो क्या वे इसकी व्यवस्था करवा नहीं सकते थे? क्या अनुवाद करवाने से आपको कोई रोक सकता था? मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि आई पी यू की बैठक में भाग लेने के लिए मैं और हमारे मन्त्री जी, ला मिनिस्टर साहब गये थे और अगर वह सो नहीं रहे हैं तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं —

MR. SPEAKER : Fortunately, he is not sleeping.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : No, Sir, he is smiling in his sleep.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank God, he is his sleep.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हम लोग हैलसिकी, फिनलैंड गये थे और वहां पर जितनी भी कारंवाई चेयरमैन ने चलाई थी फिनिस-लैंगुएज में उसका ट्रांसलेशन करवाया था। मैं वहां हिन्दी में बोला और उसका भी अनुवाद किया गया। यह इसलिए हुआ था कि हमारी जो एम्बेसी थी उसने इंटरेस्ट लिया था और कहा था कि आप इस तरह की व्यवस्था करो और उन्होंने तुरन्त इस व्यवस्था को कर दिया था। आप यह तक देखकर कि अंग्रेजी, फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश और अरबी में अनुवाद का प्रबन्ध किया गया था अपनी जवाबदेही से बच नहीं सकते हैं।

राव साहब यह संविधान मेरा बनाया हुआ नहीं है। राष्ट्र के जो बड़े-बड़े स्वतंत्रता सेनानी थे उन्होंने बनाया था और उन्होंने इसमें यह व्यवस्था की थी कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाएं भारत में चलेंगी और हिन्दी शैल बी दी यूनियन लैंगुएज। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अपने यहाँ यदि कोई बड़ा सम्मेलन होता है तो आप अनुवाद की व्यवस्था और नेम प्लेट अपनी भाषा में लगवाने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते हैं, ऐसा करने से आपको किस ने रोका है। अपनी जवाबदेही से मुकरने का काम आप न करें। मुझे पता नहीं है कि कैबिनेट में इस पर डिसकशन हुआ था या नहीं हुआ था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अनुवादकों की व्यवस्था करने में आपके सामने क्या कठिनाई थी ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि स्थापित प्रथा के अनुसार यह हुआ। इससे मेरा आशय यह नहीं है कि हिन्दी में अनुवाद करना कोई निषिद्ध था या

नहीं करना चाहिये था, यह मेरा आशय नहीं है। मैंने इतना ही कहा कि प्रथा चली आती है उसके अनुसार यहां काम हुआ। यह ठीक है कि यदि हिन्दी में भी हम अनुवाद करते तो और अच्छा होता। लेकिन सदन को पता है कि सारी तैयारियों के लिए हम 3, 4 महीने से अधिक समय नहीं मिला था। उस समय के अन्दर 4 भाषाओं में से एक-एक भाषा से हिन्दी में और हिन्दी से उस भाषा में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जितनी समर्थता चाहिये उस समर्थता के साथ अनुवाद करने वालों को जुटाना यह कोई आसान काम नहीं था। जो काम ठीक तरह से हम नहीं कर सकते, जिस स्तर पर करना चाहिये नहीं कर सकते तो उसको उठाना नहीं चाहिये क्योंकि उसमें कमजोरियां न्यूनतायें आ जाती हैं और बाद में उसकी शिकायत होती है।

आपको यह भी जानकर थोड़ा बहुत आश्चर्य होगा दूसरी भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद करने के लिए हमने बाहर से लोगो को बुलाया, हमें बाहर से लोगों को बुलाना पड़ा, कुछ ही लोग जवाहर लाल नेहरू यूनीवर्सिटी से उपलब्ध थे जिनका हमने उपयोग किया। बाकी बल्क आफ दी सर्विसेज को हम बाहर से ही बुलाने पर मजबूर हुए। यह बात थी। इसमें कोई अपने आपको बचाने की बात नहीं है, कोई हीला हवाला करने की बात नहीं है। कठिनाई ऐसी थी जिसको हम पूरा नहीं कर सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे के लिये प्रबन्ध कीजिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कमजोरी इनकी नहीं है, सब की है। और मैंने पहले ही कहा कि इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय को क्षमा मांगनी चाहिये देश के सामने जहां के बहुसंख्यक लोग.....

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको घन्यवाद देता हूं कि इसी सेन्द्रल हाल में रूस के प्रेजीडेंट श्री

ब्रह्मनेव आते रहे हैं उन्होंने हमेशा, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वह अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते होंगे, लेकिन हमेशा उन्होंने अपनी भाषा में ही बोला और उसका अनुवाद हमें अंग्रेजी में सुनाया जाता रहा, और आप जब-जब बोले हिन्दी में बोले। लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री और राष्ट्रपति जब-जब बोले अंग्रेजी में बोले। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का सम्मेलन यदि रशिया में होता, या जर्मनी में हुआ होता तो क्या यही चार भाषायें वहां रही होंगी, या रूसी और जर्मन भाषा का प्रयोग भी किया जाता रहा होगा ?

आपने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि राष्ट्र-मंडल शासनाध्यक्षों के सम्मेलन का आयोजन और उसकी व्यवस्था का दायित्व राष्ट्रमंडल सचिवालय का है। लेकिन आपने सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का राष्ट्रमंडल के साथ काम किया कि हम हिन्दी का अनुवादक रखना चाहते हैं उसमें उसको कोई आपत्ति है ?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : श्रीमन् मैं यह समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि चार भाषायें हैं जिनमें यह काम अब तक चला आता है। पांचवीं, छठी, सातवीं आठवीं भाषा केवल हिन्दी नहीं, और भाषाएं भी हैं। जैसे श्रीलंका की बात ले लीजिये वहां की अधिकारिक भाषा सिंहलीज है, तो श्रीलंका का कोई भी डेलीगेट यह कह सकता है कि मैं अपनी भाषा में बोलूंगा और इसका अनुवाद होना चाहिए। जैसे कि मैं कहूँ कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा इसका अनुवाद होना चाहिए, जाम्बीया का डेलीगेट कह सकता है कि मैं अपनी भाषा में बोलूंगा उसका अनुवाद होना चाहिये। तब तो बैबिल आफ टैम्स ऐसा हो जायगा जिसको मैनेज करना एकदम असम्भव हो जाएगा। एक प्रथा चली आती है, इसमें किसी भाषा के प्रति कोई अपमान की बात नहीं है, ऐसा कोई उद्देश्य नहीं है। यह सहूलियत की बात है। अगर कोई ऐसा डेलीगेट हो जो अंग्रेजी या दूसरी, तीसरी या चौथी भाषा न जानता हो।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सवाल और है।

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : सवाल वही है जिसका मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल का जवाब देने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ, बचने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हिन्दी में हम कर पाते तो मुझे भी उतनी ही खुशी होती जितनी आनरेबल मेम्बर को है, लेकिन इसका इम्पलीकेशन क्या होता है, यह मैं समझाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : कई भाषाएं उसमें आ सकती हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : सवाल सिर्फ इतना है, मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देश में यह सम्मेलन होता है, उस देश की भाषा इन 4 भाषाओं में अगर नहीं आती तो आप उस भाषा को 5वीं भाषा के तौर पर उसमें शामिल कीजिए। आप जैसे हवाना में गये, इटली में गये, जिस मुल्क में आप जाते हैं, उस मुल्क की भाषा के अनुवाद या उस मुल्क की भाषा में बोलने की अनुमति होती है। उसका अनुवाद इन 4 भाषाओं में होता है। भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है, अगर वह उस भाषा में अनुवाद करते हैं तो चाहे यह पांचवीं भाषा हो, इसमें दूसरे मुल्क को क्या आपत्ति थी ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have no record to assert that when the Non-Aligned Summit took place in Colombo for instance, there was any simultaneous translation from Sinhalese. What I am trying to place before the House are the implications of what we are saying here. I would have been very happy if this had been possible. The logistic difficulties I have placed before the House. But these implications are also equally important. They have also to be gone into. If you really want all languages of India to be represented—it can be one of the demands from this very House—then you can see

how enormously more difficult it becomes. So, while I have not justified the non-inclusion of Hindi—I have not justified that—I had only said that it was logistically not found feasible.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आगे के लिये बन्दोबस्त कीजिये । श्री मूलचन्द डागा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं पहले से इन्तजार कर रहा हूँ । मीडिया के नाम पर छोटी सी पुस्तक छपी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी आगे बढ़ गये हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस पुस्तिका में भारत...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आगे बढ़ गये हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह मामूली बात नहीं है, उनसे जवाब दिलवाइये । क्या हिन्दुस्तान की भाषा अंग्रेजी है, आप बता दीजिये, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already gone to the next question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't force it down my throat. Please don't do it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed this.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : rose.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

Mr. Daga.

स्त्री तथा लड़की अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम में संशोधन

*167. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्त्री तथा लड़की अनैतिक व्यापार दमन अधिनियम, 1956 को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए 1978 में उस में संशोधन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संशोधित अधिनियम के अनुसार उसके अन्तर्गत आदर्श कानूनों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह किस तारीख से प्रभावी हुए और क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इन आदर्श कानूनों के अनुसार अपने कानूनों में संशोधन कर लिया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा किन तारीखों से उन्होंने अपने कानूनों में संशोधन किया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Model Rules (not laws) were amended according to the amended Act.

(c) The Model Rules were finalised and sent to all States on 22.5.80.

(d) According to information available the following States have amended their Rules :

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| (i) Haryana | 7.9.1981 |
| (ii) Himachal Pradesh | 9.2.1983 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementanion of Suggestions of UN Fund for Population Activities

*165. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Fund for Population Activities have suggested steps for population planning :

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether Government have made a beginning to implement these suggestions into practice ; and

(d) the target fixed and new plans formulated to check population growth ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (Placed in library. See No. LT 6806/83)

चीन भारत सीमा विवाद

*168. श्री बापू साहिब पुरुलेकर :

श्री मोती भाई श्रार० चौधरी :

क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा विवाद को हल करने हेतु चीन के साथ राजनीतिक स्तर पर वार्ताएं हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ग) क्या चीन मैकमोहन रेखा को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) :
(क) जून, 1981 में चीन के तत्कालीन विदेश मन्त्री हुआंग हुआ जब भारत आए थे उस समय उन्होंने प्रधानमन्त्री से बातचीत की थी और मेरी भी उनसे बातचीत हुई थी तथा तभी यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि सीमा के प्रश्न पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए और सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने के लिए अधिकारी स्तर की वार्ता की जाये।

(ख) सीमा के प्रश्न और आपसी सम्बन्धों के विकास के बारे में, भारत और चीन के अधिकारियों के बीच अब तक वार्ताओं के तीन दौर हो चुके हैं। यद्यपि, सीमा के प्रश्न का कोई आसन्न समाधान तो नजर नहीं आता,

लेकिन दोनों पक्ष अपनी-अपनी आधारभूत स्थिति प्रस्तुत कर सके हैं और दोनों ने अपने मतभेदों को, जो कि अभी भी काफी हैं, दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया है। परस्पर आदान-प्रदानों पर भी विचार-विमर्श हुआ है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संपर्कों, जिनमें एक-दूसरे देश की यात्राएं भी शामिल हैं, के बारे में कुछ प्रगति हुई है।

(ग) और (घ) एक समग्र प्रस्ताव के एक अंश के रूप में चीन यथास्थिति को स्वीकार करने के लिए तत्पर है जो कमोवेश मैकमोहन रेखा की स्वीकृति के समान ही है और बदले में यह चाहता है कि हम पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में यथास्थिति स्वीकार कर लें। लेकिन ऐसे किसी प्रबन्ध पर हमने अपनी स्थिति पुनः दोहरायी है।

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की संख्या

*169. श्री सज्जन कुमार } : क्या रेल
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे }
मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं और रेलवे विभाग में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की वर्तमान कर्मचारी संख्या कब से है और देश में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की कुल कितनी बटालियनें हैं; और

(ग) सरकार रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की कर्मचारी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनो खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) रेल परिसरों और चलती गाड़ियों में होने वाले अपराधों के संबंध में कारंवाई, दो एजेंसियों, अर्थात् राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस और प्रत्येक रेलवे के मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी के अधीन रेल सुरक्षा बल द्वारा की जाती है।

लूट-पाट, डकैतियां और चोरियां और ऐसे ही अन्य अपराध राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के अधीन आते हैं किन्तु रेल सम्पत्ति की सुरक्षा और रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी तथा उठाईगीरी की रोकथाम रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्तव्य हैं। 1982 में, डकैती और लूट-पाट की घटनाओं में कुछ वृद्धि हुई थी किन्तु इस वर्ष इनमें कमी आयी है। इस वर्ष रेल सम्पत्ति की चोरी और उठाईगीरी के मामलों में थोड़ी सी ही वृद्धि हुई है।

रेल सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कुछ कमी है। वर्तमान संख्या 61,935 है जो कि 1982 में भी उतनी ही थी।

रेल सुरक्षा बल को कम्पनी आधार पर, न कि बटालियन प्रणाली से संगठित किया जाता है। रेल सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है और इसका ब्योरा तैयार किया जा रहा है।

राज्यों में शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी सैल

*170. श्री बीजू पटनायक :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री निम्न-लिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार शिक्षा को सर्वव्यापक बनाने के लिए शिक्षा तकनीक में परिवर्तन करने के प्रयास कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है कि इस उद्देश्य के लिए शिक्षा प्रौद्योगिकी सैल स्थापित किए जायें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ये सैल स्थापित किये गए हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कोम) : (क) से (ग) प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के

सर्वसुलभीकरण के सन्दर्भ में विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं। परिकल्पना की गई है। वैकल्पिक नीतियों के विकास के साथ-साथ, पाठ्यचर्या विकास, उन्नत शिक्षण तकनीकों, परीक्षा में सुधार आदि की प्रक्रिया के विकेन्द्रीयकरण के माध्यम से शिक्षा की औपचारिक पद्धति की कोटि में सुधार पर भी उत्तरोत्तर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी की अधिक सहायता लेकर औपचारिक और गैर-औपचारिक दोनों प्रकार की शिक्षा पद्धतियों को प्रभावी बनाया जाना है।

भारत सरकार ने 1972-73 में शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया था। परियोजना में सभी राज्यों में प्रौद्योगिकी कक्ष स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था थी ताकि शिक्षा में गुणात्मक सुधार लाया जा सके और रेडियो और दूरदर्शन सहित सारी अनुदेशात्मक प्रौद्योगिकी के समेकित प्रयोग के माध्यम से शिक्षा का व्यापक प्रसार हो सके।

त्रिपुरा और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर अभी तक सभी राज्यों में शैक्षिक प्रौद्योगिकी कक्ष स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। हरियाणा को छोड़कर जहां यह कक्ष गुड़गांव में खोला गया है ये कक्ष सभी राज्यों की राजधानियों में स्थापित किए गए हैं।

Second Hooghly Bridge at Calcutta

*172. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI AJIT BAG :

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

(a) whether Central Government have now assumed full financial and operational responsibility for completing construction of the second Hooghly Bridge at Calcutta ;

(b) if so, details of the latest arrangement and agreement with the State Government in this regard ; and

(c) when the bridge can be expected to be completed and ready for traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI M. VIJAYA

BHASKARA REEDY) : (a) to (c) Certain decisions have been taken by Government of India recently towards financial arrangements for 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. in connection with the project. Further action can be taken only after the State Government have sent their reply. Present indications are that the State Government expect to complete the bridge by the end of 1987.

'Worthless' Drugs in Circulation in the Market

*173. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item captioned "40 per cent drugs in circulation are harmful" in Patriot dated 5 July, 1983 pointing out that 70 per cent of the 15,000 brand drugs in circulation in the country are 'worthless' and at least 40 per cent "harmful or potentially harmful" as per report at National Seminar on Environment ;

(b) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that some brands which were banned are still in circulation in the market ;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or proposed to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) The Government is aware of the Press Report in question, which is, however, not based on facts.

(b) to (d) The Government had taken a decision to weed out 18 categories of fixed dose combinations of drugs as they were considered harmful/irrational. Necessary instructions to the State Drug Control Authorities who are the licensing

authorities had been issued in this regard. The last date for stopping manufacture of these formulations was stipulated as 30-9-1982 and for stopping the sale as 31-3-1983. Some manufacturers have challenged the decision in the various Courts of Law and in view of the injunctions of the Court, the implementation of the instructions has been held in obedience in some States. In pursuance of the powers vested in the Central Government under the Provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Amendment Act, 1982 which came into force with effect from 1.2.1983, the Central Government have on 23.7.1983 issued a notification under Section 26(A) of the Act prohibiting manufacture and sale of certain categories of fixed dose combinations. It would now be statutorily incumbent on the State Drug Control Authorities to implement the provisions of this Notification.

Filling up Posts of General Managers

*174. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI B. D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many railway zones are without General Managers ; and

(b) the reasons for not filling the posts for a considerable time ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Regular General Managers for six zonal Railways are in the process of being posted shortly. None of these posts of General Managers has been lying vacant, in as much as very senior officers, usually, Additional General Managers, have been detailed to look after the current duties. Appointments to the posts of General Managers are made on the basis of the recommendation of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet. The matter is under active consideration of the Committee.

Spread of "Goitre"

*175. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact "goitre", a disease of the thyroid gland has been spreading fast in the country ;

(b) whether the disease which was hitherto confined to the hilly States is now approaching other cities including Delhi ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent it ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (c) Goitre is a non-communicable disease caused by deficiency of iodine in food. It was earlier known to be prevalent in endemic form in the Sub-Himalayan belt from Jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. Recent surveys have disclosed its prevalence also in the Terai regions of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Delhi. To tackle the disease, the National Goitre Control Programme is in operation in the endemic areas with focus on the supply of iodised salt for human consumption.

Abolition of Capitation Fee

*176. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :
SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP
SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken fresh steps to end the system of charging capitation fee for admission in medical and engineering colleges in some States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether State Governments are co-operating in this regard and if not, the grounds of differences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) During April, 1983 the Minister of State for Education and Culture addressed the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar requesting them to make special efforts and intervene personally

so that the practice of charging capitation fee in engineering colleges is ended as early as possible. At the Ninth Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held during July, 1983 resolution has been adopted to the effect that all States/Union Territories should take steps to put an end to the practice of charging capitation fee for admission of students to medical institutions.

It is learnt that the State Governments have initiated action.

Recognition to Kumaon and Garhwal Universities

*177. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kumaon and Garhwal Universities in Uttar Pradesh have been accorded only provisional recognition by the University Grants Commission ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when full recognition would be accorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission does not grant provisional or permanent recognition to any University established under an Act of the Central or State Legislatures. However, any University established after June 17, 1972 has to be declared fit under Section 12A of the UGC Act by the Commission to receive assistance from the Commission or other Central sources. Such declaration is made by the Commission on fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in the rules framed under Section 12A of the UGC Act.

The Kumaon and Garhwal Universities have already been declared fit under this provision to receive grants for certain purposes. Since both these universities have still to fulfil the condition relating to appointment of minimum teaching staff required in their departments, the Commission has decided that grants for institutional development could be provided to

these universities only after this condition is fulfilled.

**Periodic Assessment of Achievement
of Family Planning Schemes**

*178. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Government have made any periodic assessment of achievements of family welfare schemes initiated either by Central Government or where Central Government have given financial assistance ;

(b) when the study was made last ;

(c) whether more incentive has to be given to families to improve the results ;

(d) whether health education and creating proper awareness in rural areas is absolutely necessary for success of the schemes ;

(e) if so, whether present strength of health education covering villages by the State Governments is sufficient ; and

(f) if not, whether Central Government would undertake to supplement efforts of State Governments in the regard and if so, details and Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) to (f) Achievements under the Family Welfare Programme are assessed regularly every month. In order to further accelerate the pace of the Family Welfare Programme, Government have recently taken a number of important decisions. The main thrust of these decisions is to increase the community participation, provided enhanced monetary compensation to individual acceptors, cash awards to State Governments, increase the outreach 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 like the issuing of Green Cards. In the Rural areas apart from Extension/Health Educators at P.H.Cs, all the Health personnel at the Primary Health Centres, sub-centres and village levels are involved in imparting health education. Health infrastructure in rural areas is being substantially augmented in a phased manner in order to impart education and provide services and supplies closest to the door-steps of the people.

Utilisation of the Ships Lying Idle

*179. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether about 10 ships of numerous owners, who bought them after availing generous help from Shipping Development Fund Committee, public financial institutions and banks, are lying idle since a long time heading to become scrap ultimately ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to acquire them and put them to advantageous use ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAY BHASKARA REDDY) : (a) Six Indian vessels are lying idle for want of employment. There are eight vessels which are held up at different places under court orders. Besides, there are 10 vessels which are awaiting scrapping/sale abroad. Permission to scrap or sell some vessels has already been granted while other cases are under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is not the policy of the Government to take over such ships.

Persons Suffering from Mental Illness

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Central Government regarding the number of persons suffering from mental illness ; and

(b) whether the views of experts (specialists) have also been obtained regarding the factors behind it and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANK-RANAND): (a) There has been no comprehensive survey of the incidence of mental illness. Certain sample studies, however, indicate that nearly 10 out of 1000 persons at any given time suffer from one form or other of mental illness.

(b) According to experts, the rapid urbanisation and industrialisation and the stresses of day to day life have perhaps increased the incidence of symptoms of mental illnesses particularly of psychosomatic and neurotic group.

Domestic Requirements of Locomotives and Coaches

***181. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give priority to domestic requirements of locomotives and coaches over their export ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) how the Government propose to fulfil the domestic requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) This issue has been dealt with in the Forty-Fifth Report of the Estimates Committee.

Domestic requirements of locomotives and coaches are receiving necessary priority over export. Export of locomotives and coaches are nominal merely to establish these products in foreign markets so that built up capacity later could also have an outlet in foreign markets.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To meet the increasing demands for locomotives and coaches the Planning Commission have already approved in principle

of setting up of a new Coach Factory. Proposals are also in hand to increase the capacity for manufacture of electric locos at CLW, Chittaranjan.

Prizes to Hindi Writers of Non-Hindi Speaking Regions/States

1853. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government award prizes to Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking regions/States and authors whose mother tongue is not Hindi :

(b) if so, the names of the authors who have been awarded prizes in this regard, during the last three years including the current year (separately for each year) and the States to which they belong alongwith the mother tongue of the writers also the amount of each prize ; and

(c) whether the number of said prizes would be increased keeping in view the fact that a large number of non-Hindi speaking States/Regions have produced a good number of Hindi authors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement, showing the names of the books selected for award of prizes for 1977-78 & 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, the names of their authors, their mother tongue and the States to which they laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT. 6807/83). Awards for 1980-81 were announced this year.

(c) No, Sir. There is such no proposal under consideration at the moment.

Problems Associated with Non-Delivery or Short Delivery of Cargo

1854. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have so far been taken to resolve the problems associated with non-delivery or short delivery of cargo ; and

(b) how far the idea of the screening of

vessels at various Indian ports prior to loading of export cargo has taken shape in ensuring their delivery to destinations and to consignees in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Carriage and transport and landing of cargo are the responsibility of the carrier. Ports can play little role in this regard. However to discourage short landing and ensure safe transit of cargoes to the destinations customs authorities penalise the carriers as per the provisions of the Customs Act. Ports accept liability only in respect of cargoes landed and taliled. Wheneeer there is short landing, short landing certificate is given to the importers to enable them to claim shortage/ refund from the concerned agencies.

(b) Selection of vessel for export cargo is a contractual agreement between a shipper and shipowner/shipping agent. Port authority does not come into the picture and is not responsible for delivery of export cargo at destination point. However, in some of the ports, the Port Staff, the Shippers, the Steamer Agents and also the Surveyors appointed by the port users screen the loading of export cargo in order to ensure that the vessels are loaded with the declared number of export cargoes to avoid shortage at the destination.

A standing committee has been constituted in four major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin & Madras to have a watch over the activities of the tramp operators in the overseas trade. The Standing committee suggest deterrent action against any lapses on the part of the tramp operators.

Taxing of Indian Journals in Mauritius

1855. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heavy taxes are imposed on Indian Journals in Mauritius ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the Indian journals which are taxed other than their original price in India ; and

(c) the reaction of Indian Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) From July 1982 the Government of Mauritius imposed 12% stamp duty and from January, 1983, 5% sales tax on all magazines and journals imported into Mauritius from any country. India is no exception. A large variety of Indian journals such as Dharmyug, Filmfare, Femina, Madhuri, Illustrated Weekly, Science Today, Dinman, Parag are imported into Mauritius that are being taxed.

(c) The increase in price has no doubt caused disappointment amongst the Mauritius population of Indian origin but this is purely a financial and administrative matter of the Government of Mauritius.

Demonstration by Employees of Ludhiana Loco Shed

1856. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2067 on 3 March, 1983 regarding demonstration by employees of Ludhiana Loco Shed and state :

(a) the details of composition of the fact finding enquiry committee ;

(b) whether the enquiry report has since been completed, if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon ;

(c) whether the enquiry was instituted after the demonstration was held or on the basis of receiving the complaints ;

(d) the reasons for delay in instituting the enquiry committee ; and

(e) the number of said Loco-Shed employees who staged demonstration in connection with the death of the employee and the reasons why Loco-Shed Foreman refused to show the relevant records to the agitating Railway employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The inquiry committee consisted of Asstt. Mechanical Engineer and Asstt. Personnel Officer, Ferozepore.

(b) The inquiry has since been completed and as per its findings disciplinary action against three employees found responsible for the incident is under process.

(c) and (d) The demonstration was held on 9.10.1982 and the inquiry was started on 14.10.1982. There was no delay.

(e) About 100 employees took part in the demonstration. The Loco Foreman declined to show the records without proper authority to avoid tampering with or destruction of records.

Trains Introduced during 1982-83 and to be Introduced during 1983-84

1857. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI SATYANARAYAN
JATIYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the new trains introduced and new direct lines connected with the major cities during the year 1982-83 :

(b) what is the programme of the Government for introducing new trains during the year 1983-84 connecting major cities ; and

(c) what is the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c) Some of the proposals under consideration of new trains connecting major cities are given below. Those found feasible and justified would be implemented during 1983-84 :—

- (i) a weekly train between Bongaigaon and Trivandrum.
- (ii) a weekly train between Ahmedabad and Trivandrum.
- (iii) a tri-weekly train between Bhopal/Indore and New Delhi.

Besides these, following trains connecting major cities have already been introduced during 1983-84 :—

- 1. 195/196 New Delhi-Kalka Himalayan Queen.
- 2. 197/198 New Delhi-Amritsar Shan-e-Punjab.

- 3. 505/506 Delhi-Ahmadabad superfast Express.
- 4. 507/508 Ahmadabad-Jodhpur superfast Express.
- 5. 509/510 Delhi-Jodhpur superfast Express.
- 6. 113/114 Madras-Rameshwaram Express.
- 7. 87/88 Varanasi-Allahabad Express.
- 8. 89/90 Varanasi/Allahabad Express.
- 9. 67/68 New Jalpaiguri-New Bongaigaon Express.

STATEMENT

(a) List of Non-suburban trains connecting major cities introduced during the year 1982-83.

BROAD GAUGE :

- 1. 67/68 Link Express between Cochin-Shoranur.
- 2. 145/146 Shalimar Express—New Delhi-Jammu Tawi.
- 3. 165A/166A Link Express—Faizabad-Varanasi.
- 4. 507/508 Express—Gorakhpur-Lucknow.
- 5. 57/58 Express—Howrah-New Jalpaiguri.
- 6. 303/304 Express—Sealdah-Lalgola.
- 7. 85/86 Express—Hyderabad-Bangalore.*
- 8. 91/92 Passenger—Guntakal-Bangalore.*

METRE GAUGE :

- 1. 21/22 Superfast Express—Jaipur-Agra Fort.
- 2. 809/810 Passenger—Salem-Vriddhachalam.

(b) New direct lines opened connecting major cities during the year 1982-83.

The Gauge Conversion of the Bangalore City-Dharmavaram Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge, together with parallel B.G. line from Dharmavaram to Guntakal, was

*Introduced in lieu of M G. trains.

completed and opened on 26-1-1983. This link has shortened the direct route on the B.G. system between Bangalore City and Bombay and towards North India.

Research on Kashmiri Culture

1858. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state in view of the fact that Kashmir has great affinity with the Central Asian culture heritage what steps are being envisaged by Government to make research and investigation in the subject and provide Kashmir an opportunity to benefit out of this relationship and join culture work, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : The Archaeological Survey of India has carried out excavations in certain regions of Jammu & Kashmir including Ladakh. They have found evidence of neolithic culture and northernmost Harappan settlement in J & K. Similarly in the Ladakh region there are many important Buddhist monuments.

As for Central Asian Cultural studies, the National Museum, New Delhi, has a sizeable collection of Central Asian Antiquities and is engaged in research work on Central Asian Paintings, Textiles and Terracotta Art and also provides research facilities to scholars in the field. The University of Kashmir has also set up a Centre of Central Asian Studies which has been carrying on research on various aspects of Central Asian Art. The results of these investigations, will it is hoped, further enrich the history and culture of Kashmir.

Manufacture and Sale of Sub-Standard and Spurious Drugs

1859. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) serious steps proposed to be taken by Government to check the menace posed by the sale and manufacture of sub-standard and spurious drugs in the country ; and

(b) whether State Governments had also been directed by the Centre to inform the

Union Government regarding the progress in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check the menace posed by the sale and manufacture of sub-standard and spurious drugs in the country :—

(1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act was amended in 1982 to provide for more effective measures for combating the problem of spurious drugs.

(2) The recommendations made by the Task Force set up by the Government for tackling the problem of manufacture, sale and distribution of sub-standard and spurious drugs are under implementation.

(3) The State Governments have been advised to set up intelligence-cum-legal machineries to deal with the problem of spurious drugs.

(4) The Central Drug Standard Control Organisation monitors reports of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs in the country. The State Governments are alerted, whenever necessary, and assisted in the investigation of such reports.

(5) The Deputy Minister of Health and Family Welfare has recently written to the Health Ministers of the States and Union Territories for tackling the problem of spurious and sub-standard drugs effectively and to augment and strengthen the Drugs control machinery for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules made thereunder.

(b) Yes.

Memo from All India Railway Employees Confederation Dhanbad

1860. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 28 May, 1983 from All India Railway Employees Confederation, Dhanbad.

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the memorandum ; and

(c) steps Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) The memorandum referred to in reply to part (a) of the Question generally complains against railway officers of Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway regarding their alleged suppression of facts before the Labour Courts, Dhanbad.

Eastern Railway Administration has been asked to look into the complaints referred to above, and take suitable remedial measures as found justified, on merits.

Increasing the Speed of Dhanbad-Bokaro Passenger Train

1861. **SHRI A.K. ROY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) time taken by Dhanbad-Bokaro passenger train to reach its destination and the distance between Dhanbad and Bokaro ;

(b) whether the speed of the train could be increased ;

(c) whether a pair of trains has been put on the line while with increased speed one passenger train would serve the purpose ;

(d) whether instead of giving a pair of trains, one train with one more trip would serve both the passengers and the Railways in the matter of revenue ; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The journey time of 1 DCB, 2DCB, 3DCB, and 4DCB between Dhanbad and Bokaro is 3 hrs. 34 mts., 3 hrs. 2 mts., 3 hrs. 7 mts. and 3 hrs. 10 mts. respectively and the distance between Dhanbad and Bokaro is about 50 kms.

(b) No, it is not possible to speed up this train under the existing traction due to a number of speed restrictions on section enroute which have steep gradients and curvature.

(c) and (d) There are two pairs of trains running between Dhanbad and Bokaro and

with the existing speed. Due to paucity of resources, it is neither possible to increase the speed of existing trains nor possible to introduce additional passenger carrying train between Dhanbad and Bokaro.

(e) Does not arise.

Number of Public Servants under suspension in the Ministry or its attached and subordinate offices

1862. **SHRI MANOHARLAL SAINI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of public servants working in his Ministry or under its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last three years together with reasons therefor ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed and decision communicated to the concerned Government servant ; if not, reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of the suspension ; if not, reasons thereof, together with details of steps proposed to be taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to the Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (e) Information being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

National Commission on Teachers of Higher Education

1863. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terms of reference of the

National Commission on Teachers of Higher Education has been finalised :

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give representation to the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisation, which is the only All India Organisation of teachers involved in higher education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The terms of reference of National Commission on Teachers of Higher Education have been finalised ;

(b) A copy of the terms of reference is attached.

(c) The Commission was constituted in February, 1983 and the Government does not propose to make any modifications in the composition of the Commission. However, the General Secretary of the All India Federation of University and College Teachers' Organisation has already been invited to participate in the National Seminar on Teachers to be held between 5th and 9th September, 1983.

STATEMENT

The terms of reference for the Commission will be to :

- (1) Lay down clear objectives for the teaching profession with reference to the search for excellence breadth of vision and cultivation of values in keeping with the country's heritage and ideals of democracy, secularism and social justice ;
- (2) Identify steps to be taken to give an appropriate status to members of the profession ;
- (3) Suggest measures for fostering dynamism in the profession and responsiveness to developments elsewhere in the world ;
- (4) Recommend measures needed for attracting and retaining talented persons in the teaching profession and widening the base for recruitment particularly , of women ;

(5) Review the existing arrangements for pre-service and in-service training/orientation for teachers and to recommend improvements ;

(6) Review and recommend the application of improved methods and technology for teaching ;

(7) Recommend measures to enhance the role of teachers in facilitating motivating and inspiring students in the acquisition of knowledge, skills and values, and promoting through them the spread of the scientific temper, secular outlook, environmental consciousness and civic responsibility ;

(8) Identify the role of teachers in integrating education with development work in the community and home ;

(9) Study the special requirements of teachers in the field of non-formal and continuing education and to suggest ways and means by which these requirements can be met ;

(10) Identify the role of teachers, organisations in professional growth and professional consciousness ;

(11) Look into the feasibility of evolving an acceptable and implementable code of conduct for teachers ; and

(12) Assess the adequacy of arrangements for promotion of teachers' welfare with special reference to the National Foundation of Teachers' Welfare and to suggest modifications where necessary.

The Commissions will submit their report within one year commencing from the date of their first meeting. This period may be extended if considered necessary. Where immediate implementation of certain programme is necessary, the Commissions may also submit, from time to time, interim reports dealing with various issues.

The terms of reference will be dealt with by each Commission in the field of its competence. There will however, be joint sittings of the two Commissions to deal with those points which are common or which need coordination. The joint meeting will be held under the chairmanship of Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya.

Fall in earning from Railways

1864. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the earning from railways have fallen during March-June in 1983 :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The figure of earnings for March 1983, which includes year-ending adjustments also, is only marginally short by Rs. 1.95 crores over the Budget Proportion for March 1983 of Rs. 406.83 crores. The financial year in fact closed with gross traffic receipts being realised at the same level as forecast in the Revised Estimates for 1982-83.

There has been some shortfall in earnings in the first three months of the current financial year compared to proportionate budget for the year 1983-84 especially in respect of goods traffic earnings.

(b) This is mainly because of that the Railways are not getting the projected offer of goods traffic from the core sector.

There has been some shortfall in the number of originating passengers also.

(c) Aggressive steps have been taken to reverse the adverse trends.

Excavation Work all over India

1865. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals by historians, archaeologists and scholars to undertake excavation work in various parts of the country to explore ancient historical facts ;

(b) if so, how these proposals are being disposed of ; and

(c) what are the rules for guidance of scholars and grants, if any available for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals for the excavations formulated by the Archaeological Survey, State Departments of Archaeology and the Universities/Research Institutions are thoroughly screened by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology in its annual meeting and final decision are taken about the sites to be excavated.

(c) The main criteria followed in such matters is whether the proposed excavation will shed light on specific problem about which our knowledge is inadequate and also whether the proposed excavator has the requisite expertise and infrastructure to carry out the intended archaeological excavations scientifically. Matching financial assistance limited to fifty per cent of the total expenditure on excavation work excluding the pay of permanent staff and articles of permanent nature is made available to the Universities/Research Institutions against the approved programme.

इंडियन रेलवे लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन का ज्ञापन

1866. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन्हें नवम्बर, 1979 जनवरी, फरवरी 1978, 8 फरवरी, 1980 और 22 सितम्बर, 1980 के दौरान इंडियन रेलवे लोको मैकेनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन से मांगों का ज्ञापन मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) विगत में इस कोटि के कर्मचारियों की मांगों से सम्बन्धित ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं और इन पर गुण-दोष के आधार

पर विचार किया गया है और प्रशासनिक तथा वित्तीय सीमाओं के भीतर इनके बारे में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गयी है।

(ग) और (घ) ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Overbridge at Ambarnath

1667. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the over-bridge for vehicular traffic at Ambarnath (District Thane, Maharashtra) has been sanctioned and provided ;

(b) when the work was sanctioned, and what is the present status of the projects ;

(c) specific reasons for delay in completion of the said over-bridge ; and

(d) specific steps Government have taken or are taking to speed up/complete this bridge without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) A Road over bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Ambarnath was sanctioned in 1979-80. The Railway has sent the revised drawings for the work to local Municipal Council for their and the Government of Maharashtra's approval.

(c) The original proposal was modified by the Municipal Council and they have not yet communicated the clearance of Bombay Metropolitan Region Department Authority and State Govt. for the modified proposal and for taking up the work.

(d) The Railway is to execute the work of main-bridge across the tracks only. The approaches are to be constructed by the Municipal Council. The Railway is pursuing the Municipal Council to convey the sanction of Maharashtra Government and take up the work on the approaches. Railways will take up the work on the bridge proper and synchronise its completion with approaches.

B.P.T. Land Racket

1868. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Vital clues to BPT land racket' appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated 3 Jul 1983 stating that a raid by CBI on a Delhi businessman's house has provided the investigating agency with a major break through in the multicrore rupees Bombay Port rust land racket ;

(b) if so, the facts of the cases that have come to light ;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered into the various lapses which have caused loss to the Public Exchequer ; and

(d) if so, its outcome and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d) This is a case of forgery and cheating. It had come to the notice of the Government that certain individuals were claiming to have secured allotment of a plot of land measuring 39,846 sq. meters belonging to the Bombay Port Trust on a long term lease of 99 years for the construction of a Five Star Hotel. Documents were forged by them to indicate that the land in question was being made available to them on lease. However, neither any such proposal for allotment of land on lease for the construction of a hotel had been considered by the Bombay Port Trust and Ministry of Shipping and Transport ; nor was there any correspondence about this matter between the Bombay Port Trust and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, nor between them and any Private firm or individual. Prima facie, it appeared a case of forgery and cheating. This case was therefore entrusted to CBI for investigation.

Incriminating documents relating to the case were seized by the CBI in a raid on a Delhi businessman's house recently in Delhi. Besides, cash amounting to over Rs. 11 lakhs and 11 gold biscuits of 10 tolas each bearing London markings and Jewellery valued more than Rs. 2 lakhs were recovered by CBI and later on at their instance were seized by the Income Tax and Customs authorities.

Sarvashri L.K. Kaul, resident of B-2/25, Ashok Vihar, Phase II N. Delhi, Karanjit Singh alias Kenni resident of C-34, Greater Kailash Part I, New Delhi and Darshan Lal Arora resident of Ludhiana have so far been arrested.

Upgradation Catering Department in N.F. Railway

1869. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that upgradation is not awarded to Catering Department in N.F. Railway ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) what is the upgradation policy pursued by the Ministry ; and

(d) the detail thereof, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Orders regarding restructuring of certain categories of Commercial (Catering) Staff on all the Railways (including N.F. Railway) providing for higher grades/improved percentage distribution of posts have been issued on 29.7.83.

(c) The different cadres are reviewed from time to time with a view to providing improved avenues of promotion and career prospects to the staff, keeping in view the administrative requirements. The policy is uniformly applicable to all categories of staff.

(d) The details of restructuring done for Commercial (Catering) staff on the Railways on the basis of orders of 29.7.83, are given below :—

| Category | Existing Scales (Rs.) | Revised Designations | Revised scale of pay (Rs.) | % age of posts |
|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| COMMERCIAL (CATERING DEPTT.) | | | | |
| 1. Asstt. Cook Gr. III | 200-240 | Asstt. Cook | 210-270 | 45 |
| Asstt. Cook Gr. I | 210-270 | Cook | 260-400 | 25 |
| Cook Grade III | 225-308 | Sr. Cook | 330-480 | 20 |
| Cook Grade II | 260-400 | Head/Master Cook | 380-560 | 10 |
| Cook Grade I | 330-480 | | | |
| 2. Masalcht/Waiters/ Servers/Bearers | 196-232 200-240 | Masalchi/ Waiters/Servers/ Bearers | 200-250 | — |
| 3. Head Waiters/Head Bearers | 220-270 | Head Waiters/ Head Bearers | 210-270 225-308 | 60 40 |

Progress in Widening of National Highway No. 1

1870. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) further progress made in widening of National Highway No. 1-G.T. Road in Punjab ;

(b) whether Punjab Government have urged the necessity of four-laning the entire stretch of this road from Haryana border upto Pakistan border in view of the high traffic density on this road ;

(c) whether a series of fatal road accidents are taking place on this road and there is demand from public for four laning it ;

(d) if so, the provision made for this project during the current year and whether the whole stretch will be covered during the Sixth Plan ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) In Punjab State, the National Highway No. 1 (G.T. Road) has been widened to 4 lanes in a length of 8 km. passing through Khanna, Goraya, Rayya and Phagwara towns and near Pakistan border. Further work is in progress in 22.5 km. length between Ludhiana and Goraya out of which a length of 14 km. has been completed and opened to traffic with interim bituminous surfacing.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the traffic intensity and the incidence of accidents on the road, Government have recognised the need for 4-laning the road from Khanna to Ludhiana and proposals for this have been received from the Punjab Govt.

(d) and (e) In the Budget of 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 1.23 crores has been made for the works already in progress and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for new works to be sanctioned. In the Sixth Plan, there is a provision of 4-laning in a further length of 34 km. from Goraya to Jullundur and selected 22 Km. length in Jullundur-Amritsar and Ludhiana-Khanna sections at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores. Estimates for survey and investigation for this work and 4-laning in 1.5 Km. length have already been sanctioned. The remaining length of National Highway No. 1 in Punjab could not be included for 4-laning in the Sixth Plan due to financial constraints and would be considered for inclusion in the subsequent Five Year Plans subject to inter-se priority and overall availability of funds.

Direct Train between Bhilai and Kerala

1871. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great demand for introduction of a direct train connecting Bhilai with Kerala State ;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been made to the Government in this respect ; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) Representations have been received for the introduction direct train between Bhilai and Kerala but it has not been found feasible to introduce such a train at present on account of the paucity of resources like coaching stock and line capacity constraints on the sections enroute. However, a second class sleeper coach has been introduced w.e.f. 1-5-83 to run between Durg and Cochin, which is catering to the existing volume of traffic between Bhilai and Kerala.

Expenditure on Nam Conference

1872. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the expenditure incurred under various heads on the VII Non-Aligned Summit held in New Delhi : and

(b) what is the foreign exchange component in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASHIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) According to Present indications the expenditure incurred/committed amounts to Rs. 27.44 crores which includes a foreign-exchange component of Rs. 5.68 crores. The Ministry-wise/Department-wise broad details are given in the statement attached. However, since some expenditure relating to outstanding bills is expected to arise, it is estimated that the ultimate expenditure would be about Rs. 30 crores, which includes an expenditure of about Rs. 17 crores on creation of infrastructure of a permanent nature. At the same time foreign exchange has been earned by various hotels and Cash countries of the banks where the delegates, media-men and the crew were staying.

STATEMENT

MINISTRY-WISE/DEPARTMENT-WISE EXPENDITURE ON THE SEVENTH
NON-ALIGNED MEET.

(Rs. in crores)

| Name of the Ministry/Department | Expenditure incurred/ committed | Foreign exchange component |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ministry of I & B | 2.37 | 0.67 |
| 2. Ministry of Communication | 1.75 | 0.36 |
| 3. Ministry of Tourism | 4.34 | 0.07 |
| 4. Ministry of Civil Aviation : | | |
| (a) IAAI | .52 | 0.10 |
| (b) Air India | .84 | |
| 5. Ministry of Home Affairs (Delhi Police & IB) | 5.70 | 2.28 |
| 6. Ministry of Works & Housing | 1.90 | |
| 7. Ministry of External Affairs : | | |
| (a) Hospitality | 2.80 | 1.80 |
| (b) Conference arrangements | 4.32 | |
| (c) Cost of 45 Mercedes | 2.13 | |
| 8. Ministry of Health | .77 | 0.40 |
| 9. Contingency | — | — |
| | — — — — — | — — — — — |
| TOTAL | 27.44 | 5.68 |
| | — — — — — | — — — — — |

Medical Colleges Charging Capitation Fees

1873. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of private Medical Colleges of the country collect capitation fees for the admission of its students ;

(b) if so, names of the private medical colleges, with their Universities and States where situated ;

(c) details of the amount collected by each such private medical colleges from individual students ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Joint Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare has recommended the abolition of capitation fees ; and

(e) if so, what action is being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKAR-

ANAND) : (a) to (e) As per available information, the following medical colleges are reported to have been admitting students on the basis of capitation fee :

| KARNATAKA | NAME OF THE UNI- VERSITY |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga. | Gulbarga |
| 2. J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere. | Mysore |
| 3. J.L.N. Medical College, Belgaum. | Karnataka |
| 4. Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore. | Mangalore |
| 5. M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore. | Bangalore |
| 6. Kampagowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Banga- lore. | Bangalore |
| 7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medical College, Banga- lore. | Bangalore |

PUNJAB

1. Dayanand Medical College, Punjab
Ludhiana.

These colleges are reported to have been collecting capitation fee ranging from Rs. 60,000 to US \$ 25,000 per seat. The Joint Conference of Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare in their meeting held on 7th-9th July, 1983 have passed a Resolution to the effect that "all States/UTs. should take steps to put an end to the practice of charging capitation fee for admission of students to medical institutions". The State Governments are being requested to take action to implement this Resolution.

**Provision of Terrycotton Cloth for
Uniform for SM/ASM**

1874. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

What steps have been taken for the implementation of decisions taken on provision of Terrycotton cloth for uniforms with stitching charges to SMs/ASMs ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : It is the policy of Ministry of Railways to provide only stitched uniforms to various categories of railway employees. However, based on representations received, a committee of Joint Directors has been constituted to review the whole question.

पूणिया में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय

1875. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूणिया में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कोल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**National Book Trust Published Literature
on Scheduled Tribes**

1876. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to publish literature on or for the Scheduled Tribes through the National Book Trust ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard ;

(c) whether some books have been published on or for the Scheduled Tribes' children by the National Book Trust, National Council of Educational Research and Training ;

(d) whether Government propose to seek the co-operation of Scheduled Tribes Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies in this regard to assist Government ; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The literature published by the National Book Trust is meant for readers of all communities. However, the Trust has brought out a few publications which are of special interest to the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The publication programme of the National Book Trust for children is meant for children of all communities including tribal children. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has undertaken preparation of instructional material to serve as text-books and supplementary readers for tribal children. Four books have been published so far.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under Government's consideration. The National Book Trust has set up subject advisory panels to advise them in regard to their publication programme. Similarly, the National Council of Educational Research & Training also takes the help of Advisory Committees and experts in the preparation of their instructional material.

Reservation quota in Silchar-Gauhati

1877. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for reducing the reservation quota in Silchar Gauhati Express by the N.F. Railways ; and

(b) the reasons for withdrawing 2-tier coaches from Tripura passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Prior to 20.1.83, 201Up/202 Dn Gauhati-Silchar Cachar Express was running Bi-weekly. It has been made a daily service w.e.f. 20.1.83. The rakes of 11 Up/12 Dn Gauhati-Silchar Barak Valley Express and 201 Up/202 Dn Cachar Express trains have been amalgamated and standardised to facilitate their use as combined Rake Link or both the services. Consequent on this, the total reserved sleeper accommodation in II nd class has been decreased by 16 berths but increased by 24 reserved seats due to replacement of one 3-tier sleeper coach by a 2-tier sleeper coach. There was no change in first class accommodation.

(b) Two tier sleeper Coach has not been withdrawn. Occasionally one of the two rakes runs short of such a coach for want of a power car.

Memo from General Secretary Electrical Staff Council N.F. Railway

1878. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a Memorandum dated 21 May, 1983 from the General Secretary, Electrical Staff Council, N.F. Rly., New Gauhati ;

(c) if so, the points raised in the memorandum ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken on those points ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Chinese Bases in Pakistan

1879. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Deccan Herald' of 5 July, 1983 in which it has been reported that China has agreed with Pakistan to set up two military bases in Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereon ?

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

(b) Government have no confirmed information on this subject. Government's opposition to setting up of foreign military bases in any country is well known.

News Item Captioned "Antinausea drug being Withdrawn"

1881. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news captioned "Antinausea drug being withdrawn" appeared in the Hindustan Times on 29 June, 1983 ;

(b) the names of firms producing and marketing the drug Bendexon (Debendox) in India and whether this drug is currently being sold in India ;

(c) whether there is any evidence of this drug causing birth defects in or outside India and whether Government have taken any action to stop marketing of this drug in India ;

(d) whether Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals have any associate, collaborator, licence producing/marketing this drug in India under any brand name whatsoever ; and

(e) if so, whether this firm is also stopping the production of this drug, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (e) The product Debendox, a research product of Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, a subsidiary of Dow Chemicals Company, was earlier marketed in the country by M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay. The product Debendox is no longer being manufactured/marketed in India.

Universities without U.G.C. Aid

1882. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of universities which have not been given aid from the University Grants Commission ;

(b) the reasons for withholding aid to those universities ; and

(c) what suggestions have been made to those universities to make them qualify to get U.G.C. aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The following 14 universities are at present not receiving any grant from the University Grants Commission :

1. Avadh University, Faizabad
2. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi
3. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga
4. Mangalore University, Mangalore
5. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly
6. Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri
7. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar
8. Tamil University, Thanjavur
9. Vidyasagar University, Midnapore
10. Bhartidasan University, Tiruchirappalli
11. Bharthiar University, Coimbatore
12. Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi
13. H.P. Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Palampur
14. J&K University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Srinagar.

(b) According to Section 12A of the UGC Act, 1956, any new university established after June 17, 1972, has to be declared fit by the Commission to receive any assistance. Such declaration is made on the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed under Section 12A of the UGC Act.

(c) While some of these universities are still to be provided with the necessary physical facilities, to the extent required in the rules, in some cases the Commission has suggested amendments to the relevant Acts. The Commission is pursuing this matter with all these universities and the concerned State Governments.

Absorption of Catering Staff Working on Commission Basis

1883. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the previous Government it has decided that catering staff working on commission basis should be made fullfledged railway employees ;

(b) if so, how many among them have been absorbed as railway employees and how many more are yet to be absorbed ; and

(c) when will this process be completed ?

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

(b) 2103 Commission bearers have been absorbed on regular basis and 1306 are yet to be absorbed.

(c) The remaining Commission bearers will be absorbed in accordance with the availability of posts and vacancies.

Quarters for Railway Employees at Salem

1884. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) action proposed to be taken to construct enough number of Quarters for Railway employees in Salem junction and to post enough persons such as platform TTI's for proper functioning ;

(b) action proposed to be taken to increase the reservation counters which are insufficient and far away from town ; and

(c) action proposed to be taken to start the reservation counter at Shevapetmanhet Railway Station to relieve the congestion in Salem junction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Out of 680 Railway Staff at this station, 371 i.e. about 54% are already housed as against the overall housing satisfaction of 37% on all Railway level. Further quarters shall be planned in future years, in keeping with relative priority of different stations, and availability of funds.

One Station Ticket Inspector, one senior Ticket Collector, and 8 ticket collectors are posted at Salem junction for ticket checking duties. Besides, there is also one platform Supervisor at this station. The existing strength of staff is considered adequate.

(b) There is no proposal at present to increase the number of reservation counter at Salem junction.

(c) There is no Shevapetmanhet Railway Station. However, there is an area locally called Shevvapet which is served by Salem Market Station. This station is open to passenger and goods traffic on the Metre Gauge, and to goods traffic only on the Broad Gauge and it caters to Shevvapet area. There is, at present, no proposal for a reservation office at this station. As an additional amenity to Salem passengers, Reservation facilities are provided at Salem Town Station which is about 2 kms. from Salem Market Station. These arrangements cater fully the demand for reservation in this area.

Overaged Locomotives, Coaches and Wagons

1885. **SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of overaged locomotives, coaches and wagons ;

(b) estimated investment involved in each item ;

(c) phased programme schedule under which they are proposed to be disposed-off to recover the investment on them ; and

(d) estimated recovery from each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) As on 31.3.83, the number of overaged locomotives, coaches and wagons is as under :—

| | BG | MG | NG |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| LOCOS | | | |
| Steam | — | 4 | 207 |
| Diesel | 11 | 1 | — |
| Electric | 38 | — | — |
| COACHES | 1,184 | 1,339 | 569 |
| WAGONS | 17,270 | 8,980 | 3,999 |
| (In terms of four-wheelers) | | | |

(b) to (d) The overaged rolling stock is condemned when their condition so warrants and is disposed off by auction after taking away usable fittings and parts. The amount realised as a result of condemnation and auction of overaged stock normally varies from type to type also on condition basis.

Women's Welfare and Development Bureau

1886. **SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :**

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9079 on 22 April, 1982 regarding committee for implementing suggestion of committee on status of women and state :

(a) what are the major statistics collected by the Women's Welfare and Development Bureau about information on matters connected with Women's development ;

(b) co-ordinations and collaborations done by the Bureau with other Ministries etc. for planning programmes falling within their competence ;

(c) programmes monitored by the Bureau for Women's development in the country ;

(d) implementation of programmes co-ordinated by the Bureau through the State Governments for the welfare and development of women ; and

(e) how many reports of its works and

working have been submitted to Government and placed on the Table of the House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) A Statistical Profile of Women in India has been prepared by the Ministry of Social Welfare. It deals with various economic and social aspects, such as health & family welfare, education, employment and Political participation etc.

(b) This Ministry has constituted an inter-ministerial Coordination Committee for the purpose. The Committee includes various Ministries like Ministry of Education, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Labour, Planning Commission etc.

(c) and (d) (i) Construction/Expansion of Working Women's Hostels with Day-care Facilities.

(ii) Training Programmes for Rehabilitation for Women in Distress.

(iii) Functional Literacy for Adult Women.

(iv) Projects aiming at income generating and employment on a sustained basis to needy Indian Women.

(e) As the Women Welfare and Development Bureau is an integral part of the Ministry of Social Welfare, the annual report of the Ministry is placed on the Table of the Sabha every year. This report includes the progress of the various activities of the Women Welfare and Development Bureau.

1887. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे से पार्सलों के गायब होने की संख्या में दिनोदिन बढ़ोतरी हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कोई उपाय सोच रही है।

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) पार्सल यातायात के सम्बन्ध में अलग से आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। लेकिन 1983-84 के पहले 3 महीनों के दौरान पिछले वर्ष की तदनुरूपी अवधि की तुलना में पार्सलों सहित बूक किये गये सभी परेषणों की हानि और क्षति के लिए रेलों द्वारा पंजीकृत किये गये दावे के मामलों की संख्या में कमी का रुख देखा गया है।

रेलें डुलाई के लिए उनको सुपुर्द किये गये माल की संरक्षा के लिए लगातार प्रयास करती हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करती हैं कि परेषण गंतव्य स्थानों पर परिवहन के दौरान चोरी, क्षति या देरी किये बिना पहुंच जाये। इस प्रयोजन के लिए, उन्होंने विभिन्न निवारक उपाय किये हैं जिसमें समुचित मार्किंग करना और लेवल लगाना, ब्रेक यानों और सामान यानों में समुचित रूप से ताले लगाना, वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से उपयुक्त माल डिब्बों का उपयोग करना, भेद्य खंडों में रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा माल गाड़ियों की चौकसी करना, अचानक जांच करना तथा रेलवे सुरक्षा बल और राज्य रेलवे पुलिस के बीच निकट सम्पर्क तथा समन्वय बनाये रखना शामिल है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Welfare of Indigent Teachers

1888. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the programmes undertaken by the Ministry of Education for the Welfare of teachers in indigent circumstances ;

(b) the budget provisions made during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 for the above said programmes ; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education on the said programmes during the year 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) In order to promote the welfare of teachers in indigent circumstances the Ministry of Education has set up the "National, Foundation for Teachers' Welfare" under the Charitable Endowments Act. The funds of the Foundation comprise contribution made by the Central Government and States/Union Territories as also collections made by the Ministry of Education and the State/Union Territories. A campaign for collection of funds is organised by the Ministry of Education and the State/Union Territories on Teachers' Day which is celebrated on 5th September every year. 20% of the collections is sent to build up a Central Corpus of funds and 80% is retained by the State/Union Territory concerned for immediate utilization. Financial assistance to teachers and their dependents in distress is mainly provided by the respective State/Union Territory Working Committees of the Foundation from out of this share. Similar assistance to teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas is sanctioned by the General Committee.

The funds of the Foundation are largely utilised for providing financial assistance to teachers and their dependents who may be in financial distress due to circumstances like untimely death or prolonged illness of the teacher. Cases of retired teachers are also considered subject to availability of funds. In addition, funds of the Foundation are also utilised for the following purposes :—

- (i) For giving scholarships or other financial assistance to meet education expenses in respect of deserving cases of students who must be children of teachers in indigent circumstances.
- (ii) For giving assistance to teachers in indigent circumstances to meet expenses in connection with the marriage of their daughters.

(b) and (c) Since assistance to teachers in indigent circumstances is given from the funds of the Foundation, no provision is made for this purpose in the budget of the Ministry of Education. Consequently, the question of expenditure by the Ministry does not arise.

S.T. Applications for Admission in Delhi University

1889. **SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Scheduled Tribes candidates submitted their applications for admission during current academic session, 1983-84 in Honours courses of B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com. classes in colleges under Delhi University ;

(b) how many of such candidates qualified for admissions and how many were actually admitted ;

(c) what were the cut-off percentages of marks i.e. minimum qualifying marks ; and

(d) was the prescribed percentage at 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes students in this regard, duly satisfied this time, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The total number of Scheduled Tribe candidates who had registered for admission to various Pass and Honours Courses in Arts and Commerce is 104 and for Pass and Honours courses in Science is 11, in the Delhi Colleges till July 27, 1983.

(b) All the 115 candidates were allotted to Colleges of their choice in order of preference for admission to the Course concerned. As the process of admission is still on, the number of such candidates who have actually taken admission is not yet available.

(c) The minimum percentage of marks prescribed for admission to Pass Courses is 40% and to Honours Courses 45%.

(d) No, Sir. The number of candidates registered for admission is far less than the seats reserved.

Conversion of Tekdar, Murren, Koribiya and Ugna Halts into Stations

1890. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to convert Tekdar, Murren, Koribiya and Uгна halts in Samastipur Division into Stations ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) The proposals for conversion of Tekdar, Muraitha, Korahiya and Uгна halts in Samastipur Division into flag stations have been examined but not found justified.

Teachers' Seniority Lists in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

1891. SHRI R.R. Bhole : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has recently prepared separate seniority lists of three categories of teachers under its administrative control ;

(b) if so, whether it has been done before making confirmations for most of the teachers then in position ;

(c) the reasons for not fixing their seniority according to their date of confirmation as provided under general rules of Central Government services ;

(d) whether the lists contain many cases of higher seniority given to the promotee teachers over direct appointees of earlier dates in violation of the above rules ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefore and the remedial measures proposed to be taken urgently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, seniority lists are required to be drawn up by combining the direct recruits and promotees in the ratio of their recruitment to the post and not according to the dates of their confirmation.

Confirmation of teachers can be done only after their seniority lists are finalised.

(d) Seniority of direct recruits and promotees has been fixed in accordance with the rules of the Sangathan.

(e) Does not arise.

Admission of Children of Handicapped Government Servants to Central Schools

1892. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any percentage of reservations for admission to the Central Schools for the children of handicapped Government employees ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the instructions, if any, issued by Government to the authorities concerned ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily meant to provide educational facilities to the children of transferable Central Government employees. Transferability of the parents is, accordingly, the sole criterion for admission to these schools.

Rate of Literacy in Orissa

1893. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the literacy rate in the State of Orissa as compared to other States ; and

(b) whether Government have any crash programme to spread education at a faster rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The literacy rate in Orissa according to 1981 census is 34.23 per cent. A statement on literacy rate in the State of Orissa compared to other States is attached.

(b) The programmes for Universalisation of Elementary Education for children in the age group 6-14 and removal of adult illiteracy in the age group 15-35 with special emphasis on enrolment of girls and women have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme and the New Twenty Point Programme of the Government.

STATEMENTS

| State/Union Territory | 1981 Percentage literates to total population |
|-----------------------|---|
| INDIA | 36.23 |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 29.94 |
| 2. Assam | @ |
| 3. Bihar | 26.20 |
| 4. Gujarat | 43.70 |
| 5. Haryana | 36.14 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 42.48 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 26.67 |
| 8. Karnataka | 38.46 |
| 9. Kerala | 70.42 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 27.87 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 47.18 |
| 12. Manipur | 41.35 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 34.08 |
| 14. Nagaland | 42.57 |
| 15. Orissa | 34.23 |
| 16. Punjab | 40.86 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 24.38 |
| 18. Sikkim | 34.05 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 46.76 |
| 20. Tripura | 42.12 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 27.16 |
| 22. West Bengal | 40.94 |
| 23. A & N Islands | 51.56 |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh | 20.79 |
| 25. Chandigarh | 64.79 |

@ Census could not take due to disturbed conditions.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 26.67 |
| 27. Delhi | 61.54 |
| 28. Goa, Daman & Diu | 56.66 |
| 29. Lakshadweep | 55.07 |
| 30. Mizoram | 59.88 |
| 31. Pondicherry | 55.85 |

Connecting Balurghat with Railway

1894. **SHRI PALAS BARMAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he had assured the People of Balurghat that Balurghat will be connected with Railways soon ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) details of the survey report in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No categorical assurance was given, as the project is required to be cleared by the Planning Commission still.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for a BG line from Eklakhi to Balurghat was carried out in 1982. As per survey report the project would involve construction of 90.56 Kms. of new BG rail line at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.38 crores.

J.N.U. Panel Report

1895. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to states :

(a) whether the J.N.U. panel (Central University Review Committee) submitted the report ; and

(b) if not, when the committee is likely to submit its report ?

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

(b) The Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to enquire into the working of the Central Universities, including Jawaharlal Nehru University, is expected to submit its report by September, 1983.

ड्राइवरों, ई०टी०, सहायक ड्राइवरों

को कलाई घड़िया उपलब्ध

कराना

1896. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में टी०एफ०आर० टुन्डला को वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान ड्राइवरों, ई०टी० और सहायक ड्राइवरों को कितनी कलाई घड़ियां दी गई;

(ख) क्या टी०एफ०आर० (आर०एस०ओ०) ने अपने ही विभाग के केवल "रनिंग स्टाफ" को ही दी है;

(ग) क्या ये घड़िया "रनिंग स्टाफ" के कर्मचारियों को न देकर लोको फोरमैन स्टाफ और गैर-रनिंग स्टाफ तथा फिटर्स को ही दी गई और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात की कोई जांच करने का है कि ये घड़ियां रनिंग स्टाफ, जिनको वास्तव में दी जानी थी, को न देकर अन्य व्यक्तियों को क्यों दी गई; और

(ङ) सरकार का विचार दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी, हां। कर्षण फोरमैन, टुन्डला को 348 घड़ियां सप्लाई की गयीं थीं।

(ख) ये घड़ियां कर्षण फोरमैन/टी०एफ०आर० (आर०एस०ओ०) टुन्डला के रनिंग कर्मचारियों को तथा अन्य पर्यवेक्षकों और कर्मचारियों को भी सप्लाई की गई थीं।

(ग) से (ङ) अभी इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Death of Indian Student in Moscow

1897. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post-mortem report of the student Shri V. Balakrishnan in Moscow has been received recently ;

(b) whether a detailed report about his death as well as details of savings accounts of Shri Balakrishnan have also been received ; and

(c) whether any investigation by the Indian Embassy has been done informally in the sudden demise of Shri Balakrishnan and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The post-mortem report about the death of the student, Shri V. Balakrishnan, was received about seven months ago.

(b) A detailed report was received from the Embassy soon after his death. Enquiries made by our Embassy from the University authorities and some of his fellow students did not reveal existence of any saving accounts of Shri Balakrishnan.

(c) Indian Embassy, Moscow sent a report in August, 1982 after an investigation. It revealed that the deceased and three other Indian students indulged in drinking on the night of 26th August, 1982 and Shri Balakrishnan was found dead next day by an Indian student. The death was allegedly due to overdrinking.

The Indian Embassy rendered all possible help regarding the cremation of his body, despatch of his ashes to India and furnishing certain documents and certificates as required by his father.

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान महिला नसबन्दी, पुरुष नसबन्दी और गर्भपात से मरने वालों की संख्या

1898. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान परिवार

नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गर्भनिरोधक उपाय करने वाले दम्पतियों की वर्ष-वार संख्या कितनी है और उन्होंने कौन से गर्भ निरोधक उपाय किए हैं;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में पुरुष नसबंदी, महिला नसबंदी और गर्भपात के कारण मरने वालों की संख्या कितनी है और आपरेशन असफल होने पर कितने व्यक्तियों को अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जो इलाज के बाद ठीक हो गए;

(ग) इसके लिए कितने डाक्टरों, गैर-तकनीकी स्टाफ, जैसे कि हेल्थ असिस्टेंट, ब्लाक एक्सटेंशन टीचर, महिला परिवार कल्याण

कर्मचारी, महिला स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षक, दाइयों को दंड दिया गया और जिम्मेदार पाया गया, और

(घ) क्या इस मामले में डाक्टरों और गैर तकनीकी स्टाफ के बीच विवाद है और गैर तकनीकी स्टाफ के संगठनों के अनुसार डाक्टर परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम में रुचि नहीं लेते और उनकी रुचि नसबंदी और लूप आदि लगा कर पैसा कमाने तक सीमित है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जिन दम्पतियों ने गर्भ-रोधन के विभिन्न तरीकों का इस्तेमाल किया उनका वर्षवार ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है।

| वर्ष | नसबन्दी आपरेशन | आई०यू०डी० निवेशन | खाई जाने वाली गोलियां | प्रचालित गर्भ-निरोधक के समीकृत उपयोग कर्ता |
|---------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1980-81 | 2053,000 | 628,000 | 91,262 | 3717,738 |
| 1981-82 | 2792,000 | 750,000 | 119,535 | 4433,465 |
| 1982-83 | 3980,922 | 1073,722 | 170,148 | 5718,407 |

(ख) राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पुरुष-नसबन्दी और महिला नसबन्दी आपरेशनों तथा चिकित्सा से गर्भ समाप्ति के कारण हुई मौतों की जो संख्या बताई है वह इस प्रकार है :—

| वर्ष | पुरुष नसबन्दी | महिला नसबन्दी | चिकित्सा से गर्भ समाप्ति |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1980-81 | 30 | 195 | 25 |
| 1981-82 | 11 | 196 | — |
| 1982-83 | 4 | 99 | — |
| | 53 | 366 | 25 |

अस्पताल में कितने व्यक्ति दाखिल किये गये इसकी सूचना इस मंत्रालय में नहीं बतलाई गई है।

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाई का प्रश्न राज्य/संघशासित क्षेत्र

की सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। ऐसी सूचना की मांनिटरिंग इस मंत्रालय द्वारा नहीं की जाती है।

(घ) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट इस मंत्रालय के ध्यान में नहीं आई है।

“चैक आन ट्रेड्स गोइंग आउट”

शीर्षक समाचार

1899. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 मई, 1983 के ‘नवभारत टाइम्स’ में प्रकाशित “ब्यापारी के बाहर जाने पर रोक” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों द्वारा संयुक्त सचिव के जाली हस्ताक्षर करके विभिन्न फर्मों से, अलग-अलग घोखाघड़ी से कितनी घनराशि ली गई है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने इस संबंध में अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

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

(ख) यह जालसाजी और घोखाघड़ी का मामला है। इसमें कितने रुपये की घोखाघड़ी हुई, यह तो मामले की जांच के बाद ही पता चल सकेगा।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो अभी इस मामले की जांच कर रहा है।

**Agitation by Resident Doctor's Association
Regarding Corruption in Post Graduate
Examination at A.I.I.M.S.**

1900. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was some agitation in May, 1983 by the Resident Doctor's Association on the grievance that the post-graduate examinations at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences were invested with corruption especially by way of (i) favouritism and (ii) vindictiveness on the part of the examiners ;

(b) did the Government make any independent inquiry into the matter and if so, what are the results of such an inquiry ;

(c) whether the Government are aware of such complaints of corruption at the graduate and post-graduate examinations in medical facilities of universities in India ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) It has been reported by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that there was an agitation in May, 1983 by the Resident Doctors' Association alleging vindictiveness on the part of the examiners in the Post-graduate examination in Dermatology & Venereology. However, there was no allegation of corruption or favouritism. The matter was inquired into in detail by the Dean and Acting Director of the Institute. He came to the conclusion that there was no vindictiveness on the part of the examiners.

(c) and (d) No specific instances of any corruption or malpractice at the graduate and post-graduate examinations in medical faculties of universities have come to the notice of the Government of India. However, the Medical Council of India have received complaints from certain States in regard to frequent postponement of examinations by the Medical Colleges and the matter is being looked into by the Council.

**US Willingness to Sell Military
Hardware to India**

1901. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Secretary of State in his recent visit to Delhi indicated the willingness of his country to sell military hardware to India ;

(b) the type of defence equipment U.S. is willing to sell ; and

(c) whether the offer of the United States is being considered by Government in its programme of Military preparedness ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) During his visit to India from

29th June to 2nd July, 1983, US Secretary of State, George Shultz, brought up the question of sale of US military equipment and the regulations concerning such sales. This was done in a general way without any special proposals being discussed.

Amount Spent on Roads in Delhi During the Last Three Years

1902. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) total amount spent on roads in Delhi for last three years including amount spent on roads during Asiad and total Amount spent for roads in three other metropolitan cities for the same period ;

(b) whether it is fact that roads are in bad state of repair due to malpractices, faulty design and failure to provide correct slopes ; and

(c) whether Government will set up a high powered committee to look into the entire mismanagement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The following funds were provided by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing) for Roads and Bridges to the Delhi Administration :

| Year | Funds provided (Rs. in lacs) |
|---------|------------------------------|
| 1980-81 | 1392.00 |
| 1981-82 | 1903.19 |
| 1982-83 | 2227.82 |
| | — — — |
| Total | 5523.01 |
| | — — — |

No financial assistance to other Metropolitan Cities was provided by this Ministry.

(b) No, Sir. Roads in Delhi are generally Traffic worthy.

(c) There is no proposal, at present, with the Delhi Admn.

Guidelines for Old Age Pension to States and Persons Getting Pension State-Wise

1903. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI A.C. DAS :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines sent by the Centre to the States for the payment of old age pension ;

(b) the number of persons in different States given old age pension in 1982-83 ;

(c) the amount of old age pension fixed per person in each State ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Central Government has not sent any guidelines to States for payment of old age pension. However, the Seventh Finance Commission recommended for a uniform rate of pension of Rs. 60/- per month and this recommendation was forwarded to the State Governments.

(b) to (d) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF PERSONS IN DIFFERENT STATES GIVEN OLD AGE PENSION AND AMOUNT OF OLD AGE PENSION FIXED BY EACH STATE

| S. No. | State | Existing rate of pension per month per person | No. of persons given old age pension during 1982-83 | Remarks |
|--------|----------------|---|---|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Rs. 30/- | Not available | |
| 2. | Assam | — — — | — — — | |
| 3. | Bihar | Rs. 30/- | 23,56,072* | *Target |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|--|---------------|---|---|
| 4. Gujarat | Rs. 30/- for destitute aged and Rs. 45/- for destitute disabled. | 13,333* | *Figures for the year 1981-82 | |
| 5. Haryana | Rs. 60/- | 18,120 | *Figures for the year 1981-82. | |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | Rs. 50/- | 44,979* | | |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | Rs. 60-* | 5,464** | *Rs. 90/- for those having at least 2 dependents. | |
| 8. Karnataka | Rs. 40-* | 3,83,869 | **During January '81. | |
| 9. Kerala | Rs. 55/* | Not available | *Raised to Rs. 50/- from 1-4-1983. | |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | Rs. 60/- | Not available | *Rs. 60/- for widowed/divorced/destitute women with one or more dependent minor children. | |
| 11. Maharashtra | Rs. 60/- | 1,54,000* | *Figures for the year 1981-82. | |
| 12. Manipur | Rs. 60/- | 1,123* | 1981-82 (upto Dec. '82) | |
| 13. Meghalaya | Rs. 60/- | 1,150 | *Figures for the year 1981-82 (upto Dec. 82) | |
| 14. Nagaland | Rs. 60/- | 1,100 | *Relates to 1981-82. | |
| 15. Orissa | Rs. 40/- | 96,326 | | |
| 16. Punjab | Rs. 50/- | 1,06,960* | *Relates to year 1978-79 | |
| 17. Rajasthan | Rs. 40/- | 55,000* | *Up to Dec. '1982. | |
| 18. Sikkim | Rs. 50/- | 297* | *Relates to year 1981-82. | |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | Rs. 35/- | 1,89,349* | *Relates to year 1981-82. | |
| 20. Tripura | Rs. 30/- | 5,426* | *Relates to year 1981-82. | |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | Rs. 60/- | 49,086* | Relates to year 1981-82. | |
| 22. West Bengal | Rs. 30/- | 24,640* | *Relates to year 1981-82. | |

Teaching Staff in Central Universities

1905. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total number of teaching staff employed in the Central Universities (University-wise) ;

(b) how many of them are provided with residential accommodation, (University-wise) ; and

(c) steps being taken to provide residential accommodation to more staff of Central Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) on the basis of information available, the number of teaching staff and the extent of residential accommodation provided in each of the Central Universities are given in the statement attached,

(c) To the extent resources permit, funds are made available by the University Grants Commission to Central Universities for construction of more staff quarters.

Efforts are also being made to augment the availability of residential accommodation in the Central Universities with the assistance of external financing agencies.

STATEMENT

| Name of the Central University | Number of teaching staff employed | Number of teaching staff provided with residential accommodation. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Aligarh Muslim University | 1016 | 235 |
| Banaras Hindu University | 1654 | 600 |
| Delhi University | 622 | 116 |
| Hyderabad University | 103 | 68 |
| Jawaharlal Nehru University | 313 | 162 |
| North-Eastern Hill University | 131 | 15 |
| Visva-Bharati | 488 | 177 |

Accidents on Western Railway during 1-4-1983 and 15-7-1983

1906. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Railway accidents have occurred on Western Railway in Gujarat during 1 April, 1983 to 15 July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the details of loss of life and property therein ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to minimise such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Accident statistics are not maintained State-wise. On Western Railway which serves the State of Gujarat, 27 train accidents took place during 1.4.83 to 15.7.83. These comprised 22 derailments and 5 level crossing accidents.

(c) In these accidents 10 persons were killed ; the cost of damage to the Railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 4.65 lakhs.

(d) Some of the steps taken to prevent accidents are :—

(1) Inculcating greater safety consciousness amongst railwaymen by intensify-

ing field inspections, and counselling of staff in correct methods of working, ambush checks to gauge alertness of staff etc.

(2) Stepping up pace of rehabilitation of permanent way of rolling stock.

(3) Check on alertness of running staff especially drivers when they come to join duty.

(4) Providing modern technological devices viz. modern colour light signalling, improved track, track-circuiting and axle counters to supplement human vigilance.

(5) Organising safety drives and inspections by teams of senior officers in the field from Headquarters as well as Railway Board to identify lacunae and rectifying the same.

(6) Seeking co-operation of State Governments in educating road users to exercise caution and vigilance in negotiating level crossings.

(7) Progressive manning of level crossings and providing telephones/interlocking at larger number of manned crossings.

(8) Monitoring of safety efforts by the Railway Board, Zonal General Managers and Divisional Railway Managers.

Excise Policy for Tribal Areas

1907. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has evolved an excise policy for tribal areas of the country and issued the policy guidelines to the States and Union Territories for implementation during Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan periods ;

(b) if so, the main features of the excise policy therefor and the measures taken by the States on the guidelines, State-wise ;

(c) whether some States approached to the Centre to compensate the loss of the revenue due to abolition of liquor shops in tribal areas, and

(d) if so, State-wise annual income and loss as indicated by the States and the reaction of the Centre on the plea of the States therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Prohibition being a State subject, it is for the States to formulate the actual policy in this regard. The Central Govt. have, however, circulated the following guidelines to the States/Union Territories on this subject :

- (i) To take steps for discontinuance of vending of country liquor in the tribal areas.
- (ii) in areas where prohibition is not in force, the tribal people should be allowed to prepare their own beverages for individual and social purposes wherever this traditional practice prevails, but not for commercial purposes.
- (iii) to intensify educational efforts amongst the tribals against the evil effect of drinking ; and
- (iv) to encourage social workers and voluntary organisations to undertake the task of education work for prohibition.

As the subject falls within the State list, necessary measures have to be taken by the State Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bifurcation of Secunderabad Division

1908. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the problems faced by the staff of Divisional Commercial Superintendent's Office, Secunderabad as a result of bifurcation of their secunderabad Division in 1977 ; and

(b) the steps being taken to solve the problems ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of South Central Railway in consultation with Recognised Trade Unions.

Work on Coastal Railway

1909. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :
SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work on the coastal railway in Kerala has come to a halt due to paucity of funds ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to speed up the work ; and

(c) by what time this line is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) The work is in progress according to the extent of availability of funds.

(c) In view of non-availability of adequate resources, no target date for completion of this work can be fixed at this stage.

Educational Opportunities for Women

1910. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in-equaltties and imbalances still persist in educational opportunities for women ;

(b) if so, the percentage of female enrolment compared to total enrolment in the States during the last three years ;

(c) the number of exclusively female colleges, co-educational colleges ; and

(d) the details of educational facilities, opening of more colleges, scholarships, part-time education schemes and other incentives proposed to remove disparities in female education ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Percentage of female enrolment in States/Union Territories during the three years for which confirmed statistics are available is set out in the statement attached.

(c) The number of women's colleges in 1981-82 was 635. The number of co-educational colleges is, however, not available.

(d) Girls, who constitute approximately 70% of the unenrolled children have been identified as a target group for enrolment in the schools in order to achieve the objective of universalisation of elementary education

by 1990. All State Governments have been instructed to make special efforts to increase their enrolment. The following incentives for enrolment are given :—

(a) provision of free textbooks and stationery ;

(b) provision of free dresses, especially for girls ;

(c) attendance scholarships, especially for girls ; and

(d) mid-day meals.

A national campaign on universalisation of elementary education with emphasis on enrolment of girls was launched in 1982. All State Governments/Union Territories have requested to launch a similar drive this year to increase enrolment of girls, recruitment of lady teachers in particular and enlisting the cooperation of the Social Welfare Boards to tie up their schemes of condensed courses for rural women with the efforts of the State Governments in respect of recruitment of local teachers in rural areas.

With a view to promote better opportunities for women in respect of higher education and remove regional imbalances, certain flexible and preferential norms for development and other assistance to women's institutions and women students have been adopted by the University Grants Commission which *inter alia* include development grants to women's colleges, re-structuring of undergraduate courses, relaxation of age for award of research fellowships/teacher fellowships and correspondence as well as continuing education for women.

STATEMENT**PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE ENROLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLMENT**

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | Percentage of Girls enrolment to total enrolment | | |
|---------|-----------------------|--|---------|---------|
| | | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 37.51 | 37.9 | 38.31 |
| 2. | Assam | 58.67 | 38.9 | 40.15 |
| 3. | Bihar | 26.07 | 26.3 | 26.33 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 37.53 | 37.9 | 38.69 |
| 5. | Haryana | 29.57 | 29.7 | 30.15 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 36.29 | 36.8 | 37.29 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------|----------------------|-------|------|-------|
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 31.85 | 32.6 | 34.04 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 39.60 | 40.1 | 40.15 |
| 9. | Kerala | 47.38 | 47.8 | 47.68 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 30.09 | 29.9 | 29.76 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 39.02 | 39.3 | 39.67 |
| 12. | Manipur | 39.87 | 39.9 | 42.04 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 45.96 | 46.3 | 46.56 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 40.87 | 40.7 | 42.93 |
| 15. | Orissa | 33.81 | 34.1 | 35.20 |
| 16. | Punjab | 41.64 | 4.19 | 42.25 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 22.75 | 22.7 | 22.50 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 30.66 | 52.4 | 37.83 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 41.34 | 41.7 | 41.91 |
| 20. | Tripura | 42.44 | 42.4 | 42.05 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 31.57 | 26.1 | 26.19 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 35.67 | 36.7 | 40.57 |
| 23. | A. & N. Islands | 43.42 | 43.6 | 43.83 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 27.48 | 28.5 | 32.55 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 41.48 | 41.6 | 41.97 |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 34.32 | 34.3 | 35.91 |
| 27. | Delhi | 42.86 | 43.4 | 43.86 |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 43.18 | 43.7 | 44.26 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | 41.64 | 41.6 | 42.21 |
| 30. | Mizoram | 46.56 | 46.6 | 46.72 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 40.83 | 41.1 | 41.26 |
| INDIA : | | 35.65 | 35.4 | 35.86 |

Trains Cancelled due to Breaches on Metre-Gauge Sections of Western Railway

1911. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to breaches on metre-gauge sections of Western Railway many trains were cancelled ;

(b) if so, the details of the trains cancelled ;

(c) what alternate steps have been taken for transporting the passengers ;

(d) how along the route remained suspended ; and

(e) what is the estimated loss of railway property due to floods in Western Railway ?

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

(b) 81 trains remained cancelled for varying periods between 20-6-83 and 22-7-83 on Western Railway on account of breaches. Of these about 14 trains have still not been restored on Rajkot and Bhavnagar Divisions.

(c) Six trips of buses were arranged on either side of the Lushala-Junagadh breached section in consultation with the Road Transport Authorities to maintain connection with Somnath Mail and Veraval Mail. One passenger special ran daily from 1-7-83 to 3-7-83 between Ahmadabad and Marwar via

Mavli Jn.-Udaipur-Himmatnagar section. Two pairs of shuttles were also run daily between 1-7-83 and 4-7-83 on Jawai Bandh-Marwar and Marwar-Falna sections.

(d) Traffic on various breached sections of Western Railway remained suspended for varying duration between 21.6.83 and 5.7.83. Traffic on Junagadh-Veraval section is, however, likely to remain suspended upto 31-8-83.

(e) Estimated loss to the Railways due to the breaches is about Rs. 1.90 crores.

Privilege to Casual Labour on Open Line Maintenance

1912. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the casual labourers working on the projects of the railways whose status and conditions of service have been improved by granting them monthly rate of wages as per Railway Board's order No. E(NG)II-82/LG-5/4 dated 6th June, 1983 will be eligible for privilege passes, leave facilities, house rent allowance, annual increment etc. entitled to existing monthly rated labourers in the open line maintenance ; and

(b) if not, whether Government would reconsider the matter and revise the order granting these privileges to the casual labourers engaged in projects also ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

Civic Amenities in Railway Colony at Malda Town

1913. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway administration at Malda Town, West Bengal is apathetic to look after the basic demands such as repairing drains and roads in the colony and accommodation etc. ;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that because of the acute shortage of railway accommodation at Malda 70 per cent

employees have to live under compulsion by constructing thachet of their own in the vicinity of railway station or elsewhere ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) It is not a fact that Railway administration at Malda Town is apathetic to look after the basic demands regarding repair of drains, roads and providing residential accommodation for the railway staff.

(b) and (c) About 36.5 railway staff at Malda Town are already housed as against the figure of 37% for the overall housing satisfaction of railway staff on the entire Indian Railways. 96 units of additional staff quarters are under construction.

Conversion of Manmad—Aurangabad Section

1914. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for conversion into broad-gauge of the Manmad—Aurangabad section under the South Central Railway for 1983-84 ;

(b) the percentage of the work completed so far ;

(c) whether the people in this region are agitated over the meagre budget provision for this project ; and

(d) whether the Government propose to allot some more funds to the project to expedite the work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Rs. 101 lakhs.

(b) 22.1% upto 36.6.1983.

(c) Yes.

(d) It is not possible to allot more funds for this project during this current year due to severe constraint of resources.

Congestion in Ports

1915. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some major ports are facing congestion problems ;

(b) if so, the names of those ports ;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to clear the congestion in those ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) For sometime past, the Ports of Bombay, Kandla, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam are facing congestion.

(c) The present situation at the above ports has arisen on account of bunching of vessels at these ports and/fall in berth-out-put on account of the monsoon. For improving the situation, the ports have been advised to monitor closely the loading/unloading operations of the vessels and maximise the output. Besides, the other remedial measures include persuading the consignee to carry their ships to other ports where they could be handled earlier, undertaking of mid-stream discharge of cargo, increase in the number of berths for vessels carrying bulk cargo at Bombay Port (Indira Dock), etc.

Railway Accidents during 1-5-83 to 12-7-83

1916. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Railway accidents of various types have occurred during 1 May, 1983 to 12 July, 1983 in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details of each accidents ;

(c) the details of loss of life and property in each case ;

(d) the cause of each accident ;

(e) the action taken against persons found responsible in each accident ; and

(f) the ex-gratia amount and compensation paid or likely to be paid to the victims and injured persons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) During 1.5.1983 to 12.7.83, 162 train accidents of various categories took place on Indian Railways as under :

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Collisions | 10 |
| Derailments | 124 (goods trains 83 and passenger trains 41) |
| Level crossing accidents | 24 |
| Fires in trains | 4 |
| Total | 162 |

(c) In these accidents 57 persons were killed, out of whom 52 were involved in level crossing accidents, most of which were due to negligence of road vehicle operators, 5 were involved in derailments. The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated approximately as Rs. 1 crore.

(d) Causes established and prima facie causes of these accidents are indicated below :—

| Cause | No. of Accidents |
|---|------------------|
| (1) Failure of Railway Staff | 44 |
| (2) Failure of persons other than Railway Staff | 24 |
| (3) Failure of track and other equipment | 30 |
| (4) Incidental | 13 |
| (5) Cause could not be established | 2 |
| (6) Causes under investigation | 49 |
| Total | 162 |

(e) Action has been initiated against the Railway Staff responsible for the accidents under Discipline and Appeal Rules.

(f) No compensation has been paid so far. However, a sum of Rs. 1,53,200/- has been paid as ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured involved in train accidents that occurred during 1.5.83 to 12.7.83. The amount of compensation to be paid is decided by the Claims Commissioners and the Civil Courts. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the compensations which are likely to be paid in these cases.

Proposal to Containerise Imports of Fertilisers from Soviet Union

1917. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item "Fertilisers from Soviet Union-proposal to containerise imports under study" appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 20 April 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions put forth by Soviet Union and the extent to which these are favourable and acceptable to India ;

(c) when first shipment is expected to leave USSR and reach India and details of safety and security measures to be taken from both the sides ;

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to have this type of service between India and other developed nations ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) to (f) In the 5th Session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Shipping Committee held in New Delhi in April 1983, the Indian and the Soviet sides discussed the need for containerisation of cargo moving between the two countries. It was noted however that while exports from India are generally containerisable, the imports from USSR e.g. fertilisers, asbestos, newsprint etc. were mainly bulk items and the eventual success of containerisation would depend upon developing a two-way container flow and resolving the problems relating to positioning of empty containers.

Proposal to amend Indian Medical Council Act to Abolish Capitation Fee and Opening of more Medical Colleges

1918. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

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

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Indian Medical Council Act to abolish capitation fee charged for admission in Medical Colleges ;

(b) if so, facts thereof ;

(c) whether Government also propose to increase number of seats in the Medical Colleges and also to set up new Medical Colleges to cope with the increasing number of admission seekers in the Medical Colleges; and

(d) if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI R. SHANKAR-ANAND) : (a) and (b) Suitable amendments are proposed to be made in the Indian Medical Council Act to meet the situation created by certain Medical Colleges admitting students on the basis of charging capitation fees.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to open any new Medical Colleges as the existing 106 Medical Colleges are considered adequate to meet the medical manpower requirements of the country. Proposals for increasing the number of seats in any Medical College are processed by the M.C.I. according to the prescribed rules and regulations of the Council.

Writ petition filed by Railway employees in Law Courts

1919. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many writ petitions and other cases filed by individual railway employees are pending in the various law courts of the country ;

(b) how many cases have been disposed of in the last five years and with what results ;

(c) whether Government would take steps to bring to the minimum such litigations ;

(d) if so, how ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU.

DHURI) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Thefts of Panchloka Idols

1920. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of thefts of Panchloka Idols that have been stolen during the past three years from South Indian Temples-Statewise figures for Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka ;

(b) whether Central Bureau of Investigation inquiry has been conducted in these cases and if so, the details of results of such inquiries ; and

(c) the steps being taken under the Antiques law to punish the guilty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) As intimated by the Central Bureau of Investigation, who maintains records of thefts, State-wise figures of thefts of Panchaloka idols during the past three years, as reported by the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to the Central Bureau of Investigation, are as under :

| State | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| Tamil Nadu | 59 | 82 | 58 |
| Kerala | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 53 | 106 | 42 |
| Karnataka | 6 | 21 | 4 |

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps for the punishment of the guilty are being taken for the offences under the provisions of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 by instituting legal action through the State and Central Governments.

Kitchen Car of Parasuram Express being withdrawn

1921. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the kitchen car and many other facilities available in Parasuram Express running between Mangalore and Trivandrum are being withdrawn ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the public demand against this step ; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

News Item Captioned "Bare foot Doctors a Total Racket"

1922. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any village health guide scheme in Maharashtra to help rural masses ;

(b) if so, since when and the details of the schemes ;

(c) the amount being spent annually on the said scheme in Maharashtra ;

(d) whether it is a fact that village guides, though appointed and being paid have not been supplied with necessary medical kits and medicines as alleged in the front page report under the caption "Bare foot doctors a total racket" in the Daily of Bombay dated June, 27, 1983 ; and

(e) whether Government have made any inquiries into allegations made in the said report and if so, the results of the enquiry and action, if any, taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme is being implemented since 2.10.77 Under this scheme a Health Guide is selected for every 1000 rural

population/every village. The Health Guide is a Voluntary Worker selected by the community having his own independent vocation. During his three months training, he is paid a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month and an honorarium of Rs 50/- per month thereafter. He is also supplied a medicine kit every quarter containing medicines worth Rs. 150/-. All the 430 Primary Health Centres in Maharashtra have already been covered under the scheme on 1.4.1982. As per information received from the State Government 27304 Health Guides have been trained till 31.12.1982.

(c) The amount released to the State Government under the scheme since 1977-78, is given below :

| Year | Actual funds released (Rs. in lakhs) |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1977-78 | 47.66 |
| 1978-79 | 133.10 |
| 1979-80 | 104.72 |
| 1980-81 | 126.80 |
| 1981-82 | 240.70 |
| 1982-83 | 504.72 |
| 1983-84 | 225.00 |
| (first two installment) | |

(d) and (e) Supply of Health Guide kits has been decentralized since 1.4.79. The respective State Govts are now procuring and supplying these items through their own arrangements. It is understood that the State Government are enquiring into the allegations referred to in the news report

"Open University"

1923. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had appointed a Committee to examine the feasibility or starting an "Open university" in the country on the lines of the United Kingdom, Shri Lanka, Venezuela, Canada, Australia, USA, USSR and other countries ;

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group was appointed in 1974 to examine the feasibility of establishing an open University in India.

(b) The Working Group had recommended that the Central Government should establish an Open University by an Act of Parliament.

(c) The Government examined the recommendations but it was decided to defer further consideration of the matter. Fresh consultations have been initiated to revive this proposal.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा के लिये चिकित्सकों की अनिच्छा

1924. श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चिकित्सक गांवों की अपेक्षा शहरों में सेवा करना अधिक पसन्द करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गांवों के कई आकस्मिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों पर चिकित्सकों की नियुक्ति किये जाने के पश्चात भी चिकित्सकों के पद रिक्त रहते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस संदर्भ में कोई नई नीति निर्धारित की गई है जिससे चिकित्सक गांवों में भी लोगों की सेवा खुशी से करेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) से (ग) सरकार को डाक्टरों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सेवा करने की अनिच्छा प्रकट करने तथा अक्सर इससे उत्पन्न होने वाली रिक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी है। डाक्टरों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने के लिए आकर्षित करने हेतु सरकार ने एक कार्यकारी दल का गठन किया है। इस कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है और सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Construction of Budge Budge Namkhana Railway Line

1925. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of Budge Budge Namkhana railway line will begin ;

(b) whether funds have been allocated for the purpose ;

(c) whether it will be taken up during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The formal clearance to the project has not been received from the Planning Commission, due to constraint of resources. It has, therefore, not been possible to take up the work so far. Further action will be taken after the project is cleared by the Planning Commission.

(b) Only token funds have been allotted pending clearance by the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d) Not likely, till the project is cleared by the Planning Commission.

Free and Compulsory Education for Children Between 5-14 Years

1926. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the directive principle of free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 5 to 14 years has so far been realised in different States, indicating the number of children in this age group, how many of these are school-going at primary, middle and secondary stages and how many in various age-groups are not attending schools ; and

(b) what conditions have been provided to ensure that children in this age groups are not compelled to keep away from education due to economic and social constraints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The directive principle of state policy directed by the Constitution covers only education upto 14 years of age which in other words can be said to relate to elementary schooling ; secondary education is not covered by it.

According to the policy frame of VI Five Year Plan, reinforced by the New Twenty Point Programme, it is proposed to achieve universalisation of elementary education for children in the age group 6-14 years by 1989-90. For purposes of operational efficiency, the targets prescribed are 95% enrolment in primary schools and 50% enrolment in middle schools by 1984-85 and 100% in both by 1989-90.

The relevant details are set out in the statements attached as annexures I, II, and III. Laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 6808/83)

(b) A statement detailing the measures envisaged/undertaken is attached as annexure IV. Laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See No. LT 6808/83)

रांची-लोहारडगा लाइन को बदलना

1927 श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रांची से लोहारडगा मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने और लोहारडगा से टोरी तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) से (ग) रांची से लोहारडगा तक की छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने और पूर्व रेलवे के टोरी स्टेशन तक उसका विस्तार करने के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक इंजी-

नियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

इस लाइन के निर्माण का काम शुरू करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय सर्वेक्षण के पूरा हो जाने तथा सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की सभी पहलुओं से जांच कर लिए जाने के बाद संसाधनों की उपलब्धता तथा योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति को देखते हुए लिया जायेगा।

Selection Grade to University Teachers

1928. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to grant selection grade to existing University/College lecturers, who have put in a minimum of 10 years' service, have got Doctorate Degree in the subject concerned, have more than four years' teaching experience of Post-Graduate classes and are approved Ph. D. Guide ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal and by what time the Government are likely to take a decision in the matter ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from Teachers Organisations for the Selection Grade ; and

(d) whether Government have consulted the State Governments for the grant of Selection Grade to University/College lecturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) There is no proposal under Government's consideration to grant selection grade to University and college teachers. However University Grants Commission has formulated a Merit Promotion Scheme for teachers in universities and colleges for implementation during the Sixth Plan.

(b) According to the scheme, Lecturers and Readers who have rendered a minimum of 8 years of continuous service in their respective cadre, of which at least 4 years should be in the institution where they are

working, could be considered for promotion to the next higher grade on the basis of an assessment. Not more than one-third of the total number of permanent positions of Lecturers or Readers in each department of a university, and of the total number of permanent posts of Lecturers' in a college could be given such merit promotions. Teachers who are promoted under the scheme will hold the next higher grade as personal to them. The Commission has also agreed to assist the Universities and Colleges to the extent of Rs. 600 per teacher per annum during the VI Plan to implement the scheme.

(c) Teachers' Organisations have been representing for provision of promotion opportunities for them.

(d) The Merit Promotion Scheme was finalised by the University Grants Commission in consultation with the State Governments.

Alleged Undesirable Activities of Private Operators

1929. DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :

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

(a) what are the scheduled routes and fare structures of Delhi Transport Corporation buses on route No. 754 and private stage carriages from Kirby Place to Fatehpuri ;

(b) whether the timings of both the services overlap each other ;

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to check the overlapping and competition by private stage carriages with Delhi Transport Corporation buses ;

(d) whether the private operators are charging more fare from the passengers by non-displaying point to point fare table in bold letters as required under the S.T.A. instruction ;

(e) whether the private operators have removed both "In" and "Exit" doors so also the seats ; and

(f) if so, what are the reasons that the authorities have failed to check the

undesirable activities of the private operators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Route No. 754 of DTC operates between Kirby Place and Railway Station via Dr. S.P. Mukherji Marg, Subhash Marg, J.L. Nehru Marg, Asaf Ali Road, D.B. Gupta Marg, Faiz Road, Ridge Road, Dhaula Kuan, Partap Chowk, Station Road, Shastri Bazar, More Line and Sadar Bazar. Private buses plying under STA permit on this route operate between Kirby Place and Fatehpuri via the same route. The fare on DTC buses is based on general fare structure of DTC. The fare charged by private operators under STA permit is 30 Paise upto 4 Kms. and 3.5 paise for each Kilo meter above 4 Km.

(b) and (c) Buses under DTC and STA Permits operate at a frequency of 18/36 mts. and 30 mts. respectively. The time table for the two services have been so drawn that there is no over-lapping under normal circumstances.

(d) to (f) No specific complaint has been received by the S.T.A. in this regard.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विशेष स्वास्थ्य योजनाएँ लागू करना

1930. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में कोई विशेष स्वास्थ्य योजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गैर-आदिवासी/गैर-पहाड़ी इलाकों में क्रमशः 30,000 और 5,000 की आबादी के बदले 20,000 आदिवासी आबादी के लिए एक

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र तथा 3,000 की आबादी के लिए एक उप-केन्द्र खोलने के अलावा आदिवासियों की अधिक आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए पहले ही विशेष कार्यक्रम चलाये जा चुके हैं ।

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के ओजिज जाति के आदिवासियों और उड़ीसा के कुथिया कोंधा और जौग जाति के आदिवासियों की जिनकी जनसंख्या घटती प्रतीत हो रही है, जनन संबंधी और रोग जनन संबंधी बातों पर कुछ कार्य किया गया है । जवाहर लाल चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान संस्थान, पाण्डिचेरी ने ओजिज जाति के आदिवासियों पर अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है । उड़ीसा में समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए आदिवासी और हरिजन अनुसंधान संस्थान, उड़ीसा ने एक सैल स्थापित किया है । सरकार ने आदिवासियों की अधिक संख्या वाले क्षेत्रों के कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता दी है ।

अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान के कुछ चिकित्सा वैज्ञानिक, रोगों के जनन संबंधी पहलुओं, जिनसे आदिवासी जनसंख्या पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, विशेषकर रुधिर विज्ञान (सिकलसेल रोग) और संचारी रोग तथा जनन सम्बन्धी विकारों पर काम कर रहे हैं ।

भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद ने निम्नलिखित कार्य शुरू किये हैं :—

- (1) अनुसूचित जनजातियों/अनुसूचित जातियों में रुधिर विज्ञान सिकलसेल एनीमिया की क्लिनिकल रूप-रेखा का अध्ययन ।
- (2) मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों के स्वास्थ्य पोषण संबंधी स्तर का अध्ययन ।
- (3) आदिवासियों के लिए क्षेत्रीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना ।

आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध, होम्योपैथी तथा यूनानी अनुसंधान की केन्द्रीय परिषदों ने भी अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बारे में अनुसंधान

कायें शुरू किया है। जिन रोगों से आमतौर पर अनुसूचित जनजाति/अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के पीड़ित होने की सम्भावना रहती है, उन रोगों के अनुसंधान से संबंधित एक योजना भी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शुरू की गई है। आदिवासियों की अधिक संख्या वाले क्षेत्र की स्वास्थ्य संबंधी अन्य समस्याओं जैसे कुष्ठ रोग, क्षय रोग, मलेरिया, दृष्टिहीनता, गलगण्ड आर अन्य महामारी रोगों को संबंधित राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत हल किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा देश में अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए चलाये गये कार्यक्रमों की समीक्षा करने तथा उनके बारे में सिफारिशों करने के लिए एक समिति का हाल ही में गठन किया गया है।

Setting up of Advisory Committee of Citizens Re-Family Planning Programme

1931. PRCF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Advisory Committee of citizens all over the country to help draw out, monitor and implement family planning programme ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Government is committed to promote Family Planning on voluntary basis as people's movement. To advise the Government on general policy and strategy for improving the performance of the Family Welfare Programme, the Central Family Welfare council was last constituted on 11th June, 1981 and the Population Advisory Council was set up on 31st May, 1982. Both these Councils are headed by the Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare and include non-officials as Members.

One of the recommendations of the 9th Joint Conference of Central Council for Health and Central Family Welfare Council held in July 1983 was to advise the State

Governments to constitute similar population advisory machinery at the State, District and Primary Health Centre levels. The various State Governments/Union territories have been requested to take action on this recommendation.

All India Board of Vocational Education

1932. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI N.E. HORO :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up all India Board of Vocational Education to evolve a coordinated Plan on an All India level of Vocational Education at the plus two secondary educational level ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The All India Board of Vocational Education has been recently constituted under the auspices of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) by the Chairman of AICTE. The composition of the Board and its functions are set out in the annexure, Laod or the Table of, The House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 6809 (183)

Promotion Scheme for Delhi University

1933. SHRI R.P. DAS :
SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) steps so far taken by Government to implement the promotion scheme which was agreed upon between the DUTA and the university long back ; and

(b) details of reasons for the delay to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND

CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) As per the agreement, the Academic Council and the Executive Council of the University finalised the criteria and procedures for Screening/Evaluation in April, 1983. The University had thereafter invited detailed information from teachers who are eligible for consideration. The last date for submission of these details is August 16, 1983. Meanwhile, the University Grants Commission has agreed to the scheme being implemented from 1.1.1983.

Sino-India Trade Relations

1934. **SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suspended trade between India and China will be revamped ; and

(b) whether this will facilitate negotiations between the two Governments on the matter of property and compensation for Bhutiya tribe and the Tibetans ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Trade between India and China which was resumed in 1977 has been expanding gradually but steadily. Several Indian delegations including representatives of FICCI, STC, MMTC, PEC, HMT and AIEI etc. and individual businessmen have been visiting China. Similarly, the Chinese have also been sending delegations for discussions with both public sector undertakings and private business houses in India. Efforts are under way to increase the volume, and diversify the composition, of trade.

(b) Trade and the settlement of all outstanding claims of Indians, including traders and others, in respect of property/cash/debts left behind in China have also figured in the official talks held so far between the two countries.

School Syllabus Heavy

1935. **SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :**

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present syllabus in schools is very heavy for children ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a commission to reduce the load of syllabus to make education more objective, meaningful and purposeful for children ; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) conducted an exploratory study on a small sample in respect of Delhi, Maharashtra, Kerala and Haryana. From the responses elicited in each State it was observed that students did not find their curriculum heavy in respect of any subject, in terms of difficulty level, length of the course content, and time allocation.

(b) No Sir. However, the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has recently set up an "In-House Working Group" to examine the existing curriculum load, in classes I to X.

(c) Does not arise.

Chief Editor of Urdu-Urdu Dictionary

1936. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the reasons why the post of Chief Editor of Urdu-Urdu dictionary was not advertised and proper selection made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE : (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The appointment of Chief Editor, Urdu-Urdu Dictionary Project in the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu was made on the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board consisting of eminent Urdu experts and scholars. Since the projects was re-shaped, the Committee requested one of its Members, Prof. Masud Husain Khan, former Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia and expert in Linguistics, to accept the assignment to which he agreed. Accordingly, Prof. Khan was appointed.

Mortality Rate and Steps to Check II

1937. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present mortality rate in the country ; and

(b) steps taken by the Government to reduce it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The death rate in the country for the year 1981 is 12.5 per thousand population.

(b) Government has taken various steps to control/eradicate communicable diseases with the aim of reducing mortality rate. Small-pox has been eradicated. The incidence of malaria has come down with the modified plan of operation. Efforts are being made to detect and treat cases of Tuberculosis by improved diagnostic facilities and providing treatment. The expanded programme of immunisation aims at controlling the six major killers of childhood namely Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis Measles, Polio and Tuberculosis. A programme has also been launched to control diarrhoeal diseases to reduce mortality due to diarrhoea by implementing Oral Rehydration therapy. Apart from the above, programme of nutrition and maternal and child health services are also aimed at providing better care with the aim of reducing mortality in the high risk group.

30 जून, 1983 को रद्द की गई रेलों की संख्या

1938. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोयले की कमी अथवा अन्य किसी कारण से 30 जून, 1983 को कितनी रेल सेवाएं रद्द की गई थी ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : 30.6.83 को कोयले की कमी के कारण कोई गाड़ी रद्द नहीं थी। बहरहाल, 30.6.83 को 34 गाड़ियां भारी वर्षा, बाढ़,

भू-स्खलन और दुर्घटना आदि के कारण पूर्णतः या आंशिक रूप से रद्द थीं।

Examination System

1939. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present examination system is one of the major maladies of the country's education system : and

(b) if so, what steps Government contemplate to improve this state of affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) With a view to mitigating the undue importance attached to examination and minimise the chance element and subjectivity, certain examination reforms at the school stage have been introduced. These measures aim at improving external examinations as well as the process of internal evaluation at school which take into account both academic and non-academic aspects of the pupil's growth including his intelligence, attitudes and proficiencies in co-curricular activities. At the university stage, examination reforms already introduced include continuous internal evaluation, grading system, question banks and semester system. The U.G.C. has been assisting the universities in introducing these measures which have since been adopted by a number of universities in the country.

Uniform Syllabus for 10+2+3 System

1940. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to prescribe a uniform system of syllabus for 10+2+3 system throughout the country ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

The 10+2 system of school education was recommended inter-alia with the objectives of having a broadly uniform structure throughout the country. However, it is for the Boards of Secondary Education of the States/Union Territories to frame and prescribe syllabi, textbooks, etc., at the school stage. The National Council of Educational Research and Training has been extending academic support by making available model curricula, syllabi and textbooks which the State/Union Territory Education Boards may adopt/adapt according to their requirements.

So far as the stage +3 is concerned, the University Grants Commission has circulated to the Universities guidelines for the reorganisation of the courses at the +3 stage. The purpose is to give a good foundation to every under-graduate student in four important areas, viz.

- (i) foundation courses,
- (ii) core programmes,
- (iii) applied studies/projects, and
- (iv) extension programmes.

Raising of Foreign Loans for Financing Railways

1941. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have under consideration any proposal to allow the Railways to raise foreign loans in an effort to prop up the sagging finances of the railways ;

(b) if so, what are the specific proposals in this respect ; and

(c) by when the Government propose to take a final decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) As of present, there are no specific proposals for raising foreign commercial loans to meet the fund requirements of the Railways. Allocations of resources to the Railways are made through the Annual Plans and Annual Budgets.

Foreign loans and credits as secured for the Railway Sector by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, do not automati-

cally allow additional rupee resources to the Railways as all allocations are regulated as per Planning Commission's allotment from time to time.

Decision regarding the rate of interest on the Re-Scheduled Loans by Shipping Companies

1942. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the reasons for not deciding the rate of interest on the re-scheduled loans by the Shipping Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Government have already decided that interest on the re-scheduled amounts due to the Shipping Development Fund Committee in 1982-83 will be charged at the rate of 7.5% per annum.

Plan to develop four more Regional Eye Institutes

1943. SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to develop in 1983-84, four more Regional Eye Institutes for controlling blindness along with the medical colleges of different States ; and

(b) if so, whether Gauhati Medical College in Assam has been identified for one of the four Regional Eye Institutes and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The National Programme for the Control of Blindness provides for the establishment of 6 Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology. Four of these Institutes have already been established. The setting up of two more Institutes is being expedited. There are proposals to set up a few more Regional Institutes of Ophthalmology during the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan, provided adequate resources are available. Should these proposals materialise, the requirements of the North-Eastern Region will be kept in view.

**Development of Haldia Port as a
Container Terminal**

1944. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE :

SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

SHRI R.P. DAS. :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Haldia port has the potential to serve as a major container terminal in the Eastern region of the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government has any plan to develop the said potential ; and

(c) whether a developed Haldia port will go far way in the development of trade of the whole country in general and the Eastern region, in particulars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Because of limitation in regard to the draught of vessels that could call at Haldia, the potential of Haldia port as a major container terminal is limited.

(b) To develop the container traffic at Haldia, Calcutta Port Trust authorities have reduced the rates for handling of containers and encouraged movement of containers by barges between Calcutta and Haldia. Besides, Government is considering setting up an Inland Container Depot (ICD) at Gauhati for facilitating movement of tea in containers from Assam region.

(c) With the above developments, Haldia Port should be able to serve the industrial and commercial needs of its immediate hinterland in particular and the country in general.

Railway over bridge at Kuttipuram

1945. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the action taken by the Government for the construction of Railway Overbridge of the National Highway No. 17 at Kuttipuram, Malapuram District Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAU-

DHURI) : The Railways undertake construction of road over/under bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings jointly on cost sharing basis with the State Governments/Road Authorities. The proposals in this regard have to be sponsored by the State/Governments/Road Authorities and the cost is shared broadly on 50 : 50 basis. Proposal for construction of a road over bridges in replacement of existing level crossing at Km. 608/7-8 on National Highway No. 17 at Kuttipuram is under the examination of the Railway and the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Study of Himalayan Glaciars

1946. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had granted permission to conduct the study of Himalayan Glaciars specially new techniques for the study of snow and ice ;

(b) whether any foreigners were also allowed to collaborate with this project ; and

(c) the areas for research and whether the researchers had submitted any report of their study and the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A Research project received from the Aligarh Muslim University on the study of History of Himalayan Glaciars as an aid to the understanding of climatic change was approved by the Ministry of Education in 1979. The project has since been discontinued.

(b) The research project was to be undertaken in collaboration with the University of Ohio and New Hampshire in the United States of America.

(c) The foreign scholars/scientists who were associated with the project were to visit only such areas as were open to foreigners. According to the information received from the Indian Coordinator of the project, the study was undertaken in different areas in 1979 and 1980. Bad weather prevented any study in 1981. According to the available information, the chemical composition of the

samples collected was still being examined but from the study of the samples it has been found that the snow layer has, during the last 50 years, decreased. This difference is likely to be a good clue to determine the difference between the summer and winter precipitations.

Target of National Highways

1947. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country had 21,440 Kms. of National Highways in 1947 and in March, 1981 it was only 31,358 Kms. even though the target was 51,200 Kms. ;

(b) what was the obstacle in achieving the target ; and

(c) proposal to overcome the obstacle and reach the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Presumably, the Member has in mind the target of the total length of National Highways included in the 20-Year Plan suggested in the "Report of the Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81)". That Report was, however, published for general information only and did not involve any commitment on the part of the Govt. as indicated already in the disclaimer printed on the very first page of the Report. Actually, growth and development of the National Highways system is a continuous process, and is linked up with a number of factors, subject, of course, to overall consideration of the availability of resources from time to time. In the 6th Plan, about 2,335 Kms. have been added to the N.H. System bringing the total length to 31,358 Kms. Attention is now being concentrated on the development of existing National Highways and those declared earlier.

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा पर व्यय

1948. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980-83 के दौरान प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा किन-किन स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों को चयन किया गया था और उनके द्वारा कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई थी और अब तक कितने लोगों को साक्षर बनाया गया है ;

(ख) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा अभियान के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार के कितने मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाए गए ; और

(ग) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम की राज्यवार गतिविधियां क्या हैं और देश में कब तक पूर्ण रूप से साक्षरता आ जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कोल) : (क) जिन स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को 1980-83 के दौरान प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को शुरू करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई उनके नामों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान 78.88 लाख रुपए की और वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान 39.64 लाख रुपए की सहायता संस्वीकृत की गई थी। बताया गया है कि 1980-81 और 1981-82 वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 1,89,235 और 5,583 निरक्षरों ने प्रौढ़ साक्षरता कार्यक्रमों को सफलता पूर्वक पूरा कर लिया है। 1982-83 के दौरान 71.67 लाख रुपए की राशि संस्वीकृत की गई और दाखिल किए गए निरक्षरों की कुल संख्या 2,06,400 बताई गई है। 1982-83 के दौरान शिक्षित किए गए व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या दाखिल व्यक्तियों द्वारा 10 माह की अवधि के साक्षरता कार्यक्रम को सफलतापूर्वक पूरा कर लेने के बाद ही उपलब्ध हो सकती है।

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है। अप्रैल, 1980 से पहले की अवधि के लिए कुछ स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों के विरुद्ध भुगतान के संबंध में प्राप्त हुई कुछ शिकायतों की सम्बंधित राज्य सरकारों/सघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के माध्यम से जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) में संदर्भित संलग्न विवरण में राज्यवार स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों के कार्यकलाप दिए गए हैं। सभा पटल पर रखा गया। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 6810/83) प्रौढ शिक्षा छठी योजना दस्तावेज के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम का ही एक भाग है जिसमें 1990 तक 15-35 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के 100 प्रतिशत प्रौढ़ों को अनौपचारिक शिक्षा के माध्यम से लाभान्वित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

Promotion of Vocational Education

1949. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what kind of emphasis was laid on vocational education by the thirty-ninth conference of the Central Advisory Board of Education ;

(b) whether any national policy was evolved to promote and develop vocational education in our country and if so, the outcome of such a policy so far ;

(c) whether it was proposed to amend the Apprentices Act for training the students in vocational courses ; and

(d) specific reasons for considering National Council on Educational Research and Training for entrusting this task of training our youth for employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Central Advisory Board of Education at its 39th Session adopted a comprehensive resolution on vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education recommending several measures for the speedy implementation of the programme and its popularisation. A copy of the resolution adopted is annexed.

(b) The programme of vocationalisation is based on the guidelines laid down in the National Policy on Education (1968).

(c) The proposal made by this Ministry for amending the Apprentices Act 1961 so as to extend it to students passing out of the plus two vocational stream of the 10+2

system of education, was considered favourably by the Central Apprenticeship Council at its 17th meeting held on 27th July, 1983.

(d) In order to secure early adoption of vocationalisation all over the country, the Central Government has been providing technical/academic support to the States/ Union Territories through National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). NCERT has been extending services like, providing guidelines and training to personnel for vocational surveys, development of curricula and instructional material, training of teachers for vocational courses, and organisation of national seminars/workshops, orientation of key functionaries, etc.

STATEMENT

RESOLUTION ON VOCATIONALISATION OF HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION ADOPTED AT THE 39TH SESSION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

1. The Board notes with satisfaction that the States, which had not done it earlier, have decided to adopt the 10+2 system of school education. It, however, notes with concern that only a few States and Union Territories have introduced vocational courses at the +2 stage of education. In the opinion of the Board, the adoption of 10+2 system of education without vocationalisation of the +2 stage will not be effective in bringing about the desired transformation of education.

2. The Board urges upon the States/ Union Territories to evolve a time-bound programme of introducing vocational courses at the +2 stage for which steps need to be taken to conduct surveys, prepare curricula, textual materials, institute courses, develop a suitable system of practice training and of evaluation.

3. The Board urges that the case of certification of vocational courses from NCTVT and the application of apprenticeship scheme to those passing out of vocational stream may be taken up urgently with the Ministry of Labour. An important point, which requires special emphasis, is the need to develop courses which are largely terminal in nature. This will serve two broad purposes

viz. (a) develop courses in such a way that the skill training is of a level as to allow ready entry into the employment market ; and (b) prevent the use of vocational courses at the +2 stage as alternatives to gain entry into higher education courses by students who, for want of adequate academic performance could not admission into them initially.

4. The Board recommends the development of a close linkage between vocational and technical education system. Both vocational and technical education employ the combination of theory with application in developing requisite skill. Both need attachment through apprenticeship to employing organisation for applying their skill to real life situation. A close interaction between the two system would be mutually beneficial not only in engineering vocation but also in non-engineering vocation like agriculture, Para-medical, commerce, banking etc.

5. It may also be useful to set up State Councils for vocationalisation with representation drawn from various Government departments, industrial and other employing establishments and voluntary organisations.

6. In the opinion of the Board, the Centre should play a leading role in implementing the programme of vocationalisation of secondary education. It, therefore, recommends that a major scheme be included in the Central Plan for assisting the State in vocationalisation of +2 stage.

गुजरात में कपड़ा मिलों की कोयला वैगनों की सप्लाई

1950. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो महीनों से गुजरात में कपड़ा मिलों और अन्य छोटी मिलों की कोयला वैगनों की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण क्या है और पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में कितने वैगन कम सप्लाई किए गए;

(ख) कोयले के परिवहन के लिए रेलवे द्वारा प्राथमिकता क्रम निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाए गए मानदंड का व्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) क्या सड़क द्वारा कोयले के परिवहन में आ रही कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए कोयले का पूर्ण रूप से रेल द्वारा परिवहन करना संभव नहीं है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलों तथा अन्य मिलों के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के सी०आई०सी०/पेंच/चंदा क्षेत्रों से माल डिब्बों द्वारा कोयले की ढुलाई की जाती है। मई और जून 1983 के दौरान वेस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड द्वारा कम भाप कोयला प्रस्तुत किये जाने के कारण गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलों सहित भाप कोयले के सभी उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कोयले की ढुलाई प्रभावित हुई थी। सभी क्षेत्रों में लोको कोयले की पेशकश में कमी के कारण भारतीय रेलों पर मई में स्टॉक काफी कम हो गया था जब रेल मंत्रालय ने 15.5.83 से 3.6.83 तक उद्योगों के लिए भाप कोयले की ढुलाई स्थगित करने के निर्देश जारी किये थे ताकि लोको कोयले का स्टॉक जमा किया जा सके और गर्मियों के दौरान भीड़-भाड़ की अवधि में सवारी गाड़ियों को रद्द न करना पड़े। अमहत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों के लिए भाप कोयले तथा स्लैक कोयले की ढुलाई अपर्याप्त बनी हुई है जिसका कारण है कोयला खानों द्वारा कम कोयला प्रस्तुत किया जाना तथा सी०सी०एल०/डब्ल्यू सी०एल० कोयला खानों द्वारा भाप कोयला आवंटनों की जगह स्लैक कोयले का अनियमित लदान करना। 1982 और 1983 के मई और जून के महीनों के दौरान गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलों तथा अन्य मिलों की सप्लाई किये गये माल डिब्बों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

| | 1982 | | 1983 | |
|-----|------|------|------|------|
| | मांग | लदान | मांग | लदान |
| मई | 6311 | 2692 | 6349 | 1833 |
| जून | 7060 | 2858 | 6171 | 2624 |

(ख) रेलों द्वारा आवंटन के मामले में

किसी राज्य विशेष को कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती है। राज्य कोयला नियंत्रकों और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजक प्राधिकरणों द्वारा प्रायोजित कोयला संचलन को अधिमन्य यातायात अनुसूची की मद "ग" के अधीन प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। कोयले के संचलन का और विभाजन करके तीन विभिन्न प्राथमिकता ग्रुपों में रखा गया है। महत्व के अनुसार प्रथम प्राथमिकता ग्रुप में रेलवे, बिजली घर, इस्पात कारखाने, कोयला धुलाई कारखाने, नौ परिवहन और निर्यात आदि हैं। दूसरे प्राथमिकता ग्रुप में सभी उद्योग आते हैं। महत्व के अनुसार अंतिम ग्रुप में सड़क निर्माण अथवा ईंट के भट्टों के लिए स्लैक कोयला, घरेलू उपयोग के लिए शाफ्ट कोयला तथा उद्योगों के लिए हार्ड कोक शामिल है। कोयला उत्पादन यूनिटों द्वारा परेषण के लिए प्रस्तुत सभी कोयले का रेलों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं के प्रत्येक ग्रुप के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा तिमाही के आधार पर निर्धारित ढुलाई लक्ष्यों के अनुसार वितरण कर दिया जाता है।

(ग) इस समय जिस कोयले की ढुलाई सड़क द्वारा की जा रही है उसका अक्टूबर, 1983 के अन्त तक रेल द्वारा परिवहन करने के लिये रेल परिवहन की उपलब्ध क्षमता पर्याप्त है बशर्ते कि कोयले का लदान करने वाली कंपनियों द्वारा इस प्रकार के कोयले का खान मुखों से रेल मुखों तक परिवहन करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध कर दिये जायें। यह मालूम हुआ है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने हाल ही में रेल द्वारा कोयले की अधिकतम ढुलाई करने के उद्देश्य से कुछ समय के लिए सड़क द्वारा ढुलाई न करने का निर्णय किया है। लेकिन, दिसम्बर से मार्च तक के व्यस्त मौसम वाले महीनों में कम दूरी के लिए संचलन फिर से सड़क द्वारा करना पड़ेगा।

Utilisation of River Jhelum for Navigational purposes

1951. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ :

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

(a) whether Government propose to harness alternative sources of transport to overcome the shortage of motor oil ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to use the age old vetasta River (Jhelum) for navigational purposes from Khanabal to Khadanyar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) In the context of high cost of fuel and the need for its conservation, development of Inland Water Transport has assumed an added significance. Government of India are fully conscious of the need for accelerated development of Inland Water Transport where such potential exists. This may be evident from the provision of Rs. 45/- crores in the current five year plan.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled, introduction of mechanised IWT services on the river Jhelum between Khanabal and Baramullah was sanctioned on 8-5-73 at a cost of Rs. 54.50 lakhs. The scheme so far has not been completed by the State Govt. Sanctioned amount had already been released to the State Govt.

Meanwhile, the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir have proposed a new scheme for the construction of Ningli Navigation Lock-cum-Control structure with the primary object of introducing Inland Water Transport in Jhelum river. Technical clearance to this proposal costing Rs. 1674 lakhs, has been given on 17.11.81 subject to the condition that the above mentioned ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme would be merged with the present scheme as both are having the same objectives and that there will be no financial commitment in respect of the new Scheme.

स्नातक कक्षाओं में प्रवेश न देना

1952. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी } : क्या
श्री जगपाल सिंह }

शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 जून, 1983 के हिन्दुस्तान में पृष्ठ 3 पर तेरह हजार

छात्र स्नातक कक्षाओं में प्रवेश से वंचित शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में विभिन्न महा-विद्यालयों में सीटों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने, छात्रों के लिए प्रयोगशालाओं में पर्याप्त सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने और नए भवनों के निर्माण के लिए, ताकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बाधाओं को दूर किया जा सके, सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय को विज्ञान कक्षाओं में 400 सीटें बढ़ाने की स्वीकृति दी गई है और यदि हां, तो उन्हें कब तक बढ़ा दिया जाएगा। और यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कोल):

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) जिन छात्रों ने वर्ष 1983 में दिल्ली से वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक स्कूल प्रमाण-पत्र परीक्षा में 40% अथवा उससे अधिक अंक प्राप्त किये और इस प्रकार उन्होंने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान किये जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रथम डिग्री पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त कर ली है, उनकी कुल संख्या 35,266 है। इसके मुकाबले में कालेजों में अवर स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों चिकित्सा तथा इंजीनियरी के अतिरिक्त 22,959 छात्र तथा पत्राचार कार्यक्रम में 11,500 छात्र दाखिल हो सकते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त असीमित संख्या में महिला छात्रों को गैर-कालेज महिला शिक्षा बोर्ड से पंजीकृत किया जा सकता है। इन सुविधाओं से दिल्ली में छात्रों की उच्च शिक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को अधिकतर पूरा किया जा सकता है।

(ग) विज्ञान पाठ्यक्रमों में अतिरिक्त स्थानों के लिये दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के प्रस्ताव पर, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विश्व-विद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों के साथ विचार-विमर्श

किया गया था। आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालय को यह सुझाव दिया है कि वे विद्यमान प्रवेश क्षमता को युक्तियुक्त बनाएं और इसके लिए वे विद्यमान पाठ्यक्रमों में यूनिट क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 40 कर दें और विद्यमान क्षमता में कुल मिलाकर 10% की और वृद्धि कर दें। इस प्रकार दाखिले की क्षमता को युक्तियुक्त बनाने से संबंधित कालेज इनकालेजों द्वारा पहले से प्रदान किये जा रहे विभिन्न विज्ञान पाठ्यक्रमों में 400 अतिरिक्त छात्रों को दाखिला दे सकेंगे।

Indian Articles of Antiquity in British Museum

1953. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of articles of antiquity, archaeological and artistic significance carried away from India by Britishers and still preserved in British museum ;

(b) steps taken to recover these articles ;

(c) whether the matter was taken up with the present British Government ; and

(d) what is the response of the present Government in U.K. to restore to India the historical documents carried away from India and now preserved in U.K. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No detailed inventory of Indian antiquities in the British Museum is available with the Archaeological Survey.

(b) The Survey has not taken any steps to recover these antiquities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

New Railway Division in Western Orissa

1954. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a pro-

posals to open a new Railway Division in Western Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether the above proposals are expected to be implemented in 1983-84 financial year ; and

(c) if not, when that proposal is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, the entire question of reorganisation of railways, creation of division/zones, is presently under consideration of a High Powered Committee known as the Railway Reforms Committee. The report of the Committee on this matter is still awaited.

Regularisation of Casual Labour

1955. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :

SHRI RAM KINKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a plan for decasualisation of casual labour in the Railway ;

(b) how many casual labour are there in Indian Railway as on 31 March, 1983 ;

(c) how many of them are working more than 10 years continuously ; and

(d) how many casual labour have been regularised in the year 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

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

(b) and (c) Information as on 31.3.83 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) 1980-81 15,153

1981-82 23,519

1982-83 20,440.

Restoration of Passport

1956. SHRI CHHOTY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the self-styled Khalistan President Dr. Jagjit Singh Chouhan has recently requested the Government for the restoration of his passport and Indian citizenship status ; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No application for a travel document by Dr. Chauhan has so far come to Government's notice. He continues to be a citizen of India at the present time.

(b) Does not arise.

महिलाओं और विकलांगों के लिए सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार योजनाओं पर ध्यान

1957. श्री राम अवध : क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में महिलाओं और विकलांगों के लिए सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न रोजगार योजनाओं पर ध्यान की गई धन राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन) : भारत सरकार का समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय रोजगार और आय उत्पन्न करने वाले प्रशिक्षण एवं-उत्पादन एककों की स्थापना की योजना को कार्यान्वित करता है, जिसे 1982 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 2 एककों अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारपोरेशन लि०, लखनऊ (कंप्यूटर्स यूनिट) और उत्तर प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स कारपोरेशन लि० लखनऊ (डिजिटल सिस्टम यूनिट) को प्रशिक्षण संघटकों के लिए क्रमशः 5,45,000 रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

इन एककों द्वारा प्रत्येक एकक में 90 महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार प्रदान करना था। केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक अन्य योजना में महिलाओं को अपना जीवन-यापन करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान 7 ऐसी संस्थाओं को 2,28,987 रुपए की आर्थिक सहायता की मंजूर की गई।

जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश में विकलांग व्यक्तियों हेतु सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों का सम्बन्ध है, समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय की विकलांग व्यक्तियों को सीधे रोजगार प्रदान करने या रोजगार उत्पन्न करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि वर्ष 1982-83 में सामान्य रोजगार केन्द्रों में विशेष सैलों की योजना प्रारम्भ की गई थी और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को 20,000 रुपए की धनराशि विमुक्त की गई थी।

सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस रोज चलाने का प्रस्ताव

1958. श्री शिव शरण वर्मा } : क्या
श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप }

रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का सोनभद्र एक्सप्रेस से रोज चलाने का विस्तार है जो इस समय नई दिल्ली और पटना के बीच सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रेलगाड़ी को कब रोज चलाया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां, पटना और नयी दिल्ली के बीच मगध एक्सप्रेस नाम की एक दैनिक एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का एक प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग) कोई निश्चित तिथि नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि प्रस्ताव के सभी पहलू अभी विचाराधीन हैं।

दिल्ली के लिए कोयला वैन

1959. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव } : क्या रेल
श्री शिव शरण वर्मा }

मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली की प्रति माह एक हजार वैन कोयले की आवश्यकता होती है परन्तु रेल वैनों की कमी के कारण पिछले कई महीनों से केवल 150 रेल वैन कोयला ही सप्लाई किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो औद्योगिक एककों को पूरी सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए रेल वैनों की संख्या बढ़ाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ग) फैक्टरियों की पूरी मांग के अनुसार कोयले की सप्लाई कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और कितना और कितने वैनों में कोयला सप्लाई किया जायेगा; और

(घ) इस निर्णय में यदि कोई कठिनाई है, तो वह क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) दिल्ली राज्य से 1983 की प्रथम छमाही के दौरान प्रतिमास कुल 1091 भाप कोयले के और 1431 स्लैक कोयले के माल डिब्बों के लिए सिफारिशें प्राप्त हुई थीं। जनवरी, 83 से जून, 83 की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में औद्योगिक इकाइयों के लिए भाप कोयला और स्लैक कोयला के माल डिब्बों के कार्यक्रम और आबंटन की स्थिति नीचे बतायी गयी है :—

| अवधि | कार्यक्रम | आबंटन |
|------------------|-----------|-------|
| जनवरी से जून, 83 | | |
| भाप | 4507 | 959 |
| स्लैक | 7964 | 5833 |

माल डिब्बों की कोई कमी नहीं है, किन्तु इस वर्ष भाप कोयले के उपरोक्त उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कोयले का लदान इसलिए कम हुआ

क्योंकि कोयला लदान स्थलों पर भाप कोयला अपर्याप्त मात्रा में पेश किया गया।

(ख) अभी भाप कोयले की पेशकश में कमी जारी है और जैसे ही कोयला कम्पनियों द्वारा अधिक कोयला देने की पेशकश की जायेगी, तभी उद्योगों के लिए माल डिब्बों का लदान भी बढ़ा दिया जायेगा।

(ग) और (घ) उपरोक्त भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Gujarat Temples and Monuments under Central Protection

1960. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of old temples and monuments under Protection of Central Government, in Gujarat ;

(b) the details of above temples and monuments which are under repairs and authorities supervising the same ; and

(c) the financial allocation needed for renovation and the action to be taken for undertaking the renovation work of the above temples and monuments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) There is 195 monuments and sites protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in Gujarat State.

(b) The details of temples and monuments which are special structural repairs are as follows :

- (i) Baba Lului's Masjid at Ahmedabad.
- (ii) Sayyid Usman's mosque at Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Trivikramji temple at Dwarka.
- (iv) Devkiji temple at Dwarka.
- (v) Northern porch of Dwarkadhish temple.
- (vi) Rani-ki-vav at Patna.

The repairs are being carried out by the

Western Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(c) An allotment of Rs. 2,47,000/- has been made for special structural repairs during 1983-84. Apart from this, there is an allotment of Rs. 2,00,000/- for annual maintenance and upkeep.

Population Suffering from Calorie or Protein Deficiency in Urban Areas

1961. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of population suffering from either calorie or protein deficiency in urban areas ; and

(b) what steps have been taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) No study to determine the percentage of population suffering from calories or protein deficiency in Urban areas has been undertaken.

(b) From the nutritional point of view children below the age of 6 years and pregnant women constitute the vulnerable groups. Various inter-sectoral nutrition programmes are being implemented to supplement the nutritional deficiencies in the vulnerable groups.

Virus Monkey Disease Due to Deforestation in Karnataka

1962. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the "Telegraph" Calcutta dated 23 June, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Virus Monkey disease has broken out due to deforestation in Karnataka State and some other parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to eradicate this disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b) Yes. On receipt of information of an out-break of KFD at Belthangadi Taluk of South Canara district in Karnataka, the staff of the National Institute of Virology, Pune of the I.C.M.R., visited the affected areas. They conducted detailed investigations. According to their report, Belthangadi Taluk where the disease appeared in 1983, continued to show activity of the disease throughout the season. Upto May 17, 1983, 1032, cases were registered with 88 deaths. A total of 104 monkey deaths were also recorded from this area during the corresponding period. The villages around original focus at Patrame, namely Kokkada, Bandar, Dhanmasthala, Ujire, Belal, Nidle, Neria, Padubettu and Koyyur were affected. The frequency of the disease is on the wane and area is expected to become silent during the monsoon months.

(c) The Government of Karnataka is considering the setting up of a KFD vaccine manufacture Unit at Shimoga, in consultation with National Institute of Virology, Pune.

Posting of Women Officers of I.F.S.

1963. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many women officers of Indian Foreign Service are holding posts at the headquarters in contravention of normal tenure (2-3 years) rules;

(b) are there any officers who haven't so far held a single posting in Mission/Embassy abroad ever since their appointment to the service; and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps proposed by the Ministry to keep check on recurrence of such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO):

(a) Eight women officers have been at Headquarters for over three years.

The system of *tenure* rules does not apply to officers of the Indian Foreign

Service posted at Headquarters of the Ministry of External Affairs or at Missions and Posts abroad.

The normal posting of an officers at Headquarters is about 3 years. However, this is not based on any rule. In some cases, officer (both men and women) are encouraged to remain at Headquarters for longer durations to serve on a "memory core".

(b) One officer recently promoted to IFS (A) has not gone on a posting abroad on account of personal reasons.

(c) Does not arise.

India-North Korea Cultural Agreement

1964. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and North Korea have signed an agreement for third cultural exchange between the two countries, as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 13 May, 1983;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of North Korean delegation who visited India;

(c) who are the signatories to the agreement on both the sides together with their names and status; and

(d) full details of the agreement and extent to which India will provide assistance to North Korea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) In pursuance of the objectives of the Cultural Agreement concluded between the Government of India and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 2nd July, 1976, a Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1983-84, the third in the series, was finalised and signed on the 12th May, 1983 in New Delhi.

(b) His Excellency Ryu Tae Sop, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in India led his country's delegation. The other members of their delegation who visited India were Mr. Lee

Sung GI, Vice-Director and Mr. Choi Kap Son, an official of the Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(c) The Cultural Exchange Programme was signed by Dr. (Smt.) Kapila Vatsyayan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education & Culture from the Indian side and by H.E. Ryu Tae Sop, Ambassador of Democratic People's Republic of Korea in New Delhi from the Korean side.

(d) The Cultural Exchange Programmes do not provide for "assistance" as such but envisage bilateral cooperation and exchanges in the field of art and culture, education and science, mass media, sports and youth activities, etc.

The cultural exchange programme with Democratic Republic of Korea provides for :

(i) exchange for university teachers, experts in different fields, academics, archaeologists, scientists, cultural delegation, sports teams and coaches, etc. ;

(ii) exchange of art exhibitions, books publications, micro-films, documentary films, radio and TV programmes, art reproductions, information and instructional material etc. ;

(iii) participation in national and international seminars, book fairs, etc. ;

(iv) award of scholarships to Korean nationals for post-graduate studies in India ;

(v) organisation of Indian film week in Korea, sending/receiving of film, broadcasting and TV delegations ; and

(vi) sending a performing troupe for performances in Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

रतलाम बाँसवाड़ा रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

1965. श्री फूल चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रस्तावित रतलाम-बाँसवाड़ा

रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट का न्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) रतलाम-बाँसवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन के लिए हाल में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) वैकल्पिक मार्गों द्वारा, शिवगढ़ के रास्ते (78 कि० मी०) और दूसरा सैलाना के रास्ते (95 कि० मी०), 1976-77 में सबसे बाद का सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि परियोजना की लागत क्रमशः 25 और 34 करोड़ रुपये होगी और प्रत्येक दशा में यह प्रस्ताव अर्थक्षम नहीं होगा। इसलिए प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

बरेली-भोजपुरी-हल्द्वानी काठगोदाम रेल लाइन का निर्माण

1966. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली-भोजपुरी-हल्द्वानी-काठगोदाम और मुरादाबाद-रामनगर बड़ी रेल लाइन के निर्माण सम्बन्धित कार्य में ढिलाई के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का मुरादाबाद, रामनगर बड़ी रेल लाइन को मोहन तक बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) बरेली से भोजपुरा जंक्शन के बीच एक बड़ी लाइन के निर्माण और भोजपुरी से काठगोदाम के बीच सीधे आमान परिवर्तन के लिए अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। घन के उपलब्ध होने और योजना द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से निर्णय दे दिये जाने पर इस परियोजना को शुरू किया जायेगा।

घन की उपलब्धता के अनुसार मुरादाबाद रामनगर लाइन के आमाम परिवर्तन के संबंध में मिट्टी सम्बन्धी कार्य और पुलों का कार्य चल रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) संसाधनों की अत्यन्त तंगी और पहले कई परियोजनाएं हाथ में होने के कारण इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-धीन नहीं है ।

Operating Special Delhi Transport Corporation Buses Between Pitampura and R.K. Puram.

1967. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several hundreds of Government employees living in Pitampura Area face difficulties in reaching offices located at R.K. Puram, New Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to operate Delhi Transport Corporation special buses for the residents for R.K. Puram ; and

(c) whether any formal representations by the residents with Delhi Transport Corporation remains unattended.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A request to run a special trip from Pitampura to R.K. Puram was received by the DTC from Federation of Irrigation and Power Employees. When asked, the said Federation gave a list of 48 persons who were working in various offices at R.K. Puram. As the office timings of the offices where above persons were working were different, it was felt that special trip on point to point basis between Pitampura and

R.K. Puram would not be useful to them and hence the request was not agreed to. Pitampura is connected by direct bus services with Shadipur Depot and Central Secretariat where-from change over facilities and available for going to R.K. Puram. It is not possible for DTC to connect various points in the city by direct bus service and the commuters have to make use of change-over facilities.

Action against Cooperative Societies for failure in starting work in Allahabad Division

1968. SHRI BAIASAHEB PAWAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Goods/Parcels/Cycle stands and Misc. articles contracts allotted on Allahabad Division of Northern Railway during last three years to cooperative societies ;

(b) details where the cooperative societies have failed to start work (1) after allotment of contracts (2) resigned the contract within one year and (3) resigned or contracts were terminated during the currency period of agreement and reasons thereof ;

(c) action taken against cooperatives societies for failure to start work after allotment or for not completing full terms for which the contract was allotted ; and

(d) if no action was taken, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) 2 statements 'I' and 'II' are enclosed.

(b) to (d) A statement III attached,

STATEMENT I

| Name of Station | Name of society to whom contract allotted/awared | Period of contract |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |

GOODS HANDLING

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Mirzapur Chunar Group Stns. | M/s Rly. Parcel & Goods Porters Coop, Labour Contract Society, Aligarh | 10.8.79 to 31.7.81 |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 2. -do- | M/s Jawahar Lal Sahakari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Varanasi | 1.7.81 to 31.6.82 |
| 3. Naini | M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Samiti, Allahabad | 21.7.79 to 20.7.81 |
| 4. -do. | M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad | 1.8.81 to 31.7.83 |
| 5. Allahabad | M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Samiti, Allahabad | 5.6.79 to 4.6.81 |
| 6. -do- | M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti, Allahabad | 1.8.81 to 31.7.83 |
| 7. CPC Kanpur Goods Shed | M/s Janta Labour Coop. Society, Kanpur | 1.6.79 to 31.5.81 |
| 8. -do- | M/s Adarsh Rail Shram Samvida Sahakari Samiti, Allahabad | 16.8.82 to 15.8.84 |
| 9. -do- | M/s Janta Labour Coop. Society, Kanpur | 1.6.83 to 31.5.85 |
| 10. GMC (TPT) Incl. Fazalganj & Juhi | -do- | 1.6.79 to 31.5.82 |
| 11. -do- | -do- | 1.6.82 to 31.5.84 |
| 12. Cooperganj | -do- | 1.2.83 to 31.1.82 |
| 13. Aligarh Goods Shed | M/s Rly. Shakari Shram Samvida Samiti Tundla | 1.12.80 to 30.11.81 |
| 14. -do- | -do- | 1.2.82 to 31.1.84 |
| 15. Tundla Godos Shed | -do- | 1.6.79 to 31.5.84 |
| 16. Hathras Khurja (Gr) | -do- | 1.9.79 to 31.1.82 |
| 17. -do- | -do- | 1.2.82 to 31.1.84 |
| 18. Hathras Killah Group Station | M/s Rly. Sahakari Shram Samvida Samiti Tundla | 1.11.78 to 31.10.80 |
| 19. -do- | -do- | 1.11.80 to 30.11.82 |
| 20. -do- | -do- | 1.12.82 to 30.11.84 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| PARCEL HANDLING | | |
| 21. Mirzapur | M/s Gursarpati Sahakari Shram Samvida Samiti Mirzapur | 1.8.79 to 31.7.81 |
| 22. -do- | -do- | 1.8.81 to 31.7.83 |
| 23. Allahabad | M/s Rly. Sahakari Shram Shamvida Samiti Tundla | 1.3.79 to 31.7.81 |
| 24. -do- | M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Samiti, Allahabad | 1.8.81 to 31.7.83 |
| 25. -do- | M/s Adarash Rail Shram Samvida Samiti Kanpur | 21.7.79 to 20.7.81 |
| 26. -do- | -do- | 1.5.82 to 30.4.84 |
| 27. Aligarh | M/s Rly. Parcel & Goods Porters Coop. Labour Contract Society, Aligarh | 1.3.79 to 30.4.81 |
| 28. -do- | -do- | 1.5.89 to 30.4.83 |
| 29. Tundla Group Station | M/s Rly. Sahakari Shram Samvida Samiti Tundla | 1.12.78 to 30.11.80 |
| 30. -do- | -do- | 1.12.80 to 30.11.82 |
| 31. -do- | -do- | 1.12.82 to 30.11.84 |
| 32. Hathras Jn. | -do- | 1.8.78 to 31.7.80 |
| 33. -do- | -do- | 1.1.80 to 31.7.82 |
| 24. -do- | -do- | 1.8.82 to 31.7.84 |
| 35. Mainpuri Firozabad Group | -do- | 1.8.80 to 31.7.82 |
| 36. -do- | -do- | 1.9.82 to 31.8.84 |

STATEMENT II

| Name of Station 1 | Name of Society to whom contract allotted/awarded 2 | Period of contract 3 |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| CYCLE STAND | | |
| 1. Cycle Stand cum car Parking contract at City side, Allahabad | M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti, Allahabad | 27.3.80 to 26.3.82 |
| 2. -do- | M/s Adarsh Rail Shram Samvida Samiti Allahabad | 10.12.82 to 9.12.84 |
| 3. Cycle Stand cum car Parking Contract at Civil lines side, ALD | M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad | 27.3.80 to 26.3.82 |
| 4. -do- | -do- | 11.6.82 to 10.6.84 |
| 5. Cycle Stand Contract Fatehpur | -do- | 13.3.80 to 14.3.82 |
| 6. Cycle Stand Kanpur | -do- | 1.2.79 to 31.1.81 |
| 7. -do- | -do- | 1.2.81 to 31.1.83 |
| 8. Cycle Stand Contract, Aligarh | M/s Bhartiya Rail Shram Samvida Samiti, Aligarh | 15.10.79 to 14.10.81 |
| 9. -do- | M/s Aligarh Jn. Railway Vendors Sahakari Samiti, Aligarh Jn. | 10.1.83 to 9.1.85 |
| 10. Cycle Stand Contract Dadri | M/s Sikandra Rao Northern Rly. Shram Samit, Aligarh | 1.8.80 to 31.8.82 |
| MISC. ARTICLES CONTRACT | | |
| 11. Misc. Articles Contract Allahabad | M/s Cycle Stand Karamchari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad | 21.2.81 to 20.2.84 |

STATEMENT III

| S. No. | Name of society | Name of contract & station | Period of allotment |
|--------|---|---|---------------------|
| 1. | M/s Adarsh Rail Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad | CPC Kanpur Central Goods shed | 16.8.82 to 15.8.84 |
| 2. | M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad | Cycle Stand cum car Parking Contract at City Side Allahabad | 27.3.80 to 26.3.82 |
| 3. | M/s Rly. Sahakari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Tundla | Hathras Killah Gr. Stns. Goods Handling | 1.12.82 to 30.11.84 |
| 4. | M/s Rlp. Parcel & Goods Porters Coop. Labour Contract Society Ltd., Aligarh | Mirzapur Chunar Group Stns-Goods handling | 10.8.79 to 31.7.81 |
| 5. | M/s Rly. Cycle Stand Karam-Chari Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad. | Naini -- Goods handling | 21.7.79 to 20.7.81 |
| 6. | M/s Janta Labour Coop. Society, Kanpur | CPC Kanpur Central Goods shed-Goods handling | 1.6.79 to 21.5.81 |
| 7. | M/s Rly. Mazdoor Sangh Shram Samvida Samiti Ltd., Allahabad. | Nani — Goods handling | 1.8.81 to 31.7.83 |

| Reasons | Action taken |
|--|---|
| Failed to start work | Contract terminated |
| Failed to deposit earnest money | --do- . |
| Resigned on 6.1.83 without giving 3 months notice | Society has been black listed for 5 years. |
| Resigned on 30.11.80 | Work awarded to a different |
| Resigned on 30.11.80 | -do- |
| Resigned on 30.12.80 | Work was awarded to another society which also failed & the work was subsequently awarded on open tender basis to same society. |
| Terminated on 30.9.82 due to unsatisfactory working. | Work being managed departmentally. |

पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद ले जाने वाली रेल गाड़ियों का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

1969. श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद ले जा रही कितनी रेल गाड़ियां दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुई हैं और इनमें कितने वैगन क्षतिग्रस्त/नष्ट हुए और कुल कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई है;

(ख) दुर्घटनाओं के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) 1982-83 के दौरान 15 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं जिनमें पेट्रोल उत्पादों की ढुलाई करने वाली गाड़ियां अन्तर्ग्रस्त थीं। इन दुर्घटनाओं में 17 माल डिब्बे क्षतिग्रस्त हुए थे। कोई भी टंकी माल डिब्बा नष्ट नहीं हुआ था। इन दुर्घटनाओं में कुल 7.09 लाख रुपये की सम्पत्ति की हानि होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिसमें 4.53 लाख रुपये की रेल सम्पत्ति को हुई हानि भी शामिल है।

(ख) प्रथमदृष्टया कारणों सहित इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण इस प्रकार थे :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (1) रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती | 8 |
| (2) यांत्रिक उपकरणों की खराबी | 4 |
| (3) संयोगवश | 1 |
| (4) कारण, जो सिद्ध न हो सके | 1 |
| (5) जिन कारणों की जांच की जा रही है | 1 |

जोड़ 15

(ग) (1) पेट्रोल उत्पादों की ढुलाई के मुख्य निरीक्षक, विस्फोटक द्वारा विधिवत अनुमोदित विशेष डिजाइन वाले टंकी माल डिब्बों का ही इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

(2) टंकी माल डिब्बों की ढुलाई के लिए प्रस्तुत करने से पहले तथा लदान के बाद पुनः गाड़ी परीक्षण कर्मचारियों द्वारा इनकी व्यापक जांच की जाती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि कहीं लीकेज तो नहीं हो रही है और माल डिब्बे सभी तरह से फिट हैं। बाल्वों एवं फिटिंगों, स्प्रिंगों तथा पहियों की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

(3) पेट्रोलियम तथा अन्य ज्वलनशील तरल पदार्थों की ढुलाई करने वाले टंकी माल डिब्बों को सवारी गाड़ियों के साथ लगाने की अनुमति नहीं है। अन्य गाड़ियों के लिये भी संरक्षा मार्शलिंग अनुदेश निर्धारित कर रखे हैं।

(4) इन लदे हुए माल डिब्बों का वर्गीकरण याडों में कभी भी जमघट नहीं होने दिया जाता।

Financial Crisis in Mogul Line

1970. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mogul Line is in acute financial crisis at the moment and resorting to questionable practices which would attract penal provisions against the Company and its Directors ;

(b) whether the Company has already made an accumulated loss of over Rs. 20 crores ; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government to prevent the ship of this line being arrested by its creditors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) It is true that Mogul Line is in financial crisis at the moment. The company has not been able to meet its capital commitments to the extent of about Rs. 19.00 crores upto March 1983. Besides the Company had a revenue deficit of Rs. 11.5 crores (estimated as on 31.3.83) and as a result the company

has not been able to meet certain statutory liabilities in time. The amounts deducted from the floating staff officers towards provident fund as also the Company's contribution was not paid to the trustees of the provident fund within the time limit. However the liability upto 31.8.83 has since been met by the Company. Similarly the statutory liability for the tax deducted at source from the wages of the floating staff officers and crew has not been paid for the last two years ending 31.3.1983.

(b) Yes.

(c) A two-man committee has been appointed by the SPFC to look into the financial position of the MLL and to suggest measures to improve the financial position of the company. The report of the Committee is awaited. In the meanwhile Government have made advance payments of Rs. 5.63 crores to MLL in the current financial year towards reimbursement of past/future losses suffered/to be suffered by the Company on account of Haj Service and running of m.v. 'AKBAR' on behalf of Andaman & Nicobar Administration.

बिलासपुर से वाराणसी, जबलपुर और इलाहाबाद के लिये रेल लाइनें

1971. श्री गोबिल प्रसाद अनुरागी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोयला क्षेत्रों से कोयला और अन्य उत्पाद तथा अन्य खनिजों के ढुलाने हेतु निम्नलिखित तीन लाइनों को बिछाने का है (एक) अम्बिकापुर, कटघोरा, डाल्टनगंज, डेरीओर सोन से होकर बिलासपुर-वाराणसी (दो) मण्डला से होकर बिलासपुर जबलपुर रेल लाइन, इस रेल लाइन का निर्माण ब्रिटिश शासन काल में शुरू किया था, इस काम को निलम्बित करने के क्या कारण हैं (तीन) रतन पुर, अमरकंटक और रोवा से हो कर बिलासपुर-इलाहाबाद; और

(ख) यदि सरकार उपर्युक्त रेल लाइनों को बिछाने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) घन-राशि की अत्यन्त कमी को देखते हुए, जो चालू परियोजनाओं की प्रगति की सन्तोषजनक गति से बनाये रखने के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है, सुझायी गयी लाइनों के निर्माण को बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी ।

Institutions Recognised as Deemed to the Universities

1972. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission and the Government have recognised any institutions of higher learning as deemed to be universities or autonomous institutions during the past three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, for each year separately alongwith the nature of academic including research work carried on at these institutions ;

(c) whether there are any proposals for declaring more institutions as deemed to be universities in the remaining years of the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 empowers the Central Government to notify an institution for higher education as an institution deemed to be a University, on the recommendations of the University Grants Commissions. Two institutions have been notified under this provision as institutions deemed to be Universities during the last three years. There is no provision under which the Central Government or the University Grants Commission recognises institutions of higher learning as autonomous institutions.

(b) The Dayalbagh Education Institute Agra in Uttar Pradesh and the Shri Satya

Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh were notified as institutions deemed to be Universities in May, 1981 and November, 1981 respectively. The Dayalbagh Educational Institute offers first degree courses in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering and Education in a restructured form and also post-graduate courses in selected fields. The Satya Sai Institute also offers first degree courses in Arts, Science and Commerce but it also seeks to develop programmes of education and training to bring about intellectual, emotional, ethical and spiritual integration of the individual with a view to evolving the total man.

(c) and (d) No targets are fixed for declaring institutions of higher education as deemed to be Universities in any plan period. Proposals as and when received are considered by the U.G.C. who makes their recommendations to Govt. The proposals made by the following institutions are at present at various stages of consideration :—

1. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, (Uttar Pradesh)
2. International Institute of Population Studies, Bombay (Maharashtra)
3. Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur (Rajasthan)
4. Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali (Rajasthan)
5. Shri Sharada Peeth Vidya Sabha, Dwarka (Gujarat)
6. Nava Halanda Mahavidyalya, Nalanda (Bihar)
7. Birla Institute of Technical Science, Mesra Institute of Technical Science, Mesra (Bihar)
8. Institute of Social & Economic Changes, Bangalore (Karnataka)
9. Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)
10. Shri Lal Bahadur Sanskrit Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Delhi.

Introduction of new Mail Train Between Pathankot and Delhi/New Delhi

1973. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been received by the Ministry for introducing a new mail train between Pathankot and Delhi/New Delhi so as to obviate the difficulties caused to the People of Himachal Pradesh and Northern Punjab with the extension of all mail/express trains between Pathankot and Jammu ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government on the demand and the date from which a train would be introduced ;

(c) if not the likely date by which the decision would be taken ; and

(d) the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) It has not been found operationally feasible to introduce a new train between Delhi and Pathankot as Jalandhar-Ludhiana-Ambala-Delhi section is fully saturated. Moreover, the existing volume of traffic between these two stations are adequately catered to by the services available at present.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Introduction of New Trains and Through Coaches

1974. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new trains/through coaches between important stations have been introduced w.e.f. 1 April, 1983 in various zonal railways either within their jurisdiction or on inter-zonal basis ;

(b) if so, details thereof, zone-wise, alongwith the demands received during the year 1982-83 for the introduction of new trains/through coaches, zone-wise and on inter-zonal basis ;

(c) whether any attempt has also been made to provide equal treatment to meet the demands of all zones keeping in view their needs ;

(d) if so, the comparative figures for each zone ; and

(e) if not , the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (e) The details of the new trains/through coaches introduced w.e.f. 1-4-1983 are given in the attached statement.

The demands for introduction of new trains/through coaches are received from various sources at all levels and these are examined on merits. Those found feasible and justified are implemented while in other cases the person/organisation concerned is apprised of the constraints.

STATEMENT

(a) New Trains connecting important stations introduced w.e.f. 1-4-1983

| BROAD GAUGE : | ZONAL RLY. |
|---|------------------|
| 1. 393/394 Asansol Bardhaman passenger | Eastern |
| 2. One pair of passenger train bet. Garva Road-Champa | South Eastern |
| 3. One pair of passenger train bet. Bilaspur-Tharsuguda | " " |
| METRE GAUGE : | |
| 1. 113/114 Madras-Rameshwaram Express | Southern |
| 2. 87/88 Varanasi-Allahabad Express | N.E. |
| 3. 89/90 Varanasi-Allahabad Express | N.E. |
| 4. 9/10 Bareilly Jn.-Kathgodam Express | N.E. |
| 5. 79/80 Muzaffarpur-Raxaul Express | N.E. |
| 6. 73/74 Darbhanga-Jayanagar passenger | N.E. |
| 7. 427/428 Samastipur-Darbhanga Passenger | N.E. |
| 8. 321/322 Makhubani-Jayanagar passenger | N.E. |
| 9. 505/506 Delh -Ahmadabad Superfast Express | Northern/Western |
| 10. 507/508 Ahmad-Jodhpur Superfast Express | " " |

(b) Through Coaches introduced with effect from 1-4-1983.

| TRAIN NO. | TYPE OF COACH | ZONAL RLY. |
|---|--|-------------|
| 1. 111/113, 114/160 (111 Chengalpattu-Tiruchchi pass. (113 Madras-Rameshwaram passenger. (114 Rameshwaram-Madras Express. (160 Tiruchchi-Villupuram pass. | Three coaches-First-Second Second-One, Second Class sleeper-one, Second-Luggage brake van-one. bet. Villupuram-Rameshwaram | Southern |
| 2. 507/119, 120/508 (507/508 Gorakhpur-Lucknow Express. (119/120 Lucknow-New Delhi Gomti Express. | Two coaches. First Class-one, Second Sleeper-One. bet. Corakhpur-New Delhi | NE/Northern |
| 3. 8/145, 141/7 (7/8 Kathgodam-Lucknow Exp, (145 Passenger, 148 Mixed, | One second class sleeper. bet. bucknow-Tanakpur. | N.E. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|------------------|
| 4. 33/34 Indore-Bilaspnr Express. | One second class sleeper. | Central |
| 5. 33/34 Indore-Bilaspur Express. | One second class sleeper running triweekly made to run daily bet. Jabalpur-Bhopal. | „ |
| 6. 9/10 Bombay-Madras Mail | One second class sleeper bet. Solapur-Renigunta | South Central |
| 7. 74/16, 15/73 (73/74 Fast Pass, 15/16 Chetak Express. | One second class sleeper bet. Khandwa-Delhi. | Northern/Western |
| 8. 31/32 Jayanti Janata Exp. | One second class sleeper bet. Ahmadabad-Abu Road. | Western |

Introduction of Direct Coaches Between Pathankot-Suratgarh, Kalka-Bombay and Nangal Dam-Bombay

1975. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a demand for the introduction of direct coaches between Pathankot-Suratgarh, Kalka-Bombay, Nangal Dam-Bombay and restoration of direct coach between Nangal Dam and Dehradun ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Railway administration on the demands and the date from which these coaches would be introduced ;

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken ; and

(d) reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI. A.B.A GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes, representations have been received for introducing through coach/train services between Kalka and Bombay and restoration of the direct coach service between Nangal Dam and Dehradun. Introduction of through coach services between Bombay and Kalka/Nangaldam have not been found feasible for operational reasons in the Delhi area and restoration of the Nangaldam-Dehradun coach service is not justified as it does not have adequate

patronage. No demand for a through coach service between Suratgarh and Pathankot has been received.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Recommendations of the Nanda Committee on Unemployment Among Indian Seamen

1976. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Nanda Committee, appointed to study the unemployment problem of Seamen have been accepted by Government ; and

(b) if so, to what extent are they going to improve the lot of Seamen in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) The Nanda Committee had made 18 recommendations ; some of these recommendations have been accepted, some have been accepted with stipulation and others have been referred back to the Nanda Committee, for taking up in part II of its Report. The recommendations are in various stages of implementation.

(b) The recommendations in its part I Report will bring substantial improvement in the service conditions of Seamen in future.

Financial Assistance for Adult Education in Orissa

1977. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details regarding the financial assistance provided by Central Government for implementation of adult education during the last two years in the State of Orissa ;

(b) the number of persons taught under the Adult Education Programme during the above time in that State ; and

(c) whether special attention has also been devoted towards the education of Tribal and other backward people of rural areas and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) During the last 2 years, the following grants have been sanctioned to Orissa for adult education Programmes :

| | | |
|---------|-----|------------------|
| 1981-82 | ... | Rs. 60,96,526.00 |
| 1982-83 | ... | Rs. 71,59,873.00 |

(b) The enrolment of adult illiterates in the age-group 15.35 in Orissa during the last 2 years has been as under :

| | | |
|---------|-----|----------|
| 1981-82 | ... | 1,17,000 |
| 1982-83 | ... | 1,42,950 |

(c) All the 13 districts in Orissa which includes tribal areas have been brought under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects. The coverage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last 2 years has been as under :—

| | S.C. | S.T. |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 1981-82 | 27393 | 38608 |
| 1982-83 | 30486 | 49886 |

Amount Spent on Court Litigations

1978. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) amount so far spent by the Railway authorities on court litigations during the last three years ; and

(b) the number and nature of those cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Number of Compartments attached to 129Up/130 Dn Train

1979. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) normal number of compartments supposed to be with the 129 Up and 130 Dn in the Eastern Railway ;

(b) number of compartments with which the train ran in the months of May and June, 1983 giving datewise break-up ;

(c) whether there is much decrease in the number of compartments from the schedule ;

(d) whether that is the only passengers train in 24 hours on the grand chord line and with less compartments and the Passengers are put to extreme hardship ; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The normal load of 129 Up/130 Dn Passenger is 13 coaches, including one parcel van and one partial postal van.

(b) Statement enclosed.

(c) No, there is a shortage of two coaches per rake.

(d) Yes.

(c) Load of the train has since been augmented.

STATEMENT

THE NUMBER OF COMPARTMENTS WITH WHICH THE TRAIN RAN IN THE MONTHS OF MAY AND JUNE-83.

| Dates | Number of compartments |
|---|------------------------|
| MAY, 1983 | |
| 1,2,3,4,5,6,10,24,27, 28,29 and 30.5.83 | 10 |
| 7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16, 17,18,20,21,22,25 and 31.5.83. | 11 |
| 9.5.83 | 12 |
| 19,23 and 26.5.83 | 9 |
| JUNE, 1983 | |
| 1,3 and 6.6.83 | 9 |
| 2,4,7,9,10,11,12,13,18, 21,22,24,26 and 29.6.83 | 10 |
| 5,8,14,16,17,19,20,23,25, 27,28 and 30.6.83. | 11 |
| 15.6.83 | 8 |

Public Servants of Ministry of Education Under Suspension

1980. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND
CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public servants working in Ministry or under its attached/subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last three years together with reasons therefor ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed and decision communicated to concerned Government servant ;

(c) if not, reasons thereof ;

(d) whether the subsistence allowance was reviewed immediately after 90 days of the suspension; if not, reasons thereof together with details of steps proposed to be taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect ;

(e) in how many cases were charges not communicated to Government servants after suspension ; and

(f) present position of cases pending ?

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

Number of Employees under suspension in M/o Ext. Aff.

1981. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public servants working in his Ministry or under its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last three years together with reasons therefor ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed and decision communicated to the concerned Government servant, if not, reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of suspension, if not, reasons thereof, together with details of steps proposed to be taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to the Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA
RAO) : (a) There is only one Government

servant, who is under suspension on grounds of misuse of official position, and against whom departmental proceedings have not yet been instituted.

(b) The Government servant was suspended on 11.1.83. The question of review of suspension will be taken up, after the advice of Central Vigilance Commission is received.

(c) The subsistence allowance was not reviewed after 90 days, as the Central Vigilance Commission's advice was awaited. It is now being reviewed in consultation with the Commission.

(d) Nil.

(e) The case is under reference to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice on further action.

**Number of Public Servants under Suspension
in the ministry of its attached and
subordinate offices**

1982. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public servants working in the Ministry on under its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against who disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last three years together with

reasons therefor ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed and decision communicated to the concerned Government servant, if not, reasons thereof ;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of suspension, if not, reasons thereof, together with details of steps proposed to be taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to the Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending and what steps are proposed to be taken to expedite them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (e) Information has been called for from the attached and all the subordinate offices spread throughout the country. Information in respect of the Ministry Proper and those received from some of the subordinate offices is given in the attached statement. Information from the remaining subordinate offices numbering about 40 which is awaited will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on receipt of the same.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS SUSPENDED IN THE LAST THREE YEARS (AUGUST, 80 TO JULY, 83) IN RESPECT OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND ITS ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES

| Sl. No. | Ministry/ Institution/ Office | No. of public servants who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress, together with reasons therefor. | Date of suspension/disciplinary proceedings, & No. of cases where suspension reviewed and decision communicated to concerned official, and if not, reasons thereof. | Whether subsistence allowance was reviewed after 90 days of suspension and if not reasons therefor, together with details steps taken to authorise them the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect. | No. of cases where charges not communicated to Govt. servant after suspension. | Present position of cases pending and steps taken to expedite them. |
|---------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare proper. | ONE for unauthorised absence. | Suspended on 1.7.78 reviewed and decision communicated in Jan. '79. | Review was done in Jan. '79. | -Nil- | Final orders passed on 22.9.1980. |
| 2. | Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal. | THREE, two for pilferage and one for negligence. | Suspended on 22.9.80, 6.1.81 and 10.9.81. | Reviewed and communicated in all the cases. | -Nil- | One case pending with Inquiry Officer. |
| 3. | JIPMER, Pondicherry. | Four, One for unauthorised absence, two for misbehaviour and one for pilferage. | Suspended on 17.7.81, 22.4.82, 16.7.82 and 22.9.82. | Reviewed | -Nil- | All officials reinstated. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|--|--|--|---------------------------|-------|--|
| 4. | Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. | FIVE One for misappropriation of funds and four for misconduct unbecoming of Government servant. | Suspended on 2.6.72, 20.5.81, 11.6.83, 13.6.83 and 1.7.83. | Reviewed all as per rules | -Nil- | Final order in one case issued on 28.7.83 other cases in progress. |
| 5. | Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi. | THREE One for negligence/misbehaviour, one for pilferage and one for negligence. | Suspended on 15.2.82, 12.4.82 and 23.4.82. | All reviewed in time | -Nil- | Inquiry in progress in one case. Final orders passed in others. |

Number of Public Servants Under Suspension in the Ministry or its Attached and Subordinate Offices

1983. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public servants working in the Ministry or under its attached and subordinate offices who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings were taken or are in progress during the last three years together with reasons therefor ;

(b) when were they suspended or disciplinary proceedings taken and in how many cases was the suspension reviewed and decision communicated to the concerned Government servant, if not, reasons thereof ;

(c) was the subsistence allowance reviewed immediately after 90 days of suspension, if not, reasons thereof together with details of steps proposed to be taken to authorise then the increased or decreased allowance with retrospective effect ;

(d) in how many cases were the charges not communicated to the Government servants after suspension ; and

(e) the present position of the cases pending investigation, trial or inquiry and what steps are proposed to be taken to expedite them ?

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

The reasons thereof :—

In the first case suspension was done due to absence from duty in an unauthorised manner and disregard of instructions of superior officers. In the second case it was done due to negligence of official duty.

(b) One person was suspended on 22/3/82 and another on 5/1/83. In the first case, disciplinary proceedings were initiated and the person was removed from service on 20/7/82. The Reviewing Authority confirmed the penalty. In the second case, suspension was reviewed on 8/7/83 and revocation orders issued on 14/7/83, without prejudice to the

action which can be taken against him on completion of inquiry.

(c) Does not arise. The payment of subsistence allowance is reviewed only after a period of six months of suspension. Hence, no review was called for within 90 days of suspension.

(d) None.

(e) In the first case the inquiry has been completed and the second case is still under inquiry.

Damage Caused to Human Body by use of Toothpastes, Shaving Lather and Lipsticks

1984. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : SHRI R.L. BHATIA :

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

(a) whether a survey sponsored recently by the Union Science and Technology Ministry has revealed that the regular use of even high-priced toothpastes, shaving lather and lipsticks may cause leucoderma and other types of skin diseases ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has got this matter further examined by its experts and taken necessary remedial measures to allay the public fears ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Department of Sciences & Technology project on contact dermatitis is being conducted at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for detecting contact dermatitis produced by various agents coming in contact with skin including plants, drugs, cosmetics, wearing apparels and chemicals used in industry. The Project is still in progress and will come to an end only towards the end of 1984. The causes of contact dermatitis are being identified as part of the Project and are being listed.

Opening of Passport Office at Trivandrum

1985. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the progress made in the direction of establishing a passport office at Trivandrum ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Government have decided in principle to open a Passport Liaison Office at Trivandrum. Steps are underway to acquire suitable office accommodation and work out other details.

Setting up of Coach Factory in Punjab

1986. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab Government approached the Ministry of Railways as early as 1979 to offer all possible infrastructure like land, power, water, labour etc. for the location of a Coach Factory in Punjab, Rajpura as the site suggested ;

(b) now that Government have taken a decision to set up another Coach Factory in the country, whether the request of Punjab Government will be considered in this behalf ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : In September 1978 a letter from the then Chief Minister, Punjab had been received by the then Minister of Railways in which offer to provide facilities of land, adequate power, labour etc. was made for the establishment of Diesel Component Works as also for setting up a Coach Factory in Punjab at a place anywhere from Rajpura to Amritsar. Recently a copy of note given to the Prime Minister by the Chief Minister/Punjab had also been received in which it was stated that the Government of Punjab are prepared to provide necessary facilities of land and requisite power supply for setting up a new factory for coach production. No place was specifically mentioned in this note.

(b) and (c) Decision regarding location of the Coach Factory will be taken after the Project Report, location survey etc. are completed. The suggestion of the State Government would be given due consideration alongwith other claims while finalising the

location for the proposed new Coach Production Unit.

D T.C. Buses Pulluting the Air

1987. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DTC buses emitting smoke so harmful to human lungs continue without any check ;

(b) whether this has baffled any long-term solution thus posing a very pernicious environmental pollution in the capital ; and

(c) if so, how do the Government propose to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is a maintenance schedule for regular checking of the vehicles and the buses are checked at regular intervals specially for smoke. These buses are also visually checked before out-shedding and defective vehicles are not sent on line. Besides, to avoid any human error, vehicles are regularly checked in rotation by three smoke meters.

Facilities to Government Employees and their Families for treatment abroad are entitled for treatment under Central Government Health Scheme

1988. SHRI K. MALIANNNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure in relation to the Government Employees and their families entitled for treatment under Central Government Health Scheme for going abroad for treatment ;

(b) whether any special preference has been given to the handicapped children of Government employees ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the medical facilities for treatment of handicapped children provided by the Government for going abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) In exceptional cases necessi-

tating treatment of a kind yet to be widely established in the country, where Government servants on competent medical advice choose to go on their own for treatment abroad, claims of reimbursement can be authorised by the Director General of Health Services. However such reimbursement are limited to the expenditure that would have been incurred had such treatment been received in India in a Government hospital or in a private hospital or nursing home specially recognised and accepted by the Director General of Health Services

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone facilities in Manned Railway Gates

1989. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have provided telephone facilities in all manned railway gates in the country to avoid the possibility of accidents ; and

(b) if so, the number of such manned railway gates which have been provided with such telephone facilities and the number of railway gates which are going to be provided with such facilities during 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Out of 13,251 manned level crossing gates, 5,879 have been provided with telephones.

(b) As mentioned at (a) above, 5,879 manned level crossing gates have been provided with telephones. The Railway have programmed to provide telephone facility at 281 numbers of level crossing gates during 1983-84. It is also proposed to provide this facility at another 100 numbers of such level crossing gates, through out-of-turn programme during the current financial year.

Memo from Indian Railway Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union, Samastipur

1990. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 8 June, 1983 from the

Indian Railways Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union, Samastipur (Bihar) ;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the memorandum ; and

(c) steps the Government propose to take in this matter ?

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

(b) The main issues raised in the memorandum are ;

- (1) Absorption of labourers engaged in coal and ash handling as regular railway employees in Loco Sheds and Workshops.
- (2) No reduction in strength of labour force.
- (3) Payment of monthly wages of Rs. 500/- to each worker and Rs. 600/- to each Sardar.
- (4) Grant of 15 days' casual leave, 20 days' medical leave, 33 days regular leave in addition to National and other holidays.
- (5) Grant of medical facilities to the entire family of the workers and provisions of first aid box at work-spot.
- (6) Supply of uniform.
- (7) Grant of emergency loan and festival advance.
- (8) Grant of one month's wages as bonus.
- (9) Settlement of all disputes by mutual discussion between representatives of the employer and the Mazdoor Union, etc.

(c) Most of the issues raised by the Union pertain to matters to be settled between the labourers and the contractor concerned and accordingly the contractor concerned has been asked to settle the issues amicably with the labourers employed by him. So far as absorption of the labourers engaged by contractors on Railways is concerned, it is not feasible for the Railway Administration to undertake any additional responsibility for absorption of such labourers.

Provision of Sleeping Berths to Pantry Car Staff

1991. SHRI M. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what steps have been taken to provide sleeping berths to pantry car staff or overtime allowance to them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : Pantry car staff are provided sleeping accommodation in the pantry car itself. However, to the extent accommodation available in the pantry car falls short of requirement on the catering staff, requisite number of berths are allotted in sleeper coaches in the train concerned.

They are also entitled for overtime allowance in accordance with the extant instructions on the subject.

Comprehensive Freight Movement Policy

1992. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have decided to evolve a comprehensive freight movement policy ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by when this policy is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : A comprehensive freight movement policy already exists on the Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 का रख-रखाव

1993. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 31 उपेक्षित और खराब हालत में है ;

(ख) क्या बंगाल, असम, पूर्वी क्षेत्र तथा देश के अन्य भागों को जोड़ने वाला यह महत्वपूर्ण राजमार्ग उचित रख-रखाव न होने के कारण टूटी-फूटी हालत में है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं। यह राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, जो बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और असम के राज्यों से गुजरता है, यातायात के योग्य है। तथापि वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण सड़क जब टूट जाती है तो उसे यातायात के योग्य बनाने के लिये वहां तत्काल उपचारात्मक उपाय किए जाते हैं।

बिहारीगंज-थाना-बिहपुर जंक्शन रेल सम्पर्क

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल सेवाओं के मामले पुनिया, माधेपुरा, खपोली भवानीपुर, चौसाकदवा आदि सर्वथा उपेक्षित रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहारीगंज को थाना बिहपुर जंक्शन से जोड़ने और उस क्षेत्र में रेल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने का है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) पुनिया और दाऊराम मधेपुरा नार्थ बिहार में मीटर लाइन प्रणाली से पहले से ही सम्बद्ध हैं। यह रेल प्रणाली इस क्षेत्र के लिए आवश्यक परिवहन अवसंरचना की व्यवस्था करती है।

(ख) फिलहाल, ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

वनमुखी में ओवर ब्रिज

1995. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के जिला पुर्निया में वनमुखी में रेलवे क्रासिंग पर ओवर ब्रिज न होने के कारण लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वनमुन्खी रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपयुक्त विश्राम गृह, भोजनालय या जलपान गृह नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) वर्तमान व्यस्त समपारों की जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल/निचले पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जाने चाहिये जिन्हें मोटे तौर पर लागत का 50 प्रतिशत वहन करना होता है। वनमुन्खी में वर्तमान समपार की जगह ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है। वनमुन्खी सहरसा-वनमुन्खी-पूर्णिया शाखा लाइन पर स्थित है जहां बहुत कम रेल यातायात होता है और इसकी प्राथमिकता का औचित्य नहीं है। वनमुन्खी स्टेशन पर एक प्रतीक्षालय, एक विश्रामालय, एक भोजनालय दो चाय की दुकानें और दूसरे दर्जे का एक मुसाफिर खाना पहले से मौजूद है। इस स्टेशन पर लगभग 2.07 लाख रुपये की लागत से दूसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिरखाने के विस्तार का कार्य चल रहा है।

असम मेल, पी० एल० एक्सप्रेस, अवध त्रिगुट मेल को कटिहार से वनमुन्खी और सहरसा के रास्ते चलाने का प्रस्ताव

1996. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार असम मेल, जी० एल० एक्सप्रेस, अवध त्रिगुट मेल अथवा अन्य तीव्र-गामी गाड़ियों को वाया कटिहार से वनमुन्खी और सहरसा चलाने पर विचार करेगी ताकि इस पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र को विकसित किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है।

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) 3/4 असम मेल, 15/16 जी० एल० एक्सप्रेस और 1/2 ए० टी० मेल का मार्ग बदलकर वनमुन्खी, सहरसा और मानसी के रास्ते चलाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक इकहरी लाइन खण्ड है और यह मार्ग वर्तमान मार्ग की तुलना में 60 कि० मी० अधिक लम्बा है।

Safety Arrangements for Electrical Staff in N.F. Railway

1997. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards inadequate safety arrangements for electrical staff in N.F. Railway which has resulted in number of fatal accidents ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to provide safety devices and compensation to the accident victims ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) There are adequate safety arrangements for the electrical staff of N.F. Railway to work on electrical installations. There are 3 fatal accidents during '83-'84 ; but these were caused mainly due to negligence and non-observance of safety regulations.

(b) The question of providing additional safety devices does not arise, but the staff are being educated and asked to follow the safety regulations and be alert when at work. Compensation as admissible is always paid in the case of accidents.

Protection of Khatakhata Railway cum road bridge from erosion

1998. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the erosion caused by Barak is threatening the existence of Khatakhata railway-cum-road bridge over

river Khatakhat on Silchar Khatal railway line ;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to protect this railway bridge ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to have an alternative railway bridge to avoid the present difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) It is a fact that Barak River has come close to National Highway and Railway embankment. Long term measures against possible threat to the safety of the bridge and approaches are under examination.

Broad Gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh

1999. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to construct a Broad gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh to connect the main district headquarters town of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : A survey for construction of a BG rail line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh through the Brahmaputra valley, connecting various important towns in Assam, is in progress, alongwith the survey for straight conversion of the existing MG route between Gauhati Dibrugarh. A final decision to adopt the straight conversion or to provide the alternative route, will be taken after reports on both the surveys are received and examined.

Railway Bridge at Jogighopa

2000. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

SHRI NURUL ISLAM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a railway bridge across the Brahmaputra at Jogighopa will be constructed soon ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith a BG rail line from Jogighopa to Gauhati (141 Kms.) has been approved and included in the Railway Budget for 1983-84 at a cost of Rs. 117.34 crores, which will also be shared by the Ministry of shipping and Transport, whose share would be Rs. 29.61 crores. Necessary model studies are being carried out by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, through M/s. RITES who have been entrusted the job of final location of the bridge and its approaches.

Closure of Establishment of DEN/Con/Dhanbad

2001. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for taking decision to wind up the Establishment of DEN/Con/Dhanbad by the Railway authorities when there is enough work existing ;

(b) whether he is aware that decision is likely to jeopardise the interest of large number of regular as well as casual staff ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to stop the move to close down the Establishment of DEN/Con/Dhanbad ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (b) Almost all on-going works under District Engineer (Con.) have been completed. There is on major work on hand for execution and present work load does not justify retention of the establishment of District Engineer (Con.). It had, therefore, to be closed down. Very few staff have been affected as a result of this decision and most of them have been accommodated at Dhanbad or at other places of their choice.

Railway Users Committee Functioning in Dhanbad Division.

2002. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways users' committee is functioning in Dhanbad division ;

(b) if so, details of the members of that committee and the number of sittings it had in 1982-83 ;

(c) if not functioning, reasons thereof ; and

(d) criteria for choosing members in that committee ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c) The Railway Users' Consultative Committee which were functioning on the railways were found to be unwieldy and were considered to have lost their representative character. These were, therefore dissolved in February, 1982. At present no Railway Users' Consultative Committee is functioning and these are in the process of reconstitution. It is proposed to revive the Divisional Users' Consultative Committees very shortly.

(d) Nomination to the Railway Users' Consultative Committees is based on the principle of securing representation to various identifiable and important groups of rail users. Representation is specially provided for Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, Agricultural Associations, Passenger Associations, representatives of State Governments, representatives of State Legislatures and Members of Parliament. Such other interests as are not covered under these specific provisions are nominated under "Special Interests" representing different shades of public opinion.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद जनसंख्या में वृद्धि

2003. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन् 1951 में की गई पहली जनगणना के अनुसार देश की जनसंख्या 36 करोड़ 11 लाख थी और 1981 में की गई जनगणना के अनुसार यह बढ़ कर 68 करोड़ 38 लाख हो गई ;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान परिवार कल्याण पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई,

तथा कितने लोगों की नसबंदी की गई ;

(ग) कितनी स्त्रियों को परिवार नियोजन के तरीकों को अपनाने के लिए राजी कराया गया ;

(घ) पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना तक नसबंदी पर पंच वर्षीय योजना—वार कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ङ) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत जितने लोग लागे गये, उनमें से कितने हिन्दू, मुसलमान और ईसाई कितने-कितने प्रतिशत हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना क़िदवाई) : (क) जनगणना के आकड़ों के अनुसार 1951 में देश की जनसंख्या 36 करोड़ 11 लाख से बढ़ कर 1981 में 68 करोड़ 52 लाख हो गई ।

(ख) 1951 से 1981 (मार्च) तक परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम पर कुल 1159 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये और 335 लाख व्यक्तियों का नसबंदी आपरेशन किया गया ।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान, जिन महिलाओं का नसबंदी आपरेशन किया गया और जिन्होंने आई०यू०डी० लगवाया (आई०यू०डी० निवेशन कार्यक्रम 1965-66 में शुरू किया गया था) उनकी संख्या क्रमशः 122 लाख और 88 लाख है ।

(घ) नसबंदी आपरेशन पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई इसका कोई अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है, इसलिए मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ङ) 1980-81 में कितने हिन्दुओं, ईसाइयों और मुसलमानों ने आई०यू०डी० निवेशन तथा नसबंदी आपरेशन करवाया उनकी प्रतिशतता नीचे दी गई है :

| | हिन्दू | मुसलमान | ईसाई |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| नसबंदी | 88.1 प्रतिशत | 6.4 प्रतिशत | 2.9 प्रतिशत |
| आपरेशन | | | |
| आई०यू०टी | 81.8 प्रतिशत | 7.5 प्रतिशत | 3.1 प्रतिशत |

Admission in Jawaharlal Nehru University

2004. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University has decided not to admit new students into the University for the next semester courses ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) steps being taken to normalize the academic work in the University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Fresh admissions to the various programmes of study for July 1983 semester have been deferred.

(b) Students' agitation in April-May 1983, involving gherao of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Acting Registrar and acts of large scale violence and vandalism on the campus, led to the *sine-die* closure of the University with effect from May 12, 1983. Against this background, the admission processes which are normally initiated in April-May were delayed.

The Academic Council of the University, while reviewing the situation in June, 1983, noted that the Winter Semester of 1982-1983 had already been disrupted and needed to be re-scheduled. After such re-scheduling, the time left for the Monsoon Semester normally starting in July, would fall short of the minimum working days and, therefore, there was no option but to defer the admission scheduled for July 1983. The Council also decided that during this period the admission policy and procedures should be reviewed in the light of the experience gained in the past. It is expected that the programme for fresh admissions would be finalised as soon as this review is completed.

(c) The University has re-opened with effect from 22.7.1983 and the examinations which were disrupted in May 1983, are now being held. The University authorities are also reviewing the various aspects of the functioning of the University with a view to avoid disruption in future.

Supply of Photo Voltaic System

2005. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the agency which supplies photo-voltaic systems for the Railways ; and

(b) whether the agency has supplied them so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Two agencies viz. M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bangalore and Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad have supplied photo-voltaic system for trial purposes.

(b) Yes. The equipment for trials has been supplied at a few locations.

Rehabilitation of Disabled in Rural Areas

2006. B. V. DESAI :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first programme in the country to rehabilitate the disabled in rural areas was started in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether nearly 80 percent of the 68 million handicapped persons in the country live in the villages ;

(c) if so, to what extent the programme for rehabilitating the disabled in the rural areas has been taken ; and

(d) to what extent these programmes have helped the disabled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) A scheme of establishment of pilot projects for trying out comprehensive rehabilitation services in a district was started in 1982-83. The scheme has been sanctioned in two districts—one in Maharashtra and the other in Orissa.

(b) According to the latest National Sample Survey there are 1844 disabled persons for every 1 lakh population in the rural areas of the country. Based on this Survey Report, it is estimated that there are about 9.7 million physically disabled persons in the rural areas. This figure does not include mentally retarded.

(c) The pilot scheme is expected to cover 4 more districts during 1983-84.

(d) Since the Scheme was started only recently it is not possible to indicate to what extent it has helped the disabled. However, there are several other programmes which benefit the disabled population both in the urban and the rural areas and a statement indicating the benefits in the recent past is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

The following table indicates the benefits given to disable population during the past 3 years :—

| SCHOLARSHIPS | NO. BENEFICIARIES |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1979-80 | 8950 |
| 1980-81 | 9000 |
| 1981-82 | 12700 |

INTEGRATED EDUCATION

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1979-80 | Not available |
| 1980-81 | Not available |
| 1981-82 | 4000 |

AIDS AND APPLIANCES*

| | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1980-81 | Not available |
| 1981-82 | 19000 |

ASSISTANCE TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 1979-80 | 110 |
| 1980-81 | 114 |
| 1981-82 | 127 |

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

NO. OF ORGANISATIONS

NO. OF PLACEMENTS (INCLUDING NORMAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES)

| | |
|------|-------|
| 1980 | 4616 |
| 1981 | 12470 |
| 1982 | 9381 |

* The Scheme was started only in 1980-81.

Running of Beggars Homes in State

2007. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States are running beggars homes with a view to eradicate begging and if so, the details thereof and the extent to which success has been achieved by the state Governments in this regard ; and

(b) whether additional assistance is provided to the state Governments by the Centre for their scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. At present 15 States have enacted Anti-beggary Legislations and have set up institutions there under for the care, treatment, training and rehabilitation of beggars. Details are given in the statement annexed.

These homes have helped to reduce the problem of beggary.

(b) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | States | Number of Institutions |
|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4 |
| 2. | Assam | 1 |
| 3. | Bihar | — |

| | |
|---|-------|
| 4. Gujarat | 7 |
| 5. Haryana | 7 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 3 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | — |
| 8. Karnataka | 6 |
| 9. Kerala | 3 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 2 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 17 |
| 12. Punjab | — |
| 13. Rajasthan (Not having Legisla- tion) | 3 |
| 14. Tamil Nadu | 1 |
| 15. Uttar Pradesh | 9 |
| 16. West Bengal | 9 |
| | — — — |
| Total | 72 |
| | — — — |

Students Enrolled in Central Universities

2008. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) total number of students enrolled in the Central Universities, separately for each University, during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) how many of them were residents and how many non-residents ;

(c) whether the admission rate has been increasing year by year since 1980-81 ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A statement giving the information in respect of Aligarh Muslim University, Delhi University, Hyderabad University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and North-Eastern Hill University is attached. The information in respect Banaras Hindu University and Visva-Bharati is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) and (d) Except in the case of Aligarh Muslim University and Jawaharlal Nehru University, there has been an increase in actual admissions since 1980-81, in the case of the other three Universities as indicated in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

| Name of the Central University | Number of students enrolled | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
| Aligarh Muslim University | 14,418 | 12,451 | 11,153 |
| Delhi University and colleges (Regular courses) | 66,443 | 82,453 | 88,033 |
| Hyderabad University | 537 | 548 | 669 |
| Jawaharlal Nehru University | 3,336 | 3,335 | 3,208 |
| North-Eastern Hill University | 733 | 947 | 1,024 |

| Number of students | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|
| Resident | | | Non-resident | | |
| 1981-82 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
| 6,903 | 6,566 | 6,421 | 7,515 | 5,885 | 4,732 |
| 4,382 | 4,515 | 4,806 | 6,061 | 77,938 | 83,227 |
| 135 | 165 | 265 | 402 | 383 | 404 |
| 1,731 | 1,861 | 1,878 | 1,605 | 1,474 | 1,330 |
| 96 | 106 | 112 | 637 | 841 | 912 |

Names of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities

2009. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities who occupied those offices since January, 1980 and the periods for which they held those offices ;

(b) whether any Vice-Chancellors were removed from office during this period ;

(c) details of the journeys undertaken by them within the country during the periods they held their offices and the purpose of those journeys ;

(d) how many persons accompanied the Vice-Chancellors during those journeys ;

(e) whether the journeys were undertaken by rail or by air ; and

(f) the expenses incurred on account of those journeys including TA and DA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) The Vice-Chancellors have to undertake journeys within the country to attend the meetings of various bodies of the Universities held outside their headquarters, to participate in academic conferences in their personal capacity or as Head of the Universities, etc. In some cases, as in North-Eastern Hill University, which has campuses located in different States, the Vice-Chancellor has to visit them from time to time. The time and efforts involved in the collection and compilation of the information of all such visits during the last three years by the Vice-Chancellors of all Central Universities, indicating the details of places of visit, mode of travel, expenditure incurred, etc. will not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

STATEMENT

| Name of the Central University | Name of the Vice-Chancellor | Period for which he held the office. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Aligarh Muslim University | Shri Saiyid Hamid | January 80 to date |
| Banaras Hindu University | (i) Dr. Hari Narain | May 78 to May 81 |
| | (ii) Prof. Iqbal Narain | October 81 to date |
| Delhi University | Prof. Gurbakhsh Singh | April 80 to date |
| Hyderabad University | Prof. B.G. Ramakrishna | September 80 to date |
| Jawaharlal Nehru University | (i) Shri K.R. Narayanan | January 79 to October 80 |
| | (ii) Dr. Y. Nayudamma | June 81 to October 82 |
| | (iii) Prof. P.N. Srivastava | March 83 to date |
| North-Eastern Hill University | (i) Dr. A.K. Dhan | July 78 to November 80 |
| | (ii) Dr. B.D. Sharma | November 81 to date |
| Visva-Bharati | Dr. Amlan Datta | June 80 to date. |

Cases Filed with Courts of Law by Central Universities

2010. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases, civil and criminal,

have been filed by the Central Universities before various courts since January, 1980 ;

(b) how many of them are still pending; and

(c) steps being taken to minimize litigation by Central Universities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A statement giving the information in respect of Aligarh Muslim University, Delhi University, Hyderabad University and North-Eastern Hill University is attached. The information in respect of the Banaras Hindu University, Jawaharlal Nehru University and Visva-Bharati is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(c) As is evident from the number of cases filed by Central Universities, litigation is resorted to only in unavoidable circumstances to protect the University's interests.

STATEMENT

| Name of the Central University | Number of cases filed | Number of cases pending |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Aligarh Muslim University | 12 | 8 |
| Delhi University | 5 | 5 |
| Hyderabad University | — | — |
| North-Eastern Hill University | — | — |

Issue of "Health Licence" to Prostitutes

2011. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :

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

(a) whether the Indian Health Organisation has appealed to the Government to issue "Health Licence" to prostitutes after regular Health check-ups to effectively control sexually transmitted diseases ;

(b) whether the incidence of under-age and forced prostitution is on the increase and incidence of STD is comparatively more in the age group 15 to 25 in the country ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the crusade carried on by Indian Health Organisation and other Social Organisations to prevent VD in younger generation ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government and programmes planned to control the growing malady in younger generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information available, the incidence of Sexually transmitted disease in the age group 15 to 25 is on the decline.

(c) and (d) Government are aware of several voluntary organisations running STD Clinics in the country. In addition to providing the therapeutic services, they also conduct some surveys, and also go to the vulnerable groups like red light areas to detect any cases of STD.

The Government has established more than 250 STD clinics throughout the country to provide therapeutic services to the patients suffering from STD.

During the Sixth Plan period the Government has inducted the STD Control Programme into a purely Central Sector Scheme with 100% Central Assistance. The scheme envisages teaching, training and research in the field of STD.

(a) Regional Teaching and Training Centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad ;

(b) Regional STD referral Laboratories at the above 4 centres and

(c) Regional Survey-cum-STD Mobile Units at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Madras. It has also been decided under the programme to supply equipment to all districts hospitals/PHCs to establish VDRL testing and supply health education material on STD like slides, posters, charts, pamphlets etc. to all the District Hospitals, PHCs, MCH Centres, tourist spots, industrial, tribal and backward areas etc.

Upward Revision of Rental Rates of Land of Bombay Port Trust

2012. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Port Trust has

notified upward revision of rent/lease money of land given to private/commercial users w.e.f. 1 October, 1982 ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether any revision of rental rates was done in the past ;

(d) if so, details of the increase ;

(e) what is the total land holding by the Bombay Port Trust and how much of it has been rented/leased/re-leased to State Government, Semi-Government Corporations, Private parties, commercial users and others as on 1 October, 1982 ;

(f) whether the recent upward increase of 1,000 per cent has led to the representation by the Bombay Port Trust Land Users' Action Committee ;

(g) if so, the main points of their complaint ; and

(h) whether the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust has reconsidered and reviewed the increase and given his report to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes. The Bombay Port Trust has revised, with effect from 1st October, 1982, the ground rent of land let on monthly tenancy and fifteen-monthly lease to private and commercial users. The revised rates would be valid for 5 years from 1st Oct, 1982.

The revised rents have been fixed on the basis of a uniform return on fair market values as on 1st January, 1980. Thus the structure of rent is now related to the value of land which has been divided into 36 zones. The rates of rent are 12 per cent of the value for plots under residential zone and 15 per cent of the value for plots under industrial/commercial zone. Classification of plots under residential and industrial/commercial zones is in accordance with Municipal reservations.

Valuation of land was done by the Kiroloskar Consultants Private Ltd., who were engaged for this purpose by the Bombay Port Trust. The valuation as done by them was adopted by the Board of Trustees.

(c) and (d) Rents of land let on monthly tenancies and fifteen monthly leases were first revised in 1951. Rates prior to this revision were fixed some 15 to 20 years earlier. The next revision which was after a lapse of 17 years and with effect from 1st October, 1968 consisted of an increase over previous rent of 75 per cent for plots used for factories and godowns, 66-2/3 per cent for plots used for offices and shops, 33-1/3 per cent for plots used for residences and open storage and 50 per cent for plots used for other purpose, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2.40 per sq. metre per month for monthly tenancies and Rs. 1.50 per sq. metre per month for fifteen-monthly leases. In the next revision which was from 1.1.1972, the increase was uniform for all kinds of users and was at 25 per cent over previous rent subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3 per sq. metre per month for monthly tenancies and Rs. 2 per sq. metre per month for fifteen monthly leases. The next revision from 1st May, 1976 was by 150 per cent, the immediate increase being 50 per cent and the balance spread over for equal annual instalments during the next four years subject however to a ceiling of 42.5 per cent of the current letting rates as fixed by the Board. Pending consideration of the valuation report submitted by Kiroloskar Consultants Pvt. Ltd., the next revision was made for one year from 1.5.1981 and consisted of an increase equal to 25 per cent of the rent as on 30th April, 1976 subject to a ceiling of 46.75 per cent of the current letting rate as adopted in 1976.

(e) The Bombay Port Trust owns 72.84 lakh square metres of land, out of which about 13.17 lakh square metres have been let out to Government and Public Bodies and about 20.82 lakh square metres to private parties. The remaining land is used by the Bombay Port Trust for its own requirements.

(f) Yes, the Bombay Port Trust Land Users' Action Committee has represented against the revision of rent. However it is not correct to say that the increase in rent is 1,000 per cent. Except in a few extreme cases in which the existing rents were abnormally low, average increase is about 2.66 times the previous rates of rent.

(g) The main points made by the BPT

Land Users' Action Committee in their representation are as follows :

- (i) The increase in rent is very steps :
- (ii) The monthly tenants and the 15 monthly lessees would not be able to bear the increase.
- (iii) The committee has disputed the correctness of the valuation done by Kirloskar Consultants.
- (iv) As construction of permanent structures is not permitted on plots let out on monthly tenancies and fifteen monthly leases, tenants and fifteen monthly leases are not able to realise full potential of the plots.

(h) The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, has been asked to reconsider the increase in land rent in the light of representations received from the users. A report from him is awaited.

Setting up of the Tribunals at Major Ports

2013. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 envisages setting up of tribunals at major ports in India to setting disputes and claims of the crew under section 150 to the act ;

(b) if so, has Government set up any where in any port of India ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) has the attention of Government been drawn to the article dated 2 July, 1983 in 'Blitz' page 22, captioned "Crews battle over scrapped ship" ; and

(e) if so, what steps has Government taken to resolve the dispute arising out of the alleged purchase of the vessel, M. V. 'Anastasis' by M/s. Metal Scrap Trading Corporation (MSTC) Calcutta and scrapping of it by M/s, Steel Industries Kerala Limited at Bepore, Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) Sub-Section (1) of Section 150 of the Merchant

Shipping Act 1958 provides for the constitution of a Tribunal by notification in the official gazettee consisting of one or more persons for adjudication of any dispute between seamen or any class of seamen or of any union of seamen and the owners of ships in which such seamen are employed or are likely to be employed, and if such dispute relates to any matter connected with or incidental to employment of the seamen. However, there is no specific provision for setting up the Tribunals at all major ports in India.

(b) Yes. Government appointed Shri V. R. Rajagopalan, retired Chief Surveyor with the Government of India as a one-man Tribunal with effect from 18.3.1981 with headquarters at Calcutta, for a period of one year.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) Yes.

(e) As the matter is sub-judice, the Government can not take any action.

Reintroduction of Railway Complimentary Passes

2014. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRI R. P. DAS :

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons to reintroduce the railway complimentary passes which were once abruptly scrapped ;

(b) the guidelines for issuing such passes ;

(c) the names and occupations of the persons whom Railway Board have issued such complimentary passes ; and

(d) number of persons which are to be given such passes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) Complimentary card passes to the individuals/organisations are issued with the personal approval of

Minister for Railways keeping in view the following broad guidelines laid down for the issue of such passes :—

(i) Institutions and Organisations devoted to social, cultural, scientific, literary, sports and educational activities and whose work is of an all India character.

(ii) Organisations devoted to the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward and neglected sections, women, blind and handicapped persons, etc.

(iii) Eminent persons engaged in work of national importance for which they are required to undertake frequent journeys.

(iv) If requests come from organisations with their Budget i.e. income and expenditure such requests have to be turned down because their travelling expenses will be met from the income of the concerned organisations.

The names/organisations who have been issued such card passes are indicated in the statement attached.

Each request received from individuals organisations is considered on the merits of each case and decision is taken by the Minister for Railways.

STATEMENT

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE INDIVIDUALS/ORGANISATIONS WHO HAVE BEEN ISSUED COMPLIMENTARY CARD PASSES AND ARE CURRENT ON 1-8-1983

IST CLASS

1. Shri D. G. Kelkar, Director, Raja Dinkar Kelkar Museum, with one companion in Ist class, Pune.
2. Shri Sheel Bhadrarajee, Vice-President, INA Martyr Memorial Committee, with one attendant in IInd class, New Delhi.
3. Shri Kanu Gandhi, Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd class, Rajkot.
4. Smt. Abha Gandhi, Kasturba Ashram, with one attendant in IInd class, Rajkot.

5. Shri Shankar Rao Londhe, General Secretary, 3rd Vishwa Hindi Sammelan, with one attendant in IInd class, New Delhi.
6. Prof. Sidheshwar Prasad, General Secretary, 3rd Vishwa Hindi Sammelan, with one attendant in IInd class, New Delhi.
7. Shri Ravindra Nath Srivastava, 3rd Vishwa Hindi Sammelan, with one attendant in IInd class, New Delhi.
8. Shri Madhukar Rao Choudary, 3rd Vishwa Hindi Sammelan, with one attendant in IInd class, New Delhi.
9. Smt. Lal Bahadur Shastri, with one attendant in IInd class.
10. Swami Vijaya Nand, Bharat Sevashram Sangh, with one attendant in IInd class, Calcutta.
11. Swami Vivekpremananda, President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Mission, Distt-24 Parganas.
12. Swami Tarkeshwaranda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Vedanta Mission, Distt-24 Parganas.
13. Shri Raj Kishore Tiwari, Ex. M.L.A., Jaunpur, with one attendant in IInd class.
14. Dr. Swami Ram Pal Singh Shastri, Shri Guru Nanak Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, New Delhi, with one attendant in 1st class.
15. Shri H.M. Pandit, with one attendant in I class, New Delhi
16. Smt. Aziz Imam, Ex.M.P., New Delhi.
17. Shri Ganga Saran Sinha, New Delhi.

IIND CLASS

1. Shri S.N. Snbha Rao, Director, National Youth Project Gandhi Ashram, Joura.
2. Two sisters of Missionaries of charity Calcutta, an organisation headed by Mother Teresa.

Danger to Shri Mandela in S. African Jail

2015. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in various sections of the Press that the life of Shri Mandela is in danger due to mal-treatment in Jail in South Africa ;

(b) if so, whether any initiative has since been taken by the Government of India in the capacity of chair-person of NAM ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) India has repeatedly asked for release of Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters imprisoned by the racist regime of South Africa for their just fight against apartheid and racial discrimination. The 7th Non-Aligned Summit held in New Delhi in March 1983 unanimously called for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and for grant of Prisoners of War status to all captured freedom fighters. The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement after hearing the ANC and the PAC on the situation in South Africa in a communique issued on 28.6.83 in New York inter alia appreciated the heroic freedom fighters of the ANC and urged Member States of Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to increase their assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa.

Computerised Train Reservations

2016. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Governments to start computerised train reservations in the country ;

(b) the names of the cities where such reservations will start functioning during the next three years ; and

(c) financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes. A pilot project on real-time computerised passenger seat reservations has been started for Delhi area and it is expected that this project will be introduced in phases commencing from the middle of 1985. No such scheme has been formulated so far for any other city.

(c) The scheme for Delhi area is estimated to cost about Rs. 8 crores.

Freeships Remain Unpaid

2017. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports which appeared in the statesman dated 8 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Rs. 9 lakhs freeships remains unpaid from the correspondence course and continuing educations of Delhi University ;

(b) if so, the facts about freeships lying unpaid ;

(c) whether it has also been stated that U.G.C. has not given adequate grant to Delhi Correspondence Course ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by Delhi University, out of the applications received for refund of tuition fees to students who were awarded freeships upto the year 1981-82 only 41 cases of students involving a total payment of Rs. 4,651 are still pending. The freeships for 1982-83 have not been finalised due to the prolonged strike in the University from October, 1982 to January, 1983. The University is making efforts to finalise these freeships.

(c) The press report mentions that the grant given by the University Grants Commission to the School is inadequate.

(d) According to the University Grants Commission, grants for the maintenance of the School of Correspondence Courses are sanctioned annually according to the norms prescribed by the Commission and on the basis of the annual budget estimates submitted by the School.

वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाएं

2018. श्री मूल चंद डागा : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1960-61 से 1980-81 को 20 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या 53 हजार से बढ़कर 1 लाख 70 हजार हो गई है तथा इसके साथ-साथ दुर्घटनाओं में मरने वाले व्यक्तियों और विकलांग होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1981-82 के दौरान

कितनी सड़क दुर्घटनाएं हुईं तथा इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मरे और कितने विकलांग हुए;

(ग) मोटर वाहन अधिनियम गत वर्ष व्यापार संशोधन के पश्चात् किस तारीख में लागू किया गया था; और

(घ) इस प्रकार मरे लोगों के आश्रितों और विकलांग हुए लोगों की केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश वार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें हाल ही में संशोधित अधिनियम के अंतर्गत मुआवजा दिया गया है तथा इन्हें कुल कितना मुआवजा दिया गया ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) और (ख) दुर्घटनाओं सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों से, जो वर्षवार दिये गये हैं, निम्नलिखित तुलनात्मक स्थिति का पता चलता है :

| वर्ष | दुर्घटनाओं की सं० | मरने वालों की सं० | घायल होने वालों की सं० |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1961 | 38,318 | 4,491 | 28,240 |
| 1980 | 1,47,651 | 24,085 | 1,13,670 |
| 1981 | 1,56,963 | 26,783 | 1,17,075 |

(ग) मोटरवाहन (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1982 के सभी उपबन्धों को 1.10.1982 से लागू किया गया है, सिवा टायरों और गाड़ियों के आयाम को विनियमित करने वाले नियमों सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों के, जिन्हें 10.12.1982 से लागू किया गया है।

(घ) मोटरवाहन (संशोधित) अधिनियम 1982 में जहां दुर्घटना करने वाली गाड़ी का ब्योरा उपलब्ध हो, नो-फाल्ट लायबिलिटी आधार पर मुआवजा देने की व्यवस्था है और टक्कर मारकर भाग जाने के मामले में सालेशियम की व्यवस्था है। इन से उन दावों का कोई वास्ता नहीं जो दोषी पाये जाने के सबूत पर आधारित हो, जैसा कि पहले अनुमेय था।

9 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में से, दिल्ली सम्बन्धी प्राप्त सूचना से यह पता चलता है कि 15 नो-फाल्ट लायबिलिटी दावों का निपटारा किया गया जिनमें 2.25 लाख रु० का भुगतान करना था और चार मामलों ने 20,000 रु० का सोलेशियम दिया गया। अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मामले में कोई क्लेम किए जाने की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

श्रीलंका से भारत यात्रा पर आ रहे भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को अपर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा दिया जाना

2019. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीलंका में रहने वाले भारतीय

राष्ट्रियों को भारत-यात्रा पर आने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में श्रीलंका की करेंसी में वयस्कों के लिए केवल 50 रुपये और नाबालिगों के लिए केवल 25 रुपये मंजूर किये जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह राशि बहुत कम है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने श्रीलंका सरकार के साथ इस बारे में कोई विचार-विमर्श किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी०वी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) से (घ) अप्रैल 1983 तक श्रीलंका में रहने वाले उन भारतीय राष्ट्रियों को जो 1954 तथा 1964 के करारों के अंतर्गत आते हैं, भारत यात्रा के लिए प्रत्येक वयस्क को श्रीलंका के 50 रुपये और प्रत्येक नाबालिग को श्रीलंका के 25 रुपये दिए जाते थे ।

भारतीयों के इस वर्ग के लिए श्रीलंका द्वारा स्वीकृत विदेशी मुद्रा की अपर्याप्तता को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्रीलंका स्थित भारतीय हाई कमीशन ने इस मामले को श्रीलंका के सम्बद्ध प्राधिकारियों के साथ उठाया था और उनके प्रयासों के परिणामस्वरूप अप्रैल 1983 से प्रत्येक वयस्क 100 रु० और प्रत्येक नाबालिग (12 वर्ष से कम आयु) को 50 रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध कराई गई है ।

Disparity in Level of Women's Education

2020. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a wide regional and district-wise disparity in the level of women's education ;

(b) whether it is a fact that only nine districts out of 412 districts in the country have very high level of female education and if so, which are these nine districts, State-wise ;

(c) whether the lowest literacy rate is in Jaisalmer District in Rajasthan and the rate is 1.67 per cent only ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to remove this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to a recent study conducted by the National Institution of Educational Planning and Administration 9 districts mentioned below have a very high level of female education :—

| STATE/U. T. | DISTRICT |
|-------------------|---|
| Kerala | 1. Wayanad 2. Idukki |
| Manipur | 3. Manipur North |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 4. West Kamen 5. Upper Subansire 6. Dibong Valley |
| Mizoram | 7. Aizawl |
| Pondicherry | 8. Mahe |
| Tamil Nadu | 9. Kanyakumari |

(c) The lowest literacy rate (2.88%) among women according to 1981 census is in the East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh. The female Literacy in the District of Jaisalmer is 5.12%. However, female literacy in the rural area of Jaisalmer is only 1.64% which is the lowest in the country.

(d) Girls, who constitute approximately 70% of the unenrolled children in the country have been identified as a target group for enrolment in the schools in order to achieve the objective of universalisation of elementary education by 1990. All State Governments have been instructed to make special efforts to increase their enrolment. The following incentives for enrolment are given :—

(a) provision of free textbooks and for stationery ;

(b) provision of free dresses, especially girls ; and

(c) mid-day meals.

A national campaign on universalisation of elementary education with emphasis on enrolment of girls was launched in 1982. All State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to launch a similar drive this year to increase enrolment of girls, recruitment of lady teachers in particular and enlisting the cooperation of the Social Welfare Boards to tie up their schemes of condensed courses for rural women with the efforts of the State Governments in respect of recruitment of local teachers in rural areas.

With a view to promoting better opportunities for women in respect of higher education and removing regional imbalances, certain flexible and preferential norms for development and other assistance to women's institutions and women students have been adopted by the University Grant Commission which *inter alia* include development grants to women's colleges, re-structuring of undergraduate courses, relaxation of age for award of research fellowships teacher fellowships and correspondence as well as continuing education for women.

Increasing number of Services of Ichhamati Passenger between Sealdah and Hasnabad

2021. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recently introduced Ichhamati passenger train between Sealdah and Hasnabad on Eastern Railway is running punctually and with adequate number of passengers ;

(b) whether certain complaints and suggestions for improvement, have been made to the Railway authorities by the passengers Welfare Association, Basirhat ;

(c) if so, whether these are under consideration ; and

(d) whether the number of services, Up and Down, will be increased to meet the needs of the daily commuters to and from Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) S 609 Up/S-606 Dn Ichhamati Passengers between Sealdah and Hasnabad introduced from 13-5-83 are running satisfactorily. The punctuality percentage of S 609

Up/S-606 Dn for June, 83 was 93.3 and 93.5 and for July, 83 upto 26th was 96.1 and centpercent respectively and the train is well patronised.

(b) and (c) Yes, with introduction of S 609/S 666 between Hasnabad and Sealdah and S 613/S 614 between Barasat and Hasnabad from 13-5-83, the schedule of few trains on Barasat—Hasnabad section had to be changed from 15-6-83 on the demands of commuters to suit their requirement. At present, no proposal from Passengers Welfare Association Basirhat is pending.

(d) There is no proposal to increase the number of train services between Hasnabad and Sealdah at present.

Employment of Labour through Private Stevedores at Tuticorin and New Mangalore Ports

2022. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided not to set up Dock Labour Boards at the ports of Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore ;

(b) if so, whether a single cargo-handling agency directly under the concerned Port Trust will function ; and

(c) reasons for continuing to employ labour through private stevedores at Tuticorin and New Mangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) In view of the consideration that the Dock Labour Board system creates dual agency in the cargo handling operations leading to unnecessary and wasteful dichotomy in cargo handling labour employed on board the vessel and on the shore it had been decided not to set up Dock Labour Boards at the Ports of Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore.

2. In order to evolve an integrated cargo handling labour system, a cargo handling scheme with provision for interchangeability of labour for operations on board the vessel and on shore was introduced at Paradip Port with effect from 16.2.1980. In the light of the experience of the working of this scheme and the discussions held in the

matter with the representatives of the labour and other concerned interests from time to time, the entire matter regarding the cargo handling arrangements at the Ports of Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore is at present under consideration.

World Health Organisation Report regarding Highest Rate of Anaemia among Women in India

2023. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a recent World Health Organisation report, nutritional anaemia among women is highest in India due to extreme malnutrition ;

(b) whether this finding is confirmed by Government's own studies, especially in the case of pregnant women ; and

(c) whether any specific programmes are being implemented to improve the diet of pregnant women so as to improve child health and life expectancy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) According to WHO report, which is based on a number of surveys and studies published in India, nutritional anaemia is a major health problem among women in India. Studies done by the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad and other institutions confirm this finding.

(c) There is a programme of prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among pregnant and nursing mothers, and children (1-12 yrs.). Under this programme a combined Iron & Folic Acid tablet is administered daily for a period of 100 days to supplement the deficiency of Iron & Folic Acid in their diet. During the Sixth Five Plan the target is to cover 60 millions mother and as many children, 36.39 millions mothers and 34.62 millions children have already been covered during the first three years of the Plan.

Under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare, diet supplements to expectant mothers and preschool

children are being given in various parts of the country to reduce the mortality, as well as to improve the child health.

Besides, health education and nutrition education of the community, particularly mothers, have been intensified through mass-media channels and inter-personal communication by medical and para-medical staff to encourage intake of balance diet by pregnant women and children.

Publicity Regarding Relief to Victims of Road Accident in Hit-and-Run cases

2024. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently announced some relief to the victims of road accidents in case the number and names of the vehicle is not known ;

(b) if so, the details in this regards ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make aware the masses in rural areas through All India Radio, doordarshan and local newspapers regarding such relief being provided to road victims ?

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

(b) In accordance with the provisions of the M. V. (Amendment) Act, 1982, and the Solatium Fund Scheme notified through S.O. 800 (E), dated 12.11.82, Solatium compensation will be paid to the victim/heirs of the victim involved in a Hit-and-Run Motor Accident. The compensation is a fixed amount of Rs. 5000/- in the case of death and Rs. 1000/- in the case of grievous injury.

(c) In addition to the publicity already given through the Press and Radio etc. about the facility of immediate financial relief in the Hit and Run cases, Solatium Fund Authority has decided to launch a campaign of intensive publicity of the scheme, using all publicity media like TV, Radio, Films, advertisement in the Newspapers, Press release, Posters for display at various places etc.

Non Representation of RDSO at National Council or Department Council Level

2025. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Ministry considers the Research Design and Standard Organisation as a part of its office ; and

(b) if so, reasons why they have been given no representation for more than 8 years either at the National Council level or at the Department Council level ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Research Designs and Standards Organisation is an attached office of the Ministry of Railways.

(b) There is an office Council under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme in Research Designs and Standards Organisation. Issues concerning Research Designs and Standards Organisation where they are outside the purview of the Director-General of Research Designs and Standards Organisation are dealt with at appropriate level.

Sleeper Berths for the Catering Staff of Kerala Express

2026. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the catering staff running in Kerala Express are not provided with sleeper berths ;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the difficulties faced by these section of the staff ;

(c) if so, whether step will be taken to provide berths to all of them in the Kerala Express ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Catering staff working in Kerala Express are provided sleeping accommodation in pantry car and also in sleeper coaches to the extent sleeping accommodation available in the pantry car falls short of their requirements.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Memorandum Submitted by Kuwait's Kerala Muslims Cultural Centre

2027. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kuwait Kerala Muslim Cultural Centre has submitted a memorandum to the Government of India recently ;

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

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The main points of the memorandum are as follows :

—Improvement of the working of the Indian Missions in the Gulf countries, and provision of certain community facilities for promotion of educational and cultural activities ;

—establishment of a separate government agency to look after the affairs concerning the Indians abroad ;

—reduction in the air-charges for flights from the Gulf to Trivandrum ;

—special consideration and reservation in admission to schools/colleges for the children of the Indians abroad ;

—end to the harassment at some of the airports and check-posts to the Gulf-Indians in India ;

—to expedite completion of construction of the airport at Calicut ;

—implementation of effective measures to root out communal riots in India ;

—immediate effective measure for evacuation of the Indians from the war affected areas abroad and protection of their lives and property ;

—exercise of the right to vote by Indians abroad during elections in India ;

—facilities for the construction of housing complexes in India on return from abroad, and for obtaining building material for the same ;

—availability of sufficient job opportunities for the Indians returned from abroad ; and

—improvement in the postal services in India.

(c) We have initiated action towards the resolution of the problems that fall within the competence of this Ministry and have brought the rest of the problems to the attention of the concerned Government agencies with a view to removing the causes thereof.

Demand of Railway Wagons

2028. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the demand for railway wagons for the industry during 1981, 1982 and 1983 so far ;

(b) whether Government have been able to fulfil the demand and if not, the shortfall in each of these years ;

(c) whether Government have made any prospective study to assess the demand for rail wagons to be required during the next three years both for the industry and for other uses and if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether this can be met and if not, what steps are being taken to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) The originating revenue earning wagon loading during 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto June, 83) has been as under :—

| | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 (Upto June, 83) |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Broad Gauge | 88,06,874 | 92,37,403 | 47,66,148 |
| Metre Gauge | 16,00,537 | 16,45,252 | 8,18,144 |

(b) Railways have been fulfilling the demands satisfactorily.

(c) and (d) Yes. The sixth plan envisa-

ged acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons during the sixth plan period (1980-85). It was recently revised to 80,000 wagons. In the first 3 years, nearly 43,000 wagons have been acquired both on replacement and additional account. The programme for the current year stands at about 12,500 wagons.

Annual procurement programme depends on availability of funds.

Doubling of Railway Link Between Panshkura and Haldia

2029. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for doubling the existing S.E. Railway's link between Panshkura and Haldia, keeping in view the requirements of coal movements to Haldia on an increasing scale ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) Steps so far taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no need for doubling the section at present. Alternative proposals for augmenting line capacity are under examination.

Study Re. Persons Suffering from Mental Illness Age-Wise and State-Wise

2030. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Central Government regarding the number of persons suffering from mental illness ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard age-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) No actual prevalence surveys on a country-wise basis are

available to indicate the number of people suffering from the mental illness.

Setting up of Institute of Technology for Women at Dhubri, Assam

2031. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish an Institute of Technology under Department of Science and Technology for women at Dhubri, Assam ;

(b) if so, the detail thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereon ?

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) No proposal from the State Government of Assam has been received for consideration by the All India Council for Technical Education.

World Bank Suggestion on Smaller Diameter Wheels

2032. PROF RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state :

(a) The details of the literature supplied by the World Bank on smaller diameter wheels for the freight track of the railways ;

(b) whether the Government propose to accept those suggestions of the World Bank ;

(c) the comparative advantages of the smaller diameter wheels for freight track vis-a-vis 100 diameter wheel ;

(d) names of the countries where smaller diameter wheels of 920 mm. are currently in use ; and

(e) names of the countries where smaller wheel of 920 mm. are being manufactured in plenty ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Literature is of a technical nature.

(b) No. final decision has been taken ; trials are proposed to be made.

(c) Saving in steel, tare weight, fuel consumption, increase in pay load, reduction in unsprung weight. On the other hand, due to increased contact stress there would be some more rail wear.

(d) USA, Canada and most West European countries, Japan, Australia, China etc.

(e) USA, Canada, Japan, West European countries and other countries. These could be manufactured by any Wheel manufacturer including the Railway's wheel & Axle Plant under construction at Bangalore.

National Policy on Education

2033. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the proposal of Union Government to have a National Policy on Education ; and

(b) details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the recommendations of Kothari Commission (1964-66) appointed by the Government of India, the National Policy on Education was adopted in 1968. Copies of the Policy Statement have been placed in Parliament Library.

Electrification of Kharagpur-Midnapore Section

2034. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the electrification of the Kharagpur-Midnapore section of the South Eastern Railways ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (c). Proposal for electrification of this section is under consideration of the Government.

**Maintenance and Development Scheme
of the Haldia-Allahabad Stretch of
National Waterway**

2035. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken up any scheme to maintain and develop the Haldia-Allahabad stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly National Waterway ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what are the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) A scheme costing Rs. 189.50 lakhs has been sanctioned for setting up terminal and other facilities for IWT operations between Farakka and Haldia. A proposal is being worked out for providing similar facilities on the Allahabad-Farakka stretch of the waterway as well.

The scheme includes river conservancy works including hydrographic survey, setting up of terminal facilities and other facilities such as channel marking and navigational aids for IWT operations.

Action has already been taken to implement the scheme.

Capitation Charges or Donation

2036. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact, that there is a great discontentment of the public and the press that many schools, colleges and educational institutions are taking capitation charges and fees and donations for admission ;

(b) if so, the details of complaints, representations and memorandum received by Centre from various parts of the country ;

(c) the action taken thereon ;

(d) what action Government propose for the abolition same ;

(e) whether it is a fact that Karnataka and Andhra Governments have been taken steps for the abolition of capitation fees and donation ;

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ; and

(g) whether the Central intends to take suitable legislative steps for the abolition of the sonle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is some discontentment of the public and in the press that many institutions are taking capitation charges and fess and donations for admission in them.

(b) Some complaints protesting against the starting of such institutions which charge high fees or donations for admission have been received.

(c) to (g) Government of India are totally opposed to the charging of capitation fee or of donation for the purpose of admission to an educational institution. To remedy the situation the Government of India have urged the State Governments to put a stop to this practice and taken up the matter at the highest level. In response to the request made, the State Governments of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have taken steps for abolition of the system. Government of India welcome the steps taken by the State Governments. Government of India also proposes to take legislative measures which would inter-alia put a stop to this practice.

**Central Protection for new Monuments
in Orissa**

2037. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Circle, Calcutta has identified some new monuments in Orissa for the protection and conservation by the Archeological Survey of India and

declare them as Centrally protected monuments in recent years ;

(b) If so, the names of monuments and the places thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the non-inclusion of ancient monuments of Orissa as Centrally protected monuments, particularly in Southern District of the State ; and

(d) whether there was coordination between the State Archaeology Department and the Eastern Circle, Archaeological Survey of India regarding selection of the monuments and conservation of them in the past ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names are as follows :—

- (i) Kedar-Gauri Temples, Bhubaneswar, District Puri.
- (ii) Paramguru Temples at Bhubaneswar, District Puri.
- (iii) Papanasini Tank, Bhubaneswar, District Puri.
- (iv) Bhubaneswar Mahadev Temple, Jagatsinghpur, District Cuttack.
- (v) Siva temple at Ratnagiri, District Cuttack.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The ancient and historical monuments which are of national importance fall under the jurisdiction of the Central Government, while in respect of the remaining the responsibility lies with the State Government concerned.

Receipt of Eyes from Abroad and Distribution thereof

2038. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government hospitals and private clinics doing corneal grafting ;

(b) the number of eyes received by

these hospitals from abroad, specially from Sri Lanka ;

(c) what are the details of charges by those who send eyes and fees charged by these institutions in the country ;

(d) whether the corneal grafting institutions are recognised by Government ; and

(e) how do Government control and regulate the receipt of eyes, training of these eye surgeons and distribution of the donor eyes on an equitable and fair basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The information is not available. However Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for ophthalmic sciences undertakes corneal grafting. This centre received 45 donor eyes from Sri Lanka during 1982-83. At this centre, for patients admitted in general ward, corneal grafting operation is done free of charge except the usual hospital charges of Rs. 5/- per day and patients admitted in the paying ward are charged a fee of Rs. 1,500/- for the corneal grafting operation which is equal to the fees for any other major eye operation.

(d) There is no such provision at present.

(e) The eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic purposes) Act, 1982 has been enacted by the Parliament which is applicable in the U.T. of Delhi. This Act provides for the preservation of the eyes removed under provisions of this Act, as may be prescribed. All State Governments/ U.T. administrations have been requested to consider the enactment of similar legislation in the States/U.Ts in case such an enactment is not already in existence.

Replacement of Wireless Section by Microwave Teleprinters

2039. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wireless section is gradually going out of the scene and being replaced by Microwave teleprinters ; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal for implementation of higher grade i.e. operation of 20 per cent posts in the higher grade in telegraph cadre of the Indian Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Yes, the wireless telegraph circuits are gradually being replaced by microwave teleprinter circuits on a programmed basis. However, some of the wireless communication circuits will continue in use in case of emergencies such as floods, breaches and accidents etc.

(b) There is no proposal to operate 20% posts in telegraph cadre in the higher grade on the Indian Railways.

Railway line Between Tiruvella and Punalur

2040. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum for constructing a railway line between Tiruvella and Punalur via Pathanamthitta in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the Government thereon ?

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

(b) A representation from Janatha (G) Pathanamthitta District Committee, Pathanamthitta was received. The Committee were replied that their proposal for construction of the said line would have to wait for consideration in future.

Double Heading of Venad Express

2041. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to double-head the Venad Express running between Ernakulam and Trivandrum ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Accident Relief Forms in Respect of Hit-And-Run Cases.

2042. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to send accident relief forms to Sub-Divisional Magistrates for distribution to Tehsildars to enable the victims of road accidents to get the relief amount in respect of Hit-and-Run cases under the amended Motor Vehicles Act ; and

(b) If so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Applicants claiming solatium as a result of Hit-and-Run accident have to apply in the prescribed form, to the concerned Tehsildar/Sub-Divisional officer. In order to see that there is no difficulty in getting the prescribed form, State Transport Commissioners, who are the Coordinators at the State level, have been advised to issue directions to all Sub-Divisional Officers/Tehsildars to keep cyclostyled copies of form of application in their respective offices for distribution to the claimant, free of cost.

Secretary Ministry of External Affairs Visit to West Asia

2043. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI KAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs visited Syria, Libya and Tunis recently and has submitted a report to the Government in which he has found the developments over the West Asian countries where situation is extremely complex and the same was assuming critical dimensions ;

(b) if so, whether the purpose of the visit was exercise in assessing the situation ;

(c) whether he also visited a number of Arab countries in July, 1983 ;

(d) if so, whether he has also submitted a report on these countries ; and

(e) if so, to what extent India is helping to lessen tension in West Asia ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Romesh Bhandari, Secretary in the Minister of External Affairs visited Syria, Tunisia and Libya from July 3 to July 10, 1983. The assessment given by Shri Bhandari on his return from these three countries was based on the discussions he had held with the Arab leaders in these countries and the Chairman of the PLO.

(b) The purpose of this visit was not only to assess the situation but, in pursuance of mandate given by the Seventh Non-aligned Summit to an eight-member committee headed by Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to work with the various forces influential in the Middle-East conflict for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle-East.

(c) Shri Bhandari visited Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Labanon from July 18 to 30th, 1983.

(d) Yes, Sir. He has reported the contents of his discussions with the leaders of the countries he visited.

(e) The initiative taken by the Prime Minister to consult with West Asian leaders has been appreciated and welcomed. India's objective is to contribute, to the extent that it can, in working towards a just, durable and comprehensive settlement in West Asia through negotiations.

'Stable' Wagons

2044. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU :

SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Railways have been forced to stable more than 11,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers all over the country because of low demand from many of the core sectors ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that as many as 8775 of them have been stabled in

the broad gauge systems and 2530 in the metre gauge ;

(c) whether the tank wagons have been stabled as a result of the commissioning of the Mathura Refinery ;

(d) what are the other reasons for the same ; and

(e) what steps are proposed to deal with the situation ?

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

(b) As on 30.6.83 approximately 8500 wagons on Broad Gauge and 2600 wagons on Metre Gauge were stabled but the figure very from day to day according to demand and loading.

(c) Yes. The commissioning of Mathura Refinery has brought down the lead of movement resulting in stabling of tank wagons.

(d) The main reasons is less offer of traffic by the various rail transport users aspecially bulk loaders.

(e) All out efforts are being made to liaise with the various concerned departments connected with loading of bulk commodities/nominated goods sheds from operating restrictions, upgradation of priority of selected high profit yielding commodities in Preferential Traffic Schedule, quotation of competitive rates for freight traffic moving under 'container services' and 'Freight Forwarder Scheme' had quoting of stations-to-station rates where justified, so that such freight rate concessions will prove attractive to the customers to patronise the railway services.

U.G.C. Scheme for Promotion of Teachers for all Universities

2045. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants

Commission has denied the impression that the Commission has approved a different scheme for time promotions in the case of teachers employed by the Delhi University ;

(b) whether the Commission has stated that they have approved only one scheme which was applicable to all the universities in the country ;

(c) if so, whether the scheme that is operating at present is on the recognition of merit which was circulated to all universities and will be applicable during the Sixth Plan ;

(d) if so, whether the recent reports have stated that the University Grants Commission has amended the same and different schemes are being formulated for the purpose ; and

(e) if so, the what extent this has been contradicted by the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has clarified that it has approved only one Merit Promotion Scheme which is applicable to all Universities.

(c) Under the scheme of the University Grants Commission, only those teachers will be eligible for promotion to the next higher grade who have completed 8 years of service in the normal cadre. The Commission had, however agreed that if any university desired to prescribe higher limit of years of service for eligibility for consideration, it can do so. In pursuance of this the Delhi University had raised the number of years of service rendered by lecturers and readers for promotion to next grade to 10 years with Ph. D. or 15 years for non-Ph. D's. The Commission, therefore did not have any objection to this proposal of Delhi University within the frame work of the over all scheme. The Commission had also decided that the universities could give the benefit of the scheme to its teachers from 1.1.1983 during the Sixth Plan.

(d) Some reports may have created this impression.

(e) The matter was clarified by the Commission in a press note on June 13, 1983.

Abolition of Railway Agency System

2046. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Railway Travel Agencies were found indulging in take railway reservations and in the sale of tickets in black markets ;

(b) if so, the number of such agencies found indulging in this racket in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras during the year 1982-83 and the action taken against them ;

(c) whether Government proposed to abolish railway travel agency system in the country and open railway's own reservation offices for the convenience of the people ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of Engineering Colleges During 6th Five Year Plan

2047. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of new engineering colleges to be opened during sixth five year plan, State-wise ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new engineering college in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in 1978 have observed that the present annual admission capacity at diploma, degree and postgraduate levels

is adequate upto 1987. However, the Council 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. There is no fixed number of Engineering Colleges to be opened during the Sixth Plan period. Proposals received from different States are examined on merit on the basis of the criteria outlined above.

(b) No, Sir.

**Programme for Running New Trains
from 1-10-83**

2048. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether programme for running new trains from 1 Oct., 1983, has been finalised; and

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Various proposals for introduction of trains from October, 1983 are under consideration and those found feasible would be implemented.

[Daily Running of Rajdhani Expresses

2049. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the services of Rajdhani Expresses are proposed to be made daily ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : No. Not in immediate future.

**Progress Regarding Development of an
Anti-Fertility Vaccine Project**

2050. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) progress made so far in development of an anti-fertility vaccine project ; and

(b) whether it will be taken up as national project on a priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) Research is in progress for the development of anti-fertility vaccine and trials are being currently conducted on animals. Based on the experiments on animals, trials on human subject will be initiated. The introduction of the vaccine into national programme will depend on the outcome of these trials.

Establishment of Area Office at Purna

2051. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hyderabad Metre Gauge division of South Central Railway looks after the entire Marathwada region in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether trains arrive late and also many irregularities occur on the line and cause inconvenience to the railway users and traders, due to the location of the Divisional Headquarters of the Division at Secunderabad ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to consider establishing an area office at Purna to improve the service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Only the sections from Nanded to Manmad, Parbhani to Parli Vaijnath and Purna to Khandwa are passing through Marathawada region.

(b) Location of Divisional Headquarters at Secunderabad does not result in late running of trains which may take place due to alarm chain pulling, miscreant acts water scarcity, etc.

(c) The question of putting an area office at Purna will be gone into early.

**Commissioner for SC/ST as Member of
Council of IITs**

2052. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have nominated the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as member of the Council

of I.I.Ts. to watch that the decisions taken in it for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are implemented accordingly ;

(b) the reasons why in the similar circumstances the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been nominated by the Council as member of Board of Governors of each I.I.T. to watch the decisions taken for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) The I.I.T. Act does not provide for nomination of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Council of I.I.Ts. or on the Board of Governors of any I.I.T. However, the welfare of SC & ST such as reservation for admission and recruitment, special coaching classes, book grant etc. are looked after by the Board of Governors of IITs in the light of policy laid down by the Council from time to time.

Progress of Kanpur I.I.T.

2053. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of IIT, Kanpur, Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Kharagpur, to hold inquiries into the affairs of these institutions under IIT Act (No. 59 of 1961) Sections 9 (2) and 9 (3) ;

(b) whether Government appointed any such Committee if so, how many members of Parliament were included in the Committee ; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for not appointing the Committee every year as the IITs are the Institutions of National importance and a huge sum of Grant-in Aid is given to them by the Ministry of Education and Culture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Visitors of the IITs has appointed an academic Reviewing Committee to review the progress of IITs and recommend lines of further development.

(b) There are no Members of Parliament in the Reviewing Committee.

(c) The progress made by each IIT is reviewed every year by the respective Boards of Governors and the Council of IITs.

Members of SC/ST on Board of Governors

2054. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many members belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been appointed on each Board of Governors of IIT Kanpur, Madras, Bombay, Kharagpur and Delhi to watch the interest of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as employees or students ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have issued any fresh orders regarding reservation for SC/STs for posts of Professors and Assistant Professors for I.I.T. Kanpur, Bombay, Kharagpur, Delhi and Madras ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) At present there is no member of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the Board of Governors of any IIT. However, the Boards of Governors as a whole is responsible in implementing policies laid down for SC/ST employees and students.

(b) The constitution of Board of Governors, as laid down in the IIT Act, does not provide for specific representation of any particular community.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Council of IITs has recommended reservation for SC/ST in teaching posts upto the level of Lecturers only.

कुलियों, खोम्चे वालों और बैरों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा योजना

2055. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे में कार्यरत कुलियों, खोम्चे वालों और बैरों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा योजना शुरू करने का विचार रखती है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक शुरू की जायेगी और तत्संबन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) और (ख) रेलों पर कार्यरत रेलवे पोर्टरों (कुली नहीं), वेडरों और बेयरों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा योजना लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव फिलहाल विशिष्ट रूप से रेल मंत्रालय में विचाराधीन नहीं है।

कुलियों, खोम्चे वालों और बैरों के संघों का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन

2056. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुलियों, खोम्चे वालों और बैरों के संघों का 2 और 3 जुलाई, 1983 को बरेली में अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ था जिसमें सरकार से कुछ मांगे की गयी थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय लिया जाना है और यह निर्णय कितने समय तक ले लिया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) प्रेस रिपोर्टों से समझा जाता है कि ऐसा एक सम्मेलन आयोजित हुआ था। बहरहाल, रेल प्रशासन को कोई मांगे प्रस्तुत नहीं की गयीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। बहरहाल, इन पोर्टरों, वेडरों और बेयरों की सभी जायज शिकायतों पर, जब कभी उन्हें रेल प्रशासन के

ध्यान में लाया जाता है, सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करके उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Restriction on Passengers Relations at Madras Central Station

2057. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that restrictions have been imposed by the Southern Railway Authorities at Madras Central not to allow friends and relatives to see off the passengers travelling by trains coming to Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government are aware that hardships are being experienced by the elderly people and women with children when they have to find their seats on their own, carrying the luggage with them ;

(d) whether railway authorities are aware that the porters at Madras Central are exploiting the passengers that to lift a small trunk or a bedding charge high up to 25 rupees and again the same porter will come as per their Union order ;

(e) whether porters shower abuses if the demand is turned down ; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to decongest the platforms by raising the rates of the platform tickets and allow the relatives of the passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) and (b) Yes. In order to eliminate over-crowding at platforms and unauthorised persons getting into the trains at the last amount, a scheme has been introduced as an experimental measure, to restrict entry of persons other than the bonafide passengers on platform No. 1 at Madras Central railway station at the time of departure of 15Dn G. T. Express and 121 Dn Tamil Nadu Express trains.

(c) Platform Ticket Holders accompanying children, ladies without escort, patients, physically handicapped and aged persons are permitted alongwith bonafide passengers under this scheme.

(d) and (e) No such complaint has been received by the Railway Administration.

(f) There is no such proposal.

Oral Pills

2058. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of women in the country using oral pills to prevent pregnancy ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many cases oral pills are producing adverse effect to the users ;

(c) if so, the reasons responsible therefor;

(d) whether it is due to the sub-standard quality of those pills ; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make available good quality oral pills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) According to the available information, there were 170,148 equivalent oral pills users in the country during the year 1982-83.

(b) and (c) Most of the observations of adverse metabolic effects have been reported based on long term usage of oral pills in Western Countries, which may be attributed to reasons like, women using oral contraceptive pills over five years of continuous use, over 35 years of age, smoking habits as well as different life styles of Western women. The relevance of these observations in Indian conditions remains to be established.

(d) No such report has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध

2059. श्री बया राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 अगस्त, 1978 से श्रेणी-IV के पदों पर भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों पर भी लागू है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का कोटा किस प्रकार पूरा होगा जबकि श्रेणी-IV में भर्ती और नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की नियुक्ति पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) यदि नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों में से आरक्षित उम्मीदवारों की पर्याप्त संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं होती तो वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार बाहर से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीदवारों को चतुर्थ श्रेणी में भर्ती किया जा सकता है ।

Modern Scientific Information Centre

2060. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether University Grants Commission has taken a decision for establishment of a modern scientific information centre ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the setting up such centre ;

(c) the name of the place where such centre will be set up ; and

(d) when it is expected to start functioning ?

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 agreed to the establishment of a Modern Science Information Resource Centre.

(b) The objective of the Centre is to provide Science Information Awareness Service, supply of authentic extracts of scientific articles in journals to scientists in the universities, and to provide full text of articles if required on payment of charges.

(c) The centre will be located in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

(d) The centre is expected to start its services from January, 1984.

Racial Discrimination in U.K.

2061. SHRI R.L. BHATIA :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the findings in the Annual Report of the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) of 1982 according to which, fifty per cent of employers in Britain discriminate against Black job applicants, racially motivated attacks continue and relations between the police and the community had deteriorated in some areas ;

(b) whether Government have assessed its impact on the Indians settled in U.K., if so, its outcome particularly in the matter of black offenders being treated with greater severity than white offenders for similar offence and the imperative need for more ethnic minority justice of peace being appointed ; and

(c) whether our High Commission has taken up some of the crucial aspects with the British Home Office and if so, latter's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The reference in the report to large scale discrimination against black job applicants is apparently to those belonging to Afro-Caribbean origin and not Asians because whenever the report speaks specifically of Indians, Pakistanis, etc. it refers to them as Asians and not as Blacks. According to the report the percentage of Youth unemployment in inner city areas in June, 1982, was 40% for Asians, 50% for Afro-Caribbeans and 42% for Whites and this would show that in fact percentage-wise there is more unemployment even among the Whites as compared to the Asians. However, there is no doubt that the shortcomings in the race relations brought out in the C.R.E. report affect the Indians also. The Indians in the U.K. are acknowledged even by the local police as a

peace loving ethnic community and there are comparatively very few violent offences committed by the Indians. There has been frequent criticism that the police deal with Black offenders more severely but by Black offenders they mean persons of Afro-Caribbean origin and not Indian origin.

The question of race relations have been taken up by the High Commission with the British authorities at appropriate levels on many occasions. In addition during his visit to London in November, 1981, the Foreign Minister had personally discussed this issue with the British Home Secretary at that time. The Home Secretary had personally assured our Foreign Minister that the British Government was conscious of the seriousness of the problem of racial tension and was keen to do everything possible to remove any sense of insecurity in the minds of the ethnic minorities. He had also mentioned the changes that the British Government were contemplating in the police training methods so that the police were better equipped for dealing with racial incidences. He had even added that the British Government would be very happy if larger number of Indians would join the police force as that too would help in maintaining better race relations. Every case of attack on Indians brought to the notice of the High Commission is looked into by them so that if the case *prima facie* appears to be racially motivated they can take it up with the concerned authorities.

Annual Expenditure on the Taj

2062. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual expenditure being incurred by the Archaeological Department on the maintenance of Taj Mahal ;

(b) the annual expenditure being incurred on the maintenance of Brihadeeswara Temple in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu which was built thousands years ago by the Chola Kings ; and

(c) the names of places and temples of archaeological value which are being maintained by the Archaeological Department State-wise and their annual maintenance expenditure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The expenditure incurred by the Archaeological Survey of India on the maintenance and upkeep of Taj Mahal and the Brihadeeswara Temple in Thanjavur for the year 1982-83 are Rs. 2,18,126 and Rs. 86,890/- respectively.

(c) A State-wise list of Centrally-protected monuments including temples of archaeological value which are being maintained temples of archaeological Survey of India with their names and location is available in the Parliament Library. The expenditure on the maintenance and upkeep of Centrally protected monuments in 1982-83 is Rs. 83,98,795-76 p. Apart from this, an amount of Rs. 93,23,191-60 p. has been incurred on special repairs in 1982-83.

**Central University in Cachar
District of Assam**

2063. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a separate central university in Cachar district of Assam ; and

(b) if so, details of the proposal and when it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) Government are examining certain proposals, including a suggestion for establishment of a Central University, to meet the higher education needs of students in Cachar District of Assam. However, no decision has so far been taken on these proposals.

Literacy Programme During Sixth Plan

2064. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the the Minister of EDUCATION AND

CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the literacy programmes in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the percentage of literacy of the population in the country statewide ; and

(c) target of literacy estimated during Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The programme for removal of adult literacy has been included in the New Twenty Point Programme, for which an allocation of Rs. 128 crores (Rs. 60 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 68/- crores in the State Sector) has been made for the Sixth Plan period. Two major schemes namely Rural Functional Literacy Projects (100% centrally sponsored) and State Adult Education. Programme have been taken up for the benefit of adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 especially in the rural areas. The other schemes being implemented in the field of Adult Education during the Sixth Plan are :

- (i) Central scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education ;
- (ii) Adult Education Programme through Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Universities and Colleges ;
- (iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening of Administrative Structure of Adult Education ;
- (iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Literacy and Follow-up Programme ; and
- (v) Shramik Vidyapeeths.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No target has been fixed for Sixth Five Year Plan. The coverage of adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 has been 25.91 lakhs, 30.99 lakhs and 43.18 lakhs (provisional) respectively. The provisional target for 1983-84 is 52.60 lakhs adults.

STATEMENT

| Sr. No. | State/UT | Percentage of literacy |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 29.94 |
| 2. | Assam | Census not held |
| 3. | Bihar | 26.20 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 43.70 |
| 5. | Haryana | 36.14 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 42.48 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 26.67 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 38.46 |
| 9. | Kerala | 70.42 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 27.87 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 47.18 |
| 12. | Manipur | 41.35 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 34.08 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 42.57 |
| 15. | Orissa | 34.23 |
| 16. | Punjab | 40.86 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 24.38 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 34.05 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 46.76 |
| 20. | Tripura | 42.12 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 27.16 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 40.94 |
| 23. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 51.56 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 20.79 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 64.79 |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 26.67 |
| 27. | Delhi | 61.54 |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 56.66 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | 55.07 |
| 30. | Mizoram | 59.88 |
| 31. | Pondichery | 55.85 |
| INDIA* | | 36.23 |

*Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 census.

Racketeering in Donated Eyes

2065. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether corneal graftings are performed free or at nominal costs at Government hospitals in Union Territories and States ;

(b) the number of corneal graftings performed in each Union Territory and States during each of the past three years ;

(c) whether there is racketeering in donated eyes which adversely affects the number of corneal grafting free or at nominal costs ; and

(d) If so, details regarding such racketeering and steps being taken to prevent the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b) The information is not available.

(c) and (d) Recently there have been some press reports of racketeering in donated eyes received by some doctors/institutions in India. The Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic purposes) Act, 1982 has been enacted by the Parliament which is applicable in the Union Territory of Delhi. This Act provides for the preservation of the eyes removed under provides of this Act, as may be prescribed. All State Government/U.T. administrations have been requested to consider the enactment of similar legislation in the States/U. Ts. in case such an enactment is not already in existence.

Prayers in Historic Mosques

2066. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether prayers are not permitted in historic mosques under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India ;

(b) if so, when was the ban imposed ;

(c) what is number of such mosques, State-wise ;

(d) whether the Ancient Monuments Act had allowed prayers in religious places but banned the altering or disfiguring of the remnants of the ancient Indian heritage ;

(e) whether there was any agitation, especially with respect to Safdarjung Tomb mosque in Delhi to allow the prayers ;

(f) whether recently some persons offered taken arrests at the Safdarjung Tomb in Delhi to demand that prayers be allowed, and if so ; details thereof ; and

(g) Governments reaction to and decision on the demand for allowing prayers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a), (b) and (d) In centrally protected ancient and historical monuments whether a mosque, temple or church which were not in religious use at the time of protection or were such a use had discontinued since long, revival of worship/prayeeas is not permitted, while at living monuments (in religious use) customary and recognised religious practices are allowed to continue. Disfiguring is not allowed in any centrally protected monument.

(c) The State-wise number of Centrally protected mosques (living and non-living), as per available information is follows.

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Andhra Pradesh | 7 |
| Assam | 1 |
| Bihar | 3 |
| Delhi | 27 |
| Goa, Daman & Diu | 2 |
| Gujarat | 43 |
| Haryana | 5 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 3 |
| Karnataka | 36 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 19 |
| Maharashtra | 11 |
| Rajasthan | 2 |
| Tamil Nadu | 8 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 49 |
| West Bengal | 15 |

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Five persons are reported to have arrested for defying prohibitory orders in the area under section 144 of Cr. P.C.

(g) No exception can be made.

जोधपुर और दिल्ली के बीच
बरास्ता फुलेरा, रींगस और
रेवाड़ी नई गाड़ी चलाना

2067. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर से दिल्ली तक बरास्ता फुलेरा, रींगस रेवाड़ी एक नई गाड़ी चलाने के लिए जनता की लगभग 15 वर्षों से प्रबल मांग है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त मांग के बारे में सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण जांच कराई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो लोगों की उपयुक्त मांग को पूरा करने में सरकार के समक्ष क्या कठिनाई है ;

(घ) इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) इस मांग को कब तक स्वीकार किया जाएगा ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी हां, फुलेरा, रींगस और रेवाड़ी के रास्ते जोधपुर और दिल्ली के बीच गाड़ी चलाने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) फुलेरा-रींगस-रेवाड़ी के रास्ते जोधपुर और दिल्ली के बीच गाड़ी चलाने की व्यावहारिकता की जांच की गयी है, लेकिन दिल्ली-रेवाड़ी-फुलेरा खण्ड पर लाइन क्षमता की तंगी के कारण इस समय परिचालनिक दृष्टि से इसे व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया और इसीलिए जयपुर के रास्ते जोधपुर और दिल्ली के बीच सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलने वाली एक सुपर फास्ट गाड़ी पहले ही चलायी जा चुकी है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Cataract Operations Done in India During
1982 Under U.N. Development
Programme

2068. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK : Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 800,000 blind people in India had their sight restored during 1982 through cataract operations ;

(b) if so, whether this was done under the U.N. Development Programme ;

(c) whether this Programme continued in 1983 also ;

(d) to what extent the blind people in India have been benefited : and

(e) what is the total number of people in India who still suffer due to blindness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (e) Sample Surveys carried out in different parts of the country by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1973-75, gave an estimate of about 9 million blind persons in the country. About 55% of the blindness is due to cataract which usually occurs in old age and is curable by surgical interference.

During 1982-83, more than eight lakh cataract operations were reported to have been performed. The Annual target fixed for 1983-84 is to perform 12,73 lakh cataract operations in the States/Union Territories.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is not supporting this programme.

Setting up of Institute of Technology at Dhubri, Assam

2069. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish an Institute of Technology under the Science and Technology Department for imparting training to the educated youths of North Eastern Region in Paper Technology, Jute Technology, Oil Technology, Textile Technology etc. at Dhubri or Gauhati, Assam ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereon ?

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) No proposal from the State Government of Assam has been received for consideration by the All India Council for Technical Education.

Write off of amount earned by Gauhati Catering Unit

2070. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 161.97 being daily earnings of Gauhati Catering Unit, N.F. Railway was not desposited by on duty concerned staff on 24 June, 1966 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a vigilance case was instituted against two concerned staff for the same ;

(c) whether subsequently the said amount was written off vide memorandum No. C/SS/SPE/2/67 (Loose) dated 1 April, 1978 ;

(d) if so, what were the reasons to write off the said amount when no theft occurred there ; and

(e) how these amounts were omitted to be deposited and the details thereof ?

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

(d) The amount was written off as no definite responsibility could be fixed. Assistant Manager in charge of the Unit has been punished. Instructions have been reiterated regarding handing over and taking over of cash and for prompt remittance.

(e) It was a case of short remittance.

Reports on University Agitations and Activities on Students and Teachers

2071. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued any circular asking the various universities and other educational institution to submit monthly reports on agitations and other activities of teachers and students ;

(b) if so, the compulsions leading to the issue of such circular, details of the said compulsions ; and

(c) whether the said circular infringes the fundamental rights of the citizens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SEEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) As a part of its effort to keep the Headquarters of the Ministry of Education and Culture informed of the major developments in the field of education in the States, the Eastern Regional Office of the Ministry at Calcutta had requested all the State Governments and educational institutions in the region to supply them with a report every month on developments in the Universities and other institutions. It was suggested that such reports might touch upon developments like introduction of new courses and syllabi, projects taken up, cultural activities and also agitations of students, teachers and other staff. When some institutions expressed reservations on sending reports on agitations, the Eastern Regional Office was advised to collect information only on educational developments on a quarterly basis.

वाराणसी में रेल आरक्षण के बारे में शिकायत

2072. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कई वर्षों से सरकार को वाराणसी में रेल-आरक्षण के मामले में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ आरक्षण लिपिक समाज-विरोधी तत्वों के साथ मिल कर आरक्षण के मामले में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार में रत हैं तथा ये यात्रियों के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) विगत में, वाराणसी स्टेशन पर रेल आरक्षण में कदाचार के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिनकी पूरी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल की गयी है, और समुचित अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई की गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग) वाराणसी स्टेशन पर आरक्षण के सम्बन्ध में, विशिष्ट शिकायतों की जांच पड़ताल के आधार पर 20 कर्मचारी वर्ष 1981, 1982 और 1983 के दौरान दंडित किये जा चुके हैं ।

निम्नलिखित दण्ड दिये गये हैं :—

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| वेतन वृद्धि रोकना..... | 14 |
| पास बन्द करना..... | 4 |
| परिनिन्दा..... | 2 |

Waiving of Demurrage Charges of Wooden Consignment

2073. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that demurrage/wharfage/freights charges of one wooden consignment at Katihar has been waived by DRM/ADRM, Katihar in N.F. Railway during November, 1982 to February, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether they are authorised to waive all such ;

(c) if not, action taken against them ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that huge amount of Demurrage/Wharfage/Detention charges have been waived by Additional CCS/CCS-N.F. Railway relating to station at NJP, Jogbani to a Hardware and Salt Merchant of Siliguri and Biratnagar, Nepal respectively during the period, November, 1980 to April 1981, and if so what actions have been taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI) : (a) Demurrage charges were waived and Undercharges raised were written off by ADRM, Katihar.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Out of demurrage charge of Rs. 2,41,839.20 and wharfage charge of 1,72,303.50 accrued at NJP, a sum of Rs. 1,90,344.77 and Rs. 1,55,073.15 respectively was waived by the CCS. No demurrage, wharfage or detention charge was waived at Jogbani. These waivers have been made under the power delegated to the officer and therefore, no action is warranted.

Distribution of Medical Kits for Rural Population

2074. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many medical kits for rural population were got prepared for distribution in rural areas since adoption ;

(b) what was the total cost incurred in the above project ;

(c) how many medical kits have been distributed for this purpose and how many are in stock ;

(d) whether raw medicines purchased for making the medical kits remain unutilised ;

(e) if so, how much and the approximate cost of the same ; and

(f) whether the raw drugs purchased for medical kits have been destroyed, and if so, the reasons therefor and the cost of drugs thus destroyed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Under the Health Guides' Scheme 6, 357,44 medicine kits have been supplied to States/UTs from October, 1977 to December, 1979.

(b) The cost incurred in the above project was Rs. 5,36,66,054.

(c) All the kits were supplied to States/UTs and none are in stock.

(d) No.

(e) and (f) Question does not arise.

States Lagging Behind in Cataract Operations

2075. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many States lag behind in attaining target set for them in cataract operations a major component in the national programme for prevention of blindness on a priority item in the new 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, what was the total target for all the states ;

(c) to what extent achievement has been so far made ;

(d) whether the Health Ministry has asked the States to examine critically the cases of low performance of each mobile unit ; and

(e) if so, the latest report sent by the States in this regards and what other assistance Union Government are providing to states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Yes.

(b) For the year 1982-83 the target for the country as a whole was 12.94 lakhs cataract operations.

(c) As per the reports received so far during the year 1982-83 more than 8 lakh cataract operations had been performed in the country.

(d) and (e) While communicating targets to the States/UTs for the year 1983-84 they have been requested to arrange for the performance to be reviewed every month at the District and the State levels. Under the Programme for Control of Blindness, 63 Under the National Mobile Units have so far been established. Other assistance provided to States/UTs is for equipping the Primary Health Centres with

Ophthalmic equipment and trained Ophthalmic Assistants; development of Ophthalmic wings of District Hospitals; strengthening of Ophthalmology departments of selected Medical Colleges, establishment of Regional Eye Institute; establishment of training schools for training Ophthalmic Assistants; Health education activities and distribution of anti biotic tubes for treatment against trachoma. Cataract being the most common cause for blindness in the country, grant-in-aid are offered to voluntary organisations and Zila Parishads/Panchayats for organising eye camps in rural areas and towns upto 1 lakh population and metropolitan slums for performing cataract and other intra-ocular operations.

Repressive Measures of South African Government

2076. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is invited to the 'Tribune dated 5 July, 1983' that the prominent South African Leaders and Political activists of Indian origin who oppose the White Minority Government in the country, are being denied travel documents and passports in what is seen as an attempt to 'punish' all opponents of apartheid; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Government of India has consistently followed a policy of total boycott of the racist regime of South Africa in all fields including diplomatic, commercial, cultural and consular relations for its abhorrent policy of apartheid and racial discrimination. It is common knowledge that the regime has been shamelessly using all the means at its command in constantly putting the majority of the South African people including people of Indian origin, to harassment, coercion and repression, for opposing apartheid and fighting for human dignity and racial equality. The Government considers that the denial of passports to the South African nationals of Indian origin forms a

part of the Pretoria regime's intensive efforts to perpetuate and preserve the supremacy of the white minority it represents. The Government of India has always condemned such efforts vehemently and supports the just cause of the majority population of South Africa.

Issuing of orders, circulars etc. on staff matters to Federation and Organisations

2077. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the reasons why the Railways do not supply the orders/circulars etc. issued from time to time on staff matters including the pensioners to the All Indian Retired Railwaymen's Federation and All India Organisation of Pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHAHI KHAN CHAUDHURI): The All India Retired Railwaymen's Federation and the All India Organisation of Pensioners are not recognised organisations on the Railways and it is not the policy to inter in to any correspondence with unrecognised organisations. While copies of orders and circulars etc. issued on staff matters are endorsed to recognised Federations/Unions, it is not considered practicable to extend this facility to the vast number of unrecognised organisations spread all over India.

Delhi University Facing Crisis

2078. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:
SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE:
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that "Delhi University facing crisis again" as reported in Times of India dated 19 July, 1983;

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission is going back on its commitments?

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) No, Sir.

London Based Group's Campaign For Independent Kashmir

2079. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a group based in London has been campaigning for an Independent Kashmir ;

(b) whether this group enjoys the patronage of Mr. Khomeini of Iran ;

(c) whether the Government of India has received information that material help has been given to the group by an organisations in Iran ; and

(d) what action is being contemplated by the Government to protect the interest of India in this regard ?

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

(a) to (d) When such reports appears in the Press, this matter was taken up with the Government of Iran who informed us that they do not have anything to do with this group.

रेल किराए में वृद्धि

2080. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे विभाग को देश भर में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, कुल कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस हानि को पूरा करने के लिए अल्प अन्तरालों पर रेल किराए में वृद्धि कर रही है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किराए में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) हानि के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) का आशय रेलों की समग्र परिचालन हानियों (कमियों) से है। क्रमिक वर्षों में कमी, जैसा नीचे बताया गया है, को इन वर्षों की हानियों के रूप में लिया जाये।

(क) पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान बचत (+) कमी (—) का वर्षवार ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

1980-81 —197.87

1981-82 +46.59

1982-83 (सं०अ०) +75.19

(ख) से (घ) साधन सामग्री की बढ़ती हुई लागतों की पूर्ति तथा रेलवे निधि जैसे मूल्य हास आरक्षित निधि, विकास निधि पेंशन निधि, आदि में अधिक अंशदान करने के लिए समय-समय पर रेल किराये में वृद्धि की गयी है। हाल में की गयी वृद्धि भी इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेल दर जांच समिति की सिफारिशों पर आधारित है कि परिचालन यात्री सेवाओं की लागत में वृद्धि के अनुरूप रेल किरायों में वृद्धि नहीं की गयी है।

Difference between Unani Tibb and Islami Tibb

2081. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Unani Tibb and Islamic Tibb are Synonymus ;

(b) if so, is the name Islami Tibb in conformity with the definition of Indian Medicine as given in IMCC Act, 1970 ;

(c) whether it is not infusing communalism in Unani Tibb majority of whose practitioners are Non-Muslims ;

(d) if so, whether Dy. Director (Unani) CCRUS was permitted to attend the Islami

Tibb meeting held at Kuwait in March, 1982 at the Government expenses ;

(e) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c) The Unani system of Medicine, as it is practised in India, has grown out of the fusion of diverse thoughts and experiences of oriental nations with an ancient cultural heritage—such as Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Iraq, Iran, China and India. The foundation of Unani Tibb was laid by the Unani Greece philosopher and the 'Father of Medicine'—Hippocrates—in 460 B.C. in Greece. From Greece, this system moved to Rome, Alexandria, Byzantine and finally to Jundi Shapur—a town in Iran. From this, in the middle of the eighth century, it came to Baghdad. This system was enriched by imbibing what was best in the contemporary systems of traditional medicine in the Orient. Unani Medicine was introduced into India by Arab and Persian settlers. Ever since, this has been practised in India and has come to stay in its own right in contributing its share in medical relief throughout the country.

In India it is called Unai Tibb because of its origin. The European historians call it a Greco-Arab Medicine. Some Arab countries call it Arab Medicine while some in the Middle East have given the term Islami Tibb, whereas in Iran it is called Traditional Medicine (Tibb-e-Sunnati).

(d) and (e) The Deputy Director (Unani) Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, did not attend the Islami Tibb meeting held at Kuwait in March, 1982. The Deputy Advisor (Unani), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare who is also holding the additional charge of Director, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, attended this meeting with the permission of the Government of India on invitation from the Government of Kuwait who bore his travel expenses.

**कुलियों के लाइसेंस रद्द करने
संबंधी नियम**

2082. श्री क्या राम शाक्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे स्टेशनों पर काम करने वाले कुलियों की टिकट कलेक्टर के कार्यालय में रोजाना हाजिरी लगाने के संबंध में कोई आदेश है;

(ख) क्या स्टेशन पर न आने वाले कुली का लाइसेंस रद्द करने के बारे में भी आदेश है; और

(ग) क्या किसी कुली द्वारा समय-समय पर रेलवे लाइसेंस शुल्क जमा कराए जाने के बावजूद उसका लाइसेंस रद्द किया जा सकता है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) किसी भी स्टेशन विशेष का स्टेशन मास्टर/स्टेशन अधीक्षक उस स्टेशन के लाइसेंस शुदा भारिकों की नियमित उपस्थिति, उपलब्धता और ड्यूटियों के उचित पालन के लिए उत्तरदायी होता है।

(ख) लाइसेंस शुदा भारिक की अनधिकृत अनुपस्थिति एक अपराध है जिसके लिये उसे निलंबित करके या लाइसेंस रद्द करके दंडित किया जा सकता है।

(ग) किसी भारिक का लाइसेंस निलम्बित या रद्द किया जा सकता है यदि वह अनियमितताएँ या कदाचार करता है जैसे—

(i) यात्रियों के साथ अशिष्ट व्यवहार और/या उनके सामान को क्षति पहुँचाना।

(ii) यात्रियों से रेल प्रशासन द्वारा समय-समय पर अधिसूचित भारिक-मजदूरी से अधिक दरों पर मजदूरी वसूल करना।

(iii) रेल सामान की ठीक तरह से सम्हालना न करना।

(iv) खंड 1 में उल्लिखित प्राधिकारियों के वैध आदेशों का पालन न करना।

(v) कार्य से अनधिकृत अनुपस्थिति।

(vi) किसी अपराध के लिये न्यायालय में दोषी पाया जाना ।

(vii) किसी प्रकार का अन्य कदाचार जिसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को कष्ट/परेशानी उठानी पड़े ।

नकली औषधियों का निर्माण

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में बड़ी संख्या में कारखाने नकली औषधियों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) इस प्रकार के कितने कारखानों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख) यह सही नहीं है कि देश में बहुत सी फैक्टरियां नकली दवाइयों का निर्माण कर रही हैं । जब कभी नकली दवाइयों के निर्माण और बिक्री के किसी मामले की सूचना सरकार को मिलती है राज्य औषधि नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी, जो औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत बने नियमों के अधीन औषधियों के निर्माण और बिक्री पर नियंत्रण रखते हैं, उक्त अधिनियम और नियमों के उपबन्धों के अधीन आवश्यक कार्रवाई करते हैं ।

(ग) सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नकली दवाइयों के निर्माण व बिक्री के 61 मामलों का पता लगाया गया है । इनमें से सात मामलों में न्यायालय निर्णय दे चुके हैं, 37 मामले न्यायालयों में लम्बित पड़े हैं और 17

मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Survey of Contact Dermatitis

2084. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to news report "Toothpastes can cause leucoderma" appearing in Hindustan Times dated 28 June, 1983 and state :

(a) the objective, scope, methodology and coverage of the survey on 'contact dermatitis' and the preliminary or final results of the survey ;

(b) the names of the anti-skin agents (ASA) and the specific products/brands, so far identified as containing ASA alongwith actual/estimated proportions detected in specified toothpastes, shaving lather, lipsticks, soaps, detergents, fabrics etc. ; and

(c) the names and types of skin diseases that are caused by each type of ASA alongwith the tolerable limits of ASA in each product/brand so identified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) The survey on contact dermatitis is being carried out at multiple centres in India in order to identify the causes of contact dermatitis. Patch Test is the chief method for detecting allergy to various agents. The preliminary results show that some plants like parthenium hysterophorous, metallic objects containing nickel and indiscriminate use of local ointments are among the common causes of contact dermatitis.

(b) Contact dermatitis can be caused by almost anything coming in contact with skin but the incidence is not high. Toothpastes, shaving creams, lipsticks, soaps, detergents, fabrics and so many other agents can cause contact dermatitis, but they are not among the most common causes of skin allergy.

(c) There is nothing specific about Anti-skin Agents but various types of chemicals can cause contact dermatitis in the patients allergic to the agent and sometimes even leucoderma.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Passports (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Second Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 494(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passport Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6799/83].

Annual Accounts of Indians Institute of Management Calcutta for 1981-82 and a statement for delay

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 of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report therein.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6800/83].

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महंगाई बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रही है। राशन नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या इस पर बहस होगी या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग में नहीं थे ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उसमें कुछ तय नहीं हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तय किया कि

इस पर डिसकशन करेंगे। आप मुझसे क्यों पूछते हैं ?

You were present there. You decided about it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह डिसिजन कहाँ हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिसिजन हुआ कि इसको डिसकस करना है। यह तो आप अनर्थ करते हैं। आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं। आपने फैसला किया कि इस पर डिसकशन करेंगे। यह फैसला आपने लिया। मुझसे क्यों पूछते हैं ?

You were part and parcel of the Committee. Why do you ask me that question ?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एडजानमेंट मोशन दिया है कि पंजाब में आये-दिन निरकारियों की हत्याएं हो रही हैं। कल भी हत्याएं हुई हैं। पंजाब की दूसरी समस्या से निरकारियों की समस्या अलग है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर एडजानमेंट मोशन तो नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन आपकी बात मानने योग्य है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अगर मानने योग्य है, तो इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और कोई मोशन दीजिए।

We are thinking how can we discuss about it because this is a State subject. मेरे सामने मुश्किल यही है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, घर्म और मजहब के नाते से.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कत्ल हो रहे हैं। इसमें घर्म कहाँ है ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : बीर बनो, बलवान बनो, साहसी और उत्साही है, कायरों और कमजोरों के लिए दुनिया नहीं बनाई है.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : I gave notice of an adjournment motion regarding illegal mining on the borders of Delhi which is going on under the very nose of the Government of India. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We will consider it.

(*Interruptions*)**

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको जानकारी होगी कि मंडल कमीशन के लिए.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात तो हो गई है। आप क्यों बारी-बारी यह बात कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज की कांफ्रेंस बाजान्ता हो गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल नहीं सुनूंगा। आप बिला-वजह यह कर रहे हैं।

I have not allowed him.

मैं इसलिए एलाऊ नहीं कर रहा हूं क्योंकि यह तय हो गया है कि हम इस पर डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सरकार ने कहा था कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज से बात करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेता हूं। मैं तो अपने काम की जिम्मेदारी लेता हूं।

I am responsible only for my work to which I committed and the Business Advisory Committee is committed. The way you always raise these questions in the House again and again unnecessarily you take the time of the House. I deplore it.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : This Government had told in this House that they were going to consult the State Government. That is why I have asked about it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): You have not allowed my adjournment motion against the withdrawal of the desert

development programme by the Government of India from Kargil.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : This House has discussed so many times the Punjab issue. Are you aware that there is a growing likelihood of a major clash between Nirankaris and the Akalis ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken it up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You should try to bring peace between the two.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप समझा दें कि आपने क्या कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि यह धर्म का मसला नहीं है, यह तो पाप का मसला है। धर्म यह नहीं कहता कि किसी को मारो। यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है और उसी को करना चाहिये।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You are from Punjab ; you should do something about it. Why don't you take the initiative ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : I gave notice of adjournment motion and calling attention regarding the naked misuse of Doordarshan to malign our party (CPI-M). On the 29th July, in the evening Hindi news, they projected a news item of a case of blinding a Congress I worker ; and it was said that the blinding was done by CPI-M workers of West Bengal. It is totally baseless, fabricated and motivated. I have all the documents and the evidence to prove that. He was himself involved in a clash while drunk and got the injury and one eye was removed by the doctor at Kalyeni Hospital, Nadial itself.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बात कर लूंगा। आपका नोटिस आ गया है।

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : ...*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed anybody.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : ...*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री शिबु सोरन (बुमका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में आदिम जाति तथा जनजाति के लोगों के मौलिक अधिकारों.....(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Do not try to force me.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इस तरह की बात आपने हमेशा एलाऊ की है। ये पहली बार इस सेशन में बोलने के लिए उठे हैं और आपसे दो बार मिल चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों अनधिकार वकालत कर रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have not allowed him.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब इन्कार किया है ? आप जानते हैं, मेरे से मिले भी हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल जो है, मैंने आपसे कहा था कि वहां पर इतना भ्रष्टाचार है और इतना गलत व्यवहार मरीजों के साथ वहां के डाक्टर कर रहे हैं.....(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे।

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां 50 हजार खान मजदूरों की गम्भीर समस्या है, नियम 377 में भी मैंने आपके पास लिखकर भेजा हुआ है... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

अगर आपकी बारी बाद में आती है तो उसमें मेरा कोई दोष नहीं है। जब आपका नम्बर आयेगा, आपको मिल जायेगा। आपका 377 मंजूर है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शंलानी (हायरस) : अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में अनेक कालेजों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के विद्यार्थियों को एडमिशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है जो एक जटिल रूप धारण करती जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 377 में आपको क्या आपत्ति है। (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

आप मुझसे पहले भी मिलकर बात कर चुके हैं और अब फिर कह रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Madhuri Singh. Absent.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : He is also not here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Panchalaiah. Is he here ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह आदिवासियों की समस्या है और उनकी कांस्टीट्यून्सी की बात है, आप उसमें सुधार करवा दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां पर थोड़े ही सुधार होता है।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Mr. Penchalaiah, please.

Nothing like this. Give me some motion.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं है? डिसकस होगा, यह फैसला हो गया है लेकिन फिर भी आप उसको लेकर बैठ गए।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed a single word.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Is Mr. Penchalaiah here ? Mr. Penchalaiah.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनका भी काम खराब करते हैं, अपना भी खराब करते हैं और हाउस का भी खराब करते हैं। रोजाना करते हैं कोई एक दिन ही नहीं।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Not a single word should go on record.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर काबुली आपको यह पता होना चाहिए कि कुछ लिख कर देना पड़ता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 377 दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 377 का मामला यहां नहीं उठता है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : हमारे जिले में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मामला यहां नहीं उठता। आई-एम-नॉट-एलाउडिंग हिम। मेरे से आकर बात करिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिट-डाउन नाउ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कल बता दिया।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नॉट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ लिख कर दीजिये। मेरे से आकर बात करिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइए, मैं देख लूंगा।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के साथ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बताया कि मैं कंसीडर करूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नॉट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : I want to know about the discussion...

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to start it at 4 o'clock today.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Will it be discussed tomorrow whole day ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not whole day. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 15 मिनट पहले जाया किये और अब खड़े हो गये हैं।

Shri Penchalaiah.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Demand to instal cyclone warning system on coastal line in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. PENCHALAIHAH : ** There are several thousands of villages situated on the Sea Coast in our country which are vulnerable to the recurring cyclones causing considerable loss to the people. At monotonous intervals the Union Government is rendering relief assistance. But enough interest in altering the coastal people well before the incidence of cyclone has not been taken. The cyclone warning arrangements in our long coastal line is very very inadequate. The tidal waves with a speed of 80 to 120 kms batter the poor villagers living in the small thatched huts during the cyclones. There are also no proper cyclone shelters in all these villages. The wrath of nature is beyond the capacity of the feeble people living on the coast-line. It may be recalled that in Divi Seema area in Andhra Pradesh, thousands of people have died recently in an unprecedented cyclone. Most of the victims were fishermen belonging to Scheduled Castes.

In view of this, I urge upon the Union Government to take urgent steps to instal and strengthen the cyclone warning system on our coastal line, especially in Andhra Pradesh giving succour to the suffering people on the coast.

(ii) Problems being faced by Indian doctors in Britain.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Thousands 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.

The first batch of about 1,500 overseas doctors, whose temporary five year registration ends in February next, would lose their jobs and their right to practise in this country, leaving them with the choice of either returning home or changing their profession.

Under a law passed by the British Parliament in 1978, overseas doctors were required to sit for an examination before being allowed to work in "educationally approved

posts". Those who passed the test were then given limited registration up to five years although they could apply for full registration later, to be granted at discretion by the Medical Council. But full registration is rarely given to overseas doctors.

Britain has over 10,000 doctors from India alone and they form the backbone of the British health service but now the threat of repatriation is being faced by them.

British Medical Association has demanded regulations controlling both the number of such doctors working in Britain and the length of time for which they can practise and as such, the Indian doctors are under pressure from various quarters.

Government should take up the matter with British Government to check the undue hardship being caused to the Indian doctors in Britain.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iii) Regional Passport Office, Ahmedabad.

SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL (Broach) : Of late the work in the Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad has become a mess. There is a steep decline in the performance and administrative efficiency of this important office in as much as in most cases the passports, which used to be issued within a month of the date of application, are (now) not issued even six months after the receipt of applications in the office. In many cases the delay in issue of passports is deliberate. The people, mostly poor and illiterate, face great inconvenience in getting passports and feel harassed.

The deteriorating state of affairs warrants immediate remedial action including reshuffling of staff, if necessary.

(iv) Admission of students in Delhi University.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, in honour of Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, I will read in Hindi.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा लगभग 5,000

सक्षम विद्यार्थियों को अग्रिम पढ़ाई के लिए दाखिले देने से इन्कार कर देने के समाचार को देख कर हृदय अति दुःखित हुआ। देश एक और कृषि विकास, औद्योगिक विकास एवं सर्वांगीण विकास की ओर बढ़ने का प्रयास कर रहा है और दूसरी ओर हम सक्षम विद्यार्थियों के लिये उच्च शिक्षा हेतु व्यवस्था तक न कर पायें, यह अति दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस विषय में अविलम्ब उचित कदम उठाये जायें।

(v) Directions for providing Security to Journalist.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पत्रकार समाज का दर्पण हैं जिनमें समाज का असली और नकली चेहरा सामने नजर आता है। इन चेहरों पर जो विकृतियाँ होती हैं उनके कारणों का पता लगाकर पत्रकार समाज के सामने उनका भंडा-फोड़ करते हैं। ये पत्रकार समाज के सामने असली चेहरा रखते हैं। वे अपने निष्पक्ष विचारों के माध्यम से सभी प्रकार के दबावों से अप्रभावित रह कर सही बातों को समाज के सामने रखते हैं। इस प्रकार सार्वजनिक हित के लिए वे रचनात्मक कार्य में संलग्न सरकारी व गैर-सरकारी स्तर पर पत्रकार अपनी सुरक्षा व सम्मान की समाज से अपेक्षा करते हैं। परन्तु, आजकल आए दिन पत्रकारों पर हमलों की घटनाओं में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। उनकी स्वतंत्र व निष्पक्ष आवाज दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है और कई बार प्रशासनिक तंत्र उनकी सुरक्षा करने में राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण असफल सिद्ध हुआ है। यह लोकतंत्र के लिए अशोभनीय बात है। समाचारपत्रों की स्वतंत्रता लोकतंत्र की सजीवता व सुरक्षा के आधार स्तम्भ हैं। इसलिए पत्रकारों को अपनी भूमिका स्वतंत्र रूप से निभाने के लिए प्रशासनिक तंत्र को सुदृढ़ होकर उनको सहायता और सहयोग देना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं करना, लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों, परम्पराओं स्वच्छंद पत्रकारिता तथा वैचारिक स्वतन्त्रता पर धीरे-धीरे आघात करना है। इसके लिए सरकार

से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अपनी ओर से सभी राज्यों व केन्द्रशासित प्रदेशों को इस प्रकार के निर्देश जारी करेगी ताकि पत्रकार सम्मानपूर्वक जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें और गुण्डे व असामाजिक तत्वों के शिकार होने से बच सकें।

(vi) Help to drought affected people of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : There is severe drought in Rayalseema and other areas of Andhra Pradesh. Even during this month there are no rains. Most of the tanks in the drought-affected areas are dry. Even the standing crops are withering out due to lack of water in the irrigation wells. There is no drinking water in many of the villages. The cattle are suffering without fodder. The poor people are without employment. It is for the authorities to come to the rescue of the villagers so as to provide at least drinking water and arrange for supply of fodder to the cattle at concessional rates so as to save cattle. Employment should also be found for the poor who are badly affected by drought. The difficulties of the people have been accentuated by the strike situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. It is, therefore, important that the Central Government should see that the drought affected people in Andhra Pradesh are helped in every way.

(vii) Setting up of Advisory body in districts to advise banks to grant loans under various government schemes.

श्री जैनुल बशर : (गाजीपुर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, बैंकों द्वारा अपेक्षित सहयोग न मिलने के कारण 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत तथा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना के अन्तर्गत गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने हेतु चयनित परिवारों को लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। पिछले दिनों मैंने अपने जिले गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में इस मामले का अध्ययन किया। मैंने यह पाया कि राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियों ने परिवारों का चयन करके सहायता हेतु बैंकों के पास विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत जो नाम भेजे थे उनमें बहुत कम लोगों को बैंकों द्वारा सहायता दी गई। राज्य सरकार की एजेंसियाँ ग्राम-प्रधानों, जन-प्रतिनिधियों आदि की राय से गरीब लोगों का नाम बैंकों के

पास सहायता के लिए भेजती हैं। परन्तु, सहायता देने के बजाय बैंक उनको अपनी तरफ से छानबीन करने के लिए बराबर दौड़ाते रहते हैं और फिर भी सहायता नहीं देते। ऐसी दोहरी व्यवस्था के कारण अधिकतर चयनित परिवार सहायता पाने से वंचित ही रहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उनको काफी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है।

गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर उठाने के सरकारी कार्यक्रम की सफलता में तब तक शंका बनी रहेगी जब तक कि बैंक इस कार्यक्रम में पूरा सहयोग नहीं करेंगे। आश्चर्य तो इस बात का है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा एक सीमित रकम तक दी गई सहायता को जमानत लेने के बावजूद भी बैंक सहायता देने में आनाकानी कर रहे हैं।

मेरा वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध है कि इस कार्य को देखने के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में एक सलाहकार समिति बनायी जाए जो सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत सहायता पाने वालों को बैंक से सहायता दिलाने के काम में मदद करे।

(viii) Running Sarnath Express train daily between Varansi and Durg.

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारनाथ एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन वाराणसी एवं दुर्ग नगरों के बीच चलती है। वाराणसी से यह ट्रेन सप्ताह में दो दिन बृहस्पतिवार एवं शनिवार को चलती है और उसी प्रकार दुर्ग से सप्ताह में दो दिन शुक्रवार एवं रविवार को चलती है। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश एवं पश्चिमी बिहार के दसियों हजार लोग दुर्ग, भिलाई, रायपुर तथा छत्तीसगढ़ संभाग के अन्य स्थानों पर कार्य करते हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ संभाग के कृषि श्रमिक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में मौसमी मजदूरों के रूप में इलाहाबाद होकर अन्य स्थानों को जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त इस संभाग के लाखों तीर्थयात्री प्रति वर्ष प्रयाग, काशी तथा अयोध्या के तीर्थ स्थलों के दर्शनार्थ आते-जाते हैं। परन्तु खेद का विषय है कि छत्तीसगढ़ संभाग से उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग तथा बिहार के पश्चिमी भाग को जोड़ने वाली सारनाथ एक्सप्रेस को छोड़कर कोई दूसरी ट्रेन नहीं है। और सारनाथ एक्सप्रेस सप्ताह में

मात्र दो दिन ही चलती है, जिससे उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों के बीच एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आने जाने वाले यात्रियों को बड़ी ही कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं गत जून माह में दुर्ग गया था तो बड़ी संख्या में लोगों ने इस बात की शिकायत की थी।

अतएव मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह अनुरोध करूंगा कि सारनाथ एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाय।

(ix) Shifting of D.V.C. Headquarters to Bihar.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : बिहार की जनता, उपेक्षाओं के क्रम में, दामोदर घाटी निगम की उपेक्षा से बड़ी चिंतातुर हो गई है। दामोदर घाटी निगम के स्थापना काल 1964 में बिहार के तत्कालीन विद्युत मंत्री स्व० राम चरित सिंह ने बिहार के विधायकों को आश्वासन दिया था कि निगम मुख्यालय बिहार में होगा। दुर्भाग्यवश इसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में चला गया।

वहां जाने पर भी बिहार के क्षतिग्रस्त एवं पीड़ित किसानों की क्षतिपूर्ति घोखाघड़ी में अत्यल्प राशि देकर की गई। निगम के विधान के अनुसार उपाध्यक्ष भी बिहार से नहीं लिया गया। करीब 100,000 जनता विस्थापित हुई तथा लाखों एकड़ कृषि भूमि दामोदर नदी के जलाशयों में जलमग्न हो गई। नौकरियों में प्रभावित लोगों की घोर उपेक्षा हुई। विद्युत आपूर्ति एवं सिंचाई में नगण्य लाभ हुआ।

इस पर बिहार सरकार ने सभी दलों के 24 विधायकों की एक विद्युत परियोजना समिति बिपक्षी नेता श्री सुनील मुखर्जी की अध्यक्षता में अप्रैल 73 में गठित की गई। उस समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भी डी वी सी ने विद्युत आपूर्ति केन्द्रीय उपक्रमों में व्यय कर बिहार की घोर उपेक्षा की। साथ ही नियोजनों में भी 10-15 भी स्थान नहीं दिए गए।

95 प्रतिशत परियोजनाएं बिहार की घरती पर हैं तथा इसका सभी लाभ बिहार से अन्यत्र

हो रहा है। इस परिस्थिति में आम जनता बराबर घटना, प्रदर्शन एवं अनशन के द्वारा केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रही है।

बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री ने 26 जुलाई को विधान सभा में विधायकों के समक्ष कहा कि दामोदर घाटी निगम के अधिकारियों से कहकर मुख्यालय बिहार के माईघाण, हजारी बाग या रांची में खाने के लिए कहा गया है। बिहार सरकार उपेक्षित जमीन मुख्यालय हेतु अर्जित करने के लिए तैयार है। अतः भारत सरकार से अपील है कि दामोदर घाटी निगम का मुख्यालय बिहार में लाकर जनता को उचित न्याय दिलाया जाये। यह जनहित के लिए एक अनिवार्य कदम होगा। (इति)

12.28 Hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we shall now take up the Legislative Business—the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill.

The time allotted for the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill is 4 hours. We have already exhausted 4 hours and 16 minutes. But I would like to give chance to all Members who want to speak. I do not want to stop any Members, let him speak. But I would ask the Members to be as brief as possible because we have already exhausted the time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : A good gesture, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sometimes you are a good Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope I shall always be.

Now, Mr. Ashfaq Hussain has to continue his speech. But he is absent. So, now Mr. Namgyal may speak.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी अमेंडमेंट बिल 1983 पर बहस चल रही है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल में इसके तरमीम का मकसद बताया गया है और माननीय मंत्री जी

ने भी अपने भाषण में इसकी तरमीम करने का मकसद भी बताया है। स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जितनी सरप्लस रेवेन्यू कमाएंगे वह एकाउंट में दिखाएंगे। लेकिन इसका Quantum of Surplus किसी भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सरप्लस रेवेन्यू में नहीं दिखाई है। इस वजह से इन बोर्डों का आपस में वकिंग कंपैरीजन करने में मुश्किल होती है। इस बिल में कोई भी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड तीन परसेंट से ज्यादा रेवेन्यू कमाएंगे तो उसको स्पेसिफाई करना आपने लाजिमी करार दिया है। कमर्शियल एकाउंटिंग का जो तरीका है उन्हीं लाइज पर बोर्डों के एकाउंट्स को लाना आपने इस बिल में लाजिमी करार दिया है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी कुछ रूलज बनाने के अखत्यारात देने की बात कही है।

जहां तक स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स की कारकदगी का सवाल है, अखबारों में आपको हर रोज पढ़ने को मिलेगा कि हर स्टेट में कहीं न कहीं पावर शोडिंग हुई है। मतलब यह कि इन बोर्ड्स का जो वकिंग है वह तसल्लीबुश्श नहीं है। परसों की बात है। एक सवाल के जवाब में आपने कहा था कि नेशनल थर्मल पावर कारपोरेशन से इस कदर बिजली ली गई है कि सात स्टेट्स के ऊपर कुल मिला कर तीन सौ करोड़ का बकाया है। इसके इलावा एक स्टेट दूसरी स्टेट से जो भी लेती है। वह अलग है जैसे जम्मू कश्मीर स्टेट पंजाब और हिमाचल से बिजली लेती है। वह इस में दिखाई नहीं गई है। इसी से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि बोर्ड्स का जो वकिंग है वह तसल्लीबुश्श नहीं है।

आपने इस बिल में तीन परसेंट सरप्लस अगर रेवेन्यू होता है तो उसको दिखाना, उसको स्पेसिफाई करना लाजिमी करार दिया है। एक चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। जैसे दूसरे मैनबर साहिबान ने भी प्वाइंट आउट किया कि तीन परसेंट से ज्यादा स्पेसिफाई करने का सवाल ही कहां पैदा होता है जब सारे बिजली बोर्ड घाटे में चल रहे हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का मशकूर

हूंगा अगर वह इसको हमें समझा दें।

जहां तक बिजली सप्लाई और जैनरेशन का सवाल है एक बात जानना जरूरी है। हमारे मुल्क में टोटल इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी कितनी है और उस में से है एक्चुअली कितना जैनरेशन हो रहा है और युटिलाइजेशन उस में से कितना हो रहा है। अगर ये फिगरज हमें बताए जाएं तो हम जान सकेंगे कि बिजली बोर्डज का वर्किंग सही ढंग से चल रहा है या नहीं चल रहा है। मेरे ख्याल में नहीं चल रहा है। हर जगह बिजली का मसला है। साथ ही लीकेजिज या या लासिस भी हैं। और भी बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने दोनों तरफ से कहा है कि लीकेज बहुत है, ट्रांसमिशन लासिस हमारे मुल्क में बहुत ज्यादा हैं।

जहां तक लीकेजेज का सवाल है वह हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा है। सबजेक्ट टू करेक्शन नेशनल एवरेज लीकेजेज का देश में 21 परसेंट से ज्यादा है, और जम्मू कश्मीर में लीकेज 41 से 45 परसेंट है। और कश्मीर बैली में तो, अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता, 60 परसेंट तक लीकेज है। दुनिया का रेकार्ड बीट कर गया है। इन लीकेजेज को कैसे प्लग करना है, यह आपको सोचना चाहिये। बिजली की लीकेजेज बिजली दफ्तर के कर्मचारी और कंज्यूमर की मिली भगत से ही हो रहे हैं। हमने देखा है हर महीने मीटर रीडिंग करने वाला आता है उसके जाते ही दूसरा कर्मचारी सीढ़ी ले कर जाता है, पहले डायरेक्ट कनेक्शन लगा कर जाता है, उनको पता होता है कि कल रीडिंग होने वाली है तो एक दिन पहले आता है सही ढंग से कनेक्शन करके जाता है और रीडिंग लेने वाला आकर रीडिंग ले जाता है। इसके बाद फिर दूसरे कर्मचारी आयेंगे, तो उसका कनेक्शन फिर डायरेक्ट कर के जाता है। लेकिन वाक्या यह है कि 24 घंटे का कनेक्शन जाहिरा तौर पर ही होता है, बाकी दिन बिजली मुफ्त में जलाते हैं कर्मचारियों की मिली भगत से और इस तरह काफी नुकसान

हो रहा है। अतः आपको बिजली लीकेज को ठीक ढंग से चैक करना चाहिये ताकि रोजाना जो लोड शैडिंग होती है वह दूर हो।

हमारे जम्मू-कश्मीर में यह प्रोबलम रोजाना देखने में आती है क्योंकि हमारे वहां गर्मियों में तो काफी जैनरेशन होता है, लेकिन जाड़े में पानी कम होने की वजह से जैनरेशन कम हो जाता है और नार्दन ग्रिड से सप्लीवाइज बिजली नहीं मिलती है। और लोग भी जाड़े में हीटर वगैरह ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं इसलिए बिजली की चोरी करते हैं। और इस तरह लीकेजेज होने की वजह से लोड काफी बढ़ जाता है और शैडिंग हो जाता है। इस पर आपको तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के दो प्रोजेक्ट्स जम्मू कश्मीर में चल रहे हैं, सलाल प्रोजेक्ट और दूध हस्ती प्रोजेक्ट। सलाल प्रोजेक्ट के मैनेजमेंट को काम ठीक ढंग से करने नहीं दिया जाता है। स्टेट की रूलिंग पार्टी की तरफ से पालिटिकल इंटरफीयरेंस हमारे यहां काफी होता है जिसकी वजह से मैनेजमेंट ठीक से काम नहीं कर पा रहा है। वहां के लेबर को इंस्टीगेट कर के काम में रुकावट डाली जाती है। अगर सलाल प्रोजेक्ट का काम ठीक से चले और समय पर पूरा हो तो मुल्क के उत्तरी भाग को काफी लाभ हो सकता है। आपको इसके मुताल्लिक हमारे राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री और बिजली मंत्री से बात करनी चाहिये कि इस तरह की रोजाना प्रोबलम्स वहां पैदा न हों ताकि वह प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार हो जाय।

इसी तरह मेरी स्टेट में जो स्टेट सैंक्टर के छोटे प्रोजेक्ट हैं, खासकर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में पिछले 20 साल से कोई 2 मेगावाट कैपेसिटी का एक प्रोजेक्ट स्तकना हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट के नाम से चल रहा है, यह 3, साढ़े 3 करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट पहले था, अब वह 17, 18 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है और इससे सिर्फ 2 मेगावाट बिजली आने वाली है, वह भी अभी तक कम्प्लीट नहीं कर सके।

इसी तरह कारगिल में माइक्रो हाइडल 1 मेगावाट का प्रोजेक्ट पिछले कई साल से चल रहा है। हमारे लद्दाख सैक्टर में बिजली के जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट हैं, उनकी वर्किंग बिल्कुल तसल्लीबख्श नहीं है। करप्शन हद से ज्यादा बढ़ गया है, प्राइसेस हर साल बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। आप पैसे का एलाटमेंट कम देते हैं इसीलिये 20 साल से भी अधिक में 2 मेगावाट का प्रोजेक्ट कम्पलीट नहीं हो पा रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसे देखने की जरूरत है, इसको ज्यादा ढिले नहीं करना चाहिए। मेरी यही गुजारिश है कि आप कोई ऐसी रकम एक या दो साल के लिये रिलीज कर दीजिये जिससे यह बन जाये। यह नहीं कि थोड़ी-थोड़ी रकम आप देते रहें, इस तरह से नैक्स्ट ईयर फिर प्राइसेज बढ़ जाते हैं। इसीलिये यह कम्पलीट नहीं हो पा रहा है।

बिजली सप्लाई के मामले में दो एक सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूं। जितने भी हमारे सुपरथर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं या सुपर हाइडल या अटोमिक अनर्जी के जितने बड़े-बड़े पावर स्टेशन्ज हैं उनकी जेनरेशन और वर्किंग को केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और जितने भी स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उनको आपको पावर सेल करना चाहिये। यह नहीं कि हर स्टेट अपने पावर प्रोजेक्ट को पकड़कर बैठे रहें। उनकी वर्किंग भी ठीक नहीं है, कोई सिस्टम काम करने का नहीं है। इसकी वजह से सारे मुल्क में मुश्किलात आ रही हैं। क्योंकि नार्दन ग्रिड अलग है, वेस्टर्न ग्रिड अलग है और साउदर्न ग्रिड अलग है। इसमें आप अच्छी तरह से यूनिफार्मली बिजली सेल कर पाएंगे। जो डेफिशियेंट स्टेट हैं जहां जेनरेशन की कैपिसिटी नहीं है, चाहे हाइडल हो, थर्मल हो या दूसरे हों तो इस तरह से हरेक को यूनिफार्मली पावर मिल जायेगी।

लीकेज (Leakages) और ट्रांसमिशन लास हमारे मुल्क में बहुत ज्यादा है, इसको बन्द करने के लिए भी सोचना चाहिये कि किस तरह

से कम हो सकता है। ट्रांसमिशन लास के बारे में रिसर्च कर के देखना चाहिये कि इसमें कम से-कम लास हो। हमारा मुल्क बहुत बड़ा है, ट्रांसमिशन लाइन को मुल्क के कोने-कोने में ले जाना पड़ता है जिसमें कई जगह ज्यादा लास हो जाता है। लीकेज के मामले में भी देखना चाहिये।

बिजली के बहुत सारी जगह मीटर हैं, मीटर में भी आपने मिनिमम चार्ज रखे होते हैं और कई जगह प्लेट रेट भी हैं। आप प्लेट रेट से पैसा ले लेते हैं लेकिन बिजली वह यूज करते जा रहे हैं, उसको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन मीटर में भी सिस्टम को देखने की जरूरत है। मिनिमम रेट आप चार्ज करते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर हमारा प्लेट दो-तीन महीने इंटर-सेशन में बन्द करके हम चले जाते हैं, लेकिन मिनिमम चार्ज तो देना ही है, इसलिए हम सोचते हैं कि चलो, एक बत्ती जलाकर चले जाओ, इससे फर्क क्या पड़ता है, minimum तो देना ही है।

अगर कनज्यूमर्स से मिनिमम चार्ज के बजाए एक्चुअल रीडिंग के हिसाब से चार्ज किया जाए, तो लोग कोशिश करेंगे कि बिजली की कनजम्प्शन कम से कम रखी जाए। आज हालत यह है कि लोग एक बत्ती को चौबीस घंटे जला कर रखते हैं, क्योंकि उन्हें मालूम है कि उसकी लागत मिनिमम चार्ज से ज्यादा नहीं होगी। मुझे आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर विचार करेंगे। इससे पावर में सेविंग होगी।

मन्त्री महोदय जो एमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूं।

شری ہرنام گیل (لداخ): اپادھیکشن ہوئے
ایکٹری سٹی ایمینڈمینٹ بل ۱۹۸۳ء پر
بحث چل رہی ہے۔ میں اس بل کا سمرٹھن کرتا
ہوں۔ اس بل میں اس کی ترمیم کا مقصد

اسٹیٹ دوسری اسٹیٹ سے جو بجلی لیتی ہے وہ الگ ہے جیسے جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ پنجاب اور ہماچل سے بجلی لیتی ہے۔ وہ اس میں نہیں دکھائی گئی ہے۔ اس سے اندازہ لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ بورڈ کا جو ورکنگ ہے وہ تسلی بخش نہیں ہے۔

آپ نے اس بل میں تین پریسٹنٹس اگر ریونیو ہوتا ہے تو اس کو دکھانا اسکو اسپسی فائی کرنا لازمی قرار دیا ہے۔ ایک چیز میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی جسے دوسرے ممبر صاحبان نے بھی پوائنٹ آؤٹ کیا ہے کہ تین پریسٹنٹس سے زیادہ اسپسی فائی کرنے کا سوال ہی نہیں پیدا ہوتا ہے جب سارے بجلی بورڈ گھاٹے میں چل رہے ہیں۔ میں منسٹر صاحب کا مشکور ہوں گا اگر وہ اس کو ہمیں سمجھا دیں۔

جہاں تک بجلی سپلائی اور جنریشن کا سوال ہے ایک بات جاننا ضروری ہے۔ ہمارے ملک میں ٹوٹل انسٹال کیپسٹی کتنی ہے اور اس میں سے ایکچوولی کتنا جنریشن ہو رہا ہے اور یوٹی لائینریشن اس میں سے کتنا ہو رہا ہے۔ اگر یہ فیکٹس ہمیں بتائے جائیں تو ہم جان سکیں گے کہ بجلی بورڈ کا ورکنگ صحیح ڈھنگ سے چل رہا ہے۔ میرے خیال میں نہیں چل رہا ہے۔ ہر جگہ بجلی کا مسئلہ ہے۔ ساتھ ہی لیکج یا لاسس بھی ہے۔ اور بھی بہت سے ماننے والے دو نون طرف سے کہا ہے کہ لیکج بہت ہے۔ ٹرانسمیشن لاسس

بتایا گیا ہے اور مانئے منتری جی نے بھی اپنے بھاشن میں اس کی ترمیم کرنے کا مقصد بتایا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ الیکٹریٹی بورڈ جتنی سرپلس ریونیو کمائیں گے وہ اکاؤنٹ میں دکھائیں گے۔ لیکن اس کا Quantum of surplus کسی بھی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے سرپلس ریونیو میں نہیں دکھائی ہے۔ اس وجہ سے ان بورڈوں کا آپس میں ورکنگ کمپیریزن کرنے میں مشکل ہوتی ہے۔ اس بل میں کوئی بھی الیکٹریٹی بورڈ تین پریسٹنٹس سے زیادہ ریونیو کمائیں گے تو اس کو اسپسی فائی کرنا آپ نے لازم قرار دیا ہے۔ کنٹرول اکاؤنٹنگ کا جو طریقہ کار ہے انہیں لائنز پر بورڈ کے اکاؤنٹس کو لانا اپنے اس بل میں لازم قرار دیا ہے اور منیٹرل گورنمنٹ کو بھی کچھ رولز بنانے کے اختیارات دینے کی بات کہی ہے۔

جہاں تک اسٹیٹ الیکٹریٹی بورڈز کی کارکردگی کا سوال ہے اخباروں میں آپ کو ہر روز پڑھنے کو ملے گا کہ ہر اسٹیٹ میں کہیں نہ کہیں پاور شیڈنگ ہوئی ہے۔ مطلب یہ ہے کہ ان بورڈز کا جو ورکنگ ہے وہ تسلی بخش نہیں ہے۔ پرسوں کی بات ہے، ایک سوال کے جواب میں آپ نے کہا تھا کہ نیشنل تھرمل پاور کارپوریشن سے اس قدر بجلی لی گئی ہے کہ سات اسٹیٹس کے اوپر کل ملا کر تین سو کروڑ کا بقایا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ ایک

چیک کرنا چاہیے تاکہ روزانہ جو لوڈ شیڈنگ ہوتی ہے وہ دور ہو۔

ہمارے جموں کشمیر میں یہ پرابلم روزانہ دیکھنے میں آتی ہے کیوں کہ ہمارے وہاں گرمیوں میں تو کافی جنریشن ہوتا ہے لیکن جاڑے میں پانی کم ہونے کی وجہ سے جنریشن کم ہو جاتا ہے اور ناردرن گریڈ سے تلی بخش بجلی نہیں ملتی ہے۔ اور لوگ بھی جاڑے میں ہیٹر وغیرہ زیادہ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اس لئے بجلی کی چوری کرتے ہیں اور اس طرح لیکجز ہونے کی وجہ سے لوڈ کافی بڑھ جاتا ہے اور شیڈنگ ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس پر آپ کو توجہ دینی چاہیے۔

سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے دو پروجیکٹس جموں کشمیر میں چل رہے ہیں، سلال پروجیکٹ اور ڈول ہتی پروجیکٹس۔ سلال پروجیکٹس کے مینیجمنٹ کو کام ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے کرنے نہیں دیا جاتا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ کی رولنگ پارٹی کی طرف سے پالیٹکل انٹرفیرنس کافی ہوتا ہے جس کی وجہ سے مینیجمنٹ ٹھیک سے کام نہیں کر پا رہا ہے۔ وہاں کے لیبر کو انٹی گریٹ کر کے کام میں روکاؤٹ ڈالی جاتی ہے۔ اگر سلال پروجیکٹ کا کام ٹھیک سے چلے اور سمے پر پورا ہو تو ملک کے اتنے سی بھاگ کو کافی لا بھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ آپ کو اس کے متعلق ہمارے راجیہ کے مکھیہ منتری اور بجلی منتری سے بات کرنی چاہیے

ہمارے ملک میں بہت زیادہ ہے۔

جہاں تک لیکج اور لاسس کا سوال ہے وہ ہمارے دلش میں سب سے زیادہ ہے۔ سبجیکٹ ٹو کرپشن نیشنل ایوریج لیکجز کا دلش میں ۲۱ پرسینٹ سے زیادہ ہے اور جموں کشمیر میں لیکج ۴۱ سے ۴۳ پرسینٹ ہے اور کشمیر وٹی میں تو اگر مین غلطی نہیں کرتا تو ۶۰ پرسینٹ تک لیکج ہے۔ دنیا کا ریکارڈ بیٹ کر گیا ہے لیکجز کو کیسے بلک کرنا ہے۔ یہ آپ کو

سوچنا چاہیے۔ بجلی کی لیکجز بھی دفتر کے کرپاری اور کنزیومز کی ملی بھگت سے ہی ہو رہی ہے۔ ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ ہر مہینے میٹر ریڈنگ کرنے والا آتا ہے اس کے جاتے ہی دوسرا کرپاری میٹر لے کر آتا ہے۔ پہلے ڈائریکٹ کنکشن لگا کر جاتا ہے۔ ان کو پتا ہوتا ہے کہ کل ریڈنگ ہونے والی ہے تو ایک دن پہلے آتا ہے صبح ڈھنگ سے کنکشن کر کے جاتا ہے اور ریڈنگ لینے والا آکر ریڈنگ لے جاتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد دوسرے کرپاری آئیں گے تو اس کا کنکشن پھر ڈائریکٹ کر کے جاتا ہے۔ لیکن واقعہ یہ ہے کہ ۲۴ گھنٹے کا کنکشن ظاہر طور پر ہی ہوتا ہے۔ باقی دن بجلی مفت میں جلاتے ہیں۔ کرپاریوں کی ملی بھگت سے اور اسی طرح کافی نقصان ہو رہا ہے۔ بلاشبہ آپ کو بجلی لاسس کو ٹھیک ڈھنگ سے

دیتے رہیں اس طرح نیکیسٹ ایئر پھر پراسر
بڑھ جاتے ہیں۔ اس لئے یہ کیلیٹ نہیں ہو یا
رہا ہے۔

بجلی سپلائی کے مسئلے میں دو ایک بھاؤ
میں دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ جتنے بھی ہمارے پیرتھریل
پاور اسٹیشن ہیں یا سپر ہائڈل یا ایٹومک
انرجی کے جتنے بڑے بڑے پاور اسٹیشن ہیں
ان کے جنریشن اور ورکنگ کو کینڈریے سکا
کو اپنے ہاتھ میں لینا چاہیے اور جتنے بھی
اسٹیٹ الیکٹریٹی بورڈ ہیں ان کو آپ کو پاوریل
کرنا چاہیے۔ یہ نہیں کہ ہر اسٹیٹ اپنے پاور پروجیکٹ
کو پکڑ کر بیٹھے رہیں۔ ان کی ورکنگ بھی ٹھیک نہیں
ہے۔ کوئی سسٹم کام کرنے کا نہیں ہے۔ اس کی
وجہ سے سارے ملک میں مشکلات آرہی ہیں۔
کیوں کہ ناردرن گویڈ الگ ہے ویسٹرن گریڈ
الگ ہے اور ساؤتھرن گریڈ الگ ہے۔ اس
میں آپ اچھی طرح سے یونیفارملی بجلی سیل کو
پائیں گے۔ جو ڈیفیشینٹ اسٹیٹ ہیں جہاں
جنریشن کی کیپیٹی نہیں ہے چاہے ہائڈل ہو
تھرمل ہو یا دوسرے ہوں جو اس طرح سے
ہر ایک کو یونیفارملی پاور مل جائے گی۔

لیکچ (Leakages) اور ٹرانسمیشن لاس

ہمارے ملک میں بہت زیادہ ہے اس کو بند
کرنے کے لئے بھی سوچنا چاہئے کہ کس طرح
سے کم ہو سکتا ہے۔ ٹرانسمیشن لاس کے بارے

کہ اس طرح کی روزانہ پرابلمس وہاں پیدا نہ
ہوں تاکہ وہ پروجیکٹ جلدی سے جلدی تیار
ہو جائے۔ اسی طرح میری اسٹیٹ مین جو اسٹیٹ
سیکٹر کے چھوٹے پروجیکٹ ہیں۔ خاص کر میری
کانٹی چوینسی میں پچھلے ۲۰ سال سے کوئی دو میگا
واٹ کیپیٹی کا ایک پروجیکٹ اسکننا ہائڈل
پروجیکٹ کے نام سے چل رہا ہے۔ یہ تین ساڑھے
تین کروڑ کا پروجیکٹ پہلے تھا اب وہ سترہ
اٹھارہ کروڑ تک پہنچ گیا ہے اور اس سے صرف
دو میگا واٹ بجلی آنے والی ہے وہ بھی ابھی تک
کیلیٹ نہیں کر سکے۔

اس طرح کارگل میں مائیکرو ہائڈل
ایک میگا واٹ کا پروجیکٹ پچھلے کئی سالوں
سے چل رہا ہے۔ ہمارے لداخ سیکٹر میں
بجلی کے جتنے بھی پروجیکٹ ہیں ان کی ورکنگ
بالکل تسلی بخش نہیں ہے۔ کرپشن حد سے
زیادہ بڑھ گیا ہے۔ برائیس ہر سال بڑھتے
جارہے ہیں۔ آپ پیسے کا الاٹمنٹ کم دیتے
ہیں۔ اس لئے ۲۰ سال سے بھی ادھک میں
دو میگا واٹ کا پروجیکٹ کیلیٹ نہیں ہو پا
رہا ہے۔ کینڈریہ سرکار کو اسے دیکھنے کی ضرورت
ہے۔ اس کو زیادہ ڈے نہیں کرنا چاہیے۔

میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ آپ کوئی ایسی رقم ایک
یا دو سال کے لئے ریلیز کر دیجئے جس
بن جائے یہ نہیں کہ تھوڑی تھوڑی رقم آپ

منتری مہودے جو لیمنٹ مینٹ لائے ہیں
میں ان کی تائید کرتا ہوں :

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister of Energy. He has tried to have uniformity throughout the country. But I am afraid the three per cent surplus will give rise to increase in tariff. I request the hon. Minister to see that the tariff is not raised. When we see the situation in the country, we find that the power distribution is most appalling. When we look to the Press reports, we find : December 31-45 per cent power cut for all low-tension industries in Tamil Nadu ; December 31-Big power cut in Punjab ; January 4-Power crisis in West Bengal ; January 6-Power situation worsens in Haryana, January 8-Power famine haunts Goa ; January 7-Power shortage affecting cement production in Bombay, January 11—54 per cent power cut in Orissa : January 12—Power crisis again in Rajasthan; January 30—Sonepat power cut hits industrial production. It is just like that throughout the country in January itself, in the beginning of the year itself. Therefore, the Minister should see the something is done to maintain the power distribution without any cut.

When we see the capacity and the utilisation of power projects, it is like this :

| | Plant Availability | Capacity Utilisation |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1973-74 | 71.3 per cent | 50.5 per cent |
| 1974-75 | 76.3 per cent | 52.7 per cent |
| 1975-76 | 75.9 per cent | 51.9 per cent |
| 1976-77 | 77 per cent | 55.3 per cent |
| 1977-78 | 72.4 per cent | 52.7 per cent |
| 1981-82 | 68.5 per cent | 46.5 per cent |
| 1982-83 | 68.5 per cent | 48 per cent |

(from April to November)

Therefore, the utilisation is very low. The Minister should find out the reasons why the utilisation is so low and he should see that it is rectified because if the generation is not utilised, then the cover-heads will become more and losses will be there.

میں ریسرچ کر کے دیکھنا چاہتی تھی کہ اس میں کم سے کم لاس ہو۔ ہمارا ملک بہت بڑا ہے ٹرانسمیشن لائن کو ملک کے کونے کونے میں لے جانا پڑتا ہے جس میں کئی جگہ زیادہ لاس ہو سکتا ہے۔
بیلج کے مسئلے میں بھی دیکھنا چاہیے۔

بجلی کے بہت ساری جگہ میٹر ہیں میٹر میں بھی آپ نے منی م چارجز رکھے ہوئے ہیں اور کئی جگہ فلیٹ ریٹ بھی ہیں۔ آپ فلیٹ ریٹ سے پیسہ لے لیتے ہیں لیکن بجلی وہ یوزر کرنے جا رہے ہیں اس کو کوئی دیکھنے والا نہیں ہے۔ لیکن میٹر میں بھی سسٹم کو دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ منی م ریٹ آپ چارج کرتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر ہمارا فلیٹ دو تین مہینے انٹر سیشن میں بند کر کے ہم چلے جاتے ہیں لیکن منی م چارجز تو دینا ہی ہے اس لئے ہم سوچتے ہیں کہ چلو ایک بتی جلا کر چلے جاؤ اس سے فرق کیا پڑتا ہے منی م تو دینا ہی ہے۔

اگر کنزیومرز سے منی م چارجز کی بجائے ایک بول ریڈنگ کے حساب سے چارج کیا جائے تو لوگ کوشش کریں گے کہ بجلی کنزیومیشن کم سے کم رکھی جائے۔ آج حالت یہ ہے کہ لوگ ایک بتی کو چوبیس گھنٹے جلا کر رکھتے ہیں کیوں کہ انہیں معلوم ہے کہ اس کی لاگت منی م چارجز سے زیادہ نہیں ہوگی مجھے آشا ہے کہ منتری مہودے میرے سمجھاؤ پرو چارج کریں گے۔ اس سے پاور میں کمی ہوگی۔

With regard to live losses, the figures are as follows, for the year 1980-81 : Andhra Pradesh—22.69 per cent, Assam—20.28 per cent, Bihar 21.38 per cent, Haryana-23.6 per cent, Karnataka—22.33 per cent, Madhya Pradesh-22.40 per cent, Nagaland—26.59 per cent, Rajasthan 25.97 per cent, Tripura—33.97%, Manipur—45.76%. Therefore, the line losses are very high and unless the line losses are brought down to at least 10%, I think there will be losses and these losses have to be borne by the consumer. Why ? Therefore, these line losses must be reduced. But the remedy suggested by the Government is that the system improvement must be there. They are not doing system improvement in all the States. Therefore, they have to take it up. But I regret to say that the Government has suggested that capacitors must be installed by the consumers, especially the agriculturists. I am against this because the line losses are there. If there are line losses, capacitors must be based in the transformers and not that the agriculturists should be pressed to have them by the side of the motors. The standard of the motors is not good and the Government should bring a law so that the standard of motors is maintained.

Now we are short of plants and also cables, conductors, transformers and other materials and the Government should start factories to manufacture these things or encourage the private factories or joint venture factories to manufacture these things. Unless we have these things, it is not possible for us to maintain or to go ahead with the projects. There is delay in constructing the projects. For example, in West Bengal, it is said, that a unit which was to be commissioned in 1980 will not come up even by 1985. This is the position. I can tell the Minister that in the Shri Sailam project which is in Andhra Pradesh, I know that for 2 years the money given is not at all sufficient even to pay the salaries of the officials. Therefore, if we see that there are losses in the Electricity Board, the cause is that.

Now, the Government says that 3.1 lakh villages have been electrified—that is 53% of the villages. I say that is not so, for the government definition of electrifying a village is that if any portion of a village is electrified, they say the village has been

electrified. If we take that definition, now you know in Tamil Nadu, Andhra and in any other State in our country, there are hamlets also to the villages. There are 15 to 30 villages. Suppose they electrify the centre of the revenue village. Then they say that it is completed. Now, if we take Andhra Pradesh, there are 30,000 hamlets left out.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : We have recently allowed them to cover the hamlets also.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Thank you, Sir. Then, the Electricity Board takes agreements from the agriculturists and others. I want to say with regard to the agriculturists. The agreement is unilateral. Nearly 30 to 40 signatures are obtained and they do not know what is there. Then it is in English and it is not printed in Telugu or Tamil or any other regional language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you make this demand, the Telugu Desam Government will immediately do it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Unilaterally they say that under any circumstances, we have to pay the minimum charges. Suppose there is breakdown of the project we are not going to get electricity. The crops will wither away. The Electricity Board is not having any responsibility or obligation to give them the compensation. Therefore, what I say is that it must be bilateral and not a unilateral agreement. This unilateral agreement must be changed so that the agriculturists may not be put to any loss. (*Interruptions*) Suppose there is a breakdown in the system. For 10 or 15 days there is no electricity ; the crops will wither away. Then who is responsible for it—not the peasant but it is the Administration which is responsible. It is the Electricity Board which must take the responsibility and it must be under obligation to pay compensation to the peasants. That is my demand.

In many States, we are told that we pay the minimum charges. Suppose there is famine ; there is no water in the well. Even then they say these minimum charges have

to be paid. There is no provision for it in many States. Therefore, I request the Government to see that when there is famine and when it is declared by the Revenue Department, then, in that area, the minimum charges have to be waived. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. A.K. Roy. You can start. We shall adjourn at 1 O'Clock.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Minister of Energy hds the reputation of being an energetic minister. Through this Bill, he has practically attempted some magic. Sir, we and you might have read the famous Book of Genjsis which contains the following questions.

"Let there be light ;
And behold there is light".

Here it is like these.

"Let there be surplus ;
And behold that surplus".

We are all expecting some electricity from the Electricity Board. In Bihar, it is all darkness. It is reported that you won't get electricity supply to agriculture or to small scale industries or even to your house. What is more is this. Before I come here, it was reported that the colliery-mines are getting drowned because of the rise in the water levels. They are not getting electricity continuously for six or even hours. The levels of Sudamdih mine are under water. All the small scale industries are facing difficulties and they are getting closed down. Due to the recent rise in tariff rate the entire wheat grinding machinery is put to great difficulty. You will be surprised to know that grinding one kilo of wheat costs one rupee. That is the situation that has been created.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Roy, you may continue after lunch.

13.00 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
at Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at Seven minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW — in the Chair]

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri A.K. Roy to continue his speech.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Mr. Chairman, I was submitting to the House how the days of darkness had come to Bihar and how the hon. Minister, through this legislation, wanted to create surplus out of the State Electricity Board without getting electricity. Sir, in our area, specially in the Dhanbad industrial belt, both the State Electricity Board and the D.V.C. have failed resulting in the closure of the smallscale industries and drowing all the mines. Now, added to the trouble, the Bihar State Electricity Board has increased the tariff. That has created some more problems and complications. I would like to refer to this matter because this Bill hints at increasing the tariff. Otherwise, how surplus could be created ? The surplus can be created by increasing the efficiency or by increasing the tariff. Here, there is no direction, no hint and no transmission line. Now, how will you increase the efficiency ? So, naturally, we are to presume that the whole stress is to create surplus by increasing tariff and already a situation has been created. I would like to quote here the editorial of the 'Indian Nation' dated 24th July, 1983. According to a report published in the local dailies, the charges for 527 units of electricity consumed by an industry come to Rs. 402.63 in May ; but after the enhancement of the tariff, the same consumer had to pay Rs. 1087.78 for the 502 units of electricity consumed in the month of June. In the case of wheat grinding, the rate is likely to go up to 50 paise per kg. from 20 paise per Kg.

This is the position in Bihar. One unique feature of the debate is that Members from all parties and from all the States uniformly expressed their concern at the state of affairs in the Power sector. And there are reasons for that. If you read the newspapers, you will find that due to non-availability of power, the fertilizer plant in

Talcher and Ramagundam are not operating. For want of power, the steel plants at Rourkela and Bokaro are not working. BCCL's collieries are also not working in other places. Agriculturists are complaining, industrialists are complaining, and we do not know how to calculate the loss of industrial production because of non-availability of electricity. You know that by generating Rs.1/- worth of electricity, you can produce Rs. 15/- worth of industrial goods. In this way, the country is losing heavily.

This situation has not come about suddenly. We wanted some legislation, and some direction so that we can correct this sad position. That is why we have observed that though the scope of the Bill is very limited, it desires the legitimization of the Venkataraman Report of 1964 regarding the financial position of State Electricity Boards. But Members themselves enlarged the scope. Ultimately, the discussion has become a general discussion on power. This is because of the serious concern felt by all the Members.

It is not as if we have reached these days of darkness suddenly. It is the cumulative effect of neglect of the power sector. To some extent, we are deceiving ourselves in the matter of power sector. In the 2nd Plan, we were 35% behind our target, i.e. in the matter of capacity addition. In the 3rd Plan also, we were 35% behind the target. In the 4th Plan, we were behind by 51% in creating capacity. In the 5th Plan, our performance has been dismal. I feel that in the 6th Plan, we will not be able to attain even 60% of what we had planned at the beginning. It means that we had planned for some 20000 MW. of electricity ; but we are unlikely to go beyond 12000 MW. That is the position.

There is another development due to which this Bill has come. The State Electricity Boards have to invest about Rs. 1400 crores in electricity. Up till now, only Rs. 7000 crores could be invested. The question is whether we can get more funds. Funds cannot be obtained simply by coming out with the Bill. We have to go deep into the tariff. The TRD loss which was 15%, had grow to 20%, then to 22% and now it is 25%.

In this way, capacity utilization in 1976-77 was 56 per cent. After that it came down. Last year, it was 49 per cent. This year, it is only 42 per cent, which means if you plan for 100 MW generation capacity, actually you are creating 60 MW because your performance is 60 per cent and your capacity utilization is 42 per cent. Out of 60 MW, you are getting electricity of 40 MW. The loss of TRD has increased from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. So, ultimately, from our expectation you are ending up with 25 per cent MW electricity, so far as the consumer is concerned ; that means a plan of 100 MW is ending up with 25 MW, so far as the consumer is concerned. That is why the figure of the Ministry of Energy is not being believed ; even the other Ministries are not believing this Ministry. That is why they are making captive power plant. Why if their figures are correct ? The overall shortage of electricity in the country is decreasing from 16 per cent to 12 per cent, 12 per cent, 9.2 per cent and then they are claiming that it is 4.2 per cent. If it is decreasing each year, then why there is a rush for all the public sector units to have a captive power plant. They could have depended on them. Today, the steel industry is making their captive power plant. The fertiliser industry is making their captive power plant. There is a talk that the coal industry should also have a captive power plant ; and there will be time when the Minister of Energy will also plan for a captive power plant within the power industry.

I want some direction should be there, as hon. members expect, either through the Bill or through some statement so that we can get some idea how the government is going to tackle this power crisis in the country, which is increasing.

This Bill intends to create a surplus. But what is the position of the State Electricity Boards now. I am taking up the capital structure of the State Electricity Boards. It depends on three things : (1) Loan taken from the State government ; (2) Loan taken from the markets ; and (3) internal resources. This Bills wants that the internal resources should be enlarged so that it becomes less and less dependent on others. Now the U.P. State Electricity Board has taken loan of Rs.

1759.24 crores from the Government and the total loan is Rs. 2138.51 crores. This is the position on 31.3.80. The Bihar SEB has taken Rs. 403.5 crores and the total is Rs. 643.71 crores. The West Bengal SEB has taken Rs. 277.73 crores. Then what are the dues of the State Electricity Boards? In September 1980, as far as the U.P. SEB is concerned, it is Rs. 83.67 crores; Bihar—Rs. 71.32 crores and West Bengal—the figure is not available. (Interruptions) That is the answer that you have given in your Unstarred Question.

The figure for West Bengal is not available.

That is the answer you have given to this Unstarred Question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : West Bengal has gone out of the bag.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The figures are not available in the reply.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhuilwara) : Figures are not available.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The figures are not available in the answer given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : West Bengal figures are not available.

SHRI A.K. ROY : For Bihar and Uttar Pradesh the figures of losses I have already given. What is the loss suffered by the State Electricity Boards? That is the financial position of the Boards. This deals with their financial position. The losses of the State Electricity Boards till the 31st March, 1979, are as follows :

U.P. State Electricity Board, the cumulative loss was Rs. 422 crores and 71 lakhs.

Bihar State Electricity Board : Rs. 52 crores and 94 lakhs West Bengal : Rs. 5 crores and 91 lakhs.

Only State Electricity Boards of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, were earning profit. Now, this position has also gone down. What is the latest position? The latest position is, the picture has become worse since then. The cumulative losses of the Boards have gone up, to the tune of Rs. 3,600 crores in the first three

years of the Plan. In the first three years of the Plan. And, in 1982-83 alone the cumulative losses of the Boards would be about Rs. 1,500 crores. Rupees one thousand five hundred crores. Let us see how through legislation, through this Bill the whole thing can be cured.

I would like to say that the State Electricity Supply Act, 1948, also in Section 59 stipulated, and directed, that the Boards should be autonomous and they should regulate their functions. Autonomous and they should regulate their functions in such a way that they should earn profits and should not run into losses. This was thus provided in the basic law, the legislation which brought all these State Electricity Boards into existence. After that amendment of 1978, a direction was given to them that a surplus should be created. That surplus should be created as specified by the State Governments, but since 1978, when the Janata Government was there—no State Government specified any surplus and no surplus was ever created. That was the fate of that legislation. Now the present amendment of 1983 has practically concretised that term surplus, 'suitable surplus' by 3 per cent should be created, according to the Venkataraman Report. But I would like to put one question to the Minister. What would happen if a State Electricity Board does not create the surplus, or does not make profits? Is there any provision in your laws or will it remain like your 1978 legislation? In that legislation also this provision was there about suitable surplus to be created, that profits should be earned, as specified by the State Governments. Now, no State Government has so far specified even now. No State Electricity Board has created surplus. What action could you take against them? Similarly, you are making a legislation that 3 per cent profits must be made by them. If they do not make, what action are you taking? What is the use of passing a legislation which can never be enforced? That is the first thing. And, there is no provision here to say that they should create a surplus. And, what is the priority for the distribution of the surplus power? What is the method by which the surplus could be created making use of the internal resources. But, I would like to know what action you take, if that does not happen? The State

Electricity Boards lack everything. Now everything has become a part of the Centre State relations. The Rajadhyaksha Committee says that the power crises has already started. We are already fed up with so many crises. Now this power crises has also become a part of the Centre-State relations. The boundary dispute is already a part of the Centre-State relations. Now, the division of river waters has become Centre-States relations. Tomorrow, the debate will also become the Centre-States relations. That is how you are keeping the Centre-States relations. How would you expect that such things could be curbed? What is the way out so that the hon. Minister can gain the confidence of the States? If there remains a constant air of suspicion between the Centre and the States, I think, no work can proceed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps he is going to take so that the air of suspicion between the relations of the States and the Centre could go. This is a serious thing. The Rajdhyaksha Committee was formed in Janata Party time and the report was given in Congress time. The report says that any step taken in solving the problem of power is considered as infringement on the rights of the States. The accusation against the Centre is that it is curtailing the autonomy of the States. And against the States, the accusation of the State Electricity Boards is that the States are curtailing the autonomy of the State Electricity Boards. As per the Constitution only the Chairman and the Members could be appointed by the Government and the rest of the things are the right of the State Electricity Boards. But here even a small Class IV employee could not be recruited; even an engineer could not be transferred without the Government's approval. So, this is the position.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): What is your suggestion?

SHRI A.K. ROY : My suggestion is that the Central Government should strengthen the Central Electricity Authority properly. If it acts in a proper way and helps in removing the Bills of the State Electricity Boards, then the atmosphere of suspicion between the Centre and the States that the Centre is interfering, would be removed.

SHRI BIKHU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk) : What is the difference between helping and interference? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were to take 9 minutes. You have taken 22 minutes. Very kindly be a little considerate because others have to speak. You have given a good talk. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.K. ROY : You know that the power plant is a capital based industry. It does not need many people to run a plant. For example, in Bihar the total installed capacity is 940 MW but it is producing 250 MW. The Central Electricity Authority can have a composite team of instrumentation. The BHEL will look after the machines: the power engineers will operate them and the coal specialists will see the quality of the coal. That may constitute a Task Force. They may go, they may take one or two units and they could show how it should operate. Why don't you do it? Secondly, can you come forward with a Bill which will say that if the capacity utilisation of a particular State Electricity Board goes down a particular level, then the Central Government, the Central Electricity Authority will be obliged to interfere in that way.

My next point is that in England the transmission and generation are separate. Since the entire Electricity Supply Act has been enacted imitating what was in England, so, I would like to know whether the Government will come out with a Bill which will separate the two?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a vast subject, Mr. Roy. It will not finish like this and you seem to be speaking very well.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I come from an area where the State Electricity Boards are there, the D.V.C. is there, everything is there. So I could see and tell.

Another point I will like to say is that political appointments must be stopped. That is the root of all corruption and all inefficiency there.

Lastly, you have to restore the true autonomy of the State Electricity Boards.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, that is enough. We have got a very fine share of your views and I think it is enough for the

Minister of digest.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't spoil your speech now. Don't let me come to the Bell.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Last point, Sir. We cannot come out of this darkness by increasing the tariff and by emphasising the importance of financial portion of State Electricity Boards but the increasing the efficiency and emphasising the productivity portion of the State Electricity Boards.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विषयक पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। बिजली की समस्या काफी विकट होती जा रही है। बिजली के बिना कोई भी क्रिया-कलाप नहीं चल सकता, चाहे वह औद्योगिक हो, कृषि से सम्बन्धित हो या ट्रांसपोर्ट से सम्बन्धित हो। बिजली के लिए जितनी कठिनाई देश में आज पैदा होती जा रही है, उतनी इससे पहले कभी नहीं थी, क्योंकि जैसे-जैसे हम प्रगति की तरफ बढ़ते जा रहे हैं—ज्यादा उद्योग लग रहे हैं, खेती में भी बिजली की आवश्यकता लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है—उसके हिसाब से बिजली की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है। एन०टी०पी०सी० और स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स द्वारा पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में जो कारखाने स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं, वे आठ दस वर्षों से पहले तैयार नहीं होंगे और उससे पहले वहां से बिजली सप्लाई नहीं की जा सकेगी, लेकिन तब तक बिजली की मांग इतनी अधिक बढ़ जाएगी कि फिर जिस स्थिति में आज हम हैं, उसी स्थिति में फिर 8-10 साल बाद हम अपने को पाएंगे।

सभापति जी, हम बिजली के जिस बिल पर बहस कर रहे हैं, उसका मकसद तो बहुत ही सीमित है, जिसके बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी राय जाहिर की है। स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार का कंट्रोल स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड पर नाम-मात्र का होता होता है। अभी मैं अपने साथी श्री ए०के० राय

का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने इसमें स्टेट और सेन्टर के रिलेशन्स की बात कह दी। इस समय हमारे देश में सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन्स की चर्चा इतनी संवेदनशील हो गई है कि अगर कोई छोटी सी बात भी कहनी है और कोई ठीक बात भी कहनी है, तो डर लगता है कि पता नहीं उसकी क्या प्रतिक्रिया लोगों में हो जाएगी लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि आज इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड भ्रष्टाचार के अड्डे बन गये हैं और अनुशासनहीनता उनमें चरम सीमा पर पहुंच चुकी है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : बिहार में वह बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : बिहार में है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी है और दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी है और किसी के लिए कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : बिहार लाइलाज है।

श्री जैनुल बशर : बिहार जहां लाइलाज हो रहा है, वहां उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही हालत है। अभी पिछली कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी, एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री में एक सवाल उठाया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बिरला का कैप्टिव पावर प्लान्ट है हिन्डालको, वह अपनी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का 85 प्रतिशत पैदा करता है। जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश का इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड केवल 40 प्रतिशत ही बिजली पैदा करता है। इस तरह से आप यह देखें कि जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, वह अपनी इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी का सरकारी क्षेत्र के बिजली बोर्ड के मुकाबले में दुगने से अधिक बिजली पैदा करता है। आज आप किसी भी जिले में चले जाइए, उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी जिले में चले जाइए, वहां आप यह पाएंगे कि इंजीनियर का जो दफ्तर है, उसका घेराव हो रहा होगा और भूख हड़ताल हो रही होगी एक ट्रांसफर पर, एक पोस्टिंग पर हड़तालें हो जाती हैं। इतनी अनुशासनहीनता आज पूरे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों में है। चाहे इंजीनियर हो

चाहे लाइनमैन हों, चाहे श्रमिक हों और चाहे किसी भी केटेगिरी के हों, यहां तक कि चीफ इन्जीनियर के लेवल के अधिकारियों में भी बड़ी अनुशासनहीनता हो गई है और मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि जो स्थिति आज उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में है, वही स्थिति कमोवेश और भी स्टेटों के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों की है और एक भ्रष्टाचार का माहौल इतना अधिक हो गया है कि उसके रहते हम बिजली में सुधार की आशा कैसे कर सकते हैं और जब इस सदन में बिजली बोर्डों के खिलाफ कुछ कहते हैं या उनकी निन्दा करते हैं, तो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें अपना अहित फील करती है। अभी मंत्री जी उठेंगे और अपने जवाब में कह देंगे कि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों की राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और हम उसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते। हम तो वहां पर अपने एक्सपर्ट्स भेज कर उनको सलाह दे सकते हैं कि वे कैसे बिजली पैदा करें और उनमें जो खामियां हैं, उनको ही हम बता सकते हैं। उनको कुछ वित्तीय सहायता दे सकते हैं और इसके अलावा उनके इन्तजाम में हम कुछ दखल नहीं दे सकते। तो इसका इलाज क्या है? आखिर बिलजी एक अहम मामला है, जिसके बिना देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता, देश प्रगति नहीं कर सकता, खेतों में गल्ला पैदा नहीं हो सकता और कारखानों में काम नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए इस महत्वपूर्ण मामले में हम क्या करें। सेक्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्स की बात करें या हम अपने को बिल्कुल खत्म करके इस प्रगति के पहिये को रोक दें। राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की बात कही गयी। उसने सही रिपोर्ट दी है। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जैसे ट्रांसपोर्ट के मामले में, रेलवे के मामले में, देश में एकात्मकता बढ़ती गई है, देश को एक जोन माना गया है। उसी तरह से आज पावर के मामले में, बिजली के मामले में देश को एक जोन मानना पड़ेगा।

बिजली दो चीजों से बनती है : थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस में कोयले से बिजली बनती है

और हाइडल पावर प्लांट्स में बिजली पानी से बनती है। अब हम एटोमिक पावर प्लांट्स भी लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन अधिकतर बिजली पानी से बनाई जाती है क्योंकि कोयला सारे देश में हर जगह पर नहीं मिलता है। कोयला देश में कुछ सीमित जगहों पर मिलता है। उसकी खानें कुछ स्थानों पर ही हैं जहां से कि कोयला निकलता है। हमारे देश में जो कोयला निकलता है वह उतना अच्छे किस्म का नहीं है जिससे कि बिजली बनाई जा सके। हमारे यहां निकलने वाले कोयले में ऐश कन्टेंट ज्यादा होता है। जिस कोयले से बिजली बनती है वह कोयला हमारे देश में कम है। फिर कोयले की ढुलाई का भी सवाल है। कोयला रेलवे वेगनों द्वारा ढोया जाता है। इस तरह जो कोयले की ढुलाई होती है उसमें ऐश भी ढोया जाता है। इसलिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स कोल हेड्स पर बनाएं। कोयले की ढुलाई में, उसके ट्रांसपोर्टेशन में खर्चा ज्यादा बैठता है, बिजली के लाइनों द्वारा ट्रांसमिशन में कम खर्चा बैठता है और बिजली लाइनों द्वारा आसानी से ट्रांसपोर्ट की जा सकती है। इसलिए हमें चाहिए कि हम कोल हेड्स पर अपने थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनायें और देश भर में चारों तरफ बिजली को पहुंचाएं। इस तरह से बिजली की पूर्ति अच्छी तरह से हो सकती है।

दूसरी ओर हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्लांट्स द्वारा हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक बनाई जा रही है। उसमें स्टेट और स्टेट के बीच नदियों के पानी के बटवारे के बारे में झगड़े हैं। जहां पर हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक प्लांट हाइड्रो बिजली बनाने के कारखाने लगाये जाते हैं उनके बारे में स्टेट स्टेट के बीच विवाद वर्षों से चले आ रहे हैं। ये विवाद न सुलझ सकते हैं न सुलझ रहे हैं। अगर ये सारी चीजें केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथों में आ जाएं तो इस मामले में देश बहुत आगे बढ़ सकता है। कोल हेड्स पर थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स लगा कर, बिजली के कारखाने लगा कर बिजली को सारे देश में भेजा जा सकता है।

हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी काफी सस्ती पड़ती है। यदि उसके पावर प्लांट्स भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में आ जाएं तो वहां भी अधिक बिजली पैदा कर के देश में पहुंचाई जा सकती है। जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार बिजली की पैदावार करे वहां वितरण का काम राज्य सरकारों को दिया जा सकता है कि वे बिजली की सप्लाई कंज्युमर्स को करें। लेकिन जब तक बिजली की जेनरेशन का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में नहीं लेती है तब तक बिजली की पैदावार की स्थिति हमारे देश में अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। बिजली की पैदावार का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में आने से सभी को फायदा पहुंच सकता है। अगर हम इसी तरह से राज्य सरकारों पर बिजली की बात को छोड़ते रहेंगे तो इस सदन में हम ऐसे ही भर्त्सना करते रहेंगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार और मन्त्री जी को भला बुरा कहते रहेंगे जिनके कि पास इसका कोई जवाब नहीं है। इससे बिजली का कोई मसला हल होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं इन सुझावों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

✓ श्री डी० पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे सामने जो बिल है, इसका मकसद बहुत साफ है। इसके बारे में कोई लम्बी चौड़ी बात मुझे नहीं कहनी है। 1948 के बाद इस एक्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन आया। 1978 के परिवर्तन के बाद ऐसा अनुभव किया गया कि इसमें कुछ लैप्सेस रह गए हैं। इनको ठीक किया जाना चाहिए। मेरे खयाल से लैप्सेस को ठीक करने के लिए जो बात इस बिल में कही गई है उससे सारा सदन एक मत है। मैं कुछ सुझाव इस बिल के संबंध में देना चाहता हूं।

केवल स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों की कमियों को हाई लाइट करें और सरकार द्वारा बिजली की 40 संस्थाओं के बारे में चुप रहें तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। मैं एक छोटा सा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। बिहार राज्य पोटेंशियल राज्य है इसमें दो राय नहीं है। वहां पर कोयला

सबसे अधिक है और पानी भी सबसे अधिक है। इंटरनल रेसोर्सेस अधिक हैं और किसी न किसी कारण से गरीबी भी यहां पर सबसे अधिक है। मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि इस गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए जो कंसल्टेड एफर्ट्स होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो पाया, चाहे सरकार किसी भी दल की रही हो। एक उदाहरण सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन कहलगांव का देना चाहता हूं। सबसे ज्यादा वैज्ञानिक तरीके से आफिशियल लेवल पर बिहार के इस पोटेंशियल एरिया को इग्नोर किया गया। किसने इग्नोर किया यह मंत्री जी बताएं। मेरे पास जो कागजात हैं उनसे मैं साबित कर दूंगा कि सरकारी नौकर इसी तरह की योजनाएं बनाते हैं। राजमहल में कोल एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए विचार किया गया। उस वक्त बताया गया कि 3000 मिलियन टन कोयला राजमहल में छलपटिया इत्यादि में एवलेबल है। गंगा और कोसी का पानी भी वहां पर मौजूद है। वहां पर लीन पीरियड सरकुलेटरी सिस्टम वाटर कूलिंग प्रासेस के लिए ले सकते हैं। मैं एक एक्सपर्ट से बात कर रहा था। उसने कहा कि कहलगांव इज सब्जेक्ट टू इरोजन। मैंने पूछा कि क्या आपने कहलगांव देखा है। उसने कहा कि हां मैंने देखा है। मैंने जियालाजिकल मैप लाकर दिया। भागलपुर से लेकर कलकत्ता तक जो सड़क जाती है, कहलगांव उसके दाहिनी ओर पड़ता है। 120 वर्ष से कहलगांव से लेकर कलकत्ता तक जो रेलवे लाइन जाती है वह तो कभी पानी में नहीं डूबी। कहने लगे कि यह प्वाइंट तो हमें याद ही नहीं रहा। यह बात और किसी ने नहीं कही तत्कालीन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेक्रेटरी ने कही। सायल टेस्टिंग के बारे में कहा गया कि कहलगांव इज सब्जेक्ट टू इन्डेंशन। वहां मिट्टी बहुत ज्यादा लगेगी। जब मैंने रिपोर्ट देखी तब इस बात का पता चला।

I have asked many Questions on this subject. This is the answer to my Unstarred Question No. 1176, dated 24-2-1981 :

"The river Ganga in Murshidabad

district of West Bengal downstream of Farakka barrage has been causing erosion along its right bank."

कहा जा रहा है कि कहलगांव में इरोजन होगा। अर्थ सबस्टांस राकी बेस पर बना हुआ है, इसलिए इनअनडेशन का कोई सवाल नहीं है। जो रिपोर्ट आई है उस में सिविल इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपर्ट को किस प्रकार से ट्विस्ट किया गया है और कहलगांव को पीछे फेंकने और दूसरों को आगे लाने का कार्य किया गया है इसको आप देखें :

"The minimum formation level in the plant area (that is in Kahalgaon) will be kept at RL + 34 m. whereas the area which is already higher than RL + 34 will be levelled in different terraces such that the filling and cutting work more or less balances out and does not require import of earth for filling or disposing off of the surplus earth."

श्री मोरार जी भाई से प्रश्न भी किया गया था, उनको भी लिखा गया था। उन्होंने तत्कालीन एम. पी. श्री रामजी प्रसाद सिंह को लिखा कि चूँकि फरक्का में अर्थ फिलिंग में बहुत ज्यादा मिट्टी लगेगी तेरह मिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर लगेगी इसलिए कहलगांव ठीक साइट नहीं है। सचचाई यह है कि कहलगांव में अर्थ फिलिंग के लिए मिट्टी कहीं बाहर से लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यहां इफरात में मिट्टी है। पानी भी इफरात में है। ड्रेसिंग कर देंगे तो ऊँचाई की मिट्टी काटकर नीचे डाली जा सकती है और सारी समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा।

जो योजना 1973 में कंसीव की गई है जहां कोयला भी उपलब्ध है किन सरकमस्टांसिस के अन्दर सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आथोरिटी ने कहलगांव को प्रायोरिटी नहीं दी यह भी इनवेस्टीगेशन का विषय है। राज्य सरकार को दोष दे देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। कहलगांव को कैसे पीछे धकेला गया इस पर यौब होनी चाहिये। अस्सी किलोमीटर से कोयला पहुंचाना ठीक रहेगा या बारह से तीस

किलोमीटर से, इसको भी देखा जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि प्लानिंग में कहीं न कहीं कोई डिफैक्ट है।

प्लेसिंग आफ दी सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के बारे में मैं कोई एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूं। लेकिन आप देखें कि सिंगरोली मिर्जापुर विन्ध्याचल कम्प्लेक्स में शायद बीस हजार मेगावाट टोटल कंसेप्टी का आप लगाने जा रहे हैं। पानी कहां से आयेगा? बिहार का गला काट कर आरा, पटना, बक्सर आदि जगहों जो पानी सिंचाई के काम आता है उस पानी को रोक कर आप थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में ले जाएंगे और एक का जो लाभ है वह दूसरे का घांटा होगा और हिसाब बराबर हो जाएगा। मैंने 4 जून 1982 को एक पत्र लिखा था और उसमें मैंने चौधरी साहब को साफ लिखा था।

"Although this project (Kahalgaon) was cleared by the Central Electricity Authority quite some time ago, still no provision for this project has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan nor have any serious efforts been so far made for securing necessary financial and technical assistance for the project either from the international agency i.e. World Bank or for entering into a bilateral agreement with some foreign country."

श्री बिक्रम महाजन के जो जवाब हैं 1980, 1981 और 1982 में उनको आप देखें। उन्होंने कहा था कि कहलगांव का सुपर पावर थर्मल स्टेशन तीन महीने में, चार महीने में लगने जा रहा है। तमाम पत्रों को पढ़कर मैं सदन का समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। यह पार्लियामेंट का रिकार्ड है। कृपा कर आप इनको देखें कि किस किस डेट को आपके मंत्रालय के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों ने हमें आश्वासन दिया था कि कहलगांव का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनने वाला है।

परसों कालिंग स्टेशन का जवाब हुआ था और उसमें यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हम इसको प्रायोरिटी देंगे। शिवशंकर साहब ने इसी सदन में जो बात कही थी मैं उसको आपको याद दिला देना चाहता हूं।

माननीय शिव शंकर ने क्या कहा था डिबेट के रिप्लाय में :

"Some hon. Members from Bihar raised the question about Pahalgam. They also referred to the statement made by the then Minister of Steel in 1980. I may bring to the notice of the House that Central Electricity Authority had given a final clearance in March, 1981. But the problem was lack of funds. Efforts are being made to explore various avenues to find the funds and this project of Pahalgam has been given the top priority in 1983-84."

मैं साबित कर रहा हूँ कि ऐश्योरेंस और टेक्नीकल ऐडवाइस में कितना मतभेद होता है, किस प्रकार से गुमराह किया जा रहा है। ऐश्योरेंस सर्वश्री महाजन, शिव शंकर और चंद्र शेखर बाबू ने दिया, लेकिन आज उन्हें कहना होगा कि कहलगांव के बाद किन योजनाओं को लिया गया चाहे वह रशियन, अमरीकन, या इंगलिश कॉलेबोरेशन से हो? किस कोलेबोरेशन से कहलगांव को किन टर्म्स पर आप लेने जा रहे हैं? हर सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में फौरन कोलेबोरेशन है। किस दिन कहलगांव सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में हाथ लगने जा रहा है? कौन सा ऐसा सुपर थर्मल स्टेशन है जिसको बिना हाउस में कमिटमेंट के छठी योजना में शामिल किया गया और कहलगांव को पीछे धकेला गया यह मन्त्री जी हमें अपने जवाब में अवश्य बतायें? अगर आप हमें यह आश्वासन दे सकेंगे कि निकट भविष्य में आप कहलगांव स्टेशन को शुरू करने जा रहे हैं तो इससे उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आस्था आप पर रहेगी और हम लोग आपको दुआ देंगे कि कम से कम पूर्वांचल को भूटान, सिक्किम, वेस्ट बंगाल, अरुणाचल, मेघालय, असम और उत्तर प्रदेश को कहलगांव स्टेशन से बिजली फीड कर सकेंगे और लोगों को बिजली मिल सकेगी यही मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ और चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री अपने जवाब में इस बारे में अवश्य कहें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल की तारीफ करता हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as desired by you I will be very brief.

Most of the points have already been covered. The only point which I want to drive at is that almost all the members who have taken part in this debate have not approved of the spirit behind the Bill in spite of the fact that they have at the end used the rhetoric that they are supporting the Bill. My request to the hon. Minister would be to kindly go into the spirit in which the members have so far spoken. And the spirit is the disapproval of the spirit underlying the Bill.

My burden has been lessened to a very great extent by many speakers while they have discussed the financial performance of the SEBs. I would only mention an editorial comment made by the *Economic Times* of July 6, 1978. I quote :

"According to figures available, against the total investment of about Rs. 2000 crores in the SEBs during 1977-78, the losses suffered by them aggregated a little less than half that amount. U.P. suffered the highest loss followed by Bihar and Punjab; only Maharashtra achieved a surplus."

This shows the tremendous losses the SEBs have suffered.

Secondly, I want to quote from another editorial comment of the *Financial Express* of April 4, 1983.

15.00 hrs.

They say :

"In other words, not only have they (SEBs) failed to meet their current account expenses but they have eaten into their own capital base."

This, in short, is the economic position of almost all the State Electricity Boards. This Bill comes in this context. The Bill proposes to statutorily fix a three per cent surplus in all the SEBs. I would only implore upon you, Mr. Chairman to advise this House from the Chair whether the House should enact a legislation which cannot be enforced. Having regard to the fact that almost all the SEBs have got such a distressing financial position, how can you expect

that all the SEBs will liquidate or wipe out the losses so far incurred, repay the loans and then generate a three per cent surplus? This is moonshine. This is an impossibility. Therefore, I would implore upon you, Sir, being the guardian of the House to advise this House not to enact a legislation which cannot be implemented. I would say that the House should come to realise that they are going to approve a measure which cannot be enforced. As for myself, I do not like to involve myself in that kind of, what I would say, parliamentary crime because it will not be possible to enforce this. Nor does the Bill contain any penal measure. You say, statutorily, a three per cent surplus has to be created, but you do not mention anything about any penal measure. The House should know, having regard to the financial performances of the SEBs, that it is impossible to enforce this legislation. Therefore, my first point is this. Do not force on this House, by the use of your majority, by taking advantage of, what I would say, lack of responsibility on the part of the Members adorning those seats—do not take advantage of this weakness because they do not have the voice to speak out though they themselves know that this is a measure which cannot be enforced—do not bulldoze a measure which the Government cannot enforce. That would be rather landing the Parliament in a situation in which no Parliament should agree to land itself (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : How can you say that?

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Because the Bill is like that. You cannot enforce it. And if you cannot enforce it, why do you agree to legislate this? I just appeal to your conscience. Are you in a position to assure, apart from political affiliations, that this can be enforced? From any commercial point of view, can you come to this position and say that the measure which you are going to enact can be enforced? If you say 'yes', then with pleasure vote for it. But my conscience knows that it is not a thing which can be voted. I appeal that Parliament should not allow itself to land in a position in which its own measures cannot be enforced and with Members voting for it knowingly, with the knowledge, that this thing is being done. I should implore upon the Minister to take note of this.

My second point is very simple. The hon. Minister is on record to say that the Central Government is not going to pay anything in order to wipe out any loan. There is no financial assistance from the Centre so far as the statement goes. Now instead of fixing up a statutory surplus in that way in a statute, may I request the hon. Minister as to what is needed to be done. One is the need to strengthen the SEBs organisationally through measures designed to promote professionalism and specialisation. That is to be done. That is not being done. In some cases the Board's functions are being hampered by imposing certain people who do not know anything about them. Other things can be done. Though in a state of statutorily fixing a surplus of this nature, many suggestions have come and I have also got some which I do not want to give for want of time, I want the Government to strengthen the SEBs and help them to the extent possible so that they may stand on their own feet and see that the power position is improved.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : चैअरमैन साहब, इस ऐवान के सामने आज जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एमेंडमेंट बिल पर बहस चल रही है, उसके बारे में पहली बात तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि सबसे पहला इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाय एक्ट 1948 में बना था और उस वक्त के एक्ट में जो आराज व मकसिद थे, उनमें यह था : constitution, financial performance and accounts of State Electricity Boards.

उसमें इस बात पर जोर दिया गया था और यह बात कही गई थी। उसके बाद 1978 में जो बिल पास किया गया था, उसमें यह बात जरूरी समझी गई कि बोर्ड्स को फंक्शन करना चाहिए साऊंड कर्मशियल प्रिसिपिल्स पर। सेक्शन 59 जो एक्ट का था, 1978 में इस मकसद से एमेंड किया गया था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को यह बात जरूरी बताई गई कि वह सरप्लस स्पेसीफाई करें और अभी तक ऐसी बात चलती रही है और अब जो 1983 में यह बिल लाया गया है, इसमें साफ अल्फाज में यह बात कही गई है कि अब 3 परसेंट का सरप्लस स्टेट्स को दिखाना लाजमी होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि जहां तक इस बिल के बुनियादी मकसद

का सवाल है कि वह स्टेट्स को गाइडेंस दे और मुल्क में जो डिफ्रेंट स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड काम कर रहे हैं, उनको अपना कामकाज ठीक ढंग से अन्जाम देना चाहिए और कोई घांघली या फाइनेन्शियल क्राइसिस पैदा न हो और ठीक ढंग से वे काम करें, इस सबके बारे में अगर सेन्टर उनको भश्चिरा देता है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है लेकिन जिस वक्त मरकज हमें यह भश्चिरा देता है कि 3 परसेंट का सरप्लस बनाया जाना लाजमी है, तो इससे यह बात जाहिर हो जाती है कि मरकज बराहे रास्त 15.08 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*]

बोर्ड के काम में मुदाखलत कर रहा है और मुदाखलत के माइने ये होते हैं कि मरकज कुछ अस्तियारात अपने हाथ में ले रहा है। अगरचे इस बिल में यह बात साफ नहीं है कि ये अस्तियारात कैसे उसके हाथ में हो सकते हैं लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि जब इस बिल की मारफत 3 परसेंट सरप्लस लाजमी करने की बात कही गई है, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि जब स्टेट्स इस बात को नहीं मानेंगीं, तो फिर किसी भी सूरत में सेन्टर कोई सस्त कदम या मेजर्स लाने का अस्तियार रखता है। यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है। हम समझते हैं कि इस तरीके से एक बहाना उसको मिल जाता है कि वह स्टेट के इस अहम इरादे में मुदाखलत कर सके और जिस स्टेट को चाहे, वह इस बहाने से रकूमात कम दे सकती है और जो उसकी फाइनेन्शियल डिफिकल्टीज हैं और खास तौर से पावर सेक्टर में, उनमें वह अड़चन डाल सकती है और मसगल पैदा कर सकती है।

इस बिना पर मैं कहूंगा कि यह बिजली का मामला सेन्टर और स्टेट्स के ताल्लुकात को बिगाड़ने का जरिया न बने और आपस के खलफसार से कोई मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा। इस हद तक इस बिल को रहने दीजिए कि

मरकज को यह अधिकार है कि वह कमीशन लगाये या मरकजी सरकार ऐसे दूसरे मेजर्स या जराये अपनाये जिनसे कि प्लानिंग कमीशन की मारफत या कोई और कमीशन बिठा कर रियासतों के कामकाज को दिखा सके और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के कामकाज को दिखवा सके। लेकिन जिस वक्त आप यहां से यह पाबंदी करेंगे कि यह आपको सरपलस दिखाना है तो ठीक नहीं होगा। खुद इस बिल में यह कहा गया है कि अब तक की सारी कोशिशें वावर नहीं हुई हैं, पूरी नहीं हुई हैं, और मुल्क की किसी भी स्टेट ने मरकज के साथ इस मामले में ताऊन नहीं किया है और न मरकज को यह बताया है कि अब तक उन्होंने कितना सरपलस प्रोड्यूस किया है। इसलिए इस बिना पर मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह कोई रास्ता नहीं है। बल्कि जो रियासतों के मसाईल हैं, उनके सामने जो मुश्किलात हैं उनको सेन्टर को देखना चाहिए।

पहली बात यह है कि हमारे जो थरमल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, इनमें जो घांघलियां हैं वे इस वजह से हैं कि जो कोयला कोल माइंस से इन कारखानों को जा रहा है, वह सब ठेकेदारों के हाथ में डाल दिया गया है और इसमें उनकी मोनोपली पैदा हो रही है। जो कोयला थरमल प्रोजेक्ट्स को तक्सीम किया जा रहा है उसमें ऐश कन्टेन्ट बहुत ज्यादा है और पत्थर भी हैं। इससे इन प्रोजेक्ट्स की मशीनरी तबाह हो रही है। इस किस्म की जो मुश्किलात हैं इनकी तरफ सरकार को देखना चाहिए। इस काम में हजारों मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। वे सब बोण्डेड लेबर हैं और उनको ठेकेदारों के रहमो-करम पर छोड़ दिया गया है। इस ओर मरकज की तवोज्जो जानी चाहिए।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में सोशल वेल्फेयर का सिस्टम है, हमारे यहां डेमोक्रेसी है और हम सोशलिज्म की तरफ जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को डवलप करने में हमारा बेस कर्माशियल नहीं होना चाहिये। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी को डवलप करने के

बारे में हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारे यहां जो इसका उत्पादन होगा, वह हमारे हरेक सेक्टर के लिए एक बेसिक चीज है। एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री, बड़ी इंडस्ट्री सब में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एक बुनियादी चीज है। जितना ज्यादा हम इसको पैदा करेंगे उतनी ही ज्यादा इस मुल्क की तरक्की मुमकिन होगी।

रियासत जम्मू कश्मीर से हम इनीशियल स्टेज पर दस हजार मेघावाट बिजली पूरी कंट्री को सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां सूरते हाल यह है कि सदियों में जब पानी का बहाव कम हो जाता है, रिजरवायर्स में पानी कम हो जाता है तो हमें रियासत के बाहर से, भाखड़ा से बिजली लेनी पड़ती है। बाहर से हमें बिजली फराहम करनी पड़ती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने वक्तन-फवक्तन इशारा किया है कि अगर हमारा एक ही प्रोजेक्ट ऊरी को डवलप कर दिया जाये तो तमाम नार्दर्न इंडिया को हम बिजली दे सकते हैं। सवाल प्रोजेक्ट को आपने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है। उसके बारे में आपने पाकिस्तान की बात मानी है। सिन्ध कमिशन के तहत जो इन्टरनेशनल एग्रीमेंट उस मुल्क के साथ आपने किया है। उसके मुताबिक डेम की ऊंचाई को आपने कर दिया है जिसकी वजह से जो मकसद उस डेम का था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसमें भी सेन्टर की मर्जी है, सेन्टर की मोनोपली है। सेन्टर ने जो एग्रीमेंट पाकिस्तान के साथ किया है उससे स्टेट को नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है।

एक वहां दूरहस्ती प्रोजेक्ट है जो कि पिछले दस साल से लटक रहा है। वह पावर प्रोजेक्ट भी इतनी बिजली पैदा कर सकता है कि आप अन्दाजा नहीं कर सकते। वह जम्मू कश्मीर में तो खुशहाली पैदा करेगा ही, बल्कि जो हमारी नेबरिंग स्टेट्स हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और यू० पी० हैं उनको भी हम बिजली फराहम कर सकते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर पर व्योरोक्रेसी का जोर है, उसका अपर हैण्ड है।

हमारी जो स्कीम्स चल रही हैं और उनमें जो डिफिकल्टीज या अड़चनें पैदा हो रही हैं वे भी सब व्योरोक्रेसी की वजह से हैं। स्टेट और सेंटर के रिलेशंस को भी इस व्योरोक्रेसी ने तबाह करके रख दिया है और आपस में मिसअण्डर-स्टैंडिंग पैदा कर दी है। इसी की वजह से इस दूरहस्ती प्रोजेक्ट को मुकम्मिल करने में मुश्किल पेश आ रही है।

मैं जनाब यह कहना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट के अन्दर जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा करेंगे उससे न सिर्फ पूरे मुल्क को फायदा पहुंचेगा बल्कि रियासत के अन्दर जो टेम्प्रेचर फ्रीजिंग प्वाइंट पर चला जाता है और जिसकी वजह से गरीब आदमी भी चोरी करने पर मजबूर हो जाता है क्योंकि उसके पास अपनी जिन्दगी को बचाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं होता, उसकी भी हम मदद करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा इस चीज को सेन्टर को देखना चाहिए। इसी बिना पर मैं इस बिल की बहुत सख्ती के साथ मुखालफत करता हूं और यह समझता हूं कि यह बिल एक बहाना है जिसके जरिये से सेन्टर स्टेट्स के मामलात में दखल देना चाहता है, वहां बिजली बोर्डों को डवलप करने के बहाने यह करना चाहता है। असल में उनका मकसद यह है कि स्टेट्स को प्रेशर टेक्निकस से दबाया जाए और स्टेट्स को मोहताज बना दिया जाए।

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD (Kaliabor) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The amendments which has been sought to be made in the main Act, in my view, will my ensure the financial discipline and economic viability in the State Electricity Board of the country. The State Government give a lot of money to the State Electricity Boards but they have not been able to run the Boards commercially. In most of the States it has been found that Electricity Boards are running at a great loss. There is not a single State in the country where the supply of power has kept pace with the requirements. In some of the States the gap between the requirements and availability is very large. The electricity loss or transmission loss in our country is between 18 to 25 per cent while in the world it is 5 to 12 per cent. Who is responsible for loss ?

Definitely the electricity boards are responsible for the loss but they want to shift the burden on the consumer.

Sir, the Rajadhyaksha Committee said :

"The finances of the State electricity boards taken as a group, present today a dismal picture."

The criticism of some of the Opposition members that the present Bill will take away the powers of the States and at the same time they say the Government should implement the views of the Rajadhyaksha Committee. Sir, this Bill is brought just to concretise some of the views expressed by the Rajadhyaksha Committee. The question of improving the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards has been a concern of both the State Governments and the Central Government. Various committees were formed. In 1964 the Planning Commission constituted a working group which recommended that the electricity boards should earn a return of 12 per cent. Then Venkataraman Committee was formed in 1964. They also recommended that the State electricity boards should earn a return of 11 per cent. This includes, of course, the receipt of electricity duty. The gross return is 9.5 per cent excluding electricity duty. But what is the result? As per study of 1977-78 the rate of return on average capital base is : Assam 6.8% ; Bihar 3.6% ; Gujarat 9.6% ; Orissa 2.9% ; U.P. 8.4% and so on. Only some States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have a return of more than what was anticipated in the Venkataraman Committee. All the boards taken together the rate of return is 7.9% which is lower by about 1.6 per cent as has been anticipated in the Venkataraman Committee.

Sir, the Venkataraman Committee underlined two objectives. The first objective was to aim at higher revenue. The second objective was achieving the balance of revenue after meeting all charges, working out a net return of 3% in the capital base. The boards which have already achieved the first phase should proceed to realise the second phase. But now, Sir, the planning of the electricity in our country has to be done keeping in view that our country is the lowest in consumption compared to other countries of the world.

Sir, this can be done if we can generate more power. The entire Himalayas can produce ten times more power than what it is producing today. In this connection, I would like to mention about the Brahmaputra which is called the 'red' river. This turbulent river has to be harnessed. Then we can generate 50,000 MW of installed capacity while that of Dehang will be of the order of 20,000 MW. The Dehang project is in the upper reach of the Brahmaputra. Then it will be the highest capacity of power plant in the world and more than the total installed capacity of all the hydro-plants in India. The potential for Subansiri is assessed at 5,000 MW and 2,000 MW for Tipaimukh (Manipur—Mizoram Barak River project). These projects cannot be implemented by one State because the upper region is in Arunachal Pradesh and the lower region is in Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These points are to be submitted at the time of Demands for the Ministry.

SHRI BISHNU PRASAD : Sir, these are to be taken up by the Central Electricity Board. These project can be implemented by the Centre. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to make more funds available for implementation of these projects.

Then, Sir, in spite of having this great potentiality the per capita consumption of electricity in the North-Eastern Region is very very low. I give below the figures for each State.

| | | |
|-----------|-----|--------------|
| Assam | ... | 44.91 K.W.H. |
| Manipur | ... | 6.57 " |
| Meghalaya | ... | 46.78 " |
| Nagaland | ... | 38.09 " |
| Tripura | ... | 16.44 " |
| Arunachal | ... | 18.87 " |
| Mizoram | ... | 12.87 " |

The States like Punjab and other States have the following per capita consumption figures.

| | | |
|-------------|-----|---------------|
| Punjab | ... | 303.61 K.W.H. |
| Haryana | ... | 243.89 " |
| Maharashtra | ... | 279.60 " |

However U.P. and Bihar also are lying

far behind all India level. The per capita consumption of

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|----|-----|
| Uttar Pradesh | ... | 89.49 | ,, | and |
| Bihar | ... | 85.13 | KW | |

The all India average is 143.41 KWH.

Another point which I would like to submit is that the natural gas is Rudrasagar, Lakowa and other oil fields in Assam, is burning out. It has not been harnessed yet. This should be tapped. This will increase the generation of power in the North-Eastern Region. Therefore, I would suggest that the Centre should formulate a national policy for improving the functioning of the States Electricity Boards and the energy sector as a whole. The setting up of a National Power Grid which was agreed upon in the State Power Ministers' Conference in August, 1982, should be implemented forthwith and the whole country is to be treated as one compact unit and power should flow from surplus areas to deficit States. Unless we do it keeping in view the national perspective, it will not be possible for us to become self-sufficient in power generation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is difficult for me to cover all the points raised by the hon. Members during this marathan debate covering almost three days. So, I would like to refer to some of the broad points raised by the Members. But before I do so, I must express my gratefulness to the Members that they have a fairly correct appreciation of the problems that the power sector is facing, their perceptions are by and large on the right lines, and they have been greatly beneficial to us in formulating our response to the present situation.

Before I refer to some of the general issues, I would like to mention just a few specific points which the hon. Members have raised. Mr. Rup Chand Pal who initiated this debate, referred to the allegations that the Centre was intruding into the powers of the States. His view was again repeated by Mr. Kabuli who went to the extreme of stating that this was a device to encroach upon the powers of States. I do not know whether he was aware of what he was opposing.

But another view also was expressed by Members who wanted us to go to the other extreme, and really to go ahead with either the take-over of the SEBs or to take upon ourselves the entire responsibility for the power sector, thus eliminating the States in one sweep. I would only like to tell Mr. Pal...

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contar) : It was Mr. Satyagopal Misra who initiated the discussion, not Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : He was speaking in his sweet, sonorous Bengali. I could not catch all the implications of his speech. But certainly he thought that we were doing something to encroach upon the rights of States. He must have listened to the speeches of other Members, like the speech of Mr. S.N. Sinha.

So many Members referred to this and said that this was just a feeble attempt on our part to move in the correct direction. I would not call it a feeble attempt, but only to confirm that this amendment is hardly any attempt to intrude upon the powers of States, and the charge that there are no penalties, no sanctions against non-implementation of the minimum rate of return, as prescribed in the amending Bill may be said to be correct. I would like only to emphasize and make it clear that this is in the Concurrent List. We are working within the framework of the Constitution ; and whatever efforts we are making to improve the performance of the power sector, requires the active cooperation and a perfect rapport between the Centre and the States. I would like to tell the House that during the last few months, I have gone round nearly all the States, and had an in-depth discussion of their problems.

I am happy to inform the House that at no point of time there has been any feeling of acrimony or any feeling of dichotomy in our thinking and approach, so far as this question is concerned. It is really with this approach that the Amendment Bill has also been conceived. The amendment clearly says that there should be a minimum of 3 per cent rate of return on capital base, but we have not prescribed any penalty against the SEBs of the State Governments ; we have not prescribed any sanction against them. We are only trying to create a climate in which this achievement would certainly be made.

Members have generally referred to the losses in the Planning Commission documents. But that hardly reflects the correct financial position of the SEBs and I would refer to it later. I would like to tell the House that the situation is not as dismal or gloomy as they make it out to be. We have prescribed 3 per cent rate of interest mainly because it is just a statutory confirmation of the Venkataraman formula ; and this practice has been in vogue during the last decade. So many SEBs won't find it difficult to reach this level of functioning ; only a few might be lagging behind ; they will make efforts in all directions primarily for improving the efficiency of the SEBs and would achieve this standard. We hope also that the successive Finance Commissions which adopt ; a normative standard for the functioning of the SEBs for estimating the revenue of the States will also take this into account ; and that will be a compelling factor for the SEBs to move in the right direction. So, we want to make it clear that there is no question of take over of SEBs, there is no question of taking recourse to sanction against the State Governments of the SEBs. This is a co-operative effort that we are trying to envisage in this Amendment Bill.

Reference has been made to the World Bank here. Perhaps it was not much to the point. In my speech also, I had referred to the World Bank only incidentally ; and I referred only to the extent that the World Bank also emphasised the introduction of a uniform commercial system, which is a healthy practice for any organisation to adopt. Section 59 of the existing Act refers to it and we are trying to eliminate some of the confusions or duality of interpretation because of which the cost system still continues in many of the SEBs. The Rajadhyaksha Committee's Report on page 84 clearly says that accounts be presented on approval concept and not on cost basis. So, there is not much to worry about the World Bank at least while we are discussing the present Amendment Bill.

So many hon. members from Rajasthan have spoken. I feel it my responsibility to refer to some of their specific points. Even those who have not participated are very much eager to know about it like Mr. Daga, Mr. Jain and Mr. Vyas,

I would like to tell them that we have been extending substantial assistance from the Northern Grid to Rajasthan during the crucial months of February and March and we are keeping a watch over their requirements all the time, efforts are being made to meet them. I cannot tell them the definite date to bring into operation the new thermal units also.

An hon. Member, Shri Virddhi Chander Jain, has referred to the Jaisalmare gas-based unit and I would like to tell him that a three-Megawatt unit at a cost of Rs. 2.40 crores in Jaisalmare district is yet to be approved by the C.E.A. But we are taking steps in this direction ; we are marking time and we hope that it will be cleared within two to three months and it will go a large extent. Towards meeting the requirements of this region.

There has been some reference to the Palana Lignite Project. We are only trying to assess the availability of lignite in that area. Based on this crucial factor there would be no reluctance on our part—in fact all efforts will be made to clear this project which will be helpful to this region again.

Shri Virddhi Chander Jain referred to the necessity or power for drinking water supply in some of the desert areas. I fully appreciate the point and I would like to request him to note that if the State Government formulates any proposal to meet this requirement, the Energy Ministry will give a most sympathetic consideration to this very important problem from a humanitarian point of view.

Shri Xavier Arakal has referred to the need for an atomic power plant for Kerala. I need not repeat it, as I have stated in this House, that the fourth atomic power plant is going to the Southern region, and all the States have staked their claims for it. We hope and wish that Kerala's claims will also be considered. A decision in this respect is going to be taken soon.

An hon. Member referred to the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant which tripped immediately, after, or synchronised with its inauguration by the Prime Minister. They have done very good work so far as the Kalpakkam unit is concerned,

It is a one hundred per cent indigenous project which we have been able to put up and in all such projects there is always some stabilisation period and it is likely that three to four months may lapse before it is put into full commercial operation and the benefits flow from it.

An hon. Member, Shri A.K. Roy, has referred to captive power plants and he tried to make it a little interesting by certain twists and turns. But I would like to tell him, as he may be knowing himself, that captive power plants are favourably considered by such industries which have a continuous production system. But they are not able to tolerate wide fluctuations in the supply of power. It is therefore that we are generally going ahead with this policy of approving captive power plants for such industries.

An hon. Member has referred to the needs of Tamil Nadu in respect of power. I would like to inform him that the centre is investing in the 1260 MW second stage Neyveli Project in Tamil Nadu in addition to 600 MW in first stage. This is a super thermal power station in the sense that it is a large sized pithead station based on lignite. We are fully conscious of the fact that Tamil Nadu is short of hydel resources and its other resources are also limited. So, we are taking this into consideration and trying to sanction or approve the projects keeping this in view.

Mr. Shailani referred to the need for uniform tariff. In fact, this is one of the amendments which will come later for discussion. But it is a fact that tariff rates cannot be made uniform because the resources of the States vary. Some of the States have hydel resources which generate cheaper power. Some of them have thermal resources where the cost of producing power is higher. So, they would not like to make it average and sell power at cheaper rates. Within industries, some industries got power at cheap rates because they are power based industries and they are getting power from the HT and some others transmission and distribution system is not utilised. So, their rates are low. It is also a conscious policy of certain State Governments to encourage certain types of industries. They allow to be sold to them at cheap rates keeping in view the industrial development

of the State. So it is difficult to keep tariff rates uniform.

I would like to refer briefly to the rural electrification programme. REC has a separate scheme for electrification of Harijan bastis and Tribal villages. In all new schemes this is included as a part of the scheme. We are also trying to accelerate the programme particularly in the Cangetic and Brahmaputra valley.

Now I would like to refer to some of the broad issues which have been raised by the hon. Members. Firstly, hon. Members have referred to the need for a national power grid. We have a national power programme and also a perspective plan which takes into account the requirements and the resources of power upto 2000 AD. This programme has been formulated and submitted to the Planning Commission. Our five year plans have become an integral part of the comprehensive perspective plan. So, this is the background in which we are trying to move ahead.

Historically, you will kindly recall, power generation was limited to certain towns. Then it moved to cover States and the resources of power generation are so unevenly distributed that it has become necessary to transfer power over long distances across State boundaries. The Government of India, therefore, embarked upon major programmes of setting up generating stations, both thermal and hydel at suitable locations, at coal pithead and other suitable locations. The MTPC, the NHPC the HEEPCO and the NLC are the agencies engaged in this task. For this, an integrated operation of the State system at regional level is the first in this direction. The regional operations have been integrated together and States have become an integral part of the regional system so that we can move on to the National Power Grid programme. Members are perhaps aware that only in the recent past we have started work on the National Power Grid Development Project which involves the northern region, the southern region and the western region and we hope that this will go a long way for the evolution of the National Power Grid. This will help us in the timely investment and development of power potential in the best interest of the nation and a smooth flow of

power to all sectors of the economy. We are also trying to ensure that power from these super thermal power stations or the big hydel power stations reach the beneficiary State and we develop a transmission system adequate for this purpose. I would like, particularly, to assure the Members from Rajasthan, Punjab and other States who have raised these points and convey to them that whatever share they have in the different big projects, that will reach them according to their allocations and much more in times of certain emergencies and crisis.

Members have referred to the Rajadyaksha Committee Report and it was natural because very recently this Report and it was natural because very recently this Report has been submitted. An impression has been tried to be created that there is a system in the Government that committees are formed, reports are made available and they are put on the shelf and nothing is done about them. This might be true of other reports, I cannot say, but about the Rajadyaksha Committee Report, we are very much on it, we are implementing it but I would like to tell you that two parallel lines have been taken. First is to implement such of the recommendations of the Committee which could be accepted readily regarding technical matters and such other matters where some improvement can be effected just by adopting those recommendations. The other part of the recommendations is those which involve the State Governments and where Centre-State relations are involved. This is a highly sensitive matter and we are trying to take the State Governments into confidence not only for the setting up of the Regional Electricity authority or the Central control and ownership of the EHV transmission lines and for the institutional arrangements for the selection of Chairman and the members. The total number of recommendations of the Rajadyaksha Committee is 303. Many recommendations have already been effected. Those which we can do, we are trying to adopt and implement. This is the crucial part of the Rajadyaksha Committee Report and we are trying to go into dialogues with the State Governments. This Amending Bill has not tried to impinge on the powers of the States but we have just stipulated that minimum rates of return

should be prescribed and the State Governments which want to go further, can do it on their own.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy to report to the House that there are indications that the Planning Commission will allocate some more funds for the Central sector schemes. The hon. Members have referred to some J & K schemes. I would like to tell them that we are going to step up allocations for Salal scheme and the Dulhasti scheme for the Chukha transmission lines and the NTPC and the rest of the on-going projects and complete them in time so that the benefits may reach the people as soon as possible. It is likely that a further allocation of nearly Rs. 100 crores may be made available to this Ministry by the Planning Commission, realising the crucial importance that power plays in the entire economy. So, that we hope we will be able to fulfil their expectations.

Shri D.P. Yadav raised the question of the Kahalgaon project. I have specifically referred to this issue only a few days back when I stated that this project is on high priority list for 1983-84. The technical aspects which he referred to in his speech are there, but the fact is that we have cleared the Kahalgaon project. He quoted the Energy Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shankar in this connection. It is in the priority list for 1983-84, where its position has advanced a bit. We hope we shall be able to take up both the Kahalgaon scheme as well as the Chamera Project in the year 1983-84 and thus come up to the expectations of the people of the entire eastern zone, and the northern zone so far as Chamera Project is concerned.

Reference has been made to certain foreign offers for the power plants and the requirements of BHEL. We want to make it very clear that we are extremely careful that the capability of the indigenous units like BHEL should be fully exploited before we go in for acceptance of foreign offers. I am personally committed to the public sector, its enlargement, expansion and coming up to the expectations of the people. I would like to assure the House that we would take all care to see that the capacity which is there in BHEL is fully utilized.

I have referred to the fact that the

primary limitation on us is the constraint of resources. Our target for the Sixth Plan was 19,666 MW. In spite of the present constraints, we hope we will be able to reach a figure of close to 15,000 MW, which is an achievement by itself.

A suggestion has been made in an editorial in the press today that BHEL should extend credit to SEB and that it should get export credit from some of the foreign countries. This is not a very workable proposition, because the hardware equipment forms only 30 to 35 per cent of our total requirements in thermal projects and less than 30 per cent in hydel projects. So, even if we get the equipment from abroad, we have to find rupee resources to meet the other requirements like civil works, colony and other things. So, it is one of the areas where we are facing difficulties. It is in this background that the Minister made a statement that we shall accept foreign offers for limited purposes in a highly selective manner so that our power generation programme can keep pace with the requirements of the country.

Now I would like to refer to one point before I conclude my speech. That is a very crucial point. A reference has been made to the suggestion that the private sector can be entrusted with power generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may be brief that we finish the consideration stage of this Bill at least.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Yes. I would only like to tell you that I have already repeated all this that we are guided by the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 enunciated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We are still committed to the socialistic pattern of society envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution and I would like to tell you that in the Industrial Policy Resolution (Interruptions).

15.58 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would like to tell you firstly what is the basis for such a suggestion. A general impression has been created that the public sector undertakings are functioning inefficiently and efficiency is the monopoly

of the private sector. But this charge with all the emphasis at my command – and I will prove by facts and figures that the public sector undertakings are functioning at least as efficiently, or much better than some of the private undertakings.

Sir, a reference was made to the Tatas. There are four undertakings – the Tatas, the Ahmedabad Electric Supply Company, the Calcutta Electric Supply Company and the Renusagar Power Company. (Interruptions). About Trombay, I would like to tell you, the Trombay power station is based on oil and gas and a comparison can be made only for power projects based on oil and gas and I would like to tell you that its performance can be compared to our public sector undertakings, Dhuvaran of the GEB, which also burns oil, and it is as good as the Trombay's. So, again the Calcutta Electric Supply Company and the Ahmedabad Electric Supply Company get uniform and good quality coal because they have old boilers and there are public sector undertakings like NLC which have a higher PLF than the Ahmedabad or Calcutta Electric Supply Companies which also get uniform and good quality coal. So, comparisons can be made in a comparable situation, you cannot compare an oil based power project with a coal based power project and I would like to make it clear that our performance has been equally good at least, if not better.

Then, about the constraint of resources I would like to tell you that all the proposals which the private sector has made are always based on institutional finance. They would like to avail of the kitty which we already have with the financial institutions and plan a power project of their own. I have always stated in this House that if they can come up in a substantial measure with their own resources, with their own support, then it can certainly be considered, but if they want to share the kitty already available with us, I do not find any point in it and we have received the proposal for the kitty. There are many snags in it.

15 59 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I do not want to discuss this here, but I would only like to tell the House that it is

under our examination, but no impression should be created, and I am fully confident that the public sector undertakings have achieved and are capable of achieving a higher efficiency than some of the private sector undertakings. Just on the ground of

16.00 Hrs.

efficiency there is absolutely no justification for private sector entering into power generation. This is a matter of faith in the public sector for our party ..

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): That means you are not going to set up thermal power station by the private sector. Is it not ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKAR SINGH : I have said what I have said.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : You are not going to enter the private sector so as to setup thermal power station in our country.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : I have made it clear. There cannot be any answer 'yes' or 'no'. I have made it very clear that I do not consider and facts are not so that efficiency is the monopoly of the private sector. But if they come up with any proposal which is backed by substantial resources of their own, then it can be considered. We have not received any such proposal and therefore, we do not see ..

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : This will be deviation from Nehru policy.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : I do not see any ground for deviation from Industrial Policy Resolution of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and we shall see that power sector progresses on right lines.

I hope I have tried to cover nearly all the points raised by the hon. Members and hope that they would approve motion for consideration of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

16.02 Hrs.

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RE HIS RECENT VISIT TO SRI LANKA

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we have to take up discussion on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on 2nd August, 1983, regarding his recent visit to Sri Lanka.

Before we start, I may make it clear that as expressed earlier during the day and also in my discussions, I think we shall split it into two days. Tomorrow important events might be coming up. So, we shall discuss it upto 6 O'clock to-day and also take it up at 6 O'clock tomorrow.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Why not upto 15.30 tomorrow ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. Other work has also to be done.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : How have you taken the decision ? This was not discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : This was not discussed in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Do you want the House to decide it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. This is what I have discussed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why this deviation ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is deviation for the benefit of the House so that they may get more time. More-over, more important things are coming up. I may take the House into confidence that there are certain important things in the offing and it might have repercussions so that we take them into consideration and then tomorrow we shall finish it. Otherwise, there is no harm and no bar if you take it all today.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : We are discussing it in the evening today. We may take it up at 12 O'clock tomorrow and complete it by 15.30.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not for lack of time. But it is for lack of certain things which might accrue during the day tomorrow that we may take into consideration. It might be beneficial.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : लेकिन बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी को कंसल्ट करना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आज के डेवलपमेंट हैं जो आपके फायदे के लिए है । चारों से सलाह करके किया है ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : I have to go tomorrow morning.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिनको जाना है उनको आज बुला देंगे ।

Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, your remaining business shall be taken up at 6 P.M. In one hour we shall just try to finish it. We are lagging behind.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Time factor is different. If you say that certain new events may take place, then in that case the speakers who are speaking today they would not be able to express their opinion on the events that may occur tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Early in the morning Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was saying we must carry it on. In that context I am saying this. Don't worry. We are taking this step in the best of interest, you see. There is no question of time factor. There is no other compulsion at all. It is simply for this sake.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

Now, before Shri Ram Jethmalani raise a discussion, I will request the hon. Member that because we have had a full discussion for so many hours on this very subject, if we can throw more light on new things and new ideas and make our speech short, that will be much better. Thank you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : And also prospective developments.

MR. SPEAKER : If you can forecast them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : And also, there should be time-limit.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, that is what I have said.

We should not repeat things. Speech should be concise and precise.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, normally, it is a great pleasure to be speaking in this House. But, Sir, some how the matter which we are about to discuss is not a matter which produces any kind of happiness or even excitement of debate. It is a matter in which the whole nation is concerned and the whole nation has to give an answer and evolve its strategy.

It is true that the persons who have suffered are those of our brethren and, of course our sisters who speak mainly the Tamil language. But, Sir, any injury done to any brother in any part of the country or in any part of the world is an injury to the entire family. It appears that the violence which has started on the 25th of July does not show any sign of abatement yet. Incidents of violence and incidents of destruction of property are still continuing and there is no firm assurance that they shall not recur again. Sir, I said that primarily though it be that our speaking people are involved in the incidents, it is a matter which has caused grave anguish and concern right from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari and from the Arabian Sea to the farthest point on the Eastern. Eastern side of this country. The anguish and concern of those who do not speak Tamil is not a bit less and, therefore, Sir, I have a slight grievance to make that my friends in Tamil Nadu ought to have treated this as not a matter of mere concern to Tamil Nadu but to the whole of the country. But, Sir, that they have missed doing so is only a sign of their anguish and I am prepared to concede that this could not possibly be intentional and in any event they could not be wanting that the rest of the country should not take as acute an interest as they themselves are taking in these affairs. Sir, in anger, in pain and in anguish, one is likely to say things, one is likely to do things which might exacerbate the situation a little more and which may bring about

some kind of retaliation and some kind of counter action. Sir, I wish, therefore, to congratulate the people of this country and particularly those who are living in close proximity to Sri Lanka that during the last few days, they have maintained a very commendable degree of restraint, both in speech and in action, and they have displayed a degree of fortitude and a degree of patience and restraint for which the entire world community must be grateful to our people. I hope that this mood shall not fail to rub off on the Government of Sri Lanka and those sections of population of Sri Lanka who are indulging in these dastardly deeds since 25th July.

Incidentally, we must congratulate ourselves that this mood, this patience and this restraint are evidence conclusive that the Gandhian tradition and influence have not yet taken their wings from this country. Let me only hope that any action which this country will take hereafter shall be consistent with the Gandhian path and philosophy and specifically there shall be no return of hate for hate. The Foreign Minister, I hope, will be able to assure us at the end that "eye for an eye" and "tooth for a tooth" shall never be the Indian way of life and shall not be the Indian specific response to this situation.

Why I am specially mentioning this is because the Foreign Minister said, "I keep my options open."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Not for violence but for peace.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : I do not wish to misunderstand him. I wish to make it clear and I wish to assure him that I understand him. But lest be misunderstood by somebody else, I think, he ought to make things beyond doubt whatsoever.

This is not weakness; this is the way of civilised behaviour. It is evidence of commitment to the principles of international law and our total conformity to our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations of which we are the founding members.

Now, while congratulating the people of India, I would fail in my duty if I do not congratulate the Prime Minister of this country too. I do not wish to withhold my appreciation because only the other day, when a somewhat agitated delegation from Tamil Nadu called on her, she said exactly what I would have expected the Prime Minister of this country to say. She counselled them restraint; She told them that passions must not be aroused and she also told them to so act that the problem continues to remain a problem of the entire nation. I would be only a partisan if I withhold this appreciation on this grave occasion.

A word of appreciation is due to our diplomatic Mission, the members of the staff and their families who, I understand, on the authority of the 'Foreign Minister' are discharging their duty very admirably under somewhat trying circumstances. The house in which the Mission is lodged seems to have been set on fire and perhaps another building nearby in which the Overseas Bank is situated has also been set on fire.

I must concede that the people of this country and the Government of this country are in a somewhat difficult, if not paradoxical position. The problem which faces us today has plagued us for many-many years. In fact, it has plagued us from the dawn of our Independence. I was looking into some foreign policy debates and I found great Pandit Nehru speaking in the Rajya Sabha on 6th September, 1955; in his speech on our relationship with Sri Lanka, he made two points which are relevant today. First, he said :

"In regard to Ceylon, there is the fact that Ceylon is a relatively small island very near to India. Because of this there is a fear - which I think is completely unjustified—that India may overwhelm Ceylon and absorb it. I have repeatedly said that nobody in India thinks that way. We want an independent Ceylon and a friendly Ceylon. In every sense Ceylon is nearer to us than any other country-culturally, historically, linguistically, and even in the matter of religion."

He proceeded further and said :

"Normally speaking, people are not driven out of a country, even if they are nationals of another country. Individuals may be sent out if they misbehave, but whole crowds of people, tens and hundreds of thousands, are not sent out. Such a thing is unknown except under very abnormal conditions such as prevailed under Hitler."

Sir, I regret that, in spite of this problem having been with both the countries ever since both became independent and ever since this somewhat sugar coated but, nevertheless, a very bitter pill was administered by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that these things are reminiscent of Hitlerite Germany, this problem continues, and if I am not squarely blaming the Government of Sri Lanka, it is because I do not wish to embitter the relations any more and I do not wish to accentuate the hatred that has already come to exist between some sections of the populations of the two countries.

There are two methods of solving the problem of ethnic and any kind of minorities in any country. Minorities are a very familiar part of the international scene today. There is no country worth the name which does not have a plurality of minorities. 'Minorities' is a fact of life with which every civilized government has to reckon. One is the method of peaceful assimilation, what you call, acculturation, in modern times. But the phenomenon is not modern; it is as ancient as human history is. There were those Greek armies which followed Alexander the Third, they founded kingdoms on the north-west India; within 200 years they were all absorbed in the local population and nobody said, 'Here is a Greek who lives in this part of the world.' Slowly, peacefully, by intellectual and moral transformation, minorities somehow travelled from the domain of minorities and became a part of the entire national scene in those days.

In modern times there is the wonderful phenomenon of Thailand having achieved such an objective. They had a Chinese minority, very very hard to absorb, ethnic minority, mainly traders who perhaps went there in search of economic profit but, nevertheless, the Thai Government, by a process of intensive education and by giving them various incentives, ultimately succeeded

in absorbing that minority, and Thailand no longer suffers from that kind of a minority problem. This attitude of benign tolerance, mutual accommodation and mutual enrichment is the way of the civilized world.

It is not a matter without significance that wherever Indians have gone and settled as minorities, they have not only brought honour to themselves but they have brought prosperity to the communities amongst whom they have gone to live. I have no doubt whatsoever that just as during the British times our Indian labour was taken there into Ceylon and planted in different tea estates of Ceylon and we produced some kind of an economic prosperity in Ceylon even in those days, I have no doubt that the Indian community and particularly those persons of Indian origin who have acquired Ceylonese citizenship, have contributed to the richness of Sri Lanka's society and have contributed towards its economic growth.

Sir, Hitler is dead but Hitler's souls and Hitler's ways survive in some parts of the world and I am surprised that successive Governments in Sri Lanka have taken to this path of suppressing and ejecting the minorities and the tolerance of the successive Indian governments has had no moral impact upon them whatsoever.

It is also a curious fact which puzzles me as a student of religion that those who are trying to eject the minorities come from the majority community of Sinhalese. They are all followers of Buddhist faith. Sometimes I wonder what has happened to religion, what has happened to the teachings of the great founders of the religions, would they not, if they were somewhere around, literally turn in their graves to see what their followers are doing. Was not Buddha whom an Englishman described, earth and heaven combined and incomparable, all-honoured, the wisest, the most beautiful, the preacher of Nirvan and the law? But his followers to-day are indulging in this kind of violence which should bring shame not only to the perpetrators of violence but to the beholders of violence as well.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Hitler was a Christian.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : True

enough. Ultimately religion does not seem to have any sway when other passions predominate. Perhaps somebody in our Mission, perhaps our foreign Minister, perhaps a goodwill mission of Indian citizens, perhaps even a parliamentary delegation from here some day will go to that troubled country and talk to the Sinhalese about the teachings of the founder of their religion and remind them of one small little incident in the life of that great Prophet. When this brother shot down a swan with an arrow, the swan fell down bleeding and spitting blood. The brother who shot it wanted to claim the swan by the right of conquest but Buddha claimed it by the right of love. He took the bird, put it on his lap, arranged and re-arranged its feathers and applied healing honey to the smarting wounds, put the bird to peace and brought it back to life and before the wise judge of the realm succeeded in claiming and asserting his right which he has acquired by love and affection. Some day the Sinhalese population there will retrace its steps and get back to the teachings of the founder of their religion and resort to the ways of love and pity and compassion.

I am not prepared to believe that the entire Sinhalese population has gone mad or that they have turned into monsters. In all these disgraceful incidents it is only a small fraction that is always involved. But why has it happened in spite of this great tradition and culture, at least calls for a little introspection. I speak on no evidence except on conjecture which I regard as reasonable that there is something more than meets the eye in the Sri Lankan situation. Of course, one thing is very certain. Ultimately all these conflicts are clothed in religious, ethnic and racial terms but Marx was right that the basic motivation remains the economic motivation.

Ceylon is a poor country ; it continues to be a poor country. It has a miserable pittance of exports. Sir, it has a population which grows at a tremendous speed. The area of the land available to them is very small. Poverty of that country can't be denied. Therefore, the growing population, of course, of Tamils and Sinhalese, poses a serious problem. When you are in a state of poverty, you begin to look at your neighbour

who looks either slightly different from you or, who speaks slightly different from you, as the cause of misery. Sir, I have not the slightest doubt that the bad economic condition of that place and the appalling unemployment are playing that role in that conflict. But, those conditions of poverty and those conditions in which poverty can lead to a conflict are an ideal ground for some kind of political manipulators. I shall tread at nobody's toes; such as oil is extremely hospitable to some political creed. I have not the slightest doubt that my Foreign Minister and his Government, will try to look into these aspects of the problems and not merely deal with the external symptoms of this problem but to go deeper into the roots of the disease and find out all the ills of the neighbouring country of ours. What sometimes frightens me is that these conditions are also a pretext for the internal dictatorship. People take advantage of these conditions to assume more and more powers. Such is the nature of power. And where the power gets into your hands, you are very reluctant to part with it. Whatever solutions we devise, I hope, the Foreign Minister will bear this thing in mind that we do not get into the uncomfortable situation of having to foist up any regime which, ultimately, destroys the freedom, the democracy and the human rights of its own citizens. Often those conditions are a pretext of foreign intervention, occupation and subjugation. Again, I do not wish to give illustrations because I do not wish to tread on anybody's toes. But, Sir, the illustrations are well-known and require no particular imagination. I suggest that the keynote of our foreign policy and the keynote of our policy in this situation must be based on four or five elements. The first element of this policy today should be that we shall not allow anyone to intervene in this situation and the best way of bringing about that result is that we shall not intervene ourselves.

Fortunately, India has a commitment to international law and modern international law does not count in the intervention for this reason alone. I do not agree with those who suggest that our armed forces should get into that country. I can understand the anguish; I can understand the suffering which evokes this kind of demand. But, Sir, the demand is something which we shall have to resist

because the remedy will be worse than the disease.

We must resist all super-power machinations in that area and see to it that the present situation in that area is not taken advantage of by anybody should the situation deteriorate. This is the second element according to me and it is a sound policy. Should any particular kind of military assistance be necessary? I hope, Sir, that such intervention shall be on invitation and shall be, in accordance with and, under the Charter of the United Nations. The third element is important because we seem to have missed it throughout the debate with Sri Lanka during the last more than thirty years. No country has a right to refuse its nationality to thousands and millions of its inhabitants on the ground that hundreds of years ago they immigrated from a foreign country. Today is not the day of criticism. Therefore, I wish to blunt it as far as possible but I do not wish again to be misunderstood. We have treated our kith and kin as stateless persons. We have acquiesced to their position of statelessness. Sir, in 1964 we had unfortunately taken the further step of claiming back these stateless persons and getting them in slow instalments back in this country. We ought to have taken a more firm stand on this and perhaps the situation would not have arisen at all. But those were moods and those were times when other considerations prevailed and, I am afraid, we have missed the bus.

But, Sir, it is not too late in the day to impress upon the government of Sri Lanka by all methods available to us that in dealing with, the Foreign Minister will pardon me if my figures are wrong, I believe that they have now about 3 million citizens of Tamil speaking people of Indian origin out of whom nearly half are their own citizens who have acquired citizenship and I believe another 50 per cent are the so-called stateless persons and they have no civic rights of any kind and so far as those persons of Indian origin are concerned who have not acquired the nationality of Sri Lanka for every civilised Government there is the requirement of due process. People who have lived in that country for quite long, worked there and invested there cannot be thrown out because the international law is concerned with the fate of minorities and minorities cannot be

left to the Gods and cannot be left to some jingoistic elements in the Sri Lanka population. Gone are the days—and this point I have been making throughout in all the debates that I have participated on foreign affairs in this House—when the treatment of minorities was the matter of domestic concern. Treatment of minorities is not a matter of domestic jurisdiction. It is a matter today of international concern.

Sir, I am somewhat surprised when the Foreign Minister was a little apologetic in his statement when he said that our expression of concern has been made the occasion for vitriolic propaganda against us as if India was invading Ceylon and there is some controversy also on the point that they called for foreign military assistance as well. Sir, we need not be afraid. We have the right to tell the country the manner in which you treat the minorities is a matter of humanity's concern and international concern and you cannot convert your society into an iron curtain and refuse international scrutiny and inspection.

Sir, we must extend humanitarian help which must be in conspicuous and in demonstrable and massive proportions. The help that we have been promising so far, with respect to the Foreign Minister, is both party and almost as grudging people offer it. Your offer should be munificent. Let it sink into the conscience of the people of Ceylon Sri Lanka that we are there, big brothers waiting to help them. If they don't take advantage of the help we offer them, it is their fault and it is their Government at fault. To put them in fault by a demonstrable show of a picture, I hope you will feel it genuinely enough.

Sir, lastly, the best way of making a moral impact upon another nation is to make your own behaviour impeccable. Do not the members of our different religious communities come to blows inside our own national frontiers? Do we not exploit caste? Do we not exploit regional and linguistic differences in the community and the strife that goes on within our borders weakens the moral authority of this country and this country will rise to the full stature to which it is capable of rising only if we clean our Augean Stables and we go to them with the moral authority of Gandhiji

and say that we are clear and we expect you to be clean. Thank you.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is seldom that a region is simultaneously witness to both an act of great statesmanship on the part of its member countries, along with an even which is impregnated with the dangerous seed of discord. Our Prime Minister deserves the highest praise for her sagacity in championing and endorsing fully the declaration signed by our Foreign Minister and his 6 counterparts representing the 7 sisters. This is an event which can be truly termed as historic and heralds a new era of economic co-operation—an event which if pursued to its logical conclusion, with sincerity, will succeed in banishing the mist of suspicion amongst the countries of South Asia and replacing it with the sunshine of confidence. Can we forget our cultural and linguistic affinities? Can we forget that we are all participants in the common struggle against poverty? There is no reason why we should not pull together in the same direction and achieve our peaceful goal of development. Yet along with the momentous beginning by the South Asian Regional Conference and in direct contrast to it, has taken place a crisis in Sri Lanka which has dangerous implication and can only be described as tragic. Our hearts go out to those who have suffered, those who have been rendered homeless, those who have been torn apart from their loved ones, those who have been brutally massacred by frenzied mobs. It is unfortunate that the Tamil minority is being isolated and such atrocities continue to be committed on them. One would have thought that a modern and progressive leadership would have put an end to tensions between the Tamils and Sinhalese—a tension tracing back to the Fifth Century A.D. when the Mahavansha, a chronicler of that time, gloats over how the Sinhalese King Dathgamini killed Elare, the Tamil monarch in single combat. Instead of helping to heal those wounds there are some politicians who are encouraging ethnic differences by propagating Sinhalese supremacy and Tamil subordination. The resultant demand for minority safeguards hardened the majority resistance and deepened the division. It is

unfortunate that after Sri Lanka attained independence, the policy of discrimination against the Tamil minorities seems to have increased. The Tamil share in the civil services has gone down from 30% in 1948 to 5% in 1975. There is hardly any recruitment to the Armed Forces. Trading and industrial licences are given mostly to the Sinhalese. Colonization policies which are diluting the collective Tamil bargaining power by introducing Sinhalese settlers to treat the contiguity of Tamil inhabited areas, are being implemented. Tamil admission to universities in 1948 was 31%; in 1970 it is 16%, through a system of preferential entrance and district quotas. Admission to engineering colleges 1970: 40.8%, 1975—13.2%; admission to medical colleges—1973: 36.9%, 1975—20%. This has naturally culminated in the present situation.

I do not mean it merely as a criticism, but as an explanation of the phenomena that are taking place which have to be put a stop to. These events are taking place with what I choose to call the active passivity of Government institutions, and the active participation of the country's security forces. Rampaging mobs are systematically burning, looting and pillaging large Tamil minorities; horrifying, barbaric reports are received—20 Tamils, including women and children locked in a van and set alight; the mob looks on. These human beings turn into human torches, screaming and hammering at the windows. The mob looks at them slowly disintegrating into charred cinders. There are so many horrifying tales.

How can India, the land of Gandhi, not express its sympathy, not express its abhorrence at this inhumanity taking place? Our Prime Minister has quite rightly given expression to the sentiment of concern of all Indians, and further symbolized this by ordering that all Central Government offices in Tamil Nadu should remain closed, in sympathy with the Bandh. This was a very important symbolic gesture. Our Government is exercising great patience, in spite of a hostile internal situation being allowed to exist in Sri Lanka, as far as we are concerned.

What has the Sri Lankan Government done to protect our nationals, to protect

our Embassy ? It is not a fact that a bank and other Indian property were burnt to ashes ? Why does the President not contradict a report in a newspaper which a newspaper which is known to be his mouth-piece, in which he is quoted as having said :

"If India invades, we may lose, but we will fight" It is unfortunate that the Sri Lankan Government is acting in this unwise manner ; and inspite of this, our Government is rightly patient. In the face of these internal hostilities that are allowed in Sri Lanka, we are retaining our equipoise, and our Prime Minister's voice is the voice of sanity in this region.

The Shri Lankan situation cannot be considered in isolation. The strategic position of the Indian Ocean, the American interests in expanding base facilities beyond Diego Garcia, the American apathy to the Zone of Peace concept, the Sri Lankan Government's obvious and mostly towards—those all add international dimensions and ramifications of great complexity which India cannot lose sight of.

It is also true that some nations are alarmed by the success and the significance of the SARC. The present, Srilankan situation, if not handled carefully, certainly contains potentialities of complicating the future of the SARC. History presents occasions when leadership is put to severe test and an opportunity comes for a leader to become a statesman. The present situation in Sri Lanka is one such occasion. We should not have a situation which the philosopher Nietzsche has described when talking about leadership and sheep like this. Said the sheep : "Leader guide us. So, we won't be afraid to follow you." Replied the leader "Sheep follow me. So, I won't be afraid to lead you." Instead, as Harry Truman said, when he described true leadership "Leadership is the ability to get men to do what they do not want to do and yet like it." The Sri Lankan Government must make the Sinhalese understand, it must defuse the situation. It is disappointing that they have as yet failed to rise to that pinnacle of leadership. On the other hand, our Government has responded with alacrity and in a positive manner to the Sri Lankan Government's request for help in matters

pertaining to transport and essential supplies. The Government of India, I am sure, will continue to respond to all Shri Lankan Government's requests in future also.

It is high time that the Sri Lankan Government effectively squashed the oppression of the minority. It is only at its own perit that a country can ignore events taking place in the neighbourhood which directly affect the sensitivity and emotions of our its people and has a bearing on its own internal situation.

Our hon. Foreign Minister admitted in Parliament yesterday that there was some substance in the UPI report that the Sri Lankan Government had been in touch with some powers regarding direct military aid, which, of course, subsequently was denied by Shri Lanka. However, the tardiness of the denial and the indication given by the British Foreign Office clearly cast grave doubts about the veracity and sincerity of the denial. We can only fervently hope that wiser counsel prevails and Sri Lanka refrains from any act of adventurism which may have serious repercussions in the region. Implications of instability across the Palk Strait certainly cannot be ignored. As the Foreign Minister said yesterday "India has to function with due regard both to the natural concern of its people and to the obligation of a good neighbour."

Unfortunately, the Sri Lanka Leadership has not yet expressed even a word of sympathy for the Tamil minority, or a word of condemnation for the troops who went berserk in Jaffna, or a word of condemnation against the jail authorities who connived in the murder of Tamil inmates. On the contrary, the constant theme that is being repeated by the government is that the Tamils are to blame. The UNP would do well to remember its 1977 election manifesto which strengthened the expectations of the Tamils by promising an all party conference which took place last months after six long years had passed. Even that was rendered totally ineffective because it confined itself to discussing guerilla activities and therefore it was predictably boycotted by all the major opposition groups which mattered. Instead of standing talking immediately with the TULF, there is further talk of disenfranchisement and

removal of citizenship which has been upheld today by the Sri Lanka supreme Court as constitutional. The situation can only be aggravated if these plans are implemented.

According to the International Commission of Jurists many of the provisions of even the Sri Lanka prevention of Terrorism Act and the Public Security Act are contrary to accepted principles of the Rule of Law, the internationally accepted minimum standard of criminal procedure, and also appear to be contrary to the provisions of the Sri Lanka Constitution. The Anti-Terrorist Act has been described as barbaric throughout the world. The provision which allows for the disposal of bodies without a *post mortem*, without an inquest, without informing even the relatives, is like a licence to kill.

The Sri Lanka Government must act soon and arrive at a long term political solution instead of isolating the Tamilians further. The Sri Lankan Government must start immediate talks and we must try and persuade them to initiate talks with the TULF which talks of division of power and not of division of the country. We must render all assistance that the Sri Lankan Government requires from us to bring about normalisation.

In conclusion, I would like to say that Sri Lanka is a country with a great cultural history and if the people of Sri Lanka act unitedly, there is no reason why they cannot be the torch-bearers of freedom, of world peace, of harmony with the message of the Buddha as their inspiration. It is really unfortunate that instead of this it is fast dividing along ethnic lines. As far as origin is concerned, the Tamilians have been a part of Sri Lanka for over 2,500 years and for that matter the Sinhalese too, it is said, originated centuries ago in Bengal and Orissa.

There is a saying which is most apt in the Sri Lanka context, "The test of tolerance comes when we are in a majority ; the test of courage comes when we are in a minority." I fervently hope that the two communities will allow amidst them these two respective sentiments, in abundance, and thereby bring peace to their country.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Speaker, during the last few days enough has been spoken and written to describe or to attempt to describe the horrendous events that have been taking place in our southernly neighbour, the island of Sri Lanka. It is for the Minister to tell us when he replies, the latest reports from there, as far as they can be confirmed, say that there is some improvement in the situation. Some reasonable control is being exercised by the authorities over the mobs which have been unleashed, whether the curfew orders are being complied with or not, because they were not being complied with even two days ago and whether any concrete steps have been taken to give protection and ensure the security and the lives of those thousands and lakhs of people who have been rendered homeless almost overnight.

16.54 Hrs.

(SHRI F.H. MOHSIN *in the Chair*)

I do not know what exactly we can do from here. We were told that it has appeared in the Press, that the Tamilian refugees in and around Colombo had themselves expressed a desire to be transported in safety to the northern part of the island, to Jafna, where perhaps they feel more secure because that is the Tamil majority area, as we know. I believe the Government of Sri Lanka, at one stage, had asked for ships even from India to carry out this transport operation. I do not know what is the fate of that move now. I do not know whether the Sri Lanka Government is still willing or is still asking for assistance from us by way of transport facility for these people or whether it is capable of or willing to arrange such facilities itself. I do not know whether there is any other move. There can be some other sinister move behind this, because if all the Tamilians are taken and concentrated in one particular area, it may also be easier to liquidate them as, unfortunately, it is not a question of only rampaging mobs. The most horrendous part of this whole thing is that the Armed Forces, the Army in Ceylon, the Sinhala Army and even Naval personnel have been allowed to run amuck, killing and

shooting people. These are the very Forces on which the preservation of security depends. Naturally, all these things are very much agitating our minds. We know that this is an internal affair in the sense of international law except so far as it concerns those people, those Tamils and other non-Tamils who are our citizens and of Indian nationality. There we are on strong grounds. We would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken or are being taken to rescue all those people in Sri Lanka, who are Indian citizens, our own Indian nationals. Of course, the matter has gone much beyond that. All these lakhs of people, who have been affected, in terms of law, may not be out citizens or people of Indian origin: many of them are stateless and many of them are citizens of Sri Lanka. The Minister has said in his statement the other day and I fully agree with this statement, that :

"We in India cannot remain impervious to the sufferings of large numbers of people in our immediate neighborhood though separated by boundaries of nationality and citizenship."

Of course, apart from the fact of boundaries, nationality and citizenship which we are not permitted to transgress under the law, the complicating factor here is that they are all people of Indian origin and it is natural that there should be a tremendous reaction and response in this country. I do want to add my voice to this question that our Tamil Nadu friends should not assume or take this issue as though it is something affecting only the Tamils. I would like to remind that in 1971 when equally horrendous events were taking place in what was then the eastern wing of Pakistan, it was not interpreted by anybody or taken by anybody as a question of Bengalis, Bengalis being exterminated though they were all Bengalis. I would like the Government of Sri Lanka also to remember because the President in his reported statement, which has not been contradicted, to this paper 'The Sun' has said :

"If India invades us, we may go down but we will fight", what was at the back of his mind? When I read that statement I had a feeling that he wanted to tell the

people all over the world that this country, a big brother country, a big brother—he wants to be a big brother of somebody; I do not want to be a big brother at all of anybody...

AN HON. MEMBER : A big brother has nothing to do with your geographical sights.

17-00 Hrs.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A big brother is a question of your attitude and your relations with other people. May be he had at the back of his mind the desire to throw out some sort of a hint to people that after all this is the big country which had sent its Army into Bangladesh. But it was not Bangladesh, it was Pakistan at that time. I wish to remind the House and to remind President Jaywardene also that it is very wrong to draw any similarity between that situation and this situation. Here the majority community is carrying out a programme against a minority and what was happening in East Pakistan was that the majority of people inhibiting East Pakistan they were Bengalis and a campaign of massacre and extermination was launched against them by a minority represented by the armed forces of West Pakistan situated one thousand miles away. It was they who were trying to massacre and exterminate the population of East Pakistan which consisted 99 per cent of Bengalis. And even then we did not intervene, although floods of refugees were crossing the border and coming into our country by hundreds of thousands to whom we had to give shelter and succour. Our armed forces intervened only after the Pakistan army had launched an attack on us in the western sector. It was only when aggression was committed on us in the western sector that our armies went into East Pakistan. So, I know Mrs. Bandaranaike was in power at that time in 1971 and I think she also was not very sympathetic to India at that time. In fact, we had reports of Pakistani aircraft being given refuelling facilities at Colombo on their way to the East Pakistan and so on. Whatever it may be, there should be no attempt by anybody to try to smudge India's image in the world by drawing some kind of false parallels between the present situation and

what prevailed in Bangladesh at that time. Now, what is happening in Sri Lanka is a matter which ultimately the Government and the people of Sri Lanka will have to come to terms with. I am not at all in favour of this. My party is strongly opposed to any suggestions, if they are seriously being made here, that our armed forces should be sent to Sri Lanka or that our Navy should be deployed along the coasts of Sri Lanka. I think there are bigger forces in the world who will welcome such a foolish step by us, to fall into this trap, some people are waiting for that. The very next day President Jaywardane who has already expressed his apprehension that we may invade his country, a ridiculous apprehension, will call for military assistance against the invading Indian army and then you know what will happen, you know who will come to Sri Lanka? Our Government is always very chary of naming anybody. They always talk about two super powers whose rivalry in the Indian Ocean is creating so much trouble. But President Jaywardane if he calls for help, it is only one of the two super powers whom he will call. He will not call the other super powers. You may not like to call the name here but you know that very well. Already some Press reports have been published. I do not know about their veracity but the paper 'SUN' has openly written and suggested to him that he should take action against the diplomatic missions of the socialistic countries in Colombo and that the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic missions should be called to account and should be asked to either quit or cut down their personnel or something.

I do not know whether he is going to take such a foolish step. But somebody asked the Minister in the other House, I found from the record, about the banning of these Leftist parties including the Communist Party of Sri Lanka and the hon. Minister said: "I do not know anything about it, this is what they told me that they are taking action against certain groups and parties which they feel are encouraging separatist agitation". But he has no assessment of his own. I think the Communists are known all over the world for certain things at least. The Communist Party of Sri Lanka...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is not like that. Let me explain it. It was not for the separatist movement or activity. What I was told was that they were taking advantage of a situation and they were trying to create trouble.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What does it mean? The whole opposition is creating trouble, according to the Prime Minister. Our main profession is that, according to the Prime Minister.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am setting the record straight.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : President Jaywardane's own assessment may be, well, the result of senility or being puerile. Everybody knows that the Communist Party of Sri Lanka is a very very small party. But it is a party which has stood throughout for two or three things very clearly. One is, they have stood for the rights of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. But they have not stood for the concept of a separate State. They have opposed the idea of Eelam of a separate, independent, Tamil State in the north and eastern part of Sri Lanka. They have not supported it. But they have fought all along for the minority rights of Tamilians which, I am afraid, has not been recognized. But they have been trampled under foot by successive governments.

Unfortunately, none of the Governments in Sri Lanka, neither of the late Mr. Bandarnayake, nor of Mr. Dudley Senanayake, or of Mrs. Bandarnayake, none of these Governments ever made any serious and honest attempt to solve this problem of the Tamil minority by granting them the rights to which they are entitled, including some rights of autonomy. If there is such an area in Sri Lanka where the overwhelming majority of the people are Tamil-speaking, there is nothing wrong in giving them some rights of autonomy in that region, which is different from demanding a completely independent State.

About their right of language, it has always been declared that only the Sinhalese will be the State language. The Tamil language was reduced to a second class status. About employment opportunities etc. other members have spoken and I do

not want to repeat them. In a police force running into some 14,000 or 15,000, there are only 700 Tamil-speaking people. In the army I suppose there is not even one. We should react to these things.

I do not want to draw parallels, but in a different way, in a different form, in a different context, we have to deal with these problems in our own country also. Have we not said times without number that we have to create in the minorities a feeling of confidence and security by giving them certain specific rights as regards education, language, employment and all that? Unfortunately, this has been neglected totally in Sri Lanka.

I am surprised to find that President Jayawardene in his broadcast—of course, the full text of that broadcast is not with me; but some excerpts are published in the foreign press; unfortunately, we have to read it from the foreign press—the broadcast which he made on the eve of this outbreak, I am very sorry to say, was nothing but an open incitement against the Tamils. He is the President of a State in which there is a huge 3 or 4 million strong Tamil population. We expect to hear from a President some words of sympathy, some soothing words, some healing touch. But there is nothing of that sort in his broadcast. Even to this day, nothing of that sort has come from the President. Well, that is the President they have chosen. Of course, he has seen to it that he consolidates himself very well by all sorts of constitutional reforms and changes which he is bringing in from time to time. I hope some other people will not be tempted to follow him in that respect.

My Young friend, Shri Madhavrao Scindia was very sincerely and optimistically pleading for opening of negotiations between the Sinhala Government and the TULF. I believe today the TULF is being banned by a special Change in the Constitution and all their 17 members in the Sri Lanka Parliament are going to be removed. So, that kind of a dialogue and a negotiated settlement can come and will have to come some day, but this is not the time when the situation is at all propitious for that. So, what I wish to say is—I do not want to

speak for too long, but I want to emphasis one point about which I had raised the question but something intervened. And that is: Why have they made this attack on the Communist Party and two other Leftist Parties? He may have given you any explanation, but we know Mr. Jayawardene's past. He is, of course, formally a member of our Non Aligned Movement and is treated with all respect and so on when he comes for a conference of the Non-Aligned countries. But there are many people in that Movement.

AN HON. MEMBER : Cuba.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There are many people there who certainly have no commitment and no belief in the principles of non-alignment.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are maligned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : And, Sir, it is not now, but for several months past that we have been hearing that in the United States (*Interruptions*). The Americans have made requests to the Government of Sri Lanka in the past that they wanted to get what they called rest and recreation facilities.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Recuperation facilities.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Rest and recuperation facilities. Recuperating from what? (*Interruptions*). Rest and recuperation facilities in Sri Lanka for their armed personnel who are stationed in Deigo Garcia. That means, that when those people go on leave and so on, could they please be allowed to come to Sri Lanka, to some nice sea-side resort there and spend their holidays there? And, you know, wherever the American troops have gone in South-East Asia in the past, what legany they have left behind?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, he is saying something very objectionable.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I withdraw it, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a contempt of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I could not hear him at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When I said, 'What legacy they have left behind?'. he said.**

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will go into the record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That should be expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not expunged, he as withdrawn already.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Don't expunge my withdrawal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, we have been conscious of the fact for a long time, and I think the hon. Minister even if he does not admit, knows and should know that the United States is very much interested not only in rest and recuperation facilities, but also for getting naval base facilities in Trincomalee, on the east coast of Sri Lanka. And the President

AN HON. MEMBER : Has more or less agreed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know whether he has more or less agreed, but so far he has not had the courage to agree to it openly. But if he is able to suppress all opposition inside the country, if he is able to suppress the Left parties which are the loudest in their anti-imperialist stand and if he is able to turn out the Opposition from the Parliament, then the decks are clear from him and if the Americans can establish themselves in Trincomalee, then does it remain only a Sri Lankan affairs or does it take on a much wider connotation in this whole region, or does it or does it not affect the security of this country and will it or will it not give a new dimension to the entire weaving of this Diego Garcia base in the Indian Ocean? And what will be its repercussion on this Movement and demand which is going on throughout the world

including in the United Nations for converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace? The whole thing will be blow up completely apart from the fact that it will mean a change in the whole security perceptions of this country. So, I would also request my good friends from Tamil Nadu of course, I can very well understand their feelings, their anguish. I am speaking now as a Bengalee, we went through the same kind of terrible anguish and feelings in 1971.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do you suggest the same solution?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, I don't suggest. I have already spoken while you were out drinking coffee. But I would suggest to the Government, and for me, for once it is a pleasant task to agree on one point at least with Mr. Ram Jethmalani on the floor of this House, and I congratulate the Government also for that, that they have not been stampeded into doing anything foolish like sending our armed forces there or deploying our Navy there. I know.

AN HON. MEMBER : As suggested by me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has got so many Tamil voters in the Constituency. I have not. But the point is we are a big country. We are to show that kind of restraint and statesmanship which comes with our standing in the Comity of Nations. We are the Chair Person of the non-aligned movement. The public opinion of the non-aligned has to be heard. It has to be brought into focuss. It has to be felt. President Jayewardene need not think that he can escape from the censure of the world public opinion and the opinion of the non-aligned movement. It is India's job to mobilise that opinion and make it felt so that he cannot get away with this. I think your Government should also make it abundantly clear that if anything said and done in Sri Lanka leads to the intervention or induction of foreign powers or of a super power whom we do not want to name into Sri Lanka, then India will take an extremely serious view of it because it means it will be threatening our own security and security of the entire region.

As far as humanitarian assistance is concerned, there I also agree that there should be no reservation on our part whatsoever. Here is the question of human rights and humanitarianism, of suffering of these poor people in lakhs, everything that is required whether it be food or milk for children or clothes or medicines, everything that we have got I think, in abundance, that we can spare and should be offered. Publically it should be offered. It is upto Jayewardene to accept or refuse. But the whole world should know that India is prepared to give utmost succour to these people who have been subjected to this barbarous treatment. I hope that the suggestion made earlier this morning that a suitable Resolution should be adopted in this House. I am now told that debate is continuing till tomorrow. It can be adopted only to-morrow. I am afraid I will not be present but I would like to lend my support to that Resolution. At least the voice of the parliament of India should be heard throughout the world and it will not doubt have a powerful influence on all people who are our well wishers or who may be our detractors also. Thank you.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : The persecution of Tamil minority in Sri Lanka as has been revealed to-day from various sources is a sordid story. It could not have been worse for South Asia - this type of thinking. It is unfortunate for the civilisation as it stands to-day. As chance has it, there have been certain areas around this globe where such type of black spots have been cropping up. I do not have to enumerate any of thoser. You know the story of Palestineans. You know the story of Kampucheans. You have just now listened to Shri Indrajit Gupta about the sordid manner in which people were indiscriminately shot about even in Bangla Desh and in certain other areas. That reminds us about caribbean cauldron, some of the South American States and all this being half way towards genocide. This is the sordid story that has come to us in a very very stunning fashion that our own civilised type of counterparts of South Asian nations should have also indulged or started to indulge, in this type of way of life. At the very outset, I would like to submit one

observation. While addressing my Tamil brothers, this hit that has been made ... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please order.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What order ? (Interruptions)... Why have you changed the order ? It is disorder...I should have been called upon to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the Speaker who called Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Whom did you consult ?

Tomorrow, I am not going to stay here. Whom did you consult ? You do not know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But any way, the Speaker called him and you can discuss with the Speaker. I have no objection.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the Speaker ? You cannot do it This is a dictatorial manner. Why are you changing the order without my permission ?

Why permitted you to do it ?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : Do you want to change the whole order ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Without our permission, it was done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Sparrow, you continue your speech.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : There should be certain rules and all that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : You give him the opportunity to speak. I will sit down.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : If I am asked to speak'tommorow, I will not be here. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW : It could have been done in some other manner but not like this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Chairman, you see there should not be any misunderstanding. I also want to make one thing clear. I had approached the Speaker to tell him, "I am also leaving in the morning". I think, some other Members also approached him and the Speaker said "Those who will not be here tomorrow morning will speak now". Because, it was stated earlier that the debate would continue the next day also. He said, "I will allow them to speak today." That is all that happened with the change, as far as I know. Nobody would object to their speaking on that side. They are bound to get the time. It is the question of the Opposition. So, that has to be adjusted and I think, it can be adjusted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is objecting.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is not the thing. Why did not the Speaker consult me ? I am also leaving tomorrow morning. If I do not speak today, I cannot speak tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is already speaking now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about my speaking ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : After him, I will give you and not before him. I cannot stop him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is my right. Don't shout. It is not your business.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : He is a senior Member. He is behaving like this.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : I will request the Professor, kindly accept with grace now. If you permit, I will speak.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You should not yield.

श्री रशीद मसूद : हमारे दोस्त समझ नहीं रहे हैं कि हम क्या कह रहे हैं। हमारा मतलब

यह नहीं है कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता क्यों पहले बोले लेकिन हमारा कहना यह है कि इस के बारे में हम लोगों से पहले मशवरा कर लेना चाहिए था। यह आर्डर क्यों चेंज कर दिया ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : ہمارے دوست سمجھ نہیں رہے ہیں کہ ہم کیا کہہ رہے ہیں؟ ہمارا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ شری اندرجیت گپتا کیوں پہلے بدے لیکن ہمارا کہنا یہ ہے کہ اس کے بارے میں ہم لوگوں سے پہلے مشورہ کر لینا چاہیے تھا۔ یہ آرڈر کیوں چیلنج کر دیا؟

सभापति महोदय : अब तो स्पंरो साहब बोल रहे हैं, बीच में कैसे उन को रोक दू।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह पूरा आर्डर क्यों चेंज कर दिया ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : یہ پورا آرڈر کیوں چیلنج کر دیا؟

सभापति महोदय : मैं ने चेंज नहीं किया है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : किसी ने भी किया हो। हमारे दोस्त इस बात को समझ नहीं रहे हैं।
(व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : کسی نے بھی کیا ہو۔ ہمارے دوست اس بات کو سمجھ نہیں رہے ہیں۔

..... (انٹراپشن)

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Sir, I think, you can solve this problem. You can call him after Shri Sparrow,

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what I have told him.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I want to know how many Members are there in the list to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a long list. Anyway, the discussion will go on up to 6 O'clock today. And then, it will be continued tomorrow after 6 O'clock.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : All the Members in the list should be permitted to speak.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : According to the order, the parties should be called.

MR. CHAIRMAN* : Let him speak. Afterwards, I will call on party lines. I cannot help it when they object.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Speaker suggested that we should sit upto 6 O'clock today and continue tomorrow. As some members representing important parties will not be here tomorrow, naturally, their point of view should come. It is very important discussion. The hon. Member is on his legs; let him finish his speech. You extend the sitting of the House today from 6 O'clock to 7 O'clock so that more members who are leaving today could be accommodated. Instead of having 2 or 3 hours, tomorrow, you can have 1 hour. You want to pass the resolution. Today, you extend it upto 7 O'clock. I am also to leave today. Some other members are also leaving today. We are not going to make long speeches. But we want to make certain suggestions. Therefore, you extend the time upto 7 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That we will consider at 6 O'clock.

Shri R.S. Sparrow to continue his speech.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : Sir, I was making my first observation. I do not expect that in the middle of my observation, it will be taken so seriously. Nevertheless, the thing has blown off.

I was making my point that for all Tamil people and all Indian people, we have to understand one cardinal fact that this reprehensible type of situation that has arisen in

Sri Lanka is the concern of us all. I belong to north India and you do not know how badly I felt from inside all the time as to the massacres that were taking place to my brethren. It does not take one long to understand what our close civilisation, our culture, with all those Lankan people has been. You see massacre right and left, unprecedented type. One feels very and upset that way. I would like to say that it is a national issue; it is an all-India issue and we have to take it in unison. I am very glad to hear various spokesmen speaking in the same vein.

I feel happy and satisfied about one thing. On the Government side, I have every right, as others have done, to congratulate the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Foreign Affairs staff for taking such a quick step in dealing with the problem, as best as they could, his (External Affairs Minister) having to rush down straightway to the place it self is judging the situation as obtained there, coming back and taking all the action quick enough for trying to diffuse the situation, and in it order of merit having taken on the whole affair, in a calculated manner. This is something about which we can be very proud of. But we have to think about the future.

Certain questions have arisen over which one has to deliberate. I will not be repeating the questions. All has been said and done by various speakers. I will come only to the cardinal fact affecting this particular question. We have to think in terms of dealing with the problem, firstly, as I have said, in unison as a country. Secondly, what we have to do is to make certain that no influences the usual type of influences—or interventions take place in so far as that beautiful island (Sri Lanka) is concerned.

I was a little upset yesterday when I heard from the touring team of Tamil persons who had come from America, U.K., Australia and New Zealand. The people who came from America mentioned that in so far as the diffusing of the situation in Sri Lanka is concerned, the American Government may not be taking any active interest. That was something which upset me. I asked him "Why should not they". I said, "It is a human question, a question which affects the people at large; and why should not they?"

And he could not answer the full question. Indrajit Gupta Sahed has elaborated that point to a certain extent, and I fully agree with him on that. There are geo-strategic and geo-political ramifications that one has to be careful about. We all understand the situation and we understand what the global situation is *vis-a-vis* the two super Powers. So far as that angle is concerned, my submission to our High Command, as also to the Government, is that we have to react very carefully. How we have to react, how we have work ourselves forward in that context will be apropos of the condition and situation obtaining. But we cannot neglect that angle of it-waiting, seeing and then assessing.

The second point I wish to submit is that I agree, and subscribe, to the idea that some kind of a Resolution will have to be framed. At what level, it is upto the House and upto the Government to consider. In that, I would wish to recommend this. The Seven Sisters' (External Affairs Ministers of South Asian countries) as has been called by one of my colleagues, have very kindly agreed on putting a kind of pressure on the Sri Lankan authorities, Jayewardence Saheb or anybody else for that matter. But, I would wish to recommend that we should ask all the nations at large to attend to this problem and try to put any reasonable type of pressure on the Sri Lanka authorities to help defuse the situation in the best manner possible under the circumstances. As many nations as possible who become signatories to this Resolution will be doing good to the cause of the minority who is at the moment finding itself in difficulties. This is one thing we have to do.

In so far as the performance of the Tamils is concerned, people have said so much about it. Being a history student, I have been following their working there over the centuries, over the decades. The Tamils who went there did remarkably well for that country, for the tea industry or, for that matter, even in services, as industrial labour, as skilled labour and also on the educational side. They have contributed so much for the uplift of that particular island. And, it is for us to highlight all these things for the knowledge of the people at large; I am quite certain that the External

Affairs Ministry and also the other Ministries concerned will be able to push all these things out for people to know through the various media, through television and so on and so forth.

Finally, it is my humble submission that we all should ultimately produce a Resolution which we must thrash out, as has been said by many, so as to show the will of the nation as being a unified nation for certain national issues-and this is the prime issues-at the moment- and secondly to ameliorate the difficulties and the stresses and strains the Tamil minority is suffering from now.

With these words, I conclude. I thank you very much for having given me the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many hon. Members want to speak today only. The Minister has also agreed to stay here till 7.00 P. M. Is it the pleasure of the House that we discuss this matter upto 7.00 p.m. ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I call upon Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty to speak.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): It is because of his loud protest that you are calling him to speak ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He represents the biggest Opposition Group.

SARI K. RAMAMURTHY : But his behaviour does not seem to be like that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am really sorry because I had to say something. Tomorrow I am also leaving and if I could not get the chance to-day I could not have spoken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have said it earlier.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are the Chairman and I was losing my temper and I am sorry for it. But you please understand the reasons.

Sir, at the very outset, I sympathise with the people who have lost their near and dear ones in Sri Lanka because of no fault of

their own. Many people in Sri Lanka have died because of this ethnic clash that took place. My Party sympathises with the families which have suffered and also shares the agony of the people who have lost their property, hearth and home and particularly the people who have lost their near and dear ones.

The whole episode is really tragic because of the fact that it is with the active help of the Sri Lankan Government that the whole killings and destruction took place. In jails the Tamil leaders have been killed and when this destruction and killing was taking place, the Army was not only passive spectator, but in many places they took part in it. The law enforcing authority and the Government which is supposed to give protection to the people including the minorities have failed and the coercive machinery of the State was used to destroy the lives of the innocent people, to destroy their property and to destroy the security environment of the minority inhabited areas. So the Government of Sri Lanka cannot absolve itself of the responsibility of helping the murderers and the rioters. Not only that, you will be astonished to learn that the Agriculture Minister of Sri Lanka in a broadcast instigated the majority community to attack the Tamils.

If you go through the history, you will see that ever since the attainment of independence by Sri Lanka in the year 1948, there is a systematic attempt to weaken the Tamils, to drive them out by batches from Sri Lanka and also instead of giving them equal rights, to give them subordinate rights. When the Britishers left Sri Lanka, they handed over the power to the majority community and ever since then, the minority Tamils are suffering.

Some people believe that the Tamils who are living there in Sri Lanka migrated from India very recently or just before or during this century. That is not a fact. The composition of the Sri Lanka's people is this : 7% Sinhalese, more than 20% Tamils 7% Muslims and the rest-other groups.

Out of these, twelve per cent of the Tamils are therefore more than 2,000 years. Some Historians say that before the Sinhalese went there, Tamils were there. I do not know about this. There is a contro-

versy about it. But, it is the policy of Sri Lankan Government to disfranchise the Tamils. They have done it. Unfortunately, the Indian Government had accepted it by the Sirimavo Bandaranaike-Shastri Agreement. Not only that. By three Acts in 1948 and 1949, Tamilians not only had been disfranchised but now they are not getting opportunities in civil service, in Armed Forces and in other Government jobs.

You will see from the statistics that due to the education policy, due to the policy of the settlement, the Tamils who are living there for centuries, for hundreds of years are now regarded as second-class citizens and, initially, the Tamils did not demand any separate state. It is wrong to think so. They only wanted the security and guarantee to their culture, to their language and they demanded an equal opportunity which has been denied to them. It is because of this systematic attempt to exterminate this community and to disfranchise and to render them as second-class citizens that a section of the youth had taken the path to extremism. Even to-day, a majority of the Tamilians, want equal rights, equal opportunities and also they want a guarantee to their culture which is legitimate. But, instead of accepting their demands, Sri Lankan Government are trying to trample under feet the legitimate demands of the Tamilian people.

Sir, recently, due to the actions of Jayewardene Government, the Tamils were put to test. You will see that in 1972 Constitution Amendment. Whatever minorities' rights were there, were taken away. And, in the name of fighting separatism, the Sri Lankan Government is trying to take away the rights of the Tamil people. Whatever rights were there, they are now trying to take these away. You will also see that along with that, the main aim of the Government in the name of fighting terrorism, is, first of all, to fight and then to discredit the Tamils who are fighting for their legitimate rights. Their second aim is to whip up anti-India propaganda so that they can isolate these elements. If there is any movement, they can blame it as India inspired. Their third aim is to clear the deck for the American basis in the whole island. You will know it ; the Foreign Minister knows it very well that the Conference which was to take place in Colombo in

Indian Ocean could not take place because of the refusal of the Sri Lankan Government to hold it. How an Imperialist looked at the island. I would here quote from a British Statesman who said :

"The basic requirement of Commonwealth strategy was the maintenance of communications in the Indian Ocean by sea and air. Ceylon occupies a commanding position as a base for defence communications without which control over the Indian Ocean would be seriously weakened."

It had been the policy of the British Imperialists. Now, it is the policy of the American - Imperialists because they have taken over the old Imperialist policy to have a base in Sri Lanka and with that end in view now you will see that all the steps including, as has been pointed out by Shri Indrajit Gupta, the steps that leftist parties have been banned. The leftist parties have been systematically advocating the rights of the minorities and unity of the people. They are against communalising the politics of Sri Lanka. They are trying to make politics issue based and ideological based. But these are the parties which have been banned on the flimsy ground that they were trying to take advantage of the situation.

Now, I would ask our Foreign Minister to explain. In his statement he said that there is a substance that the Sri Lankan government has wanted to take the help of the imperialist powers. In what form and in what shape. It has not been made clear in his statement. You have said that there is substance in it. If that is so how are you going to take it. First of all, you are to say on the basis of what you have said that there is substance in it. On this you have to take the House into confidence. If that is, so, then it is not simply a question of the rights of Tamilians or the question of the minority and the majority but it becomes the question of the security of the whole of the sub-continent.

Sir, in the non-aligned summit conference all the countries pointed to the dangers of imperialism in this zone. So, I would like to draw your attention to the attempt of the imperialists, particularly the USA to frustrate

all the attempts to make the Indian ocean a zone of peace and, unfortunately, the Sri Lankan government under the leadership of Jayewardene is readily agreeable to offer a base to the USA and creating conditions for it and most probably they had instigated this including the attack on soldiers to utilise this to attack the Tamilians and Leftists and also to bring certain authoritarian changes in the Constitution and create ground so that Americans can have some base there. It is for the Government of India to clarify its position and also to take into account the future shape of things that may come if the Sri Lankan government has really invited some imperialist powers to intervene. I do not know but some people are talking of military intervention and assistance. Who is threatening the security of Sri Lanka? You may say terrorists but actually nobody is threatening the existence of the Government but why is it this question of military assistance to Sri Lanka may arise. It does not arise at all. It is not also a fact that the whole armed forces have gone out of control. It is the policy of the government to use the armed forces particularly in those areas where the Tamils are in majority because without the help of the police and armed forces they cannot destroy them. They are precisely using the armed forces and the police to destroy them. That is why I would like our Foreign Minister to clarify his position and say what is happening.

Sir, I would also draw the attention of the House to a part of the statement of the hon. Minister on page 3 para 2 :

"As regards prevailing situation it was acknowledged that the community feelings that had been aroused had law enforcement agencies affected who had not always carried their responsibilities."

According to this statement and Mr. Rao was there, he has seen the things with his own eyes and I have no reason to disbelieve him the law enforcing authorities were helping the rioters to destroy the life and property of the minorities. Nowhere the Government of Sri Lanka has said that they are disregarding their directions. Nowhere they have taken any step to stop it. It means they are covertly encouraging these

things. This is a very dangerous thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. Sir, I sympathise with the Tamilians who are suffering there. Sir, I believe that the rights of the minorities should be guaranteed and it is the duty of any civilized Government worth the name to guarantee the rights of the minorities and also give protection to the people who are have different religion and different faith. This is the primary duty of the civilized Government. Unfortunately, the Sri Lankan Government has failed to do it.

Sir, at the end, I would say to the Sri Lankan Government that there are certain things which are their internal matter, but there are certain things which are not internal. Even under the International law, when human rights are violated the people of other countries, the humanity at large, have the responsibility to see that these rights are not violated. Sir, it is also the responsibility of the people living in other countries to see that the mass extermination does not take place. It is precisely what they are trying to do; they are systematically trying to make them a minority without rights to remain a minority without rights so that the Sinhalese remain in the majority, control the Government and the Tamils cannot take part in the decision making process. This is their aim. We should take note of it and our Government should take note of it. It is also our responsibility because they are our kith and kin and there are thousands of Stateless persons whose fate is hanging in the balance the plantation workers and others. So, we have the responsibility, the Indian Government has the responsibility. No one can say that these are internal affairs. If it is their internal affairs, what about the tea-plantation workers who are the Stateless persons, whom they are trying to send out of the country? I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that it is also the responsibility of the Government of India to see that the Stateless persons' lives and properties are not destroyed since the Sri Lankan Government have said that their future will be determined according to the Sirimao-Shastri Pact.

To conclude, I would say that the Government of India, the people of India, are behind the demand of the Tamils in

Sri Lanka for their autonomy and for their rights. We do not encourage separatism; we do not encourage that a country should be divided, but decidedly and determinately support the rights of the minorities. They have the right to autonomy; they have the right to follow their own religion. Sir, I also would like to draw the attention, through you, of the External Affairs Minister and the Government of India that serious things are taking place in the sub-continent. The U.S. Imperialism is trying to create unfriendly atmosphere in the countries around us and destabilise the regions. They are taking advantage of the conditions that have been created. We should take note of it. Unfortunately the Government of India, because of its weak economic position, taking loan from IMF and economic dependence on them, is not asserting its independent policies. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Who told you that India is economically weak?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Because of your economic dependence, you cannot assert your selves, cannot say anything about American imperialism. This is the danger. I would request Government to change its policy of dependence on American aid. The moment you depend on imperialists' aid, all your loud talk about non-alignment and independent policy become useless. Tomorrow, you will go to Washington with a begging bowl and ask for aid. What about your non-alignment and independent policy? You must have an independent economic policy, to sustain our independence and true freedom.

I would say that the Government should be firm; and also flexible and must act tactfully, so that we can come out of the situation and guarantee to the Tamils, their life and property. Thank you.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu): At the very outset, I would like to pay my humble tribute to our Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister who have shown equanimity *par excellence* to find out the factual position in Sri Lanka. Our External Affairs Minister has personally visited Sri Lanka. He has given his understanding of the real situation to this august House. Our Prime Minister directed the

Central Government offices and undertakings to associate themselves with the sentiments of Tamil people in Tamil Nadu. There was a peaceful and complete bundh recently in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to tell this august House, and our DMK friends: never before in our history has the Central Government extended its cooperation in arranging such a bundh, and expressed its solidarity and respect for the feelings of the Tamil people.

17 58 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our DMK friends might come out with an argument that the Central Government has not done anything. But I would appeal to them to touch their hearts and minds.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: You speak what you want to. Why do you bring in DMK?

SARI K. MAYATHEVAR: Sir, please direct him to speak on Ceylon, not about DMK. Let him not awaken the sleeping tiger.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mayathevar, you can reply to him, when you speak.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I appeal to my DMK friends...

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I am on a point of order. Mr. Mayathevar was saying that Mr Anbarasu should not use the word 'DMK'. Is that word an unparliamentary one?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless it is unparliamentary, what is wrong in it?

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: This is not an issue for making political capital by certain regional parties. Once again I repeat that this is not an issue for making political capital.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: We are all Indians. We should safeguard Indians' right to life and property.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Government of India has taken maximum care and

caution, to express its concern to suffering people in Ceylon. Do you expect that India should wage a war against Ceylon? Do you expect that we all should march together towards Ceylon?

18.00 Hrs.

No government will do that, especially our government where we are committed to the principle of Gandhianism, where we are committed to the UN Charter. It is a very sensitive issue. We have shown great respect, regard and concern for it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not inject politics into it, because the nation, as a whole, is very much agitated over it. There are not two opinions about it. Let us not inject politics in our discussion. This is a national issue and every one of us is agitated over it as much as Mr. Mayathevar.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: The recent incident of violence in Sri Lanka is not an isolated incident to be brushed aside. It is a calculated move by the Government of Sri Lanka to liquidate the entire Tamil race from Sri Lanka and there cannot be any sector thought, second opinion about this. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to mobilise world opinion in different forums of the world and to expose and condemn the carnage being committed by the Government of Sri Lanka. It is not the people of Sri Lanka who have raised their voice against the Tamils; it is the Government of Sri Lanka, it is the army of Sri Lanka, it is the police of Sri Lanka, who have started attacking Tamils with their sole objective of driving them out. Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to condemn the act of the Government of Sri Lanka and expose it in the comity of nations. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. members, the seriousness of the discussion will be lost if every one interrupts like this. I would request you to sit down. When you get your turn, if you want oppose him, you can do so.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I once again repeat that to express sympathy about the sufferings of Tamils is not the mono-

poly of only one regional parts; it is a national issue. The whole nation is behind our hon. Prime Minister in this regard. From this angle, we have to express our views. Our Prime Minister is the Chair person of Non-Aligned Movement, of which Sri Lanka is a Member. We have created a quiet history recently in organising the meeting of the Ministers of External Affairs of South Asian countries. Sri Lankan Foreign Minister was present in this meeting. Certain unanimous decisions have been taken by them. Therefore, it is time now to mobilise world opinion to condemn the atrocities of the Government of Sri Lanka against the Tamils.

This is a delicate but distressing issue. This involves relationship with a sovereign country in which the suffering people are the oppressed Tamils. It is axiomatic that oppression leads to frustration, which erupts into movements and struggle for separation. From the date of independence, the Tamils of Sri Lanka have been facing hardships. In 1948, the Tamils of Indian origin, i.e. the plantation workers were disenfranchised and they were denied the citizenship rights. Their representation in the Ceylon Parliament was forfeited by a law.

Today, after 35 years the Sri Lanka Tamils—rather, thousands of Sri Lanka Tamils—are being disenfranchised just because they are demanding freedom from oppression. All their demands to live in amity with the Sri Lankan Government have become an exercise in futility. The recurring genocide of Tamils there confirms the determination of Sri Lanka to wipe out the Tamil race in Sri Lanka.

Sir, as I mentioned already, this incident in Sri Lanka is not an isolated incident. I have heard about Hitler killing some five million people, the Jews; I have heard about Idi Amin** but here I see Mr. Jayewardene.** The Government of India should prevail upon him, use its good will, to see that good sense prevails upon him.

As my hon. friend, Shri Scindia very rightly said, so far the Government of Sri Lanka has not expressed any sorrow over the happenings. Even the leaders of the Opposition parties were not called for any

discussion or to provide some relief measures to those suffering in Sri Lanka. And therefore, it is a calculated and concealed mischief of the Government of Sri Lanka.

I had the opportunity of meeting some of the Sri Lankan people who have escaped and come yesterday and they have told me that the Army pulled out the people from buses, they have butchered them in the open on the roads, they have entered into the houses of Tamils and dragged them outside and they were cut off, dead.

Another heart-burning information I received was that the Army people were having the voters' list in their hands, and the names of all the Tamil people were marked. So, pointedly they went from house to house, or door to door, there were also some makings on the houses of the Tamil people - dragged people out and shot them dead. This is the brutal attack of the Government of Sri Lanka. And that is why I said, today Mr. Jayewardene stands to be condemned in the eyes of the world.

I can quote, or I would like to express this in Tamil, which means :

“There is no evidence in the history of any country that the rights of the people who have fought for their freedom have been destroyed or liquidated.”

There is no organisation, which fought for its rights, that has been liquidated or destroyed. There is no such evidence in history.

Today, perhaps the Government of Sri Lanka will be very happy over the killings in Sri Lanka. But a day will come when the people who are suppressed, whose rights were suppressed, they will once again raise against them. It is definite. Not only that; there is a calculated sinister move, as our friend Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned, that all the Tamil people are being grouped together in a particular place and mass killings may once again take place. Therefore, the Government of India should be very careful in their attempts of shifting the Tamils from one place to another. Not only that; I thank the Government of

India for their liberal contribution as well as the materials that are being sent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But have they reached them ? Ask him.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : They have sent things like clothes, kerosene, medicines and other things, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister for External Affairs, that the kerosene may be used to burn our own brothers there. It may not be used for their domestic purposes. Also the other material may not reach the suffering Tamil people in Sri Lanka. It may be distributed among their own people. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to see that there should be a supervisory body, some international agency or Red Cross Society to ensure that the relief material really reaches the affected Tamil people first. After that it may be given to our Sinhalese brothers. It may be a political strategy of Sri Lanka. Our friend, Mr. Chakraborty was telling that the Indian economy is weak. I do not know how he got that information. I can tell him that the economy of Sri Lanka is very weak now it is near bankruptcy. Therefore, it may also be a political strategy to wage a war against India. The External Affairs Minister was very bold enough to state that there was some substance in the statement that appeared in the press about requesting assistance from America, U.K., Pakistan and Bangladesh. Though the Government of Sri Lanka denied it, I suspect that there is some such move, because they want to incur the pleasure of super powers to create any anti-USSR lobby as well as anti-Indian lobby and thereby to strengthen their own position there with a view to wage a war against India. When they asked for assistance from other countries, our integrity had been questioned and suspected by them. Therefore, we should also have our own yardstick to judge this issue. I leave the course open to you either to kiss him or to kick him.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Better kick him. (Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : 35 years of tyranny has led to the cry of secession from the Tamils. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force of Sri Lanka do not have even

two per cent Tamils. Their number in the Police force is reduced to about 5 per cent. The intake of Tamils now in the science faculties of universities has been reduced by nearly 80 per cent. The Sinhala chauvinism ensured the introduction of Sinhalese as the only official language. Therefore, these are all the steps taken by the Government of Sri Lanka only to liquidate the Tamil race.

I also appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu as well as leaders of DMK, who are agitated over this issue and have given a call for *bandh* tomorrow or continuing that *bandh*, not to be carried away... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is making an appeal. It is for you to accept it or not. (Interruptions)

This is only an appeal. He can appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu, what is the harm in that ? The appeal is to the people...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I cannot appeal to them, there, I am appealing to the people of Tamil Nadu through this Parliament, through this forum not to be carried away by the emotional upsurges which are being incited by some political parties in Tamil Nadu which are keen to get rejuvenated by exploiting this issue. The best course would be at this juncture to stand solidly behind the Prime Minister of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu for all the apt and appropriate action taken by them for giving succour to the sufferings of Sri Lanka Tamils and to take constructive measures to save the people of Sri Lanka from sufferings. The *bandh* like stopping the trains and all that will only aggravate the situation. Already the people of Tamil Nadu are affected by drought and other constraints and, therefore, if there is any *haartal* or any other agitation in Tamil Nadu, it will only worsen the condition of people of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I once again appeal my brethren to stand solidly behind the Government to seek a correct remedy to have the people of Sri Lanka from the butchery.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, some Members have already

expressed their desire to speak today since they are leaving by tomorrow's flight. There are three hon. Members who want to speak. I want to take the permission of the House to permit them as a special case. Therefore I am going to allow the hon. Members, going against their turn. I want the permission of the House ..

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I must speak today. I am also going tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given your name. If you have given, I will take your name. Are you going tomorrow ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, his turn will automatically come...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I said that some hon. Members have expressed their desire to speak today. The names are Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, Mr. Chitta Basu and Mr. Soundararajan. Now Mr. Dhandapani says he is also going tomorrow morning. Therefore, I will include his name also here. These hon. Members will be given preference...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mayathevar, one hour's time was extended. I will do one thing...

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : Sir, tomorrow the House is going to adopt a Resolution. If all the important Members of Parliament will go by morning flight, who will adopt the Resolution ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left to them...

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.K. ROY : So, I request all the Members to stay and participate in the discussions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is left to the leaders and their respective political parties. We have no hand in it. How these hon. Members want to go. If they feel that they must remain when the

Resolution is passed in the House in preference to their going they can remain here. It is left to them. But the House was extended by one hour only to accommodate all these hon. Members. The Chairman has already announced that he will accommodate all these Members because they have expressed their desire to go.

SHRI A.K. ROY : At least I oppose and I force a Division on that. These Members must stay and participate in tomorrow's Resolution.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We are in majority Sir...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must tell your colleagues, you convince them.

SHRI A.K. ROY : You put this in motion, I will oppose it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Shri Roy wants to know whether these leaders are going because the Resolution is being passed. They are flying for 'flight roko' Let them be allowed to go.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The mover of the Resolution is himself absent, after making his speech. What kind of seriousness is this on such an important issue ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Nobody consulted us on this arrangement. Somehow the Speaker has decided it ; or, I do not know who decided these things. Now all these instructions or suggestions are coming from the Chair. I have my own suspicions about the arrangements.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : There is lot of time for discussion.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I know about the time and also procedure. From 1967 I know the position. I have my own suspicions. Actually, it is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is free to have his opinion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, now it

is amply clear that the entire country is highly concerned over what is happening or taking place in the neighbouring country of Sri Lanka during the last few days. This has become a matter of national concern. The atrocities and inhuman killings in Sri Lanka have shocked the human conscience. I do not think that in recent time such inhuman killings have taken place in South Asia.

When we discussed this question last time, the whole picture was not clear to us. Even today the information which we are getting is not adequate information. During his recent visit, our Foreign Minister had discussions with the President and other leaders of Sri Lanka only in Colombo; he was not in a position to go to the refugee camps or other affected areas. I think he could not insist also that he will go; that was not possible.

The news which we are getting from the news agencies like PTI, from their correspondent posted at Colombo, whatever despatches are coming from Colombo are mostly hand-outs given by the Government. There is complete censor and action is being taken against the correspondents of certain newspapers who have given the correct picture. Therefore, the picture is not fully clear. But whatever has come is more than shocking and it has aroused strong feelings in all parts of the country. If our Tamil sisters and brothers are very much agitated and shocked, it can be fully appreciated, because they have special relationship with these people. They have cultural affinity and kinship with them and some people belonging to their families or relations are affected.

Therefore, it is not that we have any intention to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. In such matters, this Parliament is always very careful. If people of this country have not been able to have self-restraint in this matter, it is only because they feel very deeply and they feel that what is happening is really matter of shame and shock. I say 'shome' because the Shri Lanka Government has failed in its primary duty to protect the lives of its own citizens and the lives and property of those of a friendly country like India. From

whatever the evidence that is available, one can very easily come to the conclusion that there is complicity. The apparent evidence shows that there is a complicity of the Sri Lankan Government in the killings. Otherwise how could it happen that such a large number of people have been killed in jail? And they are not ordinary people. All those constitute 80 per cent of active Tamil leaders who have been killed in jail. How could it happen they were all detained in jail? Did Sri Lankan Government call for the assistance of the police? Has any action been taken against the jail authorities for such mass killings that have been taken place there? Were the jailor and others suspended? Did they have any information about the mass killings and did they call the Military to control these areas? As I said earlier, they are in complicity. This is, really speaking, a shock indeed. And as I said, firstly, as I see the situation again today, this is going to create basically a major problem for Sri Lankan Government themselves. If there is a civil war situation that is allowed, if there is a mass killing allowed, it will ultimately lead to political destabilisation in that country itself which, from the long-term point of view, is not a good thing for the Government of Sri Lanka.

Sir, I have to say certain things also on this question. I will say that the Government of India, whatever they could do in the special situation, they have done to the maximum extent. After all, the Prime Minister immediately got in telephonic touch with the President of Sri Lanka. She could request the President of Sri Lanka if he could receive our Foreign Minister. Our Foreign Minister immediately rushed there. When he was speaking that day in this House, he himself knew the seriousness of the situation, and he did not perhaps at that time think that it would be possible for him to go there. Anyhow, he agreed and the Foreign Minister went there.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What did he do there ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is not a question of his doing or not doing. Whatever the Government of India could do in that situation, they did it. We are dealing with a different country. We are

part and parcel of the international community. There are certain international relations, there is a certain code of conduct with which we have to deal with them, and therefore, we should be very careful in that respect, and our responsibility in dealing with a friendly country is a special responsibility and particularly at a time when a very major international responsibility has been given to India — our Prime Minister happens to be the Chair person of the Non-aligned Movement. Therefore, I think only that could be done. According to my information, the Prime Minister herself offered to the President of Sri Lanka that if we can, as a friendly country, help to restore peace and help them, we would be willing to do it. She also conveyed the anguish, the concern and the distress of the Indian people, how deeply distressed and concerned we felt. I think that was done up to the maximum limit.

The other thing which I am trying to say is that in my opinion should not be looked at in isolation. It is a very serious thing that has happened in our neighbourhood. In the present international context, if you see piece by piece and if you try to put them together, you will see that it is a very serious situation. Firstly, Sri Lankan Government is a friendly country, it is also a part of the Indian Ocean. We also feel greatly concerned that the Indian Ocean is going to be made the arena of so many nuclear bases. It is going to be the arena of confrontation, of many military bases that directly threaten our sovereignty and the sovereignty of the littoral States. The Sri Lankan Government has been given a responsibility by the United Nations General Assembly to call a Conference so that the Indian Ocean can be declared as a zone of peace. Unfortunately, the Sri Lankan Government has not fulfilled that responsibility. On one pretext or the other they have not called that conference.

Everybody knows by this time the United States of America had been strengthening their nuclear basis in Diego Garcia. They are trying to establish new basis in Pacific Ocean, in Indian Ocean, in many places. They have been in touch. There has been news in many neighbouring countries of India. They want to have their military base in some of the neighbouring countries of India

I do not want to mention name. We all know which are those neighbouring countries. It is also a fact that have already approached Sri Lankan Government that for their military personnel (which will be a place in Diego Garcia) they want a place for rest and recuperation. Whatever it is, in that context that things have happened? Why the Sri Lankan Government could not protect the Tamil leaders and they were killed and detained in jail? Why is it that Sri Lankan Government in this particular situation, when we got in touch with them, instead of saying that these are the matters, we may take maximum steps as you are a friendly country? It could have been said — If they wanted any kind of help they could approach us. They have approached us earlier also. Why did they approach the United States of America who are far far away. They have approached U.K., Pakistan, Bangla Desh. Before approaching India they approached other countries which are far far away. I must tell you, this is my information what they said. They said we apprehend India is going to attack us. In case of India's attack we will need your help — military help. One important country has said, that is a technical thing, because they have conditioned this help. They have said, in case India attacks. Therefore, we are not saying that they have sought military help. This is the condition with which they have said. At the same time pointing out to Soviet Union, G.D.R., these are the two countries, their embassies are responsible. If their embassies were doing something, why did they not take action? Not taking action against Soviet Union and G.D.R., apprehending India's attack on Sri Lanka, killing of important Tamil leaders in jail, banning of left political parties in Sri Lanka, if you all put together, one can draw an inference and I am drawing that inference in the interest of my own country that there is an international conspiracy and Sri Lankan Government is preparing to seek the help of the United States of America and you will see that they will approach them for their troops. They will approach for their basis. There will be so many excuses and what will happen at that time? We are discussing here because of our own sovereignty, our own independence. By these things there is a threat and therefore I am saying that the Government of India should carefully watch these developments and also get in

touch with other important countries. We should always get in touch with other important countries. To safeguard our own sovereignty I will suggest that the Foreign Minister and I am sure the Prime Minister must have taken these steps. They should at least get in touch with the United States of America, with U.K., with Pakistan, with Bangla Desh, from whom the help has been sought. I am told they have sought help from Newzealand. They are approaching so many countries.

Foreign Minister in his earlier statement has said that he has got in touch with other countries. We would like to know actually what reply those countries have given. What did they say? what they were requested for. We have the right to know and this is in the interest of our own sovereignty.

I will say that inspite of all these things the Prime Minister should get in continuous touch with the Sri Lankan President. Our Foreign Minister should get in touch with the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka. In spite of all these conditions we should not fall into trap of certain forces which they want us to get into trap. We should continue our negotiations and we should go on persuading them and telling them that we are interested as a friendly country, in their welfare, in their political stability and it is not good for them that these things should have been done and this should cause concern to us. If our people in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country are agitated, one must admire that in spite of everything, what they have done is they have only demonstrated their anger; they have only demonstrated that they are shocked. They have not gone into violence and they have not done anything of the kind. These are the minium in a democrati manner and in a peaceful manner which every people have got the right to do and that has been done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, some of the relatives of the Tamils in Tamil Nadu are living in Sri Lanka. Their with and kin are living there. Therefore, the reason for this agitational method by the Tamils in Tamil Nadu is only this. My own relatives are there in Sri Lanka. Blood

is thicker than water.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : That is why, I said, understand the feelings and I admire them.

I am told that the Sri Lankan Government has requested our Government also for some kind of relief and aid. I think, this becomes our very important and primary duty that we should give maximum. I do not know what aid they have asked for. But I think, in such cases, medical assistance, medicines, may-be doctors, may be cloth, may-be food are needed. I am told that for first few days at least, the conditions in the camps were very bad. Even drinking water was not available. For children, nothing was available. Arrangements were very had and now because of the number of refugees has swelled very high, I think, immediately we should rush, on the basis of urgency, the medial assistance, medicines, cloth, rice and whatever other help we could do. We should do it as if we are giving to our own people. We know our own problems here-flood, drought and so many problems. They have blood relations and they are our neighbouring country. We should give our maximum help to these people.

Last thing, I will say. I am sorry, my hon, friend has said that we all should be present tomorrow. I thought, the debate would be completed today itself. That is why, I will not be able to be present here tomorrow. In such a situation, Indian people, Indian Parliament has a great tradition to raise its voice unitedly, as one single voice, and tomorrow also we should raise our voice unitedly and we should express our concern and we should hope that the situation in Sri Lanka would be normalised.

With these words, I think that our Government whatever duty is performing in taking into consideration our national importance, infernationally tasks, responsibilities and our national duty, the Government should do the maximum in this respect.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the anguish of the Indian people and the feelings of this House are well expressed by the previous speakers

on this occasion. The stand of our Government is well explained in two statements dated July 27, 1983 and August 2, 1983. However, since the statement of 27th July, many things have happened in Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is natural for a democratic, sovereign and socialist republic to debate on a subject which touches its own feelings and culture.

Sir, in Sri Lanka, apart from Tamilians, there is another category of people. That is the Stateless plantation labourers and also the Indian citizens and the Embassy personnel.

In statement of August 2, the hon. Minister has state :

"Obviously, it is not for us to comment on the perceptions of the Sri Lankan Government about the main causes of the present troubles".

This has been a perennial problem of Sri Lanka. At the same time, as a free democratic country, India has expressed its concern regarding the Stateless people of that Island and also the sufferings of the minority communities there. What worries us most is, as expressed by the hon. Minister :

"Our earlier diplomatic expression of concern was unfortunately made the occasion for a virulent press campaign against India as though we had interfered in Sri Lankan internal affairs."

This is where we come in.

There is as strong anti Indian campaign both inside Sri Lanka and outside. I also agree with Mr. Chandrajit Yadav when he said, very rightly so, that there is a conspiracy against India by various Powers. As a result of this, destabilising movements are taking around the Indian continent. I know, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy will not agree with me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Man proposes, Sami disposes.

"Swami" means God. Man proposes, God disposes — here Sami disposes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Thank you.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Therefore,

it is imperative on the part of our Government to go in depth to examine how and why this anti-Indian campaign is unleashed against India abroad. Why is it that this conspiracy against the image, the name and fame of India is spreading at large.

The press has played a decisive role in this matter. Specially the media abroad has played a decisive role in this regard. Of course, we have very little control over them. What I am submitting is that it is high time for our Government to make a counter move in this direction and present a proper and effective image of our Government.

After 1980, the name and fame of India has gone up remarkably ..

AN HON. MEMBER : After 1980 ?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : You know what happened in the period from 1977 to 1980.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It was the golden period in Indian history.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : The efforts of our Prime Minister that she has made in international affairs have enhanced the prestige and the name of India. Therefore, it is something to be watched. Specially when our Prime Minister has become the Chair-person of the NAM, it is mandatory on our part to maintain the standard which we had achieved in the past. And I am sure our Prime Minister will endeavour to do whatever is possible in this matter, to see that stability and progress in developing countries are maintained.

What worries me most is that, as has been mentioned in the statement, while the massacre was going on in Sri Lanka, the Police and the Army were silent spectators. Why has this happened ? Some papers have said that even the order issued by the President was not complied with by the Army. If so, this is the occasion for us to think : is there any movement to destabilise this region and the governments therein ? This is the genuine apprehension of this country. If this tendency develops, if this conspiracy expands, to destabilise the governments of this region, what will be the ultimate result ?

One thing we have to be proud of is this. In our country minorities are well protected, very much so. Our Constitution and the policies and programmes of the Indian National Congress have always protected the minorities. But that is not the case in Sri Lanka. That is where your feelings, our feelings and the feelings of the entire nation come in, how to protect the minorities who are the victims of this massacre. I have only one suggestion to make. As a sober nation that we are, as a leading nation of the world, we can mobilise the opinion of the world for the protection of the rights of the minorities. I fully agree with the other Members that we should not do anything which will harm our prestige, especially that of our beloved Prime Minister. We have a tradition, a culture, a civilisation, to protect the human rights, the rights of the minorities, wherever they may be. I appeal to the Government to mobilise the world opinion against this massacre which has taken place in Sri Lanka. The hon. Minister has said so earlier. What worries us most is this. The communications and news from Sri Lanka are not transmitted as frequently as they used to be. We do not know what is happening there. One assumes that things are much better or ought to be much better. However, this is an occasion for us to rise above emotions and prejudices and from a wider angle see that the human rights are protected wherever it may be, and wherever there are sufferings, massacre and murder, succour is given to them. Therefore, the help which the Government is endeavouring to give should be expedited on humanitarian grounds.

With these words, I once again thank the Government and support its stand to ameliorate the sufferings of the minorities of Sri Lanka.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity given to me to say a few words on behalf of the AIADMK on the deteriorating situation in Sri Lanka. The news items in the papers read like horror stories. In the prison cell, the eyes of Shri Kuttimany were plucked out alive. This could not have been done by the co-prisoners in the jail. Seven

factories were burnt down. In Colombo sixty per cent business is owned by the Tamils. All their businesses were destroyed. These could not have been done without the collusion of the police. Incendiarism is not secretly committed. I narrate this to highlight the fact that either the Government of Sri Lanka is a silent spectator of the atrocities or it has been actively encouraging the elements hostile to Tamils in Sri Lanka.

It is a human tragedy. This carnage has to be condemned unhesitatingly. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu organised a peaceful and total hartal in Tamil Nadu on 2.8.83. I am grateful that our hon. Prime Minister issued directives to the Central Government offices and Central public undertakings to align themselves with the State Government in expressing the sympathy of all of us for the harassed Tamils in Sri Lanka.

It is a racial conflict and not merely the activities of some goonda elements as has been alleged by a senior Minister in Sri Lanka Cabinet. The very fact that the Sri Lanka Government wants a ship to carry about 2500 refugees from Colombo to Jaffna shows the grave situation. This is not the solitary instance of racial wrath. This has been taking place at regular intervals and the victims have always been the Tamils. This ethnic intolerance has gone beyond all proportions in the recent riots against Tamils. One IG of Police who is a Sri Lankan Tamil has been shorn of all powers. You can imagine the agony of such a senior officer. There is a planned effort to eliminate Tamils from Sri Lanka. Now the Sri Lanka Parliament has passed a Bill disenfranchising Sri Lanka Tamils who want deliverance from oppression and not secession. But the Sri Lanka Government headed by Shri Jayewardene who was a party to the decision in 1948 to disenfranchise Tamils of Indian origin and who protested against Bandaranaike-Chelvanayagam Pact in 1957 for giving administrative autonomy to the Tamil territory, has now waged a war of attrition against Tamils who are the citizens of Sri Lanka. He seems to have rejected the shipload of foodgrains sent by India for the refugees. This shows his inclinations,

I know that a solution to this problems is not beyond the sagacity of our hon. Prime Minister, who has successfully solved such problems. In fact, she has the inherent talent for resolving crisis after crisis. I request her to protect the lives and property of Sri Lanka Tamils, besides ensuring the honour and dignity of Tamil women there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I call Mr. Chitta Basu. After him, Mr. Dhandapani and he will continue tomorrow.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I rise to take part in this debate to-day with a deep sense of anguish, anxiety and concern because of the grim tragedy which has befallen on tens of thousands of Tamil-speaking people in Sri Lanka. When the hon. Minister for External Affairs made the statement in this House on August 2, the situation was not so clear but as information started flowing, the situation to-day seems to have assumed great and grave dimensions. The Sinhalese ethnic mobs, aided and abetted by the personnel belonging to the Navy, belonging to the Army and Air Force and also the Police committed murders, assault, arson, destruction of property and lootings. The important element which comes out of this narration is the direct complicity at the involvement of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Police, in another war—the Government itself. This makes the situation all the more grave. Therefore, the proper actions ought to have been taken to see that safety and security of the Tamilian people is properly protected. In this statement also the Foreign Minister was pleased to mention about his desire to meet in Colombo, the Leader of the Opposition of the Sri Lankan Parliament, Mr. Amrithalingam. But, he says in a statement that it was not possible for him to meet him but he had some telephonic talk. Now I find from a statement which has been published to-day in the *Time of India* and which has been smuggled into India because there is press censorship in Sri Lanka, from the statement of Mr. Arithalingam, many of the narrations, many of the descriptions, which have been reported by this has been corroborated. He has particularly underlined the complicity and involvement of the administration of the Sri Lankan Government.

With your permission, I want to quote a particular paragraph of his statement in which he says :

“We strongly believe—we means, the Leftists—that the violence would have been contained if the Government had taken prompt and firm action to deal with the rioters and looters.”

This is an important aspect of the whole incidence, the whole episode, namely, the complicity and involvement of the Executive of Sri Lankan Government,

Naturally, question arises as the genesis of this episode. In the statement of the External Affairs Minister, he also informs the House and says that he had some consultation or discussion with President Jayewardene about the genesis of the incidence or the episode. He has made it known to us that they might have—Shri Jayewardene—their own conception of the situation and that he had got nothing to act on that perception. But the facts which are before us cannot be ignored by the Government of India. Sir, I do not think that he is justified to say that he has got nothing to comment on the perception of Shri Jayewardene about the genesis of the episode. The ethnic conflict has been taking place right from the day when Sri Lanka attained independence. To be very brief, I would only mention about the main reasons of the ethnic conflict which has been carried out for years together. The reasons are : “(1) Further harassment of the plantation Tamils to drive them back to India. (2) Attempts at reconciliation by the Tamil Leaders to form a Federal Constitution—not a Separate State. Here also, according to us, what they want is a federal Constitution. They want that there should be a federal Constitution but one United Sri Lanka. That attempt at reconciliation by the Tamil Leaders to form a federal Constitution was termed as an attempt to divide the country. Therefore, because of that, some oppressions and repressions were systematically carried out on the Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

19.00 Hrs.

Next, the non-violent struggle to win the rights were met by goondaism and the state terrorism bringing communal riots in

1958, 1962, 1977, 1981 and 1983. Sir, I want to emphasise here the words 'state terrorism'. The next is: Predominantly Tamil speaking areas such as plantation areas in the Central Province, Eastern Province and Southern periphery of the Northern Provinces and important Tamil cities like Trincomalee were subject to the State aided colonisation, at the behest of the Sinhala Buddhist Pressure group to destroy even the minimal representation in Parliament. Lastly, institutionalised discrimination in the field of employment and educational opportunities driving the Tamils out of government services. Details about this have already been given by the earlier speakers.

Sir, Government as a matter of fact cannot ignore these facts. I am sorry to say that the statement of the Minister made this comment that they have got nothing to comment on those developments. This is not the way we can show our sincerity and sympathy to the people who have always been on the receiving end.

Sir, so far as the developments in Sri Lanka are concerned on the earlier occasion on this subject I also mentioned that the present regime of Sri Lanka have been taking recourse to anti-people and anti-democratic measures moving increasingly closer to the United States imperialism and are ready to enter into a strategy by which the interests of the USA global strategy would be implemented in this region of our continent. This is the global context which we cannot ignore when we discuss about this problem because it is not merely a question of ethnic conflict. This time the ethnic conflict has been encouraged by the Government itself because of a particular set, predetermined political objective and that objective is to ensure a dictatorial regime for all times to come in Sri Lanka and in order to create that condition and in order to buttress the dictatorial regime the ruling UNP has unleashed the Sinhalese chauvinists and aided and abetted them so that a racial conflict and ethnic conflict and can create a condition by which the dictatorial regime can be perpetuated over them.

Therefore, Sir, for our security and sovereignty we cannot ignore this develop-

ment having bearing on the global strategy of imperialism of today. Lastly, the human rights of the Tamil speaking people are being trampled upon. My friends were mentioning about human rights and civic rights. By this time, the Sri Lankan Government would have adopted the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution and by adoption of the Sixth Amendment to their Constitution, the TULF resolution would have been prescribed and it would have given the Government the authority and the power to compensate the moveable and immoveable properties of the members of the TULF and deprived them of all basic and civic rights including of franchise. Sir, we are a democratic set up and we believe in democratic rights. Therefore I do not know why several millions of our people in Sri Lanka are being denied of their right to freedom. We cannot ignore this aspect and merely say that we have got our sympathy for the Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka. Even today, the dayewardene Government pretends to be a democratic one. She is a member of the NAM. But it is necessary to expose the real face of Mr. Jayewardene. This very Constitution Amendment exposed this democratic facet of the Government and this Amendment seeks to legitimise through a legal device the Sinhalese chauvinism that Tamils have no political freedom, Tamils have no property, Tamils have no right to live. This is the war cry. This is the battle cry. Therefore, we must condemn those kinds of activities of the Sri Lankan Government and we should see that the human rights are protected for the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

Lastly, I may submit that an all-party delegation from Tamil Nadu waited upon the Prime Minister to apprise her of the situation and the need for providing relief and succour to the Tamils in Sri Lanka. I am told that the Prime Minister has expressed her sympathy and I would urge upon the Government that assurance which might have been given to the all-party delegation should be properly acted upon and we should extend all our help and assistance to provide necessary relief and succour to the people who have fallen victims to the Sinhalese chauvinism.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the entire freedom loving community in the civilized world is calling the day the blackest day in the history of Sri Lankan Parliament. By this time, the Sri Lankan Parliament would have passed the Sixth Amendment to their Constitution in order to take away the rights of the Tamils who have been living in Sri Lanka for centuries. The human rights have been buried deeply in Sri Lanka, particularly the rights of Tamils have been taken away in order to drive them out of the Island. It has been stated here that the issue has been taken in a different way. As far as my Party is concerned, we feel that whatever Government has done so far, is not sufficient. Government could have done more by this time.

I will make the rest of my points tomorrow. Whatever Government has done so far is not satisfactory. I will continue my speech tomorrow...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We were to take up the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill after 6 p.m. We extended that time till 7 'O clock. But we are not taking it up to-day. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that we have to forgo lunch hour tomorrow, so that we can pass the Bill and send it to Rajya Sabha.

I think the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.12 Hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 5, 1983/ Sravana 14, 1905 (Saka)