

Seventh Series, No. 14

Thursday, September 3, 1981
Bhadra 12, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

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LOK SABHA

Statement

*Thursday, September 3, 1981/Bhadra
12, 1903 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Calcutta Tube Railway

***263. Shri Chitta Basu :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to have a fresh look at the cut and cover method adopted for the construction of Calcutta's Tube Railway ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the project shall be completed as scheduled ; and

(d) what specific steps have since been taken to expedite the construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, subject to availability of resources.

(d) The following specific steps have been taken to expedite the construction :—

(i) Contracts of contractors showing slow progress are being rescinded and balance works are being let out to contractors with proven ability ;

(ii) Matching funds allotment has been ensured in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(iii) Shortage of steel structurals has been overcome by imports ;

(iv) Close liaison is being maintained with M/s BHEL and NGEF for supply of Electricals to ensure that the schedules for manufacture and supply of prototype coaches from I.C.F. do not suffer ;

(v) State Government is being constantly pressed for finalising land acquisition cases ;

(vi) Constant liaison with Police and State Government is being maintained for improvement of law and order situation at work sites ;

(vii) Constant liaison is being maintained with Eastern Railway for movement of stone materials.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I have gone through the statement and it seems that the Government wants to wriggle out of the commitment already made for the implementation of this project. In the statement, it is stated that the project would be completed as scheduled subject to the availability of resources. This creates an element of suspicion and possible delay in the completion of the project because the availability of funds or flow of funds to the project has been all along erratic.

You will be surprised to know that the original estimate of the project was Rs. 140 crores ; it was revised to Rs. 250 crores in 1970 and now the Railways consider that it should be further revised to an amount of Rs. 500 crores. When the estimate of the project is increasing, what has been the flow of funds ? Upto 1980-81, the total expenditure incurred has been Rs. 96.6 crores and the current year's allotment is Rs. 35.65 crores. This adds upto Rs. 132.25 crores for a project of Rs. 500 crores.

Having regard to this, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether they can assure the House that the funds shall not be a problem and that the project will be implemented by March, 1987 as declared in this House earlier ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : I will not be in a position to give an assurance to the House that funds will not be a problem. In any developmental project, in a developing country, funds play a major role. As far as the completion of the project is concerned, the first phase will be completed by 1985 and the second phase by 1987. Because of the escalation in prices, the estimated cost as gone up from Rs. 140 crores to Rs. 550 crores, at the 1980 price level. The Government is keen to complete the project according to schedule.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : The Hon. Minister has given a list of what have been the special steps taken for the early construction of the project. May I know whether the Government also proposes to set up a monitoring machinery in order to evaluate, supervise and monitor the progress of work for execution of the project ?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Already we have our own administrative machinery to monitor but, however, I would like to enlighten the House that West Bengal Government has also set up a technical experts committee in order to change the cut and cover methodology and the same Committee has come to the conclusion that the cut and cover method is quite sound and along with the other Committee of RIS of ours we are monitoring it. We would like to see how best we can complete the project in a better way.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is the only project in the whole of this country and in Calcutta, now with a population of nearly a crore, we are facing the greatest difficulty. For years now, the main thoroughfares of Calcutta have been dug up. People are reluctant to go to Calcutta because of that. Mr. Pandey has contributed to that. The position is that, many buildings are getting cracked. For years, the main thoroughfares have been dug up. Ashutosh College building, one of the main land-marks in Calcutta, is now in danger of collapse, because of this work that is going on, and now it is found that there is no certainty of the completion of the project because of escalation in costs. Even by 1987, we are not sure. There is no assurance of the resources being available. In view of this and to save Calcutta from the serious problem, would you consider taking up the project of the circular railway ? That can only save the city and the entire area. Therefore, we are very earnestly requesting the

Minister to consider the circular railway project in Calcutta. We have a suspicion that this will never be completed. If the roads are kept dug up, the whole of Calcutta will be finished. In view of this, kindly let us know about your proposal and how far you are proceeding in this matter.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : This question does not arise on this question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, the Cabinet Minister wanted to reply.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) : There is no proposal at present for having a circular railway in Calcutta. The only proposal is that we should have a Metro railway, underground railway and that is going on and nearly Rs. 100 crores have been spent till now. I assure Hon. Members of this House that it is very sound and it will be completed as scheduled and we shall do our level best to see that the funds are not lacking.

डीजल इंजिन वर्कशॉप

*265. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे द्वारा डीजल इंजन वर्कशॉप स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उसके लिए 550 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या उस भूमि के लिए दिये जा रहे मुआवजे की दर बहुत कम है ; और

(घ) क्या भूमि की कीमत में वृद्धि की ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार मुआवजे की दर बढ़ाने का है और यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) There is, at present, no proposal to set up a Diesel Engine Workshop by the Railways. However, there is a scheme to set up "Diesel Component Works" at Patiala (Punjab) by the Railways for undertaking manufacture of diesel locomotive components, re-manufacture of major assemblies/sub-assemblies and re-building of diesel locomotives.

(b) It has been estimated that 550 acres of land will be required for setting up the workshops and colony. This land is being given free of cost to the Railways by the Government of Punjab.

(c) and (d). The land is being acquired by the Government of Punjab and rate of compensation is also being fixed by the State Government under the Land Acquisition Act procedure. This matter is not within the purview of the Railways.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मुझे सख्त एतराज है कि मैं हिन्दी में सवाल करता हूँ, मगर उसका जवाब अंग्रेजी में दिया जाता है। वे राष्ट्रभाषा और भारतीय भाषाओं का अपमान क्यों कर रहे हैं ? अगर वे न जानते हों, तो मुझे कोई एतराज न हो। लेकिन श्री केदार पाण्डे बैठे हुए हैं, उनको कहना चाहिए था। इस तरीके से वे हिन्दी का, और गांधी का भी अपमान कर रहे हैं। यह गलत है। आप मंत्री जी को कहें कि वह हिन्दी में जवाब दें।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डे) : अब तक यह सिस्टम रहा है कि अगर हिन्दी में सवाल है, तो हिन्दी में जवाब है और अगर अंग्रेजी में सवाल है, तो अंग्रेजी में जवाब है। अगर आप कहें कि हम केवल हिन्दी में जवाब दें और आप अंग्रेजी में बोलें....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनका स्पेशल ध्यान रखा करें। जब वह हमेशा ऐसी बात कहते हैं, तो आप क्यों नहीं करते ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैंने हिन्दी में सवाल किया था, उसका जवाब हिन्दी में दें।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर सदन के पटल पर जवाब रख दिया गया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो लिखित जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है उसमें उन्होंने यह लिखा है कि जो जमीन है वह पंजाब सरकार देगी और पंजाब सरकार का उस से सम्बन्ध है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि पंजाब सरकार जमीन जो दे रही है उसकी कीमत का आपको पता नहीं है या डाका डाल कर या लूट कर भी कोई दे दे तो आप उसको ले लेंगे ? मेरा सवाल है कि वह जमीन किस भाव में ली ? पुराने वक्त में किसान से बहुत सस्ते दाम पर सरकार ने जमीन ली है। आज जमीन का भाव क्या है क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इन तमाम आंकड़ों को बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो जमीन ली वह किस भाव पर पंजाब सरकार ने ली और आज के भाव में जब कच्चा ले रही है, क्या उन किसानों को उस जमीन की पूरी कीमत दिलाने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का दायित्व है या केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको किसानों को लूटने की खुली छूट देगी ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : पंजाब सरकार ने यह वादा किया था कि जो जमीन चाहिए

वह दी जायेगी और रेलवे की तरफ से डीजल कम्पोनेंट्स वर्कशॉप का निर्माण वहां किया जायेगा। हम यह नहीं जानते कि कितना पंजाब सरकार ने किसानों को दिया कितना नहीं दिया। मुआवजा और बढ़ाने के लिए पंजाब सरकार के पास वह बोल सकते हैं या कोर्ट में भी जा सकते हैं। हमारा उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। हमारा तो केवल वर्कशॉप के निर्माण से सम्बन्ध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहते हैं कि मुआवजा ठीक मिले ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : जी हां, हम तो चाहते हैं कि किसान को ज्यादा मुआवजा मिले।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : माननीय उप-मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे नहीं सकते थे। केदार पाण्डे जी बैठे हैं उनको खुल कर जवाब देना चाहिए था। आप इस तरीके से इस को टालिए मत। हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की जमीन जो सरकार लेती है वह कौड़ियों के दाम में लेती है। आज उस जमीन का दाम हजार रुपये गज तक है और यह दायित्व है, एक जिम्मेदारी है केन्द्रीय शासन की, अगर कोई प्रान्त या म्युनिसिपैलिटी या कोई भी संस्था जमीन को लूट कर के आपको दे दे तो आप यह कहेंगे कि वह तो लूट कर लाए थे म्युनिसिपैलिटी वाले हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं ? यह बात नहीं है। आपकी पूरी तरह से यह जिम्मेदारी है, जमीन ली पंजाब सरकार ने, पंजाब सरकार की थी या पंजाब सरकार ने ली तो कितने में और क्या कीमत उसकी दी है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें पूरा मुआवजा दिलाने के बारे में अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस करती है ?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : जब यह स्कीम चालू हुई तो उसके मुताबिक पंजाब सरकार ने

आश्वासन दिया कि जमीन हम मुफ्त देंगे। मुफ्त में देने के माने कि उनको वह जमीन एक्वायर करनी है, जिनकी जमीन है उनसे लेनी है। तो यह पंजाब सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन तो भी अगर माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि जमीन का दाम कम मिल रहा है किसानों को तो मैं इसके बारे में पंजाब सरकार से पूछूंगा और उनसे यह भी कहूंगा कि इस पर वह विचार करें। उनको मैं पत्र लिखूंगा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : बहुत अच्छी किसानों की हमदर्दी की आपने बात कही।

श्री केदार पाण्डे : किसानों के हमदर्द हम सभी हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अच्छी बात है मैं इसके लिए आपकी तारीफ करता हूं कि चाहे वह मौखिक ही हो लेकिन किसानों की हमदर्दी है।

मैं एक सवाल और आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार जो टैक्निकल मजदूर हैं उनको छोड़ कर जो और दूसरे मजदूर हैं, यह जो आपका यूनिट बन रहा है उसमें नान-टैक्निकल मजदूरों को रखने के बारे में इस बात का ध्यान रखेगी कि जिन किसानों से सरकार ने जमीन ली है, वहां पर काम जो मिल रहा है और जो काम धन्या लग रहा है सब से पहले उस में उन लोगों को काम दिया जाएगा जिनकी जमीन सरकार ने एक्वायर की है ?

श्री केदार पाण्डे : इस तरह की नीति ऐसे तो नहीं है लेकिन अनुमान हम लोग देखते हैं कि जिन की जमीन ली जाय उनका कोई व्यक्ति ऐसी सर्विस करने लायक हो तो उस को प्रेफरेंस दिया जाय। इस तरह की नीति

हमारी है और ऐसा और जगह भी जहां जहां कारखाने बनते हैं वहां करते हैं, यह नीति उसमें अपनाते हैं।

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, it is good that diesel workshops are being put up in Punjab. But, I would like to know how many diesel workshops are to be put up. There was a proposal which is still under consideration for putting up a coach factory at Palghat in Kerala state...

MR. SPEAKER : This does not fall under this.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : This is relating to putting up workshops.

MR. SPEAKER : Irrelevant question. This concerns Punjab and nothing else. You put a separate question.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : This is related to the workshops—it may be in Punjab or anywhere else.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a specific question relating to Punjab. So, you put a separate question.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : This is a very relevant question concerning railway workshop.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this. This is an irrelevant question. This does not concern this question. The Minister will not have the answer for this.

Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1956 में बाराणसी डीजल रेल इंजन कारखाना बना और उसके लिए 8 हजार से अधिक ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इर्रिलेवंट है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : श्री बागडी जी को मन्त्री जी ने बतया है कि जिन किसानों की जमीन ली गई है उन किसानों को

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई नया सवाल हो तो कीजिए ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरा सवाल जमीन से ही संबंधित है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दो हजार व्यक्ति भूखे मर रहे हैं, उनको काम नहीं मिला है

MR. SPEAKER : This is also not relevant. Not allowed. He will not have the answer.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इर्रेलिवेन्ट है ।

Transport Arrangements for Asian Games

*269. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has entrusted the transport arrangements for the Asian Games to the Maharashtra State Corporation; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation's role is limited only for their offer of hiring to the Asian Games authorities 200 deluxe buses to meet the transport requirements of the participants in the various events of the Games, during November, 1982.

The salient features of the offer are that the Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation will acquire new chassis, fabricate bodies thereon in its own workshop in accordance with the specifications to be indicated by the Special Organising Committee and operate these buses from the Asian Games village to various Stadia for transporting participants. After the termination of the Games the buses will be de-hired. The hire charges will be based on the operational and other overhead costs.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : I have not asked for the entire transport arrangement for the ASIAD. I have asked for a specific question. The Minister should say 'yes' or 'no'.

Is it a fact that there is some truth that 200 buses are being acquired on hire basis ? If so, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether regarding the hiring of buses, consultations have been done with any other State or any other State Road Transport Corporation ? I do not like you to say about the West Bengal or Kerala Government.

Have you any consultations with the Road Transport Corporations of Orissa, Bihar or any other State ? Is it a fact that Rs 15 crores have also been sanctioned to Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation and whether any tenders had been called for this ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, there is a Transport Sub-Committee. That Transport Sub-Committee asked all the Road Transport Corporation of different States and I may inform the Hon. Member that no Road Transport Corporation except the Maharashtra Road Transport Corporation was in position to supply 200 luxury buses.

Some Corporations said that they were in a position to supply four and some said they were in a position to supply five, etc. These are being hired from our own public sector organisation. So there is no question of inviting tenders because we are not asking the private sector to supply these buses. They are supplied only for a particular period—may be 15 days or 20 days—during the Games. After that they are de-hired and they go back.

The Hon. Member also asked whether we have given any guarantee or loan. We have not given any loan. We have only said so far as financial requirements are concerned we will recommend their case to the Finance Ministry or Life Insurance Corporation.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Sir, although the Hon. Minister did not mention about money yet I know that he is interested to purchase the buses before knowing the number of visitors during ASIAD. So, I would like to know have if he has set-up a survey body to study what would be the number of visitors and transport requirements thereby? Secondly, is it a fact that DTC Chairman had advanced a sum of Rs. 58 lakhs to a private company—obviously Congress (I) supporter—who was not able to submit any report of transport requirements during the last one year?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, this is only about acquiring buses for the purpose of the use of delegates and not for spectators. For use of delegates they require special luxury coaches. Maharashtra Road Transport Corporation came forward and said at their own cost they will invest the money. They will acquire the chassis and build the bodies and send them here. Those buses would be used by us and we will pay hire charges. After the games they will be de-hired and sent back.

Sir, so far as financial assistance is concerned I have made it very clear that we are not giving any financial assistance. On the other hand they are getting Rs. 6.60 crores from the LIC and we are only using our good offices. So far as the demand for spectators is concerned it will have to be met by the DTC. They have already gone into this matter. They have appointed a consultant who has submitted a report which is under consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Is the Government seriously contemplating holding of football matches during ASIAD at Calcutta? If so, what steps have been taken?

MR. SPEAKER : No. This does not arise from the present question.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एशियन गेम्स में खिलाड़ियों को ले जाने के लिए कुल कितनी बसें लेंगे और मध्य प्रदेश से कितनी बसें लेने का प्रस्ताव आपके सामने आया है और उनको कितना फाइनेन्शियल एसिस्टेंस देंगे?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डैलिगेट्स के लिए जो भी वैहिकिल्स की आवश्यकता होगी, उसके लिए प्रोग्राम यह है कि डी० एल० वाई० और डी० एल० जेड० 450 आई० टी० डी० सी० सप्लाय करेगा, डिलक्स लक्जरी बसें 200 महाराष्ट्र स्टेट रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन सप्लाय करेगा, माइक्रो बसेस 130 दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सप्लाय करेगा, ट्रक्स 30 दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन सप्लाय करेगा। ये सारी वैहिकिल्स सिर्फ पार्टीसिपेंट्स के लिए हैं, डैलिगेट्स के लिए हैं। कितने स्पेक्टेटर्स आयेंगे, कहां से आयेंगे, उसके लिए डिमाण्ड क्या होगी, वह डिमाण्ड डी० टी० सी० पूरा करेगा। लेकिन अभी डी० टी० सी० को इसका ब्रन्दाजा नहीं

है कि कितने स्लॉट्स आयेगे। इसके लिए एक कन्सलटेंट्स जो कि कन्सलटेंसी फर्म केरला के हैं, उनको मुर्कार किया है। उन लोगों ने उन को एग्वाइन्ट किया है, उनकी रिपोर्ट आ गई है जो इस वक्त ज़ेरे गौर है।

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के लिये नहीं बताया। मैंने सवाल मध्य प्रदेश के लिये पूछा है।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The Minister said that the Government of India is going to recommend to LIC to advance a loan of more than Rs. 6 crores. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is also recommending to the LIC to offer to the Maharashtra Government the loan at a concessional rate.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : When it is a question of giving concessional rate we can only use our good offices. So far as advancing actual loans, loan terms, interest rates and so on are concerned, these are all to be decided by the Maharashtra Road Transport Corporation and the L.I.C.

Vessels Deployed for Transportation of Coastal Cargo

*270 **SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :**
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :

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

(a) the number of vessels deployed for transportation of coastal cargo in the country ;

(b) what are the items which are being transported by coastal shipping : and

(c) whether Government will consider to introduce more ships to popularise this traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a), to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The number of vessels intended for coastal deployment as on 30-6-81—56.

(b) The items of cargo which are being transported by the coastal vessels are coal, salt, cement/clinkers, fertilisers, foodgrains, timber, general cargo and oil and petroleum products.

(c) The Coastal Shipping Committee, which was set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Director General of Shipping, to prepare a Plan for the Eighties in respect of coastal shipping, has gone into the question, among others, of augmenting the Coastal fleet. The Report of the Committee is under examination of the Government.

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि तटीय नौवहन के लिए बहुत ही कम जहाज हैं जबकि भारत का तट बहुत विस्तृत है और साथ ही अन्य परिवहन साधनों की तुलना में नौवहन कम खर्चीला है। सरकार ने इन जहाजों की वृद्धि के लिए अब तक क्या उपाय किए हैं ?

क्या यह सच है कि कोस्टल शिपिंग कमेटी ने सरकार को सिफारिश की है कि सरकारी उपक्रमों को तटीय नौवहन का ज्यादा उपयोग करना चाहिये और कोयला तथा नमक तटीय नौवहन के लिए सुरक्षित कर

देता चाहिए ? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : कोस्टल शिपिंग को एनकरेज करने के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है वह ठीक है कि यह बहुत ही सस्ता पड़ता है, इसमें घायल की भी काफी कफायत हो जाती है। इसीलिए हमारी सरकार की पालिसी कोस्टल शिपिंग को एनकरेज करने की है। कोस्टल शिपिंग को किस तरह से बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं और किस ढंग से इस काम को कर सकते हैं, इस काम के लिए 1980 में सरकार ने डी० जी० शिपिंग की सदरत में एक कमेटी बनाई थी। उसने अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार के पास भेज दी हैं जो इस वक्त जेरे-गोर हैं। उनको एक्जामिन करने के बाद उन पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री मोहन लाल पटेल : क्या यह सच है कि कोस्टल शिपिंग कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है और तटीय नौबहन का भार 1984-85 में 7 लाख 17 हजार टन हो जाने वाला है ? यदि हां, तो सरकार ने छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है और क्या गैर-सरकारी नौबहन कंपनियों और सहकारी कंपनियों को इसके लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : हमने जो कमेटी बनाई थी, माननीय सदस्य उसकी सिफारिशों को जानना चाहते हैं। मैं इस मोके पर यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिफारिशों हमारे पास आई हैं उन पर गौर हो रहा है, उन पर डिस्सीजन लेने के बाद, वे सिफारिशों क्या थीं और हमारा निर्णय क्या है — उस वक्त मैं बतलाने की हालत में रहूँगा, इस वक्त नहीं बतला सकता हूँ।

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JA-
DEJA : In the answer given to Part (a) of the question, the Hon. Minister said that there are at present 56 sailing vessels operating on the coast. May I know whether this number includes the mechanised sailing vessels which also ply on the coast, carrying coastal traffic ? If the answer is yes, does it mean that these 56 include also the coastal vessels, because, to my knowledge, there are 15,000 sailing vessels in the country and these 15,000 sailing vessels carry more cargo than the other vessels which are operating in our coast. May I know from the Government whether they have any specific scheme for giving any extra allocation of funds for the acquisition and purchase of sailing vessels, so that more coastal traffic can be carried by them ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :
Sir, I said that the number of vessels intended for coastal deployment as on 30-6-81 is 56. That means only 56 vessels have been registered for coastal shipping with the Director-General of Shipping. In fact, only 26 ships are plying. I don't think these 23 vessels include mechanised sailing vessels because they are in thousands. So far as encouraging mechanised sharing vessels is concerned, the Hon. Member knows the policy of the Government. We have to receive proposal from the State Government and we advance funds to the State Government. Distribution of funds is entirely the responsibility of the State.

श्री विलास मुसेमवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई बंदरगाह में घाने वाले माल वाहक जहाजों को बंदरगाह तक सुरक्षित रूप से लाने के लिए वायलट नौकाओं की संख्या कितनी है ? उन में नयी और पुरानी नौकाएँ कितनी हैं और क्या सभी नौकाएँ अच्छी कार्यक्षमता रखती

हैं और अन्य मुख्य बंदरगाहों पर इस बारे में क्या स्थिति है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : इसके लिए तो अलग सवाल पूछना पड़ेगा और तब मैं उत्तर हासिल कर के दे सकता हूँ ।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : In the reply given by the Minister, it is said that the Committee's report is under consideration. Considering the situation prevailing in the country, coastal shipping has to be developed on a large scale to meet the situation. Will the Hon. Minister tell us within what time will this decision be taken considering the urgency of the situation ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, only a month back we received the Report. Afterall they have made so many recommendations. We have to consult several Ministries. For processing it, it will take some time. Therefore, it will be difficult to set any time limit. But I can assure the Hon. Member that so far as the Government is concerned, we are very eager to develop coastal shipping during the 80s. That is why we appointed the Committee. We are giving our utmost consideration to the recommendation that we have received. We will process it as early as possible and try to implement it as early as possible.

Loss suffered by Ships for want of Berths at Ports

*271. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the overall losses suffered in each of the past two years due to waiting for berths by ships in each of the Indian ports; and

(b) steps taken so far in this regard, their results and work proposed to be completed in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) During the past two years, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Ports have suffered congestion. The berthing delays suffered by the ships at Ports lead to levy of surcharge by the Conference Lines on liner vessels and payment of demurrage charges by the vessels hired on chartered basis. However, the information relating to overall losses on account of ships waiting at various ports due to lack of a berth is not compiled at one place. Besides, it is difficult to quantify the precise losses to the economy.

(b) To contain congestion at the ports and for utilising fully the available capacities at all major ports, the Government have been regulating the flow of traffic on Government account by planning the port of import/export. Besides, mid-stream unloading of ships has been encouraged.

As a long term solution, during the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 531 crores have been allocated for the development of major ports. Out of this, Rs. 177 crores will be spent on continuing schemes and the balance on the new schemes. These proposals include construction of general cargo berths at Kandla, Madras, New Mangalore, Paradip, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam. Besides, container handling facilities are being planned at Bombay, Madras and Cochin. The proposal of constructing a new Port at Nhava Sheva is under consideration. As normally it takes 2 to 3 years for completing the construction of a berth, no new berth will be completed during this year.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, the Hon. Minister has not given the figures in nutshell on the ground that the figures are

compiled at so many places. But, Sir, that cannot be a reason for not furnishing information to Parliament. A 21-days' notice was given.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you need more time for that ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I want to explain the position. The Hon. Member wanted information about overall losses and that too for two years.

Supposing a ship carrying scrap item or scrap steel is waiting for berthing. That means by waiting how much the factory or the mini-steel plant, which is using the scrap, has suffered. So, we have to collect all these.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Are we to understand that no account of losses is kept ?

MR. SPEAKER : There are two different things. Do you want to know the losses suffered by ships, or by the overall economy ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The question is about 'overall losses'. So far as ships are concerned, I want to make it clear that surcharges and demurrages are not paid by the port authorities. We have no account of that. They are paid only by the exporters and importers, and the companies or individuals who charter these ships—We have to coax those people to tell us how much demurrages and charges they paid, and that too for two years. How is it possible to do it within 21 days ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Sir, if you are satisfied, I am. The overall charges do not include losses suffered by iron ore mines. He is stretching the question too far.

MR. SPEAKER : The ships are hired by different companies.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : I will put another question. The reduce congestion at Calcutta and Bombay, we had decided to develop Paradip, and one port at Kandla. Is it not a fact that the ships are not being diverted to these ports, and the congestion at the main ports continues ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I want to correct the Hon. Member and say that Haldia was developed in order to see that the congestion at Calcutta port is reduced. There is also another difficulty with regard to Calcutta, because the draught is very shallow there, and bigger vessels cannot go to Calcutta. That is why Haldia was developed; and to-day, as far as congestion in ports is concerned, it is confined only to two ports. There is no congestion in Calcutta. It is there only in Bombay and Madras. So far the congestion at Madras is concerned, it is only a temporary phenomenon. I want to assure the Hon. Member that so far as Madras congestion is concerned, it will be wiped out within a couple of weeks. I agree with the Hon. Member that the Bombay congestion is a constant and chronic problem. Therefore, in order to remove that congestion and also to deal effectively with it, we have very seriously thought of constructing a new port at Nhava Sheva ; and we have already appointed a consultant. They are expected to give a detailed project report by the end of the current year.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : The question is not very clear, because the ships which are waiting for berth, belong to the Shipping Corporation, private companies or other countries. That is why it is not possible for the Minister to reply. (*Interruptions*)

But I would like to know from the Hon. Minister something about the cargo vessels owned by the Shipping Corporation and those

vessels carrying cargo from Andamans to Calcutta, or from Andamans to Madras. Some of these cargo vessels are waiting, particularly at Calcutta—and sometimes at Madras—for a number of months together. If this is the position, what is the extent of losses incurred by the ships, particularly by M. V. Shompen which is waiting even to-day for ten months and the losses incurred by the Shipping Corporation of India? What action is the Minister going to take in the matter?

MR SPEAKER : I think you have read the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already made it clear that so far as losses are concerned resulting from the delay in getting berth, it is not the shipping companies or the port authorities who are going to bear the losses; they are borne by the exporter, importer or those companies who charter these ships.

MR SPEAKER : What about the Shipping Corporation?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Shipping Corporation is owning ships; they are not chartering ships. They have got nearly 148 ships with them. Therefore, it is very difficult for us. We can go to those people who have chartered ships or importers and exporters, but it would take a very long time to contact those people and collect information.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : This terrible congestion in the major ports of India is working to the detriment of the country's economy. You have already mentioned about the Nhava Shiva port that we are going to develop. In the 6th Lok Sabha, I had put a question about developing a new port on the western coast at Vadinar and assurance was given to me. The Government is a continuity. At Vadinar, there is a

natural harbour which can be developed in the interest of the country. There are deep waters and experiments have already been successful. Recently, I read the statement of the Chief Minister of Gujarat where he also advocated that Vadinar should be developed as a natural harbour and a major port in this country. Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether there are any concrete plans to develop Vadinar as a major and separate port and de-connected from Kandla?

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a relevant question?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : It is a relevant question. Will you please enlighten us on this aspect?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Hon. member is quite aware all our activities at Vadinar. He knows that we have got an off shore oil berth at Vadinar with a capacity of handling 12 million tonnes of crude oil every year and it is already functioning and the oil is being despatched. As the Hon. Member had suggested, there is a proposal which is under consideration to develop vadinar also for the construction of a berth but we have not been able to take a final decision so far.

Drug Advisory Committee

*273. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Drug Controller has constituted a Drug Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, details of work done by it; and

(c) is it also a fact that the Subcommittee examined 34 types of fixed dose combination and found out that as many as 23 had no beneficial effect on human body and atleast 16 combinations were found to be harmful?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : (a) to (c). The Drugs Consultative Committee, which is a statutory body appointed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, consisting of representatives of Central and State Governments, has a Sub-Committee to screen various drug combinations marketed in the country and make recommendations regarding the weeding out of irrational formulations. The Sub-Committee, after examining 34 categories of fixed dose combination had initially recommended the weeding out of 23 categories as there was no therapeutic rationale. Of these 23 categories, the Sub-Committee felt that 16 categories are harmful combinations. In case of 7 categories, however, the Sub-Committee was of the view that they should be weeded out over a specific period of time. The Sub-Committee recorded the evidence of representative of drug manufacturers regarding justification for fixed dose combinations. The final report of the Sub-Committee has not yet been received. After the Sub-Committee submits its report, a meeting of the Drugs Consultative Committee will be called to consider the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee and a final view will be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is really one of the harrowing stories that the House could hear. One of the most eminent drug experts in this region has said about the multinational drug firms. "I accuse them of double standards that is a medicine which is banned in their own country is easily saleable, obtainable and purchasable in India and other developing countries." As he had already admitted, I find some information. Foreign drug companies numbering 60 would be covering as much as 80 per cent of the drug production, some of the miracle drugs which we think should be banned because they are banned in their own country. It means that

80 per cent of the Rs. 1150 crores of medicine market has been dumped with non-essential drugs. Prof. U.K. Seth of G. S. Medical College, Bombay has said that over Rs. 525 million are spent on drugs of doubtful clinical value. Here are the questions—or I will ask the questions later. I have something more juicy.

The Drug Controller of India said that Shri S.S. Pataskar, who headed the Drugs Consultative Committee, 1980, mentioned that the Sub-Committee examined 34 categories of fixed dose combinations, etc. I would like to ask a question, because it is a most gloomy picture. That means your Ministry have utterly and miserably failed to protect the countrymen from the lot of the multi-nationals on two counts. One, from the sale of useless drugs and....
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Even these people have become advocates of multi-nations looting the country.

Secondly, they are selling injurious and dangerous drugs in the country. This Drug Committee was constituted in 1980, I understand. Is that right? When is the final report of the Sub-Committee to be received? Why is it that from 1980 till today, i.e. for more than a year and half this report is not received? And, is he aware of the fact that the Sub-Committee after examining had said that seven categories needed be weeded out, under what circumstances they needed to be weeded out, in a phased manner? This is the information I want.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The latest information that I have at this moment is that the Sub-Committee has submitted its report yesterday only. The Sub-Committee's report has to be examined by the Consultative Committee

headed by the Drug Controller of India and for that one month's notice has to be given. And the Consultative Committee will examine the recommendations given by the Sub-Committee and then action will be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This reminds me of what we did in this House. The Patent Bill was allowed to lapse at least through three Lok Sabhas. The Drug Manufacturers' Association, the Owners' Association, they have got pocketful of money and nothing can be done which will harm them and to protect the people of this country. Will the Minister assure that the report will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready, within one month? Can he give that assurance? That is number one. My second question is about the antibiotic antitrust case which the Government of India had instituted against seven companies. I am quoting from a letter which I have received from Washington. According to the Patents Act, it would have meant that we paid enormous price for drugs which are of no use or little use and we preferred a claim before the Philadelphia District-Court in the United States. And I understand that after Reagan came to power some understanding was reached and the Government of India had withdrawn the case. Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us whether the formulators that he had indicated in his reply to the question include Pfizer, American Cynamide Company, Bristol-Myers Company, E. R. Squibb & Sons, the Upjohn Company Squibb Inc., and Olive Corporation? If so what action has been taken against such firms for having infringed the law?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Regarding the first part of the question of the Hon. Member, I say that this report of the Sub-Committee and its recommendations will be finally examined by the Consultative Com-

mittee. Then it will come to the Government. Government will examine the report and the question of laying it on the Table of the House will arise then. I cannot say anything at this moment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is he prepared to lay it on the Table or not, and if so how soon?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The report has not yet come to the Government. How can I say whether I can lay it on the Table or not? It has been submitted to the Consultative Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who constitute the Consultative Committee? You are the administrative Ministry. Why are you trying to evade?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : There is a consultative committee which is a statutory body appointed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, headed by the Drug Controller of India. In that committee, two representatives from the Drug Controller's office and two representatives from the Drug Controller's office of each State sit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The administrative ministry is yours.

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion like this.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : This sub-committee was appointed by the consultative committee and not by the Government. It has submitted its report to the consultative committee and it is yet to be examined. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, I do not come into the picture at all, because the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers is concerned with it.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
I would like to put a question on the implementation of the recommendations of such committees.

Psychotropic or mind-acting drugs are supposed to be sold strictly on medical prescription only. But it is well known that these drugs are freely available in the market if you are prepared to pay a higher price without any prescription. For instance, there was a case in Delhi last year where a person was caught with 7000 Mandrax tablets which he said he purchased from Agra. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any deterrent law against such offences and if so, is a tightening of such law being contemplated?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :
The question mainly relates to the 34 categories of fixed dose combinations. I think the supplementary does not relate to the main question.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
It is a question of implementation of recommendations of such committees. What is the use if they remain on paper and are not implemented? Is there a law which is acting as a deterrent against this?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : May I know the terms of reference of this advisory committee? Is it also examining the fact that these drug companies do not produce life-saving drugs but produce drugs which are harmful for the health of the people? If so, may I know whether the Government will black-list those companies and will never give any more licence for expansion of their capacity, whether in the name of new technology or otherwise?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :
This question relates to the specific

34 categories of fixed dose combinations. This question relates to that only. When the consultative committee appointed this sub-committee, depending on the reports given by the zonal offices of the Central Drug Controller's Office, these 34 formulations were examined by the sub-committee and this report has been submitted.

MR. SPEAKER : I, hope the Minister will look into this matter, because this concerns the health of the people of India. Immediate action should be taken and there should be no delay.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :
That is the reason why we appointed that committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Chintamani Jena—absent. Shri Jai Narain Roat—absent. What has happened today? It seems to be a complete day for furlough; I think they are all tired. Prof. Narain Chand Parashar—absent. Shri Satya Deo Singh—absent. Shri Jagpal Singh—absent. What a galaxy! I saw him this morning. Shri Ajit Kumar Mehta.

* 278 **SHRI JAGPAL SINGH ;**
PROF. AJIT KUMAR
MEHTA :

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government with regard to the annual deaths in the country because of road accidents;

(b) if so, details thereof, and

(c) measures proposed to be taken by the Government to minimise such deaths?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL):** (a) to (c). Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). Details of the total number of fatal and other types of accidents involving all types of vehicles in the country for the last three years as compiled, on the basis of information so far received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, are as under :

Year	Total No. of accidents (000 Nos.)	Casualty (000 Nos.)	
		Persons killed	Persons injured
1978	140.2	20.9	96.7
1979	138.1	21.7	100.2
1980	135.9	20.2	105.5

The 3 major factors contributing to the road accidents are :

- human error i. e. fault of drivers/and other road users;
- mechanical defects in vehicles, and
- unsuitable road conditions.

While the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 provides for regulation of grant of driving licences, requirements to be satisfied by the State Transport authorities about construction, equipment and maintenance of vehicles, the types of traffic violations where the police authorities/enforcement agencies should take action against offenders, the executive responsibility of the implementation primarily rests with State Governments.

With a view to reduce accidents, the Central Government, have requested State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time to ensure stricter control over issuing driving licences, regulating the movement of vehicles in congested places, removal of traffic obstacles, and making suitable provisions in the Motor Vehicles Rules

of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for compulsory fitment of devices such as speed governors. The need for setting up schools for driver training has also been brought to their notice.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय पिछले कुछ समय के ट्रैफिक में और आज के ट्रैफिक की तुलना में इस समय मोटर-गाड़ियों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है। रोड पर ट्रैफिक बहुत बढ़ गया है, खास कर गर्मियों के मौसम में जब शादी-बिवाह की भीड़भाड़ सड़कों पर होती है, हारवेस्टिंग सीजन में सड़कों पर भीड़भाड़ बढ़ जाती है ऐसे समय में विशेष रूप से ट्रैफिक की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, उसके लिए यह सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल : मैंने अपने सप्ली-मेंटरी नोट में एक्सीडेंट्स होने के कारण दे दिये हैं, उसमें एक कारण यह भी है कि हमारे रोड्स पहले के बने हुए हैं और अब ट्रैफिक बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। जब ट्रैफिक ज्यादा बढ़ गया है तो रोड छोटे पड़ जाते हैं और रोड्स को एक दिन में वाइड नहीं कर सकते हैं, उसको प्रोग्राम बनाकर काम चलाना पड़ता है। यह कारण मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे यहां रोड्स की कमी है, उनको जितना वाइडन किया जाये, उतना अच्छा है। इस बारे में बहुत से एक्शन हम ले रहे हैं, कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं, उसमें वह भी एक कारण है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : दुर्घटनाओं के जो कारण उत्तर में दिये गये हैं, उसके अलावा और भी कारण प्रतीत होते हैं। कई जगह पर बिजली की लाइव लाइन बहुत नीचे तक लटकी हुई थी, उसी कारण भी कितने ही यात्रियों का बेहान्त हुआ। कहीं कहीं पर सड़कों की व्यवस्था इतनी सराब

होती हैं जिसके कारण एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं। इसके अलावा रेलवे में रिजर्वेशन की कठिनाई के कारण लम्बी दूरी के लोग भी बसों में चलना पसन्द करते हैं, वैसी स्थिति में लम्बी दूरी की बसों में गिलीफ ड्राइवर की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती। यह भी एक्सीडेंट्स के कारण है। इनके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिस्टर्बेंस इतनी है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ पूछा है वह मुझे सुनने में नहीं आया।

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Government is paying compensation to the passengers who die in rail accidents and air accidents. But no compensation is paid to the passengers who die in road transport accident. Will the Government consider paying compensation to the passengers who die in national transport buses in different States; if so, what action is Government going to take?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I do not agree with the Hon. Member that the passengers travelling in the buses if they are victims of accidents, are

not eligible for compensation. They are eligible for compensation and they get it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss to Railways due to Floods and Rains

*264. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI A.A. RAHIM :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the total loss suffered by Railways in respect of each Railway due to recent floods and rains in various parts of the country this year and the nature of loss; and

(b) how does this loss compare with the loss suffered by Railways on this account during last three years (year-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) : (a) Total loss suffered by the Railways (Railway-wise) during the recent floods is as under :

Railway	Loss due to damages to bridges and embankments (Rs.)	Loss due to suspension of traffic (Rs.)	Total
Central	70,000	—	70,000.00
Eastern	25,000	—	25,000.00
Northern	8,00,000	33,00,000	41,00,000.00
N.E.	35,000	9,200	44,200.00
N.F.	53,000	3,54,459	4,07,459.00
Southern	—	—	—
S.E.	—	—	—
S.C.	—	—	—
Western	6,57,00,000	83,25,000	7,40,25,000.00
Total	6,65,83,000	1,19,88,659	7,86,71,659.00

(b) Loss suffered by Railways on this account during the last 3 years (year-wise) is as under :

	Rs.
1978-79 — —	14,76,00,000
1979-80 — —	11,86,00,000
1980-81 — —	7,10,00,000
Recent Floods —	7,86,71,659

Lack of Medical Institutions for Higher Studies for Doctors

*266. Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient facilities are not available in our Medical Institutions to provide higher education to graduate doctors even when a large number of them are willing to have higher education ;

(b) whether in order to provide higher education facilities to graduate doctors Government propose to set up some Specialised Medical Institutions ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the number of Indian graduate doctors migrated to foreign countries for higher studies during the last 3 years ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAD : THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). No Sir, since sufficient facilities are available in this regard.

(d) The information is not available.

Training of Personnel for Handling New Machines

*267. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to set up Institutes for training of personnel in handling of new machines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS :
(SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stagnation of Primary Teachers in Delhi

*268. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the plight of primary teachers in Delhi regarding their stagnation in grades of their initial appointment, little avenues of promotion and poor working conditions;

(b) the facts in this regard and steps taken or proposed to be taken for their amelioration ;

(c) what are the recommendations of Triguna Sen Committee regarding primary teachers and whether to those recommendations have been accepted and implemented by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The primary school teachers in Delhi have a pay scale of Rs. 330-560 with a span of 16 years. About one-fifth of the teachers are reported to have reached the maximum of this scale. As regards avenues of promotion, 20% of the posts in this cadre which have been in existence for more than 3 years are in the selection grade of Rs. 530-630.

In addition, all posts of headmasters of primary schools in the scale of Rs. 425-640, which are over 10% of the sanctioned strength of primary teachers are filled in by promotion only.

Primary school teachers are also eligible for promotion as trained graduate teachers in the pay scale of Rs. 440-750.

The working conditions of teachers in primary schools in Delhi cannot be said to be poor.

(c) and (d). The Committee of Members of Parliament on Education under Dr. Triguna Sen's Chairmanship made its recommendations for teachers in general. Regarding the status of teachers, the Committee recommended that it was necessary to make a sustained efforts to attract to the teaching profession, a significant proportion of talented young men and women who leave the schools and universities every year and to retain them as dedicated, enthusiastic and contented teachers. The recommendations also emphasised improvement of the emoluments and conditions of work and service of teachers and the provision of adequate opportunities of professional advancement. Based on these recommendations, the Government of India adopted a National Policy on Education (1968). The National Policy states that emoluments and other service conditions of teachers should be adequate and satisfactory having regard to

their qualifications and responsibilities. The National Policy document was recommended to the State Governments for implementation. On their part, the Government of India have revised upwards the scales of pay of school teachers working under Government, local bodies and Government aided schools in all the Union Territories, except the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Setting up of a Coastal Shipping Corporation

*272. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hanovar Committee had recommended setting up of Coastal Shipping Corporation to handle ever increasing coastal shipping;

(b) whether it is fact that the high level committee headed by Director General of Shipping Shri R. D. Pradhan appointed by the Government to study the problems of coastal shipping and suggest remedial measures also have concluded that setting up of such a corporation is necessary and possible as well;

(c) what are the salient features of the R. D. Pradhan Committee's recommendations, as far as Coastal Shipping is concerned;

(d) what decision the Government has taken in the light of these recommendations : and

(e) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The high level committee headed by Director General of Shipping has expressed the view that the proposal to set up a Coastal Shipping Corporation needs to be studied in greater depth.

(c) to (e). The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of the Government.

Plan to provide Employment to One Lakh Women under Socio-Economic Programme

*274. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a plan has been prepared to provide employment to one lakh women under the socio-economic programme of the Central and State Social Welfare Boards; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Danger of Cholera and Gastroenteritis Breaking out in Rajasthan

*275. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an imminent danger of cholera and gastroenteritis breaking out in epidemic form in the rural areas and urban areas in the districts of

Rajasthan State due to unprecedented torrential rains and floods ; and

(b) is so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Lines in States

*276. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing : (a) whether Government propose to construct new railway lines in the States, which have, so far, been neglected and where virtually, no new lines have been constructed since independence :

(b) if so, the names of such states along with the railway lines approved for construction during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the amount earmarked for each one of the lines in these States and the Likely date by which each one of these lines is expected to be completed alongwith the estimated expenditure for the whole line as also per kilometre of length for each line and the contribution from the State concerned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to undo this injustice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) New Railway lines are constructed to serve transport needs of the country as a whole on a national basis. The question of planning new lines Statewise, therefore, does not arise.

(b) The following new railway lines have so far been finally approved for construction during the Sixth Five Year Plan, in addition to lines the construction of which is in various stages of progress :

S. No.	Name of Project	Length in kms.	Railways	State	Total estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Average cost per km. (Rs. in lakhs)	Outlay envisaged during Vth Plan (Rs. in crores)	Likely year of completion	Contribution offered by State Govt.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bonakalu-Jaggayapetta (B.G.)	34.00	South Central	Andhra Pradesh	7.00	20.59	7.00	1985-86	Nil	
2.	Kota-Chittorgarh Neemuch (B.G.)	242.00	Western	Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	41.09	16.98	27.00	1987-88	Nil	
3.	Telapur-Pattancheru (B.G.)	8.31	South Central	Andhra Pradesh	2.22	26.71	2.22	1984-85	Nil	
4.	Koraput-Rayagada (B.G.)	174.2	South Eastern	Orissa	112.10	64.35	110.00	1985-86	Nil	
5.	Karur-Dindigul Tuticorin (B.G.)	324.00	Southern	Tamil Nadu	42.86	13.23	18.50	1988-89	Nil	
6.	Jammu-Udhampur (B.G.)	56.10	Northern	Jammu & Kashmir	50.00	89.13	21.50	1988-89	Nil	

In addition, the following project are at various stages of consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan :—

S. No.	Name of Project	Length in kms.	Railway	State	Total estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Average cost per km. (Rs. in lakhs)	Outlay envisaged during Vth Plan (Rs. in crores)	Likely year of completion	Contribution offered by State Govt.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Nangal-Talwara-Mukerian (B.G.)	84.00	Northern	Punjab/Himachal Pradesh	33.50	39.88	12.50	1987-88	Free, land earthwork under Food for Work Programme and sleepers at cost price by H.P. Govt	
2.	Chandigarh-Harinda (B.G.)	45.00	Northern	Punjab	20.07	44.60	10.00	1985-86	Nil	
3.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg (M.G.)	95.00	Southern	Karnataka	18.00	18.95	5.50	1986-87	Nil	
4.	Budge Budge-Namkhana (B.G.)	92.70	Eastern	West Bengal	20.77	22.41	6.00	1986-87	Free land. Earth work under Food for Work Programme.	
5.	Roha-Dasgaon (B.G.)	45.00	Central	Maharashtra	9.00	20.00	6.00	1987-88	Nil	

(c) This does not arise in view of the position explained with reference to part (a) of the Question.

Proposal to Introduce an Express Train between Chhapra and Delhi

*277. PROF. SATYA DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an Express train with the name of 'Dharmnath' or 'Hari-harnath' from Chhapra to Delhi : and

(b) if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b) There is no proposal to introduce any Express train between Chhapra and Delhi at present. It is operationally not feasible due to saturated line capacity on the sections enroute, paucity of rolling stock, non-availability of proper terminal facilities at Chhapra and also due to speed restrictions on newly opened Gorakhpur-Barabanki broad gauge section of North Eastern Railway.

चीन के कब्जे में भारतीय क्षेत्र

*279. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

श्री मनमोहन टुङ्ग :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत का कितना क्षेत्र चीन के कब्जे में है ;

(ख) यह क्षेत्र किस-किस प्रदेश में स्थित है ;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र का कोई भाग उपजाऊ है, यदि हां, तो कितना ;

(घ) क्या इस क्षेत्र पर चीन के अवैध कब्जे के मामले पर चीन के विदेश मंत्री के साथ हाल में हुई वार्ता में बातचीत की गई थी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम रहे ?

विदेश मंत्री : (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव)

(क) और (ख) : लद्दाख क्षेत्र में भारतीय भूभाग का लगभग 14,500 वर्ग मील का इलाका चीन के अवैध कब्जे में है। इसके अलावा चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच अवैध सीमा-करार के फलस्वरूप चीन के लगभग 2,000 वर्ग मील भारतीय क्षेत्र पर भी अपना कब्जा जमा रखा है।

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों की भूमि हमेशा अवि-कसित ही रही है।

(घ) चीन के विदेश मंत्री के साथ जून, 1981 में हुई बातचीत के दौरान सीमा के प्रश्न पर भी चर्चा हुई थी।

(ङ) चीनी पक्ष ने यह स्वीकार किया कि हमारे बीच सीमा का प्रश्न एक प्रमुख समस्या है और उन्होंने हमारे इस बुनियादी तर्क को स्वीकार किया कि जब तक सीमा का मसला हल नहीं हो जाता तब तक हमारे सम्बन्ध पूर्ण नहीं हो सकते। इस सम्बन्ध में आगे बातचीत करने पर सहमति हुई। हम अगले कुछ महीनों में विचार-विमर्श के लिए एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजेंगे। चीन की सरकार के परामर्श से अधिकारी-स्तर पर बैठक करने की तैयारी की जा रही है।

कोटा और चित्तौड़ के बीच रेलवे लाइन

*280. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
श्री राम अवध :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा और चित्तौड़ के बीच रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 में इस लाइन का कितना निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जायेगा और वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ और उससे आगे तीमच तक एक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण करने का कार्य 41.09 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से 1980-81 के बजट में शामिल किया गया था। मई, 1981 में स्वीकृत अन्तिम स्थान निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण गुर्ला से बूंदी तक (34 कि० मी०) पूरा कर लिया गया है। बूंदी से आगे का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है। इस बीच, काम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए 100 लाख रुपये के लिए तत्कालिकता प्रमाण-पत्र की मंजूरी दे दी गई है।

(ख) गुर्ला-बूंदी खंड में लगभग एक तिहाई मिट्टी का कार्य 1982 के मध्य तक पूरा हो जायेगा। पूरा मिट्टी का कार्य 1982-83 में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है। परियोजना की प्रगति और उसके समापन की तारीख वर्षानुवर्ष धन की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करती है। पर्याप्त धन और सामग्री उपलब्ध होने पर, इस परियोजना के लगभग 5 से 6 वर्षों में पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Task Force to enquire into Affairs of NCERT

*281. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a task force to enquire into the affairs of the NCERT ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to remove the inefficiency and shortcomings from the NCERT ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c). One of the many recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) in its 48th Report is about setting up a Task Force to consider the question of restructuring NCERT. The Govt. has been given time till 30-10-81 to take action thereon.

Opening of Central School in Leh, Laddakh

*282. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back, the Central Government had agreed to open a Central School in Leh, Laddakh ; and

(b) if so, what is the latest position in respect of opening of the said School in Leh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Kendriya Vidyalyaya Sangathan agreed, in principle, in April, 1979 to open a Kendriya Vidyalyaya at Leh, provided the requisite physical facilities like land and buildings, were made available by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) It is understood that the State Government has agreed to lease a piece of land and to provide temporary accommodation in a college building to the Sangathan for opening a Kendriya Vidyalyaya at Leh. However, a formal proposal in this regard in the prescribed manner, has not yet been received from the State Government.

Promotional Opportunities of U.D.Cs. of Traffic Department of Madras Port Trust

2601. **DR. A. KALANIDHI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for holding up the promotions of Upper Division Clerks of Traffic Department of Madras Port Trust;

(b) what action is proposed to be taken to remove the anomalies, if any in their cases; and

(c) when the sanctioned posts in that cadre will be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VIRENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). 98 new post of Section Heads were required to be filled in by promotion of Upper Division Clerks in the Traffic Department of Madras Port Trust. The filling in of these posts has been kept, however, in abeyance pending a detailed review of the need of all these posts.

Assistance by UNESCO For Indian Folk Dances

2602. **SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) had offered assistance for a series of films on India Folk Dances ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHIELA KAUL) : (a) No such offer has been received by Government in the Ministry of Education.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Dighi Port in Maharashtra

2603. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra has approached Government for developing Dighi Port in Raigad District in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether Government has given any financial or technical assistance to Government of Maharashtra for development of Dighi Port ;

(c) whether Government has decided to develop this port as an alternative port to Bombay to remove congestion in Bombay Port ; and

(d) kind of assistance Central Government gives to State Governments to develop minor ports in States ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No.
(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The responsibility for the development of minor ports vests in the State Government concerned ; and funds for the development of minor ports are provided in the State Sector Plan. If technical assistance in respect of a minor port is requested by a State Government, it is provided by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Setting up Institute of Petroleum Technology at Aligarh

2604. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI LAKSMAN
MALLICK :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an Institute of Petroleum Technology at Aligarh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) (a) and (b). On a request received from the Aligarh Muslim University for the establishment of an Institute of petroleum Technology, the University Grants Commission has set up an Expert Committee to examine the proposal. The report of the Expert Committee is in the process of being finalised.

Salaries and perquisites of Chairmen of Major Ports

2605. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPARAKASAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what are the conditions of service and details of salaries and perquisites of all the Chairmen of Major Port Trusts of India as per section 159 Major Port Trust ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : The posts of Chairmen of the Port Trusts are statutory. Chairmen are appointed under Section 3 of the Major Ports Trusts Act, 1963. Under Section 7 of this Act, a Chairman holds office during the pleasures of the Central Government. The pay-scales attached to the posts of Chairmen at various Port Trusts are given in the enclosed statement.

Depending upon the concerned officers' seniority in the service to which they belong, Chairmen are allowed to draw pay either in the scale of their parent cadre or in the scale attached to the post of Chairman. Apart from pay, Chairmen are allowed to draw usual allowances like D. A. etc. They are allowed the facility of a staff car for journeys from office to residence and in addition, use of the staff car for private, purpose upto 500 Km on payment of Rs. 100/- (Rs. 150/- if the car be of more than 16 H. P.) per month.

Statement

Name of Port	Pay-scale of the post of Chairman
Calcutta	3000-124-3500
Bombay	-do-
Madras	2500-100-3000
Cochin	-do-
Vizag	-do-
Paradip	-do-
Kandla	2250-100-2750
Mormugao	-do-
Tuticorin	-do-
New Mangalore	-do-

Ferry Service to Vivekananda Rock Memorial

2606. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ferry service to Vivekananda Rock Memorial in Kanyakumari district had to be suspended often in recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to maintain service to Rock Vivekananda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (**SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL**) (a) and (b). Report received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu indicates that following a clash between workers of the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee and crew of the Fisheries Department in Kanyakumari boat basin, the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee suspended the ferry service on 18-7-81. However, the ferry service was operated by the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee on 19-7-1981. But because of repairs to its boats and dredging difficulties, the Committee stopped the ferry service from 20-7-1981.

(c) The State Government have decided to take over the ferry service from the Vivekananda Rock Memorial Committee on mutually agreed terms and run the same from 1-10-81.

Co-operative Society of Railwaymen Dhanbad

2607. **SHRI A. K. ROY** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that due to anti-co-operative attitude of local Railway

Authorities, Eastern Railway Employees' Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd., Dhanbad, has been put into a serious crisis;

(b) what are the reports and resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting of this Co-operative Society, held at Dhanbad on 27th July 1981; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Ministry of Railways to run this Co-operative Society of Railwaymen in proper manner?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways and in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs (**SHRI MALLIKARJUN**) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). The extracts of the relevant portion of the resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on 27-7-81 in reproduced below :

“The House expressed deep resentment against the anti-cooperative attitude of the local Railway authorities. Stoppage of transaction with the Society and freezing of payment of the old outstanding bills by the Principal of the Zonal Training School was very seriously viewed by the House and action of the Principal was vehemently condemned. The House observed that the Railway Cooperative Society, Dhanbad is a permanent cooperative institution and as such, the accommodation once provided by the Railway administration to start and continue its activities would not be taken back at any time without arranging suitable alternative accommodation. The taking away forcibly of the godown and the attempts to take away the canteen building of the Society were considered by the House as an anti-cooperative action on the part of the Railway administration. Thus the House

expressed firm determination to resist all such action."

The staff canteen building attached to the old Divisional Superintendent's office building at Dhanbad was allotted to the Cooperative Society in 1968. However, in 1977, the old Divisional Superintendent's office building was handed over to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for running a Central School. The school authorities represented against the running of a canteen within the school premises where outsiders were also frequenting causing disturbance to the running of the school. In fact, with the shifting of the Divisional Superintendent's office from the old building to the new building in 1964, the existence of a canteen building attached to the old Divisional Superintendent's office building now under occupation of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had lost its utility. Therefore, the occupants of the canteen have been asked to vacate the premises. This would also help the School to find more accommodation for the increasing number of children.

The Zonal Training School Dhanbad was having a mess run by the trainees themselves and the dry ration and other cooking material used to be supplied by the Cooperative Society. However, with the discontinuance of the messing arrangement by the students some time back, this arrangement with the Society has also been discontinued.

As regards outstanding payments, the Society's bills amounting to Rs. 9,886.71 have been paid on 20-8-1981.

Settlement of War Risk Claims of Ships detained and damaged in Iran-Iraq War

2608. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have not yet settled the war risk claims of ships detained and

damaged in the Pusian Gulf waters due to war between Iran and Iraq;

(b) whether it is a fact that this delay in the settlement of claims specially of the small shipping companies has affected them adversely; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). After ensuring that the risk in question are covered under the Government's War Risk Policy, decisions have been taken to settle claims on account of detention, as well as total losses of ships destroyed in the Iran-Iraq War. Decisions have also been taken to follow the practice of the mutual war risk clubs/Associations of London in the matter of claims relating to ships so detained as being constructive total losses. As and when the requisite proof of detention damage etc. is made available, actual settlements of claims can be considered by the concerned Insurance Companies.

Increasing frustration Among Young Medical Graduates over paucity of Job

2609. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Junior Doctors' Federation has drawn the attention of Government to increasing frustration among young medical graduates over paucity of job opportunities and absence of job satisfaction;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to draw up any plan to restore confidence among Junior Doctors; and

(c) if so, the details there and if not; the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). In the wake of the implementation of Schemes in the Health and Family Welfare Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan, job opportunities for young medical graduates are likely to increase providing also better job satisfaction

विश्व उर्दू सम्मेलन

2610. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छठा विश्व उर्दू सम्मेलन इस वर्ष अक्टूबर में लखनऊ में आयोजित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे संबंधित व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके लिये कुछ सहायता/सुविधायें प्रदान करेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कोल) (क) और (ख) : मई 1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अक्टूबर, 1981 के दौरान उर्दू के संबंध में एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य सरकार से सम्मेलन के संबंध में नवीनतम स्थिति बताने का अनुरोध किया गया है। राज्य सरकार के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

(ग) वित्तीय सहायता के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Non-Medical Class I and II Officers in D.G.H.S.

2611. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 404 dated 19th February, 1981 regarding non-medical Class I and II officers in D.G.H.S. and state :

(a) the names of persons mentioned in the statement laid on the Table in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4455 dated 18th December, 1980 whose service records have since been verified by the Pay and Accounts Officer and who have been issued the service verification certificate ;

(b) how long will it take to issue such certificates to the remaining persons ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in case of certain persons who are due for retirement shortly, such certificates have not been issued, while those who have still to go a long way have been issued those certificates ; and

(d) if so, what is the criteria followed in this process of pick and choose and reasons why all the cases are not being dealt with and this matter which is pending since long finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) The names of the concerned person are given in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). As soon as the service books of officers concerned are completed in all respects and duly verified from official records, these are sent to the Pay and Accounts Officer for recording the requisite certificate of verification. On recording such certificates by the Pay and Accounts Officer, necessary verification certificates are issued to the officers concerned. This is not based

on any pick and choose method but on the availability of the completed Service Records of the officers. The records of some of the persons who are due for retirement in 1982, 1983 and 1984 have already been referred to the Pay and Accounts Officer for verification.

Statement

List of Officers whose names have been mentioned in the Statement laid down to unstarred question No. 445 Answered on 18-12-1980 and in whose case service verification Certificate has been issued in the Directorate General of Health Services.

1. Shri N.S. Bhatia, Director (Admn. & Vig.)
2. Shri Sangat Singh, Deputy Director Admn.
3. Shri O.P. Bali, Deputy Director Admn.
4. Shri P. K. Dutta, Assistant Drugs Controller (I).
5. Shri Jagjit Singh, Architect.
6. Shri V.P. Bhasin, Statistician.
7. Smt. R.K. Sood, Nursing Officer.
8. Shri I. P. Gupta, Section Officer.
9. Shri R.N. Malhotra, Section Officer.
10. Shri Gurmukh Singh, Assistant (now Accountant).
11. Shri H.M. Sambhi, Assistant.
12. Shri Niranjan Dass, Assistant.
13. Shri D.R. Chadha, Assistant.
14. Shri S.B. Thirwani, Assistant.
15. Shri N.D. Bajaj, Assistant.
16. Shri P.P. Malhotra, Assistant (now Accountant).
17. Shri R.P. Ahir, Assistant.
18. Shri M.M.S. Thapa, Assistant.
19. Shri Krishan Gopal, Assistant.
20. Shri Prakash Thakur, Assistant.
21. Shri H.L. Dhamija, Assistant.

Enhancing Pay Scales of Hindi Teachers

2612. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to enhance the pay scale of Hindi teachers working in various non-Hindi speaking States under the Central Government scheme in various State Government schools ;

(b) if so, what will be the revised scale ;

(c) whether the revised scale will be given to those Hindi teachers in the year 1981-82 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d) : Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States, financial assistance is given to the States on 50:50 sharing basis for appointment of fresh Hindi Teachers in Schools. Their appointment, fixation of pay scales and revision thereof are the sole responsibility of the States concerned.

Joint Memorandum of various organisations of Railwaymen about Railway Accidents

2613. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that various organisations of railwaymen have submitted a Joint memorandum about the recurring railway accidents ;

(b) if so, what are major complaints contained in the memorandum ; and

(c) what steps are taken to redress the grievances regarding railway accidents ?

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

(a) Presumably the reference is to the Joint Press Statement of 24th July, 1981 issued by certain organisations of railway staff.

(b) In the Press Statement, it has been alleged that defective planning, utilisation of over-aged assets, non-availability of materials and spare parts and violation of safety rules is responsible for the rise in accidents. Public enquiry into the causes of at least major accidents, if not all accidents, has also been demanded.

(c) While the various points made out in the Press Statement are being looked into, Safety Organisations on the railways are carrying out an intensive campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that the staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents. Breathlyser test has also been introduced to ensure that the staff do not come on duty under the influence of liquor. Rolling stock which requires greater attention is being segregated from the rest so that concerted attention could be paid to it at frequent intervals. Greater care is being paid for proper maintenance of track.

A special safety team has been constituted in the Railway Board to carry out field checks. The trend of accidents is being constantly reviewed by the Railway Board and remedial measures are being taken.

General Managers have programmed to make a special safety inspections of all the trunk routes by November, 1981.

Enquiries are held into all accidents at appropriate level depending upon their nature. Since all the major accidents have been inquired into by the Commissioners of Railway Safety, who are a statutory authority functioning independently under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, no further enquiry into these accidents is considered necessary.

Badbil Railway Station

2614. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a platform at Badbil Railway Station in the District of Keonjhar of Orissa;

(b) if so, when this proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made, so far, in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c): Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Barabil Railway Station situated on Tatanagar-Rajkharswan-Barajamda—Barabil section of South Eastern Railway. It is a small station, where only one pair of trains stop. For the present level of passenger traffic offering at this station, a rail level platform already stands provided and this is considered adequate.

Survey by All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Regarding Food Sample and Residues of Pesticides

2615. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the All India Institute

of Hygiene and Public Health regarding a food sample;

(b) if so, whether the survey report residues of pesticides like DDT were found in majority of the cases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government in the matter?

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

(b) 390 samples of various foods from different markets of Calcutta and ten samples of water were analysed for the detection of DDT, Lindane and Malathion. 30 percent of the animal products, 26.3 percent of cereals and pulses and 24 percent of the vegetable samples showed presence of pesticides. But these were usually below the tolerance limits prescribed under PFA Act.

The pesticide residue limits for different pesticides in various foods has been prescribed under the provisions of the PFA Act.

(c) The Government of India in collaboration with FAO is currently engaged in a countrywide survey to assess the contamination of various foods with pesticides. The survey is likely to be completed by the end of 1981. In the study ten national institutes are engaged for analyses of the samples etc. Training programmes for the analysts who will carry out the analyses has recently been completed so that uniform results could be obtained.

Ratio of Officers to Staff in RDSO

2616. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the strength of gazetted officers in RDSO in 1965 and what is the strength today, rank-wise;

(b) what was the strength of staff in 1965 and what is on date;

(c) is there any relationship between the strength of staff and the strength of officers of various grades;

(d) if officers are meant for supervision and administration of the staff, why such an abnormal increase in the strength of officers while the strength of staff remained more or less the same;

(e) what is the total amount of TA earned by officers of RDSO and what is the amount of TA earned by the present DG during the last six months, month-wise; and

(f) has it ever been considered that the organisation has become top heavy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (f). The strength of Gazetted Officers (Group A & B) in Research Designs and Standards Organisation as on 31-12-1965 and on 1-7-1981 is as under:

As on 31-12-1965		As on 1-7-1981	
Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
185	146	366	333

(Rankwise details given in the statements-I & II)

The strength of non-gazetted staff (Group C and D) in R. D. S. O. as on 31-12-1965 and 1-7-1981 is as under:

As on 31-12-1965		As on 1-7-1981	
Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
2167	1651	4017	3568
(Regular — 3237)		(Regular — 2918)	
De-casualised — 780)		De-casualised — 650)	

While, no doubt, there has to be some relationship between the strength of staff and of officers, the nature of work expansion determines the relative proportions. Research Designs and Standards Organisation is an officer-oriented organisation due to the research and standardisation aspects of work.

It will be seen that there has actually been no abnormal increase of officers, vis-a-vis other staff in Research Designs and Standards Organisation. The staff/officers ratio was

11.3 to 1 in 1965, as against 10.7 to 1 in 1981.

Figures of TA earned by the officers of the Research Designs and Standards Organisation and Director General during the past 6 months are given in the Statement-III.

The Organisation is not considered top heavy, as the officer to staff strength ratio given above would indicate.

Statement - I

(A) *The Strength of Gazetted Officers in RDSO (Rank-wise) in 1965
(As on 31-12-1965)*

S. No.	Designation	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
<i>(I) Class-I</i>			
1.	Director General	1	1
2.	Deputy Director General	1	1
3.	Directors	4	4
4.	Additional Directors	3	3
5.	Joint Directors	16	14
6.	Deputy Directors	37	29
7.	Senior Inspecting Engineers	6	3
8.	Assistant Directors	61	46
9.	Trainee Officer	2	1
10.	Liaison Officer	1	1
11.	Dynamometer Car Officer	2	1
12.	Oscillating Car Officer	5	5
13.	Chemist & Metallurgist	2	2
<i>(II) Class-II</i>			
1.	Secretary to Director General	1	1
2.	Section Officer	11	10
3.	Sectional Officer	26	18
4.	Liaison Engineer	2	2
5.	Inspecting Engineer	2	2
6.	Assistant Engineer	1	1
7.	Assistant Controller of Stores	1	1
Total :		185	146
(B) Non-Gazetted Staff :		2167	1651

Statement—II

(A) The Strength of Gazetted Officers/Staff in RDSO Rank-wise) in 1981
(as on 1-7-1981)

S. No.	Designation Class-I	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	Director General	1	1
2.	Deputy Director General	1	1
3.	Director	12	12
4.	Addl. Director	8	7
5.	Joint Director	74	68
6.	Deputy Director	123	115
7.	Asstt. Director/Arch.	1	—
8.	Chemist & Metallurgist	2	2
9.	Town Engineer	1	1
10.	Senior Insptg. Officer	2	2
11.	Scientific Officer/Psy.	2	2
12.	Distt. Controller of Stores	1	1
13.	Officer on Spl. Duty/Hindi	1	1
(b) Class-II			
1.	Secretary to D. G.	1	1
2.	Section Officer	13	10
3.	Asstt. Doc. Officer	2	1
4.	Asstt. Architect	5	5
5.	Asstt. Research Engineer	19	17
6.	Asstt. Research Officer	9	9
7.	Asstt. Design Engineer	40	32
8.	Asstt. Insptg. Engineer	18	17
9.	Asstt. Liaison Engineer	2	2
10.	Asstt. Accounts Officer	2	2
11.	Asstt. Engineer	1	1
12.	Asstt. Controller of Stores	1	—
13.	Analyst.	1	1
14.	Sr. Personal Assistant	17	17
15.	Jr. Scientific Officer/Psy.	6	5
Total :		366	333
(B) Non-Gazetted Staff		3237	2918
Decasualised		780	650

Statement—III

T.A. Earned by Officers of RDSO and By DG/RDSO during the last six months monthwise

Month	Expenditure on T. A.					
	Officers		DG		Total	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
February, 1981	35,420.00		350.00		35,770.00	
March, 1981	35,220.00		370.00		35,590.00	
April, 1981	26,990.00		310.00		27,300.00	
May, 1981	30,770.00		380.00		31,150.00	
June, 1981	26,150.00		240.00		26,390.00	
July, 1981	28,988.30		470.00		29,458.30	
Total :	1,83,538.30		2,120.00		1,85,658.30	

बयाना और कोटा के बीच पैसंजर गाड़ियों का बिलम्ब से चलना

2617. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 15 जुलाई, 1981 तक बयाना और कोटा के बीच चल रही पैसंजर गाड़ियां कितने दिन कोटा में समय पर पहुंची थीं और कितने दिन समय पर नहीं पहुंची थीं, और

(ख) उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप - मंत्री (श्री भल्लिकाशुन) : (क) जनवरी से जुलाई, 81 (15 ता० तक) 92 अप बीना-कोटा सवारी गाड़ी 196 दिनों में से 89 दिन कोटा स्टेशन पर ठीक समय पहुंची थी, जबकि 94 अप सवारी गाड़ी 131 दिनों में से 85 दिन कोटा स्टेशन पर ठीक समय पहुंची थी।

(ख) इन गाड़ियों के देरी से चलने का कारण बीना से देरी से छूटना, यांत्रिक

खराबी, नियंत्रण अवरोध, खतरे की जंजीर खींचना और गाड़ियों का समय पर मेल न होना आदि जैसे कारण हैं।

लालगंज स्टेशन पर यात्री गाड़ियों का देरी से आना

2618. श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की 1 ए० यू० सी० इलाहाबाद-कानपुर यात्री गाड़ी का लालगंज स्टेशन (रायबरेली) पर पहुंचने का निर्धारित समय 20-32 बजे है तथा 2 अप० सी० राय-बरेली-कानपुर यात्री गाड़ी का लालगंज स्टेशन (रायबरेली) पर पहुंचने का निर्धारित समय 19-35 बजे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि ये दोनों गाड़ियां पिछले ढाई साल से चार-चार घंटे देरी से चल रही हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका सही कारण क्या है; और

(घ) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं कि ये गाड़ियां समय से चले ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) 1 ए० यू० सी० पैसेंजर और 2 भार० सी० पैसेंजर गाड़ी का लालगंज स्टेशन में पहुंचने का निर्धारित समय क्रमशः 20.48 और 19.42 बजे है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) : विगत में बदमाशों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और होस पाइप अलग करने की घटनाओं के कारण 1 ए० यू० सी० और 2 भार० सी० पैसेंजर गाड़ियों का चालन संतोषप्रद नहीं रहा। इस बुराई की रोकथाम करने के लिए, इन गाड़ियों से खतरे के जंजीर के उपकरण निष्क्रिय कर दिये गये हैं और बदमाशों को पकड़ने के लिए टिकटों की जांच करने के अभियान चलाये गये हैं।

मैसर्स बूटस कम्पनी इण्डिया लिमिटेड,
बम्बई द्वारा घटिया दवाओं का
निर्माण

2619. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री मै० बूटस कम्पनी इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा घटिया दवाओं का निर्माण के बारे में 19 मार्च, 1981 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4269 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स बूटस कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा कृत्रिम दवाओं के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में बांछित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) : (क) और (ख) : अपेक्षित सूचना अब मिल गई है और यह सभा पटल पर अलग से रखी जा रही है।

Stagnation of T.G.T in Delhi

2620. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Trained Graduate Teachers in the various schools in Delhi including those in aided schools who have already reached the maximum of their pay-scale as on July 1, 1981 ;

(b) the number of those teachers who have been stagnating at this stage for three years or more; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to remove the stagnation and to provide them a recurrent incentive for efficient work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Delhi Administration, N.D.M.C. and K.V.S. have reported as under :—

Delhi Administration	3180
N.D.M.C.	23
K.V.S.	70

(b) Delhi Administration	1559
N.D.M.C.	8
K.V.S.	18

(c) 20% of posts which are permanent as well as temporary posts which have been in existence for

three years can be converted into Selection Grade posts and eligible T.G.Ts are placed in the Selection Grade.

Such of the T.G.Ts as possess Post Graduate qualifications can be promoted to the posts of P.G.Ts to the prescribed extent.

Establishment of Konkan University

2621. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra regarding establishment of a new University under the name of Konkan University or otherwise in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, what is the nature of the University, with special reference to the special benefits likely to be received from the University by the people of Raigad and other districts in Konkan region in particular; and

(c) what is the proposed location of the University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) : The University Grants Commission has received a proposal from Government of Maharashtra for establishment of a Technical University in Konkan. The proposed University would be Unitary in character with jurisdiction over the State of Maharashtra. It would cater to the needs of backward areas through research, development and extension wings.

(c) The University is proposed to be located in the Raigad District in the Konkan region.

Proposal to place orders for 32 Cargo Vessels

2622. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to place firm orders with some of the top foreign ship-building organisations for the supply of 32 cargo vessels for the two public sector organisations viz Shipping Corporation of India and Moghul Lines Private Limited ;

(b) if so, the estimated capital outlay involved and the countries with which orders are being placed; the type and DWT tonnage of ships ordered and their expected delivery dates ;

(c) whether some of the ships could not be built at the Indian shipyards ; and

(d) whether orders are being placed as a result of floating global tenders or by negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Government do not place orders with the ship-building organisations for the supply of vessels for Public Sector Undertakings. Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Ltd. have submitted proposals to Government to augment their shipping tonnage during the current Plan period. Final investment decision has not yet been taken.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

Alternative Scheme for Mid-Day Meal Programme

2623. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Ministers of the four Southern States and the Union Territory has urged the Central Government to draw up an alternative scheme for the school mid-day meal programme in view of the gradual withdrawal of commodity assistance by CARE in three years;

(b) if so, whether they have pointed out serious repercussions which will take place in this arrangement to sustain the nutrition programme ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that last year it was reduced to 13 million and this year it will also be reduced sufficiently; and

(d) if so, what steps the Union Government have proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) & (b): Emphasising the importance of the Mid-Day Meal Programme, in the context of the proposed reduction in commodity assistance from CARE, Education Ministers of the southern States underlined the need for proper assistance from the Central Government to the State Governments in the matter.

(c) There was no reduction in coverage during 1980-81. A 15 per cent reduction has been made during 1981-82.

(d): The States/UTs concerned have been advised to absorb the reductions in the manner they con-

sider appropriate without reducing the per pupil input.

The reductions envisaged by CARE can be made good only if Government succeeds in procuring supplies from alternative sources.

Repair to Old Coaches and Wagons

2624. SHRI BALASAHU B VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railway Board have conducted any study about the number of coaches and wagons which are over-aged;

(b) if so, what is their number and details of the study in this regard; and

(c) what steps Government have taken about their periodic overhaul and repairs ?

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

(b) The position regarding over-aged coaches and wagons is reviewed annually taking into account the condemnation of over-aged stock done during the previous year and new coaches placed on line in replacement. The position is also reviewed for every Five-Year Plan for making over-all provisions for replacement of overaged coaches and wagons.

The number of overaged coaches and wagons as on 31-3-81 were as under :

Coaches	Wagons
3240	22321.5

(c) No distinction is made between overaged coaches and other coaches regarding periodic overhaul and repairs. When overaged coaches are continued in service, they are also sent for periodic overhaul and other repairs in the same manner as is done for all other coaches. The periodic overhaul is being done in railway workshops while other repairs are done in sicklines, repair depots etc.

एशियाई खेलों के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की व्यवस्था

2625. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा कुल कितनी बसें चलाई जा रही हैं ;

(ख) दिल्ली में बसों में अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का विचार अपनी बसों में कितनी अतिरिक्त बसें चालू करने का है, और

(ग) दिल्ली में आयोजित किए जाने वाले 1982 के एशियाई खेलों की यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरी करने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम क्या व्यवस्थाएं कर रहा है तथा ये व्यवस्थाएं कब तक पूरी किए जाने की संभावना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने जुलाई 1981 में औसत रूप में एक दिन में 2923 बसें चलाईं जिनमें 357 प्राइवेट बसें शामिल हैं ।

(ख) योजनागत स्कीमों के अनुसार दिल्ली परिवहन निगम चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में 291 पुरानी बसों को बदल कर इतनी ही नई बसें खरीदेगा ।

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने एशियाई खेलों के दौरान यातायात संबंधी आवश्यकता को पूरी करने के लिए अतिरिक्त बसों की संख्या का अनुमान लगाने का काम नेशनल ट्रैफिक प्लानिंग एण्ड आटोमेशन सेंटर (केरल सरकार का उद्यम) को सौंपा है । इस मामले में निर्णय उक्त संस्था की रिपोर्ट के मिलने पर किया जाएगा ।

Status of Punjab University

2626. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government had convened a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana to settle the dispute regarding the status of the Punjab University, Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the annual amount at present being contributed by the Central Government and Governments of Punjab and Haryana towards the maintenance of this University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A meeting with the two Chief Ministers was proposed recently to discuss certain matters concerning the University. The meeting has not, however, taken place so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government is not directly meeting any part of the maintenance expenditure of the University which is now shared between the Chandigarh Administration and the Government of Punjab in the ratio 60 : 40. During 1980-81, the share of the Union Territory of Chandigarh and Punjab was Rs. 279.10 lakhs and Rs. 186.06 lakhs respectively.

Export of Onions through Foreign Bottoms

2627. SHRI K. RAMA MURTHY Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for exporting onions through foreign bottoms while Indian bottoms are available for Singapore, Penang etc.; and

(b) whether there is any specific condition in the export agreement that only foreign bottoms should be used ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) : Export of Onion is canalised through National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED). Exports to Singapore, Penang etc. are on FOB basis, and vessels are nominated by foreign buyers as per contracts. NAFED has reported that no discriminatory attitude is adopted by them. In view of the perishable nature of the commodity, shipments are made through whatever vessels are available. Whenever Indian vessels are available, they are also utilised.

Demands of Coolies of Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

2528. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Railway Manager, South Central Railway, Hubli (Karnatak) has received a representation dated 30th June, 1981 from the General Secretary, Kolhapur Hamal Sangh (Bharatiya Majdoor Sangh) Kolhapur, (Maharashtra), regarding the difficulties faced by loading and unloading coolies ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made in the said representation;

(c) what action has so far been taken by the concerned authority in regard to these demands; and

(d) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons for this delay and when the action shall be taken thereon ?

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

(b) The suggestions relate to additional covered accommodation in the goods shed, improvement in circulating area, non-interference of shunting operations with loading/unloading work, provision of Canteen, Rest Rooms etc., provision of sufficient clerical staff and office accommodation, weekly off on Sundays and transfer of Kolhapur Goods Shed from South Central Railway to Central Railway.

(c) The suggestions are under examination and implementation wherever found justified and feasible.

(d) Does not arise.

**Qualifications of Lecturers in
Department of Management
Studies in Universities**

2629. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether holders of Diploma in Business Management awarded by Institute of Management are eligible to be appointed as lecturers in the I. I. M's at Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Bangalore and if so, what are the minimum qualifications laid down for such appointments ;

(b) what are the minimum qualifications prescribed by U. G. C. for appointment of lecturers in the Departments of Management Studies in Indian Universities and whether holders of Diplomas in Management are also eligible for such appointments ; and

(c) how is an employing University expected to judge the minimum eligibility of candidates for teaching positions coming from institutions using dissimilar grading scales in view of minimum qualifications laid down by U. G. C's ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI. SHEILA KAUL) (a) : Holders of Post-Graduate Diploma from I.I. M's are eligible for appointment to the post of lecturer or equivalent post in I. I. M's at Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Bangalore. The qualifications prescribed are a good academic record (Master's Degree or equivalent) with research experience or Industrial experience of not less than 2 years.

(b) The qualifications prescribed by U. G. C. for appointment as lecturers in Departments of Management Studies in Universities are a

Master's degree in Business Administration or M. Tech. degree in Engineering with first class with the proviso that the incumbent would acquire a doctorate degree within a period of 5 years.

Post-graduate Diploma of I. I. M's is recognised by the Government of India for purposes of appointment to posts to which MBA degree from a recognised Indian University is the prescribed qualification.

(c) Individual universities adopt their own methods for establishing equivalence of grades and judging the eligibility of the candidates coming from institutions using different grading scales.

**उत्तर रेलवे द्वारा छोटे समाचारपत्रों
को विज्ञापन**

2630. श्री धर्मबास शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन छोटे समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें 1979-80 और 1980-81 में मुख्य जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारी, उत्तर रेलवे नई दिल्ली ने विज्ञापन दिए थे साथ ही विज्ञापन देने की तारीखें, कीमत, संख्या और विषय-वस्तु भी बतायें ;

(ख) पूर्वोक्त विज्ञापन देने के नियम और मानदण्ड;

(ग) जिन समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को विज्ञापन दिए गए थे क्या उन सबको विज्ञापनों और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा स्वीकृत कर दिया गया था;

(घ) क्या ऐसे कुछ समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाओं द्वारा विज्ञापन मांगे जाने के बावजूद उनको विज्ञापन नहीं दिये गये जब कि इस हेतु विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार

निदेशालय ने उनको स्वीकृति ही नहीं दी थी अपितु निदेशालय ने उनके मामलों को रेल मंत्रालय को भेजा था ;

(ड) यदि हां, तो ऐसे समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को विज्ञापन न देने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(च) क्या उपरोक्त कार्यालय में विज्ञापन दिए जाने के लिए समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं की कोई स्थायी नाम सूची है और उसका सम्पूर्ण विवरण ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जिन समाचार पत्रों/जर्नलों को उत्तर रेलवे ने 1979-80 और 1980-81 में विज्ञापन दिए थे उनकी सूची अनुबन्ध 'क' के रूप में सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2764/81] विज्ञापन जारी करने की तारीख, उनकी संख्या, लागत और विषय से सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) एक समान वितरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए श्रव्य एवं दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा निर्धारित दरों पर तथा उनके द्वारा अनुमोदित समाचार पत्रों और जर्नलों को बारी-बारी से विज्ञापन देती हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) जी नहीं। श्रव्य एवं दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा अनुमोदित तथा जिसके नाम रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजे गये थे, उन सभी समाचार पत्रों/जर्नलों ने 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान विज्ञापन मिले हैं।

(ड) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(च) उत्तर रेलवे की नियमित प्रचार माध्यम सूची में शामिल उन समाचार पत्रों और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की सूची जिन्हें वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं अनुबन्ध 'ख' के रूप में संलग्न है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2764/81]। सूची में परिवर्धन या विलोपन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय (श्रव्य एवं दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय) की सिफारिश पर किया जाता है।

Late Running of Trains in Samastipur and other Divisions of North Eastern Railway, Eastern Railway, Northern Railway and North Frontier Railway

2631. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6071 dated 2nd April, 1981 regarding late running of trains in Samastipur Division and state :

(a) the total number of trains having run late by more than two hours since then and the number of trains cancelled within Samastipur and other Division of North Eastern Railway, Eastern Railway, Northern Railway and North Frontier Railway;

(b) what is the total number of cases of avoidable detention of trains and action taken against the erring staff; and

(c) what are the decisions taken by the Time Table Sub-Committee of the North Eastern Railway held at Gorakhpur on 12th August, 1981 and whether all its decisions or recommendations are being implemented, if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Promotee Assistants of Railway Board

2633. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7115 on 9th April, 1981 regarding Railway Board Assistants and state ;

(a) whether on repeated representations of promotee Assistants of Railway Board, (who were confirmed as Assistants in 1964 but ranked junior to UPSC Assistants confirmed in 1975) decision was taken after two years to revise the seniority list of 25th March, 1977 to accord with Rule 14 (2) of Railway Board Secretariat Rules 1969 ;

(b) whether a provisional revised seniority list was accordingly issued on 22nd April, 1981, inviting objections, if any, from staff within one month ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to finalise the seniority list during the last three months, after receipt of objection and why the matter is being unduly delayed despite repeated representations from the affected Assistants who have not been able to get a single promotion during last 23 to 26 years, indicating the time when it will be implemented ?

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

(b). On Examination of representations received in this regard in 1979, a provisional decision was taken to recast the seniority list (as on 1-3-1976 published in 1977) of Assistants of the Railway Board Secretariat Service. Accordingly a proposed revised Seniority List was issued on 29-4-81 giving an opportunity to the staff concerned to submit their representations, if any within a period of 30 days from the date of issue of the same.

(c) In response to the aforesaid notice, a number of representations both from promotee as well as direct recruit Assistants have been received. The points raised in these representations are under examination and a decision in the matter will be taken shortly.

नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट द्वारा "भारत देश और लोग" का प्रकाशन

2634. श्री आर० पी० यादव : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट द्वारा अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में, 'भारत देश और लोग' (इण्डिया एण्ड दि पीपल) शृंखला में तैयार की जाने वाली पुस्तकों की लेखकवार संख्या तथा इनमें से प्रकाशित की जा चुकी पुस्तकों के नाम बताने की कृपा करेंगे ;

(ख) उन पुस्तकों की संख्या जिनका प्रकाशन ट्रस्ट द्वारा अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में किया गया तथा जिनका प्रकाशन अन्य स्थान से भी किया गया एवं उसके कारण भी बताएं ;

(ग) क्या ट्रस्ट लेखकों की पुस्तकों की मूल पाण्डुलिपि अपने पास रखता है और

कुछ अधिकारी नाजायज ढंग से पैसा ऐंठने के लिए उन के प्रकाशन रोक देते हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रकार के भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो 'बिहार का भूगोल' नामक पुस्तक जो एक वैज्ञानिक शृंखला के अन्तर्गत लिखवाई गई थी, कई सालों तक प्रकाशन न कराने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसे अद्यतन प्रकाशन करने और तुरन्त प्रकाशित करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनका पूरा विवरण दें ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों

में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) :

(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT- 2765/81]

(ख) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास अपने प्रकाशनों के लिए स्वयं ही पाण्डुलिपियां तैयार कराता है। तथापि, एक मामले में, न्यास ने एक उत्कृष्ट कृति को पुनः प्रकाशित कराया क्योंकि इसकी प्रतियां उपलब्ध नहीं थीं।

(ग) न्यास केवल प्रकाशन के लिए स्वीकार की गई पुस्तकों की ही मूल पाण्डुलिपियां रखता है। प्रकाशित न की गई पुस्तकों की पाण्डुलिपियां सम्बन्धित लेखकों को वापस कर दी जाती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में लगाया गया आरोप सही नहीं है।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ख) के अन्तर्गत स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति की ध्यान में रखते हुए किसी अधिकारी के बिरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। न्यास द्वारा 'बिहार का भूगोल' पाण्डुलिपि प्रकाशित नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि जब तक पूरी पाण्डुलिपि प्राप्त हुई, यह देखा गया कि लेखक द्वारा इस पाण्डुलिपि को

बिहार हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी के माध्यम से हिन्दी में इसी शीर्षक से पहले ही प्रकाशित कराया जा चुका है।

Political Leaders Meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister

2635. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any political leaders other than Prime Minister and our External Affairs Minister also met the China's Foreign Minister during the latter's visit to India; and

(a) if so, names of those leaders and the issues discussed between them ?

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

(b) At the request of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Shri A. B. Vajpayee former Minister of External Affairs met the Chinese Foreign Minister during his stay in Delhi. Government presume that it was a courtesy call but are not aware of the details of their discussions. As far as Government are aware, there was no meeting between the Chinese Foreign Minister and any other political leader. However, some political leaders were invited to the banquet hosted by the Foreign Minister on June 26 and to the reception hosted by the Chinese Ambassador on June 28. The guests at the Foreign Minister's banquet included Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister of Finance, Shri Shivraj Patil, Minister of State for Defence, Shri A. B. Vajpayee, Shri Subramaniam Swamy, and others. As such occasion generally provide opportunities only for social contact, it is unlikely that any substantive issue would have been discussed.

Alleged stage carriage permits scandal in Delhi

2636. **SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR** : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was scandal in the use of the privately owned stage carriage permits issued by S. T. A. Delhi when the permit granted to Mohram Nagar Harijan Dehat Co-operative Bus Service on Delhi-Kekrola route was utilised by Express Tourist Bus Service under a benami transaction and when the matter came into light, the bus was withdrawn and the permit suspended by the S. f. A. ;

(b) whether an enquiry was instituted by S.T.A. in the matter; and

(c) if so, what was the action taken in the matter together with full facts of the case?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Mohram Nagar Harijan Co-operative Society Ltd. Delhi were holding a Stage Carriage Permit on route Delhi-Kekrola granted by S.T.A., Delhi. The permit was being regularly renewed upto 9-11-1976. Temporary permit was however granted up-to Jan. 1979 pending verification of certain complaints regarding over-charging etc. No further permit was granted after Jan. 1979. In the year, 1978, another complaint was received against the Society for having forged the permit granted by the S.T.A. and also for having a 'benami Deed' with Express Tourist Bus Service Co. The facts were verified through the Enforcement Branch of the Directorate of Transport. The matter was also referred to Registrar. Co-operative Societies who had intimated that action under Section 55 of the Delhi

Co-operative Society Act against the Society was being initiated. It was reported by the Registrar Co-operative Society that the financial position of the Society was un-satisfactory and it was being wound up. The Society was also served a show-cause notice by the Transport Authority, Delhi under Section 60 of the Motor Vehicles Act for cancellation of the permit. The matter was placed in various S.T.A.'s meetings where no satisfactory explanation was ever furnished by the Society. In the last meeting of the S.T.A. held on 27-5-1981, it was further noted that the vehicle against which the permit was granted was sold by the Society without S.T.A.'s permission.

2. Pending enquiry on the above issue, the permit was not renewed beyond January, 1979. The non-availability of the vehicle on the said route resulted in a lot of inconveniences to the general public and S.T.A. had been receiving representations from D.T.C. as well as from public for the grant of the said route. The S.T.A. in its meeting held on 27-5-1981, took a total view of the entire facts and decided to cancel the permit granted in favour of the Society and allotted the same to D.T.C. They have been accordingly asked to put the vehicle on this route. The D.T.C. accordingly introduced route No. 752 between Kekrola Village and Delhi Railway Station with effect from 5-8-1981.

मिभावृत्ति को रोकने और भिक्षुओं को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था वाला विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करना

2637. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिभावृत्ति को रोकने तथा भिक्षुओं को रोजगार दिलाने की व्यवस्था करने के

लिये पिछली सरकार लोक सभा में एक विधेयक लाना चाहती थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं कि विधेयक अभी तक किस कारण से पुरःस्थापित नहीं किया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) :

(क) और (ख) समस्त देश पर लागू होने वाले एक शिक्षा निरोधक विधेयक को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, जम्मू और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु और गोआ राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश के अपने-अपने शिक्षा निरोधक कानून हैं। दिल्ली ने बम्बई शिक्षा निरोधक अधिनियम, 1959 अपना रखा है। केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए एक समान केन्द्रीय कानून अधिनियमित करने पर सरकार 1975 से विचार कर रही है। गैर-भिखारियों को गिरफ्तार किए जाने और निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को तंग किए जाने तथा शिक्षा निरोधक अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत अन्य अनियमितताओं के मामलों को संसद और प्रेस दोनों में ही उठाया गया है। इसे देखते हुए इस पूरे मामले की फिर से जांच की जा रही है।

Extension to Chairman, Railway Board

2638. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of Railway Board has been given extension ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether this is not against the declared policy of Government not to give extension at the time of retirement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The present Chairman, Railway Board, has been approved by the President to continue in service till he attains the age of 60 years.

(b) and (c). The policy of the Ministry of Railways is normally not to grant extension of service, save in exceptional cases. In the present case, extension has been given in administrative interest with a view to maintaining the tempo of vital transportation needs of the country.

Southern Railway Hospital in Madras

2639. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Southern Railway Hospital in Madras there is a considerable resentment amongst doctors on the question of sharing patients' fees.

(b) whether the Railway Board has made any enquiry in the matter; and

(c) the lists of doctors in this hospital, and the question of the share of such fees received by each doctor during the period from July, 1977 to December, 1979 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, there has been some resentment.

(b) Yes. As per extant rules, Surgeons, Pathologists and Radiologists were entitled to a share of fees recovered by the Railway for treatment of non-Railway patients. Doctors and para-medical staff who assisted the physicians/Surgeons have also advanced claims for part shares

of the fees. The Southern Railway evolved a procedure in 1973 to further distribute the share of Surgeons, Pathologists and Radiologists (on recipients' voluntary basis) with the staff who assisted them. There has not been a full agreement yet on this sharing of fees, due mainly to more and more claimants, some of them not really entitled.

(c) A statement of Doctors and the quantum of share money received by each doctor is attached.

Statement

	Rs.
1. Dr. C. Jagannathan	428.00
2. Dr. T. Radhakrishnan	654.40
3. Dr. M.R. Girinath	11407.55
4. Dr. L.R. Parthaasrathy	9643.57
5. Dr. K.M. Cherian	8481.95
6. Dr. Tiripurasundari	452.80
7. Dr. L. Sulochana	Nil
8. Dr. K. Janardhanan	428.00
9. Dr. K. Rajarjeswari	608.36
10. Dr. K. Abraham	6968.87
11. Dr. G. Hariharan	654.40
12. Dr. P. Mohan Rao	654.40
13. Dr. M. Sankaran	1095.00
14. Dr. T. S. Natarajan	Nil
15. Dr. V. N. Narasinga Rao	Nil
16. Dr. S. Subbarathnam Chetter	Nil
17. Dr. R. Natarajan	Nil
18. Dr. K.B. Sundaram	Nil
19. Dr. S. Sawathanahr, Sawathannarayana Murthy	63973.00
20. Dr. D. Ghnnayyan	Nil
21. Dr. D. Ch., Dr. C.N. Kothanda Raman	Nil
22. Dr. B. Janaki	608.32

	Rs.
23. Dr. R. Venkatramani	Nil
24. Dr. M. Sundaram	Nil
25. Dr. B. Anandakrishnan	Nil
26. Dr. (Mrs.) Prootha Arumai Singh D.M.	608.32
27. Dr. R.K. Kalyan Singh	2301.30
28. Dr. (Mrs.) Ramani Janardhanan	428.00
29. Dr. I. Seetharam Naidu	10855.00
30. Dr. T.S. Gopinath	428.00
31. Dr. R. B. Siriyen	Nil
32. Dr. M. Prabhakaran	Nil
33. Dr. (Mrs.) M.D. Madhasudan	Nil
34. Dr. H.S. Rehamuman	Nil
35. Dr. P. Mohan Das	Nil
36. Dr. R. Svawi	
37. Dr. C.G. Chndrasekara Redeey	Nil
38. Dr. S. Sudakara Pai	Nil
39. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Prabhvethi	Nil
40. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Renui	Nil
41. Dr. (Mrs.) Raji Swamy	Nil
42. Dr. J. Kanarayna Rao	Nil
43. Dr. R. Maya	Nil
44. Dr. N.V.M.S.V. Prem Kumar	7189.00
45. Dr. K. Narasima Reddy	9643.51
46. Dr. A. E. Sundar Kumar	Nil
47. Dr. P. Subba Reddy	Nil
48. Dr. Prabhkar Voichal	Nil
49. Dr. (Mrs.) Aurna Y. Ullef	Nil
50. Dr. (Mrs.) Voona Girinath	428.00
51. Dr. Noble Zachariah	Nil
52. Dr. Shoilajohn	Nil
53. Dr. V. C. Selvaraj	Nil
54. Dr. C.K. Elangovan	Nil
55. Dr. K. Sihari	10855.00

	Rs.
56. Dr. V.S. Ganesan	Nil
57. Dr. T.V. Skar	Nil
58. Dr. R. Sriram	Nil
59. Dr. Miss Salini, Devi	Nil
60. Dr. M. Aravindaksha Shayma	Nil
61. Dr. (Mrs.) Susheela Kamath	Nil
62. Dr. T. Alxandar John	5712.40
63. Dr. M.C. Srimathi	Nil
64. Dr. Miss R. Lelitha	Nil
65. Dr. (Mrs.) K. Tarq	Nil
66. Dr. G. Sukumar	Nil
67. Dr. (Mrs.) Uma Srihari	Nil
68. Dr. S. Vijaykumar	Nil
69. Dr. R.P.D. Prakash	Nil
70. Dr. E. Vijaya Kumar	Nil
71. Dr. Ganesh Kumar Mani	1393.20
72. Dr. C.P. Sekar	Nil
73. Dr. Susi Elvarumakrishnan	Nil
74. Dr. Gomathi Lakshmanan	Nil
75. Dr. S.C. Kapoor	Nil

Dispute with Bangladesh over offshore Drilling in Bay of Bengal

2640. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dispute with Bangladesh over the off-shore drilling in the Bay of Bengal beyond the Sunderbans ; and

(b) if so, the nature of dispute?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

The Government of India and Bangladesh had agreed in 1974 that the Maritime Boundary between the two countries, as well as questions related to off-shore exploration of oil, would be settled by mutual discussions. Discussions with Bangladesh on the delineation of the Maritime Boundary are still continuing. The last round of talks on this subject was held at Dacca from 3rd to 5th December, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Folk Songs and Folk Dances of Tribal People

2641. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for the promotion of folk songs and folk dances of the tribal people in our country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise ?

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

(a) The Sangeet Natak Akademi has a scheme of development of tribal culture to survey and document various forms of tribal dance and music. Under this scheme the Akademi organised in April, 1981 a Festival of Tribal Arts of Dang at Ahwa in Gujarat in collaboration with other agencies. In May 1981 the Akademi organised a two-day Festival of Music and Dance in Manipur, in which music and

dance of Rongmei, Marain, Tarao, Meitei, and Kuki tribes were presented. Similar festivals are being organised in the other parts of India.

Folk Songs are regularly broadcast from all Centres of All India Radio. There is a scheme of collection and preservation of folk and tribal music by All India Radio Stations. The scheme has initially been implemented by 20 stations and would help to collect and preserve in an organised manner the wealth of folk and tribal music in distinct cultural regions of the country.

(b) A statement of institutions which received grants from the Sangeet Natak Akademi during 1979-80 and 1980-81 for promotion of folk and tribal performing arts is enclosed:

Statement

List of institutions given grant for Promotion of folk and tribal performing arts during 1979-80

S. No.	Names of Institution	Amount	Purpose
1.	Folk Arts Academy, Sagar Madhya Pradesh	2,000	Survey and research of folk and tribal dances of Baster region
2.	Narendrapur Kala Vikash Kendra, Orissa	4,000	For training in folk and tribal dances of Orissa
3.	Sangeet Kala Kendra, Bhilwara Rajasthan	2,500	For organising Gair Nritya Samaroah
4.	Marudhar Lok Kala Kendra, Barmer (Rajasthan)	2,000	Subsidy for holding Kanana Ger Festival
5.	Bharatiya Nritya Kendra, Nainital, U.P.	10,000	For production of hill Jatra ballet on folk dance drama and for organising a seminar of folk and tribal arts
6.	Himalaya Kala Mandir, Darjeeling	5,000	Subsidy towards holding of folk and tribal dance of hill regions
7.	Academi of Folklore, Calcutta	5,000	For training in Purulia Chhau dance

8.	Vivekananda Adibasi Kalyan Samiti, Bankura	2,000	For performance of Jatra among advasis
9.	Research Institute of Folk Culture, Calcutta	5,000	For organisation of Chhau dance festival in Purulia and training programme
10.	Loka Bharati, Calcutta	5,000	Towards survey and documentation of folk and tribal music and dance in selected areas of the State.

List of institutions given grant for Promotion of folk and tribal performing arts during years 1980-81

S. No.	Names of Institution	Amount	Purpose
1.	Shri Rang Milan Kala Mandal Ahmedabad	3,000	For survey and research of folk and tribal dance of Gujarat
2.	Sangeet Natak Bharati, Rajkot	3,000	For Survey and collection of Saurashtra folk and tribal songs
3.	Folk Arts Academy, Sagar Madhya Pradesh	2,500	For survey and research work on Bastar folk and tribal dance
4.	Kalakshetra Manipur, Imphal	8,000	For tribal Theatre project
5.	Chagdin Ganphy Cultural Organisation, Imphal	3,000	For holding a Kabui Festival
6.	Narendrapur Kala Vikash Kendra, Narendrapur	5,000	For training in folk and tribal dances of Orissa.
7.	Sangeet Kala Kendra, Bhilwara	4,000	Subsidy towards organising Gair-Nritya Samaroh
8.	Om Pariasamy Folk Arts Training Institute, Maduarai	2,000	For training in folk and tribal dance of Tamil Nadu
9.	Kumaoun Shanskritik Kala Kendra Distt. Almora	3,000	For training in folk and tribal of Kumaon region
10.	Lokayata Sanskriti Parishad, Calcutta	3,000	For holding a festival of Chhau dance and tribal dances
11.	Academi of Folklore, Calcutta	5,000	For training in Chhau dance in Purulia
12.	Himalaya Kala Mandir, Darjeeling	5,000	For training of folk and tribal dance and music
13.	Research Institute of Folk Culture, Calcutta	2,500	For short term training course in Purulia Chhau Dance.

द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए दवाओं और सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम में संशोधन का प्रस्ताव

2642. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दवाओं और सौन्दर्य प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम को अशोक लिमिटेड सम्राट मुरा जैसे टानिकों, जिनमें नशे के लिए 90 प्रतिशत अलकोहल है, के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए संशोधन पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम एक क्वालिटी नियन्त्रण का तरीका है और उसके उपबन्धों का प्रयोग नशाबन्दी उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता ।

एलकोहल वाले द्रव्यों के दुरुपयोग को रोकने तथा नशाबन्दी नीति को लागू करना समाज कल्याण के उपाय हैं जो समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का काम है ।

Pollution of Mathura Refinery and its effect on Taj

2643. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the pollution level of Mathura Refinery ;

(b) what will be its effect over National Monument Taj Mahal;

(c) whether Government have referred the matter to National Environmental Research Institute for their expert opinion; and

(d) if so, what is their report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :
(a) and (b). The pollution level and its effect on the Taj Mahal due to the Mathura Refinery will be studied when the Refinery is commissioned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) According to NEERI report:—

(i) The level of sulphur dioxide in the vicinity of Taj Mahal is higher than that at Agra Fort, Itimad-ud-Daula and Sikandra.

(ii) The existing pollution in the vicinity of Taj is due to the prevailing pattern of wind.

(iii) The source of emission needs to be identified.

(iv) The level of sulphur dioxide and soot coming from various sources should be reduced without affecting the industrial activities in the region.

Rohtas Industries' dues to Railways

2644. PROF. K.K. TEWARI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rohtas Industries in Bihar owe a huge amount to the Indian Railways as freight charges ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to recover it from them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes. Freight outstanding as on 30th June, 1981 stood at Rs. 35.7 lakhs.

(b) Prepayment of freight was made compulsory, earlier. To reduce freight outstanding, the Firm has been asked to make daily payment of freight on Memo against physical delivery of each wagon.

News Item Captioned "Life Saving Antibiotic" Losing Fighting Power

2645. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent press news item appearing in Indian Express dated 12th August, 1981 captioned 'Life saving antibiotic' losing fighting power ; and

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

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

(b) Government are aware that the indiscriminate use of antibiotic could lead to the development of resistant organisms which in turn would make antibiotics ineffective. In order to ensure that antibiotics are used with care and only under medical supervision, antibiotics have already been classified as prescription drugs under Schedule 'L' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules. Therefore, antibiotics cannot be sold to

the consumer except on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner.

An expert group on the rationalisation of the use of antibiotics discussed the question of multiple drugs resistance and made the following recommendations :

(a) use of Chloramphenicol should be restricted to the treatment of enteric fevers and *H. influenzae* infections ;

(b) Streptomycin should not be so widely used for non-tuberculosis cases :

(c) careful watch should be kept for the finding of tetracyclin resistance in strains of *V. cholerae*, since tetracycline is often the preferred treatment for Cholera.

(d) prophylactic use of antibiotics should be avoided ;

(e) combination of antibiotics should not be used routinely ;

(f) since the use of antibiotics in diarrhoeal diseases have little curative role, antibiotics should not be prescribed unless absolutely indicated :

(g) drugs such as trimethoprim and sulphamethoxazole marketed as "Septran Bactrin" "Sulphaprim" etc. and gentamycin sulphate marketed as "Germycin" "Genticine" etc. should be restricted for "last line" therapy and not the "first line".

The above recommendations have been sent to all State Governments, Medical Superintendents of all Central Government Hospitals and C. G. H. S. Dispensaries for necessary action.

Demands of Train Examiners

2646. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA** : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the grievances and demands of Train Examiners ;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the resolution and demands adopted at the conference of All India Train Examiners held in Bombay on 9 August, 1981 ; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto ?

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

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

Amount granted to States for National Adult Education Programme

2647. **PROF. RUP CHAND PAL**;
SHRI K. MALLANNA ;
SHRI A.A. RAHIM :

Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state the amount granted to different States for National Adult Education Programme, State-wise during 1981-82 ?

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

STATE-WISE THE AMOUNT SANCTIONED TO STATES/UTs DURING THE YEAR 1981-82 (UPTO 25-8-81) FOR ADULT EDUCATION

State/UT	Amount Sanctioned Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	19,28,492.00
2. Assam	5,21,456.00
3. Bihar	19,72,607.00
4. Gujarat	67,56,036.00
5. Haryana	4,10,000.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	5,53,797.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1,50,000.00
8. Karnataka	13,62,204.00
9. Kerala	18,36,026.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	8,96,735.00
11. Maharashtra	18,39,232.00
12. Manipur	3,18,845.00
13. Meghalaya	15,57,315.00
14. Nagaland	10,08,207.00
15. Orissa	6,97,534.62
16. Punjab	—
17. Rajasthan	7,54,153.00
18. Sikkim	2,51,381.00
19. Tamil Nadu	10,39,044.00
20. Tripura	13,98,600.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	22,50,819.00
22. West Bengal	18,36,950.65
23. A&N Islands	60,000.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh	1,50,000.00
25. Chandigarh	50,000.00
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
27. Delhi	2,05,000.00
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—
29. Lakshadweep	85,390.00
30. Mizoram	64,929.00
31. Pondicherry	2,97,645.00
Total	302,52,398.77

Electrification of Asansol-Mughal Sarai Line

2648. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the electrification of the Asansol-Patna-Mughal Sarai Lines (Main Line) of Eastern Railway ;

(b) the time by when the work will be completed and the estimated cost thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) : Electrification of Sitarampur-Patna-Mughal sarai section (Asansol-Sitarampur is already electrified) has been included in the ten years programme of electrification i.e. 1980-81 to 1989-90. This project has been assigned a low priority and is now proposed to be executed during the 7th Five Years Plan depending upon the availability of funds. This project is estimated to cost Rs. 87.00 crores at 1980 prices.

Extension of Service to Railway Employees

2649. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the policy and Principle of granting extension of service to the railway employees ; and

(b) whether Government are considering to terminate any such extension granted after November, 1980 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Under the extant policy of the Ministry of Railways, extension/re-employment in

service after retirement is given only in exceptional cases in public interest.

(b) No.

दिल्ली शिक्षा सेवा

2650. श्री तारिक अनवर :

प्रो० नारायण चन्द परासर :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों, अध्यापकों और अधिकारियों के संगठनों ने संयुक्त रूप से प्रधान मंत्री को एक अनुरोध प्रस्तुत किया है कि दिल्ली शिक्षा सेवा बनाई जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा विभाग की वर्तमान व्यवस्था को ठीक समझा जाता है । आवश्यकता पड़ने पर यदि कोई परिवर्तन हो तो उन पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Admission To Polytechnics

2651. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Statesman dated the 22nd July, 1981 captioned 'Admission of Polytechnics a problem' ;

(b) if so, how many students got admission last year in Polytechnic institutions in Delhi and how many

students willing to get the admission could not be allowed due to the paucity of seats; and

(c) what steps are being contemplated to be taken by Government to cope up with these requirements?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1,410 students got admission in polytechnics last year and 7,146 students could not be admitted.

(c) The proposal to start new Polytechnics in Delhi is being examined by Delhi Administration.

Casual Labourers of Tools and Plant Depot

2652. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations dated 23rd March, 1981 from the General Secretary, Southern Railway class IV staff Association, Trichy about the delay in grant of skill promotion to 200 men on Semi-skilled grade and also to about 40 semi-skilled C.W. Fitters in GOC workshop; discrimination meted out to 40 casual labourers of the Tool and Plant Depot/GOC for grant of temporary status and CPC scales of pay, denial of promotion chance to senior most Khalasis on the verge of retirement in Tools and Plant Depot/GOC; and

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

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

(b). A representation had been

received by Additional Chief Mechanical Engineer Golden Rock. Promotions are made as and when vacancies arise and all the vacancies in promotional grade have since been filled. As regards the grant of CPC scales of pay to the Casual Labour, all the Casual Labour in the Tool and Plant Depot Golden Rock have been sanctioned the same. Further in order to provide more promotional chances to Senior most Khallasis at the verge of retirement, sanction has been communicated for upgradation of 19 posts of artisan staff in the Tool and Plant Depot Golden Rock.

Universalisation on Elementary and Adult Education Programme

2653. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken, or propose to take to universalise elementary and adult education programme in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that large educational infrastructure gaps exist in the implementation of the programme and Departmental funds out of plan resources are insufficient to fill these gaps; and

(c) if so, what feasible alternatives have been explored and the reaction of the State Governments thereto;

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

(a) The physical targets under the Sixth Plan for 1980-85 do not envisage hundred percent coverage under elementary education for the 6-14 age-group and under adult education for the 15-35 age-group.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) — All efforts are being made to ensure full utilisation of available resources, improve administrative efficiency and secure additional resources.

Delhi Ring Railway

2654. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ring Railway in the Capital will be completely constructed and made operational by the time 1982 Asian Games are held ;

(b) the amount originally allocated for its construction ;

(c) the amount that will be spent for the complete construction of the same ;

(d) the percentage of work completed as on 25th August, 1981 ;

(e) the reasons which are hampering the early completion of the same ; and

(f) the number of proposed railway stations to be located on this railway and whether these stations have been identified for location and on what basis ?

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

(b) Rs. 28 crores.

(c) Final cost of the Project will depend upon the inflationary element during construction period.

(d) 30%.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Based on traffic projections contained in the Project Report there would be 20 stations including one at Pragati Maidan for Asian Games.

U.S. Decision to Make Neutron Bomb

2655. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI CHOTEY SINGH YADAV :
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the decision of U. S. Administration to manufacture Neutron Bomb ; and

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

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

(b) India has consistently been opposed to the existence and deployment of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction which threaten the very survival of mankind. India regrets any decision or action on the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons systems which would tend to lower the threshold for the actual use of nuclear weapons. The decision of the U.S. Administration to produce enhanced radiation weapons falls within this category.

Assistance Provided By India To Iran's Earthquake Victims

2656. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran had been struck by a massive earthquake resulting in considerable loss of life and property; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided by India to help Iran in meeting this natural calamity ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been two earthquakes in the Kerman Province of Iran, one on the 11th June and the other on the 28th July, 1981.

(b) Government have donated a sum of Iranian Rials 2 million (equivalent to Rs 2,32,558.15) to the Iranian Government for providing relief to the victims of the earthquakes. The Government have also decided to provide relief assistance in kind.

Traffic Load on Patna-Bhagalpur Station of Eastern Railway

2657. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made for the traffic load on Patna-Bhagalpur Section of the Eastern Railway on account of Kanwariya rush during the month of Shravana and Bhadrapad; and

(b) if so, what necessary steps are being taken by the Railway authorities for tackling the peak period rush ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI (MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b): No special study has been made. However, on the occasion of Shra-vana Mela during July-August, 1981 the following arrangements were made to clear the extra rush of passengers. 137/138 Jamalpur-Gaya Passenger had been extended to run between Jamalpur and Bhagalpur. Load of 13/14 Upper India Express and 327/328 Howrah-Danapur Fast Passenger had been augmented by one extra II class coach each on Bhagalpur-Patna and Bhagalpur-Danapur sections respectively. Duration of stoppages of 13/14 Upper India Express, 327/328 Howrah-Danapur Fast Passenger, 339 Dn Howrah- Muzaffarpur Passenger and 351/352 Burdwan-Kiul Fast Passenger trains had been increased by 2 mts. at Sultanganj.

Similar arrangements are also being made for the Bhadra Mela to be held from 11-9-81 to 17-9-11.

Sending Non-Aligned fact Finding Mission to Lebanon

2658. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the organisation of Non-Aligned countries proposed to send a fact finding mission to Beirut, Lebanon, to assess the damage caused by Israeli bombings on the city;

(b) if so the representative of the Non-aligned mission;

(c) whether the schedule of the visit of the mission has been finalised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) At its meeting on August 3, 1981, in New York, the Non-Aligned Bureau accepted the invitation of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, to send a representative mission to Lebanon to witness and assess the damage caused by Israeli attacks on Beirut and elsewhere in Lebanon.

(b) The Non-aligned Bureau elected Cuba, Afghanistan, DPRK, India, Jamaica, Nigeria and Yugoslavia as members of the proposed mission.

(c) and (d). The Non-aligned mission visited Lebanon from August 19 to August 24, 1981. Besides witnessing the damage caused by Israeli bombings in Beirut, the mission also visited some Palestinian camps in Southern Lebanon which were the targets of repeated Israeli attacks and suffered considerable damage. The report of the visit prepared by the representatives of six countries (Nigerian representative could not join the mission) has been submitted to the Non-aligned Bureau.

News Item Captioned "Long Wait at AIIMS but not for Vips"

2659. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "long Wait at AIIMS, but not for VIPs" appearing in the Indian Express of 17th July, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that the number of Hospitals and Medical Institutions are increased

consistent with the increase in the population to cope with the rush and to stop such unwanted/undesirable treatment being meted out to the poor people ?

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

(b) The AIIMS is generally functioning is a referral centre not only for the Northern region but also for other States in the country. Consequently, the institute Hospital has to cater to an evergrowing number of patients, local and outstation, within the resources and facilities available to it. The Institute follows the principle of "first come first served". Admissions to the Hospital are also based on the aforesaid principle, besides regards to the nature and seriousness of the ailment/injury from which a patient is suffering. As the Hospital has limited bed strength for various disciplines, it cannot accommodate all the patients who call for treatment. All aspects kept in view, the Hospital is rendering satisfactory service.

The Government is watchful and continually over-viewing the overall functioning of the Hospital to see that it renders satisfactory service within the existing constraint of resources.

(c) Health is a State subject. The State Governments have to make suitable allocations for medical education and health care, keeping in view their over-all needs and priorities. As regards the establishment of new medical colleges it is the considered view of the Govt. of India that no new institutions may be established and, instead, the existing facilities may be consolidated and improved. However, as regards medical care the States and Union Territories are increasing the bed strength in the existing hospitals

besides new hospitals being set up as per needs and availability of resources. In order to cope with the increasing work load in the existing hospitals in Delhi a number of hospitals are being established in and around Delhi during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Two Hospitals have been established by Delhi Administration in the trans-Jamuna area and in West Delhi. In addition 3 more 100 bedded Hospitals shall be established at Mangolpuri, Kichripur and Jaffarapur during the Sixth Five Year Plan. It is hoped that with the establishment of the aforesaid facilities, the pressure on the AIIMS Hospital shall ease.

Revision of Indo-Bhutan Treaty

2660. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to Bhutan he discussed Bhutan's demand for the revision of the India-Bhutan treaty of 1949; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Workshop in Kerala

2661. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a railway workshop in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Kerala is served by the Southern Railway, The Railway Rolling Stock Repair Workshops already set up on the Southern Railway meet the requirements and there is at present no proposal to set up a new Rolling Stock Repair Workshop on this Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities to Harijans for Higher Education

2662. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken steps to provide more facilities to Harijans for getting higher education by them; and

(b) if so, the details of these facilities and by what time it will be available to students?

THE MINISTER OF SATIE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b): Steps taken by the University Grants Commission and the Technical Education Division of the Ministry to provide facilities to Scheduled Castes/Tribes students are given below :—

I. Steps taken by the University Grants Commission

(1) *Reservation for admissions in Universities/Colleges*

The University Grants Commission in January 1973, invited the attention of the Universities to the guidelines or reservation of seats issued

by the Ministry of Education & Culture requesting them to follow these. According to the arrangement, 20% of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and they are to be given a concession of 5% marks in the minimum percentage of marks required for admission to any course. A further relaxation in the marks in order of merit has been suggested to be made in order to fill 10% of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In July 1981, the Commission, requested the Vice-Chancellors of all universities to look into the matter personally and intensify efforts to ensure that all the reserved seats are filled by SC/ST candidates.

(ii) *Reservation of seats in Universities/Colleges hostels*

As per decision of the Commission Universities/Colleges have been advised to provide reservation of 20% seats in hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe students, irrespective of the fact whether the hostels were constructed with assistance from the Commission or from other sources.

(iii) *Junior Research Fellowships*

2870 Junior Research Fellowships have been allocated to Universities/Institutions at any given time basis and 10% thereof are reserved for the scholars belonging to scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes. These awards are made by the Universities/Institutions themselves.

50 Junior Research Fellowships are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences and these are directly awarded by the University Grants Commission.

(iv) *Senior Research Fellowships*

Out of 100 Senior Research Fellowships awarded by the Commission on All India basis, 10% are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences. In addition to this, 20 Senior Research Fellowships are exclusively reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

(v) *Research Associateships for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes*

Out of 50 positions available under these general scheme, 10% are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The U. G. C. has also instituted 20 Research Associateships exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes w. e. f. 1979-80. These will be awarded annually.

(vi) *Post Graduate Scholarships in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward Classes of the Border Hill Areas.*

The Commission has instituted 25 scholarships to be awarded every year to students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Backward Classes of Border Hill Areas for undertaking postgraduate studies in Science, Humanities including Social Sciences.

(vii) *Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology*

Out of 60 Research Fellowships in Engineering and Technology awarded annually on the All India basis by the Commission, 10% are reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe candidates.

(viii) *Scholarships for Post Graduate studies in Sanskrit/Pali/Prakrit Aradhmagadi and Arabic/Persian*

Out of 40 scholarships awarded annually for postgraduate studies in the above subjects, 10% are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Scheme is, however, now under review.

(ix) *Post-Graduate Scholarships for full time LLM Courses*

Out of 50 scholarships awarded every year for pursuing full time LLM Courses, 10% have been reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

II. Steps taken in respect of Technical Education

(i) *Reservation of seats*

15% of the seats for SC and 5% of the seats for ST are reserved in the undergraduate and technician courses in the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics. In the postgraduate courses also, 5% seats are reserved for SC/ST candidates.

(ii) *Special Coaching Arrangements*

In the Indian Institutes of Technology and a number of Regional Engineering Colleges and other Colleges, remedial courses are arranged for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to bring them up to the level of other candidates in the various subject fields. The various State Governments have already been requested to provide these facilities in all the other remaining colleges also.

(iii) *Special concessions*

(a) The necessary relaxation in the minimum percentage of marks required is allowed to the SC/ST

candidates seeking admission to the Technical courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level.

(b) For the joint entrance examination in the Indian Institutes of Technology, the minimum marks required in so far as Scheduled Caste candidates are concerned, are lower, than those of the other candidates.

(c) The Scheduled Caste candidates are also facilitated to take lower load compared to the other students in the semester examination by organising appropriately the courses for them at the Indian Institute of Technology.

(iv) *Special Assistance*

The Ministry of Education and Culture has provided Rs. 500/- per person for provision of books for Scheduled Caste students. Several copies of books required by students have been purchased by the libraries and they are given on loan to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for one semester at a time. The total outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for Special Component Plan in Technical Education is Rs. 470 lakhs.

(v) A New Scheme to give free Special coaching for about 10 months to SC/ST students of Class XII (Science stream) aspiring admission to Engineering professional courses is under formulation.

2. In the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities in which Directors of I. I. Ts. were also present, the following item was included in the Agenda for discussion :—

“To consider the question of functioning of the Universities with reference to.....
(d) facilities for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled tribe students”.

Following resolution was unanimously adopted in the Conference in this respect : -

Efforts should be made to provide special coaching for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students and scholarships for them to pursue higher education, to enable them to come to the desired level.

The State Education Ministers Conference held on June 2, 1981 had received and generally endorsed the recommendations of the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors in this respect.

Sino-India Trade Relations

2563. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what positive and specific steps, if any, have been or are being taken to promote and develop trade relations with the Peoples Republic of China;

(b) outcome of the steps taken so far ; and

(c) total current value of import from and export to China ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Since the resumption of trade with China in 1977, from the Indian side, HMT, FICCI, MMTC, STC and others including individual businessmen have been visiting China. Similarly Chinese have been sending delegations for discussions with both public sector undertakings and private business houses. Trade between the two countries was also included in discussions between officials of both sides during the Chinese Foreign Minister's visit to India.

(b) There has been a gradual increase in trade between the two countries. However, the commodities exchanged are rather limited.

(c) During the year 1980, Indian exports to China amounted to US\$ 57.20 million. Imports from China were of the value of US\$ 38.00 million.

भागलपुर-बिहपुर रेल स्टीमर सेवा

2664. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भागलपुर से बरारी-महादेवपुर-बिहपुर के बीच रेल स्टीमर सेवा कब से चल रही है और भागलपुर आदि को उत्तर और दक्षिण से जोड़ने में इसका क्या महत्व या भूमिका है ;

(ख) बरोनी या फरक्का होते हुए बिहपुर और भागलपुर के बीच दूरी कितनी है और उसे तय करने में कितना समय लगता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का भागलपुर-बिहपुर रेल-स्टीमर सेवा बन्द करने का विचार है, यदि नहीं, तो इसमें सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) इस सेवा से सरकार को तीन वर्ष पूर्व तथा अब कितनी दैनिक आय होती है ; और

(ङ) आय में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने वाले हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) भागलपुर से बरारी-महादेवपुर-बीरपुर तक

गाड़ी/स्टीमर सेवाएं 1906 में शुरू की गई थीं। इस गाड़ी/स्टीमर सेवा थानाबीरपुर और भागलपुर के बीच की दूरी कम हो जाती है।

(ख) बरौनी के रास्ते भागलपुर और थाना बीरपुर के बीच की दूरी 276 कि० मी० और चाम ग्राम के रास्ते 345 कि० मी० है। बरौनी जंक्शन के रास्ते बीरपुर से भागलपुर पहुंचने में लगभग 10 घण्टे और 40 मिनट तथा न्यू फरक्का के रास्ते 16 घण्टे 30 मिनट लगते हैं।

(ग) गतायु फ्लाटिला, जिनमें भारी मरम्मत और बदलाव कार्य अपेक्षित है तथा जो अलाभप्रद है, के कारण होने वाली परिचालनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण बरौनी घाट से महादेवपुर घाट तक स्टीमर सेवा की समीक्षा की गई है, आगे समीक्षा करने तक इस सेवा के फेरों में कमी करके प्रतिदिन उसे 2 कर दिए गये हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान घाट उतराई सेवा से होने वाली दैनिक ग्रामदनी निम्न प्रकार से थी :

1977-78	1,493 रुपये
1978-79	1,370 रुपये
1979-80	2,208 रुपये
1980-81	2,186 रुपये

भारी संचलन और अनुरक्षण खर्चों के कारण रेलों को हानि हुई है।

रेल सेवा आयोग

2665. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद के सदस्यों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इसमें राजस्थान के कितने सदस्य हैं तथा वे आयोग की स्थापना के बाद कब से नियुक्त हैं और उनकी कार्य अवधि कब तक की है; और

(ग) रेल सेवा आयोग में सदस्यों के नामांकन का क्या मानदंड अपनाया जाता है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) इस समय रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद में सदस्य सचिव का केवल एक पद है।

(ख) इस आयोग में राजस्थान के किसी व्यक्ति को अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) भर्ती नियमों की एक प्रति अनुबन्ध 'क' के रूप में संलग्न [है ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी देखिये संख्या LT-2766/81] भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, जहां तक सदस्य सचिव के पद का सम्बन्ध है, यह पद सेवारत रेलवे अधिकारी द्वारा भरा जाता है। क्षेत्रीय रेलों या रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा के ऐसे अधिकारियों का एक पैनल, जिन्हें रेल मन्त्रालय द्वारा उपयुक्त समझा जाता है, लोक संघ सेवा आयोग को अन्तिम चयन के लिए भेजा जाता है।

Railway Booking Clerks

2666. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that illiterate passengers even today form the majority of rail ticket purchasers and majority of the Booking Clerks at the railway station either do not return the change due to them or extract more than is due and thus make Rs. 20 to 30 at the small stations and more than Rs. 100 at the bigger stations ;

(b) whether Railway authorities pay surprise checks to curb this practice ; and

(c) whether Railways propose to limit fraction of a rupee for Railway fares and freight to 50 paise and round off Rs. 19.35 to Rs. 19 and Rs. 19.68 to Rs. 20 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) According to a non-suburban passenger profile survey conducted by Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee in the year 1979 which covered 100% superfast trains, 50 per cent mail/express trains, 20 per cent long-distance passenger trains and 40 per cent short-distance passenger trains, the percentage of illiterate passengers, class-wise, was as follows :

ACC	1st.	1st. class chair car	2-tier AC sleeper	AC Chair Car	Second Class sleeper	Second Class sitting	All classes
—	0.47	0.56	—	0.42	3.47	13.05	7.00

The Railway Board and the Zonal Railways do receive complaints regarding excess charging from passengers by booking clerks but no

information is available in regard to booking clerks making Rs. 20/- to Rs. 30/- at smaller stations and more than Rs. 100/- at bigger stations.

(b) Yes. Surprise checks are conducted by inspectors and officers of Vigilance and Commercial departments to see that excess charging is not done by booking clerks.

(c) With a view to eliminate such problems, the Rounding Off Rule relating to passenger fares is being rationalised with effect from 1-10-81. Freight charges on goods, parcels and luggage traffic are already being rounded-off to the next higher rupee.

Bihar Shariff Nawada Line

2667. SHRI KANWAR RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether government have carried out any survey for connecting Bihar Shariff and Nawada both district headquarters with rail keeping in view of the passenger and goods traffic there; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Bihar Shariff to Rajgir is already an existing B.G. line. No survey has been carried out from Rajgir to Nawada.

(b) Due to paucity of funds.
Bandel Katwa Line

2668. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of representations/memoranda received by Government about the electrification and doubling the Bandel-Katwa line of Eastern Railway;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to fulfil the demands of the people of West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A large number of representations and Memoranda have been received.

(b) and (c) These proposals have been examined in details, but the electrification and doubling of the Bandel-Katwa section has not been found justified at present as the traffic density on this section does not justify these heavy investments.

Double Line for Patna-Gaya Route

2669. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce double line on the Patna-Gaya route and also electrify the line, as this route connects South Bihar with the capital of the State (Patna); and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) : No, doubling and electrification are generally not justified by increase in passenger traffic only. Goods traffic development on this route will be but small to justify doubling or electrification.

Publishers ascribing books to Central Board of Secondary Education

2670. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some publishers in the Capital have been misleading the authorities of schools falling under the Central Board of Secondary Education by printing their own list of books and ascribing these to the Board; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL) (a) and (b) : Recently one such case came to the notice of the Central Board of Secondary Education wherein an unidentified agency had circulated a list of books. The list included the names of books prescribed by the Board and published by N. C.E.R.T. and also some books not approved by the Board. Immediately, the schools were cautioned by the Board through a general circular against the issue of a fake list of books by some unscrupulous elements. The schools were advised to use only such books as had been prescribed/recommended by the Board. The Publishers registered with the Board were also duly cautioned to steer clear of such manoeuvrings. The matter was also discussed with the representatives of the Educational Publishers Association.

Railway Bridge at Chhitannighat

2671. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated cost of the Railway Bridge at Chhitannighat at Bagaha connecting U. P. and Bihar ;

(b) the date of starting its construction and the scheduled time of its completion and the up-to-date progress made thereon ;

(c) whether the construction will be completed by the scheduled time ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The estimated cost is about Rs. 20 crores.

(b) to (d) Model experiments are in progress at Central Water Power Research Station Pune for locating a suitable site for construction of the bridge. Boulders are being collected at site for construction of guide bunds. The work will be started immediately after final selection of the site for construction of the bridge.

Release of Annual Increments and Payment of Salary for Non-Strike Days to Pharmacists Delhi Administration

2672. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10120 on the 7th May, 1981 regarding release of annual increments and payments of salary for non-strike days to Pharmacists, Delhi Administration and state :

(a) whether unauthorised absence from duty has since been condoned by Delhi Administration ;

(b) if so, whether the annual increments and the salaries in dispute have also been paid ;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(d) the time by which the salaries and the increments of the affected pharmacists will be released ?

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

(a) Not yet.

(b) No, Sir, some pharmacists, have not been granted annual increments and also salaries for the disputed period have not been released.

(c) The dues of the Pharmacists have not been cleared for want of sanction regarding condonation of the period of strike.

(d) As soon as the decision about the period of strike is arrived at.

विशेषतः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों तथा अशिक्षित

समुदायों में शारदा एक्ट का उल्लंघन

2673. श्री मूल चन्दा बागा :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1929 के शारदा एक्ट के अन्तर्गत लड़कियों के विवाह की न्यूनतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई थी, परन्तु आज भी देश के अशिक्षित समुदायों में, विशेषतः पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, बाल विवाह खुले आम हो रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इसे समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीमती शीला कौल) : (क) बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम, 1929 द्वारा लड़कों और लड़कियों के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु निर्धारित की गई थी। सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि देश के कुछ भागों में कुछ बाल विवाह हो रहे हैं।

(ख) बाल विवाह रोक अधिनियम को 1978 में संशोधित किया गया है जिससे लड़कियों के लिए विवाह की आयु को बढ़ा कर 18 वर्ष तथा लड़कों के लिए विवाह की आयु को बढ़ा कर 21 वर्ष कर दिया गया है तथा कुछ प्रयोजनों के लिए इस अपराध को प्रज्ञेय कर दिया गया है। बाल विवाह के कानूनी और सामाजिक तात्पर्यों के बारे में जानकारी देने हेतु जन प्रचार साधनों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है तथा सामाजिक संगठनों से अनुरोध किया जाता है।

**Cancer patients and their deaths
State-wise.**

2674. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV :
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

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

(a) what are the comparative figures of cancer-patients and their death in India State-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients are increasing every year and if so, what are its reasons and remedy thereof;

(c) what preventive and curative measures are being taken by the Government in different States of the country; and

(d) whether the Government have any plan to provide full medical help to the cancer patients free of cost and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE :**
(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) A statement showing the number of cancer patients admitted and died in various hospitals having treatment facilities for cancer

during 1978, 1979 and 1980 is attached.

(b) and (c) : No country-wide survey regarding the incidence of various cancers has so far been conducted. As cancer is neither a notifiable nor a registerable disease, no authentic data is available to suggest that the number of cancer patients is increasing every year. There is, however, a clinical impression that cancer cases are on the increase which may perhaps be due to the increased awareness, availability of better diagnostic facilities as well as increase in the life span of our population. Facilities for the treatment of cancer are available in most of the major hospitals, medical college hospitals and specialised institutions in the country. In 1975 the Government of India launched a Cancer Research and Treatment Programme for fighting cancer. The main components of this programme are : (i) development of some cancer institutions in the country as Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centres; and (ii) provision of non-recurring Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakhs to State Governments/voluntary institutions for setting up of Cobalt Therapy Units and Early Cancer Detection Centres, respectively. Presently, Central assistance is being afforded by this Ministry to 9 Cancer Centres for their development as Regional Centres for Cancer Research & Treatment. Another Regional Centre is being assisted by the Department of Atomic Energy. So far non-recurring Central assistance has been given to 17 State Governments/voluntary institutions for the establishment of Cobalt Therapy Units and Early Cancer Detection Centres.

(d) No. However, 10 Regional Cancer Centres functioning under the Cancer Research and Treatment Programme, referred in reply to part (c) provide free of cost medical help to indigent patients suffering from cancer.

Statement

Cancer patients admitted & died in various Hospitals having treatment facilities for cancer patients during 1978, 1979 & 1980

[illegible]

15. Orissa	3	1710	109	2	1194	48	2	1183	60	2
16. Punjab	6	987	123	1	1709	131	2	2355	150	2
17. Rajasthan	7	2814	160	6	4405	350	6	4405	89	6
18. Sikkim										
19. Tamil Nadu	16	9930	321	12	9789	236	12	9933	181	11
20. Tripura	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	6	1490	252	3	1464	79	4	1448	75	4
22. West Bengal	5	4213	964	4	1601	456	2	1828	511	2
23. A & N Islands										
24. Arunachal Pradesh										
25. Chandigarh	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
27. Delhi	8	1871	156	3	2614	342	5	570	257	4
28. Goa Daman & Diu	3	726	59	2	748	34	2	335	8	1
29. Lakshadweep										
30. Mizoram										
31. Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	2384	129	1	1424	54	1
TOTAL	142	48354	3917	75	54741	4240	83	55953	3984	80

Note — =Not available.

Indians deported from Saudi Arabia and UAE

2675. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indians who have been deported from Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates; and

(b) also the number of persons who had been refused visa during the year 1980-81 and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No case of deportation of Indian nationals has been reported from Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates during the last three years. It may be mentioned that it is not obligatory for the foreign governments to inform the Government of India about the deportation of our nationals from their countries.

(b) The grant of visas, or refusal to do so, is a matter that lies entirely within the sovereign jurisdiction of the country concerned. The Governments of these countries are under no obligation to intimate to us the names of persons who have been refused visas by them or the reasons for such refusal. The information asked for is therefore not available with the Government of India.

Bridges washed away in Rajasthan

2676. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Railway bridges washed away in Rajasthan in recent floods; and

(b) whether the reasons for such a collapse of bridges have been investigated and whether faulty construction is responsible for the collapse in some cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) During the recent floods in Rajasthan area a total of 12 bridges have been washed away/damaged.

(b) The wash away/damage of bridges was due to unprecedented rainfall in the area and not due to weakness/faulty construction.

Techno-Economic Survey to run trains on Kakurgachi Chord on Eastern Railway

2677. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the promised techno-economic survey of the proposal to run passenger trains on the double track electrified railway line on Kakurgachi chord in the Eastern Railway have been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings ; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for such inordinate delay ?

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

(b) Survey Report has not yet been received.

(c) Survey Report is under finalisation.

Electrification of Olavakkode-Trivandrum Section

2678. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal to

the Centre regarding electrification of Olavakkode-Trivandrum section and Shoranur-Mangalapuram section in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes. The Government of Kerala had proposed Electrification of Olavakkode-Trivandrum and Shoranur-Mangalore sections.

(b) As the traffic densities on these sections are relatively low, it has been decided to postpone electrification of these routes till traffic on these routes grow & other high traffic densities trunk routes on Indian Railways have been electrified.

Derailment of 104 Jhorsugudu-Puri Express on 31-7-1981

2679. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 104 Jhorsugudu-Puri Express had been derailed on the 31st July, 1981 between Borang and Balikuda near Cuttack ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such derailments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes. On 31-7-81 while 144-A Jharsugudu-Puri Express was on run between Gopalpur-Balikuda and Barang stations, it derailed.

(b) The cause is under investigation.

(c) To counter-act human failures, Safety Organisations on the railways are carrying out an intensive campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that the staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents. Rolling stock which requires greater attention is being segregated from the rest so that concerted attention could be paid to it at frequent intervals. Greater care is being paid for proper maintenance of track.

Instructions have been given to carry out patrolling by gangmen in consultation with State Governments on sections which are vulnerable or in respect of which definite pointers to sabotage are available.

Instructions have also been issued that approaches to all major girder bridges should be more intensively inspected.

A special safety team has been constituted in the Railway Board to carry out field checks. The trend of accidents is being constantly reviewed by the Railway Board and remedial measures are being taken.

General Managers have programmed to make a special safety inspection of all the trunk routes by November, 1981.

Setting up of separate Secondary Education Board for Delhi

2680. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI BALASAHEB
VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a separate Secondary Education Board for Delhi;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests;

(c) what benefits will be derived out of this proposal; and

(d) by what time it will come into existence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SMT. SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d). The proposal of Delhi Administration to constitute a separate Board of Secondary Education for Delhi has been considered and it has been decided that instead of constituting of a separate Board, it would be sufficient to give Delhi Administration a greater say in the affairs of the Central Board of Secondary Education in the matter of prescription of syllabi, text-books, and conduct of examinations for Delhi Schools under the Delhi Administration's jurisdiction.

(c) by which time these grants will be realised?

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

(b) and (c). When some irregularities in the construction of staff quarters undertaken with the U.G.C.'s assistance during the Fourth Plan came to notice, the Commission withheld payment of further grants to the College. The matter was referred to the Punjab University Chandigarh to which the College was affiliated, for investigation. A report from the Punjab University, has been received. However, since the college is now affiliated to the M.D. University, Rohtak, the Commission has sought the comments of that University also. The question of payment of further grants, or recovery of grants already paid to the College will be considered by the Commission when the report from the M.D. University is received.

स्टेशनों का नाम हिन्दी में लिखा जाना

Recovery of Grants from JVMGR College, Charkhi Dadri

2681. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that grants earlier sanctioned to J.V.M.G.R. College, Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) for construction of Library building and purchase of books have not been realised still;

(b) if so, reasons for so much delay; and

2682. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने स्टेशनों के नाम हिन्दी में नहीं लिखे हुए हैं और उनका न्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं ?

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

(क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Recognition of R.D.S.O. Karmchari Sangh

2683. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the rules for recognition of the Trade Unions in Indian Railways and where they have been laid down ;

(b) whether the application of R.D.S.O. Karmchari Sangh for recognition was considered while granting recognition to other Staff Associations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not granting recognition to this only registered trade union there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement giving broad guidelines subject to which General Managers of the Railways grant recognition to a union depending on the need for a recognised union is attached. This has been furnished to the Lok Sabha in reply to the questions in the past.

(b) and (c). The R.D.S.O. being an attached office of the Ministry of Railways, recognition has been accorded to two Staff Associations

in RDSO on the pattern that is obtaining in the Ministry of Railways.

Immediately after recognition was accorded to the two Staff Associations, the question of grant of recognition to RDSO Karmchari Sangh was also considered, but it was not agreed to. R.D.S.O. being an attached office the question of according recognition to a trade union organisation does not arise. The two recognised Associations whose membership is open to all Class III and Class IV staff of the R.D.S.O. were considered to be adequate in the matter of representation of staff grievances and to obtain their redressal.

Grants given to States for promotion of Family Welfare Programme

2684. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details regarding the grants given to the State Governments for the promotion of family welfare programmes during 1980-81 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : A statement showing the details of grants-in-aid sanctioned to the State Governments for promotion of Family Welfare Programme during 1980-81 is enclosed.

Statement

Details of Assistance provided to State Governments for promotion of Family Welfare Programme during 1980-81.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Grants in cash	Value of supplies in kind	Arrear payment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1021.44	44.03	—
2.	Assam	160.46	12.73	—
3.	Bihar	788.48	37.92	—
4.	Gujarat	743.45	63.50	—
5.	Haryana	226.20	28.50	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	112.51	10.41	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	94.98	9.33	—
8.	Karnataka	571.77	55.78	286.16
9.	Kerala	449.35	13.49	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	768.85	37.45	—
11.	Maharashtra	1038.36	84.26	—
12.	Manipur	44.55	1.09	—
13.	Meghalaya	17.19	0.75	—
14.	Nagaland	4.89	1.88	—
15.	Orissa	557.11	28.00	—
16.	Punjab	236.95	40.52	—
17.	Rajasthan	545.35	36.26	—
18.	Sikkim	9.47	0.87	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	772.67	39.49	—
20.	Tripura	20.96	1.57	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1442.46	107.06	—
22.	West Bengal	734.69	44.31	—
Total:		10389.14	699.20	286.16

Survey of New Moore Island

2685. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the first survey work in the Moore Island initiated by the Government ;

(b) whether the survey of the Moore Island has been completed ;

(c) if so, whether a copy of the report has been laid on the Table of the House ; and

(d) action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The first detailed survey of New Moore Island was carried out by the Naval Hydrographic Office from 24th to 27th March 1975.

(b) Yes, Sir.

The latest survey was completed on the 12th June, 1981.

(c) and (d). Survey reports normally contain classified material. As such it would not be possible to place them on the Table of the House. Material from these reports is used to prepare maps and charts which are public documents and readily available from the usual sources.

Mosquito and Cockroaches in the Houses of R. K. Puram and South Delhi

2686. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in South Delhi, more so in R. K. Puram, there is great mosquito menace and cockroaches infestation in the houses ;

(b) whether it is because of non-DDT spraying or adulteration in Fog spray or due to poor and dirty ecological, drainage system, insanitary conditions or improper flow in the sewerage, dry latrines or else what can be the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to combat this problem.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE. (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : (a) and (b). There is no abnormal increase in mosquito density in South Delhi and R. K. Puram. There is no control programme for dealing with Cockroaches in houses.

(c) To combat mosquito problem effectively, the following measures are being taken :

- (i) Anti-larval measures : All the stagnant water collections, drains etc. are being sprayed with larvicides once a week.
- (ii) Dweeding & chanalisation of Nallas and drains once a week.
- (iii) Malathion fogging once a month.
- (iv) Focal spray in houses with pyrethrum.

Increase in Wagon Fleet

2687. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railways have formulated plan to strengthen its wagon fleet to meet the Sixth-Plan projection of railway freight traffic of 309 million tonnes ;

(b) the present wagon producing capacity in the country ; and

(c) the amount allotted for manufacturing wagons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) The Sixth Plan provides for acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons, of which 50,000 would be on replacement account and 50,000 on additional account. These additions to rolling stock would, however, be not adequate for a freight traffic of 309 million tonnes.

(b) The existing capacity in the country is adequate for production of 28,040 wagons in terms of 4-wheelers per annum.

(c) The Sixth Plan does not indicate specifically amount allotted for wagons separately. The Plan provides an allocation of Rs. 2,100 crores for rolling stock as a whole. It is expected that acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons as provided for in the Plan, would cost about Rs. 1,200 crores. In the current year's budget, the allotment for acquisition of wagons is Rs. 203 crores.

Overbridge Connecting Parel and Elphinstone Road Stations (Bombay)

2688. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many people died while crossing the rail lines between Parel

and Elphinston Road Stations in Bombay during the past five years;

(b) what steps Railways have taken to avoid such accidents;

(c) whether Railways propose to take up the work of extending the existing over-head pedestrian bridge to join the two stations; and

(d) if so, how much time will it take to construct the extension of the said bridge ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) About 453 persons died during the last five years while crossing the railway lines between Parel and Elphinston Road Stations in Bombay.

(b) The following steps have been taken to avoid such accident:

(i) It is proposed to provide a foot over-bridge connecting Parel station with public roads on the east and west sides of this area.

(ii) Public is always warned not to cross railway lines. Warning boards are exhibited at Parel and Elphinston Road stations.

(c) The proposed foot over-bridge connecting east and west sides of Parel station will not connect Elphinston Road Station of Western Railway.

(d) The proposed foot over-bridge at Parel is expected to be completed by December, 1982.

Safeguarding Konark monument From frosion

2689. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the world famous Konark monument is suffering from various erosion;

(b) what steps have been taken to safeguard the monument against erosion; and

(c) whether there have been any complaints that sufficient chemicals are not being supplied to safeguard it against erosion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to c). Erosion of the stones of the Sun temple at Konark by wind-blown sand and sea-salt has been greatly reduced by creating a barrier of high-growing trees on the sea-side and periodical chemical treatment. There is no short-supply of chemicals provided for the preservation of stones of this monument.

National Highway No. 4 near Hubli in Karnataka

2690. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the actual alignment of diversion of National Highway No. 4 near Hubli in Karnataka ;

(b) what is the total mileage of this diversion and what is the estimated cost ;

(c) when will this be constructed; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) The alignment will bypass the towns of Hubli and Dharwar on the western side of the existing National Highway. It will take off near Km. 403 and join it near Km. 433.

(b) The length of the bypass will be about 30 Kilometers. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 390 lakhs.

(c) Construction has not yet started. Project is expected to be completed in about five years time barring unforeseen problems.

(d) The proposal for construction of the bypass could not be considered due to overall financial constraints and other inter se priorities. Acquisition of land for the bypass is now provided in the Annual Plan for 1981-82. The construction of the same is also proposed in the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85).

Demand of All India C.G.H.S. Employees Association for Separate Directorate

2691. **SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Central Government Health Scheme Employees Association has demanded that the scheme be declared a separate directorate ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b). No. C.G.H.S. is already functioning as a separate subordinate office, under Director (CGHS).

Overbridge at Midnapore Jhargram

2692. **SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of an overbridge to replace the existing level crossings at Midnapore, Jhargram, Tamluk and Balichak towns ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) to (c). Construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of existing busy level crossings is undertaken by the Railways jointly and on cost-sharing basis with the State Governments/Road Authorities, who are required to sponsor firm proposals therefor and give an undertaking to bear about 50% of the cost as per extant rules.

No firm proposal for construction of a road over-bridge in replacement of any of the level crossings near Midnapore, Jhargram and Balichak has so far been sponsored by the State Govt./Road Authorities.

There is a proposal for construction of two road over-bridges in replacement of existing level crossings near Tamluk as part of the project estimate for Panskura-Haldia New Line. However, the proposal has been kept in abeyance as present volume of traffic at these level crossings is not adequate to justify provision of road over-bridges at this stage.

मोरेना-अम्बा सड़क पर उपरि पुल

2693. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मोरेना जिले में मोरेना-अम्बा सड़क पर एक उपरि पुल बनाने की योजना स्वीकृत की गई है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरू किया जायेगा, और

(ग) इस निर्माण के लिए कितना धन आवंटित किया गया है ?

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

(क) मुरैना में वर्तमान समपार सं० 450 के बदले एक उपरि सड़क पुल के निर्माण का कार्य रेलों के 1981-82 के निर्माण कार्य में शामिल किया गया है। इसकी लागत रेलवे और राज्य सरकार वहन करेगी।

(ख) इस योजना का अनुमान अभी राज्य सरकार को स्वीकार करना है। राज्य सरकार की स्वीकृति प्राप्त होने पर इस कार्य का निष्पादन प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) इस योजना पर 119.18 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है जिसमें से रेलवे का हिस्सा 59.59 लाख रुपये है, 1981-82 के लिए 10.00 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गयी है।

अप्रैल से जून 1981 तक साबरमती एक्सप्रेस का उज्जैन में देर से आगमन

2694. श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे की 166 अप फैजाबाद-अहमदाबाद साबरमती एक्सप्रेस की उज्जैन रेलवे स्टेशन पर आने का ठीक समय क्या है;

(ख) अप्रैल, 1981 से जून, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान उपरोक्त साबरमती एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन किन किन तारीखों को उज्जैन ठीक समय पर पहुँची;

(ग) क्या साबरमती एक्सप्रेस के उज्जैन आमतौर पर विलम्ब से आने के कुछ कारण हैं; और

(घ) कब से कब तक साबरमती एक्सप्रेस का चलना स्थगित रहा और क्या उपयुक्त अवधि के लिए रतलाम से भोपाल तक कुछ रेल सुविधा प्रदान की गई है ?

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

(क) 166 अप साबरमती एक्सप्रेस का उज्जैन पहुँचने का समय 23-50 बजे है।

(ख) 3, 7, 10, 19, 27, 29 अप्रैल और 20 मई, 1981 को 166 अप साबरमती एक्सप्रेस ठीक समय पर उज्जैन पहुँची।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) लाइनों के टूट-फूट जाने और परिचालनिक कारणों से 166 अप साबरमती एक्सप्रेस को 23 जुलाई, 1981 से

14 अगस्त, 1981 तक रह कर दिया गया था और इस अवधि के दौरान कोई प्रति-रिक्त रेल सुविधा की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई थी।

Roads Damaged due to floods

2695. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the damage to roads in the country and especially flood affected areas is worth Rs. ten crores ;

(b) if so, what are the States where roads have been damaged ;

(c) whether in view of this Union Government is considering to draw a plan to help the States for repairing of roads damaged or washed away by rains ; and

(d) if so, what kind of assistance and help will be provided to the States and whether any central scheme has been formulated?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). Out of various categories of road in the country, the Government of India are constitutionally responsible for maintenance and development of National Highways only. During the current monsoons reports of some damages due to rains & floods to certain sections of National Highways have been received from the States of Assam & North Eastern Region, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kash-

mir, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. National Highways being the responsibility of the Central Government, the full cost of restoration and repairs of the damages to the National Highways will be provided to the concerned States by the Government of India.

Bridges over Bagmati and Kosi Rivers

2696. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of bridge over perennial and furous rivers like Bagmati and Kosi are too weak and there are no railings on them; and

(b) if so, the steps being proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No. The bridges on Bagmati and Kosi rivers are not weak. These have railings on one side.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Departmental Catering Service

2697. SHRI B.R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state, what are the profits or losses of each Railway during the last three years on account of Departmental Catering Services of Railways, Zone-wise?

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

profit/loss of Departmental Catering Units of Indian Railways (Zone-wise) for the last three years are as under :—

(Figures in thousands of Rs.)

Zonal Railway	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Central	(+) 21,39	(+) 19,61	(Provisional) (+) 37,75
Eastern	(+) 10	(+) 71	(+) 2,50
Northern	(+) 9,53	(+) 5,67	(+) 9,86
North Eastern	(+) 3,57	(+) 2,46	(+) 3,00
Northeast-Frontier	(+) 1,00	(—) 38	(+) 77
Southern	(+) 23,67	(+) 27.21	(+) 26,20
South-Central	(+) 8,92	(+) 10,92	(+) 20,31
South-Eastern	(—) 13,04	(—) 41,68	Figures under compilation
Western	(+) 5,68	(—) 4,60	(+) 2,75

Note (+) indicates profits
(—) indicates loss

Railway accidents in Khurda Road Division of S. E. Railway

rani Road again to carry the bogies; and

2698. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Railway Ministry that during last one month two to three Railway accidents have taken place in Khurda Road Division of S. E. Railway which in completely unusual in this Division ;

(b) whether it has also been reported to the Government that on 3rd August, 1981 the Engine of the 143 Down Kalinga Express got detached from the rest of the bogies at Baitarani Road station and went upto Manjuri Road station because the coupling of the Engine had gone out and the driver had to back the Engine from Manjuri Road to Baita-

(c) what urgent steps have been taken to set Khurda Road Division in proper working form to prevent recurrence of such incidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) No. During July, 1981, there was only one case of train derailment in Khurda Road Division of South Eastern Railway.

(b) This incident occurred on 4-8-81.

(c) The Safety Organisation is carrying out a relentless campaign to arouse safety consciousness amongst the staff to ensure that they

work according to rules and do not indulge in short cut methods that may lead to accidents. The Drivers are being counselled to ensure that their engines are properly coupled with the trains.

Transport facilities between Calcutta and Andaman

2699. SHRI E. K. IMBICHI-BAWA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that it takes three days from Calcutta to reach Andaman and back by sea;

(b) is there any programme to use speedier Hydrofoil or any other type of boats;

(c) whether it is a fact that a new transport ship is lying idle for the last one year; and

(d) if so, is it due to non-availability of the technical personnel to man the ship?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) No, Sir,

(c) and (d). An Inter-Island Vessel, namely M. V. 'Triveni' was lying idle for the period from 29-9-80 to 14-5-81 at Port Blair Harbour for want of a Home Trade Master and qualified engineers required under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. From 15-5-81, this vessel started plying after getting dispensation from the D. G. (Shipping).

Coal transported to States

2700. SHRI DALBIR SINGH :
SHRI B.R. NAHATA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how much coal was transported by each Railway to different States during the last three years ;

for power generation, for industrial use and also for the use of Railways themselves ;

(b) how many trains, passenger and goods, had to be cancelled on account of shortage of coal at the loco headquarters during the last three years and the period of cancellation of each train including the current year, zone-wise ;

(c) when Indent for coal supply was given for these Railways and for what quantity and when it was supplied and to what extent ; and

(d) what is the estimated loss of Railways on account of non-availability of coal in time to different Railways, during the last three years, or year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A statement showing the daily average number of wagons loaded with coal for Power Houses, Railways own use and other industrial consumers during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto July '81) by coal loading Zonal Railway is attached (Annexure-A).

(b) A statement showing the maximum number of passenger trains cancelled Zone-wise due to shortage of coal during the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (Upto August '81) and the total number of goods trains cancelled Zone-wise is attached (Annexure-B).

(c) Individual Zonal Railways' coal requirement is assessed annually by the Board and reviewed periodically in the light of dieselisation/electrification of routes/services and coal supplies are arranged accordingly, keeping in view the overall availability of required quality of coal vis-a-vis the minimum demands of other priority sectors.

(d) Such information is not being compiled by the Zonal Railways.

Statement-1

Coal transported by each Railway-Daily average wagons

(In terms of 4-wheelers)

Consumer	1979-80					1980-81					1981-82 (4 month)							
	ER	SER	CR	SC	NF	Total	ER	SER	CR	SC	NF	Total	ER	SER	CR	SC	NF	Total
Power House	1614	448	342	467	—	2871	1843	540	375	496	—	3254	2048	722	386	588	—	3744
Loco	792	441	36	191	37	1497	769	410	32	186	48	1445	753	374	27	157	43	1354
Others	1940	2070	204	246	11	4471	1901	1970	189	206	21	4287	1866	2179	216	103	45	4409
Total :	4346	2959	582	904	48	8839	4513	2920	596	888	69	8986	4667	3275	629	848	88	9507

Note : ER = Eastern Railway

SER = South Eastern Railway

CR = Central Railway

SC = South Central Railway

NF = Northeast Frontier Railway

Statement-II*Cancellation of Passengers and Goods Trains on Railways due to Coal Shortage*

	Maximum No. of Passenger trains cancelled (in pairs)				Total No. of Goods trains cancelled			
	1978	1979	1980	1981 upto (Aug.)	1978	1979	1980	1981 (upto Aug.)
Central	Nil	17	—	3	—	157	142	88
Eastern	6	52.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	97.5	81	42	56	1764	5899	1868	876
N. Eastern	51	41.5	13	32	979	873	725	289
N. Frontier	3	1	—	2	13	34	22	14
Southern	87.5	108	43	93	7690	16652	10212	4719
S. Central	37	36	11.5	72	2136	1606	1979	185
S. Eastern	9	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Western	24	49	60	93	1356	12157	7795	1151

Land Adjacent to Jalpaiguri Station

2701 : SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Chairman Siliguri-Jalpaiguri Development Authority (West Bengal) for the relinquishment of piece of land adjacent to Jalpaiguri station (N. F. Railways) for developing a shopping complex there; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The land asked for by the State Government is adjoining Railway Station and includes Station Master's quarter. The question of its relinquishment is under examination.

Railway Stations in South

2702. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is it true that the railway stations in South are poorly maintained even though the traffic and revenue have increased considerably; and

(b) if so, new facilities mooted ?

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

(b) Does not arise. However, improvement/augmentation of existing facilities are done on a programmed basis in consultation with Railway Users' Amenities Committee and in accordance with availability of funds and is a continuous process, e.g. of Southern Railway improvement/remodelling of station buildings are in progress on 19 stations and platform/platform shelters are being extended at 7 stations.

Double Heading of Kovai Express

2703. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for double heading of Kovai Express to enable it to have additional five coaches to provide more accommodation for the passengers from Coimbatore, Erode, Salem to Madras as this is the only train running from Coimbatore to Madras during day time and back; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Wagon Factory in Maharashtra State.

2704. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to establish wagon factory in the Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, whether the Site Selection Committee has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal to establish this factory at Budwara in Amarwadi District ?

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

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

भूटान को उसकी पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए सहायता

2705. श्री बागुन सुम्बरूई । क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने भूटान को उसकी पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए सहायता प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध में अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

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

(ग) भूटान के साथ संयुक्त रूप से पूरी की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) (क) भारत ने भूटान की पहली बार पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं पर खर्च की गयी राशि का अधिकांश भाग तकनीकी सहायता और सहायता-अनुदान के रूप में दिया है । भूटान की पांचवीं योजना (1981-87) में भी भारत यही भूमिका अदा करेगा । सिद्धान्त रूप में इस सहमति की सूचना भूटान को दे दी गयी है ।

(ख) भूटान के साथ तकनीकी विचार-विमर्श पूरा होने के बाद ही भूटान की पांचवीं योजना के लिए भारतीय सहायता की मात्रा के बारे में निर्णय लिया जाएगा । भूटान सरकार ने पांचवीं योजना के लिए 274.10 करोड़ रुपये के कुल विकास-परिव्यय का अनुमान लगाया है तथा भारत से इसके लिए 130 करोड़ रु० की सहायता का अनुरोध किया है ।

(ग) भूटान की पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान भूटान के साथ संयुक्त रूप से शुरू की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं अथवा पूरी की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं का व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(1) चुक्खा पन-बिजली परियोजना :

मेगावाट	
स्थापित उत्पादन क्षमता	336
	करोड़ रु०
अनुमानित लागत	149.36
चालू होने की निर्धारित तिथि	दिसम्बर, 1984
तारीख	सितम्बर, 1985

(योजना के दायरे से बाहर विशेष परियोजना के रूप में पूरी की जा रही है।)

(2) भारत-भूटान माइक्रोवेव लिंक :

इससे भूटान की राजधानी थिम्बु का सम्पर्क भारत के माइक्रोवेव तन्त्र से हो जाएगा।

अनुमानित लागत	लगभग 3
	करोड़ रु०
पूरा होने की तिथि	1982-83
अनुमानित तारीख	

(3) गेयलेगफुग लिफ्ट :
सिंचाई परियोजना
द्वितीय चरण

सिंचाई क्षमता	2,500 एकड़
अनुमानित लागत	लगभग 134
	लाख रु०

(4) भूटान में पूर्व-पश्चिम राजपथ की ब्लैक टाँग

अनुमानित लागत	लगभग 10
करोड़ रु०	
निर्माण की अवधि	6-8 वर्ष

(5) प्रसारण केन्द्र 20 किलोवाट

शार्टवेव ट्रांसमीटर

अनुमानित लागत 2 करोड़ रु०

(6) पूर्व-पश्चिम माइक्रोवेव लिंक

अनुमानित लागत 3 करोड़ रु०

चुक्खा पन-बिजली परियोजना तथा भारत-भूटान माइक्रोवेव लिंक परियोजना पर काम चल रहा है। अन्य परियोजनाओं पर काम करने के लिए इस समय दोनों सरकारों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है ताकि भूटान की पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया जाय।

Double Decker Shuttle Service
on route No. 640

2706. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the DTC Double Decker shuttle service on route No. 640 running between Sector XII, R.K. Puram and Central Secretariat in the morning for the office-goers residing in this colony has lately been operating irregularly and missing daily trips thus causing considerable inconvenience to the daily commuters, who are mostly Government servants ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and number of times it missed trips during the first week of August and what were the difficulties lying in the way of the DTC authorities to press some other Bus into service ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that this bus trip is regularly operated ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL):

(a) to (c) : Double Decker Shuttle Service on route 640 at 9.30 A. M. from Sector 12, R. K. Puram for Central Sectt. has been operating regularly but the trips were missed on 5th and 7th August 1981 due to breakdown and non-availability of other bus at that time. Every effort is being made to ensure regular operation of this trip.

Radiation from X-Rays—A Cause of Cancer in Children

2707. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a new study on X-rays produced by researcher Ted White of Yale University, which suggests that even low dosage of radiation from X-Rays could cause cancer in children ; and

(b) whether Government would conduct similar study in India to find out the impact of dosage of radiation X-Rays on adults in view of increase in number of cancer case in India?

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

(a) Yes. However, the validity of results of the study at Yale University has not been universally accepted.

(b) The causation of cancer has a multifactorial basis and it is difficult to assess the effect of a few diagnostic X-rays done on any person, in the causation of cancer. However, efforts are under way at the Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi to investigate the effect of radiation on children consequent to various X-ray procedures.

Dropping of long distance runner, Shivnath Singh from Tokyo Asian Track.

2708. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the ace long distance runner Shivnath Singh was not included for the Tokyo Asian Track and Field Athletic Meet ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether an enquiry has been made into dropping of the ace long distance runner from the Indian Team ; and

(d) if so, the details and results of the enquiry ?

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

(b) It was decided that only those athletes who attained the third position standard of the last Asian Track and Field Athletic Meet held at Tokyo in June, 1979, should be cleared. Shri Shivnath Singh did not come up to this qualifying standard.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

**गाजियाबाद न्यू रेलवे स्टेशन पर
असामाजिक गतिविधियां**

2709. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाजियाबाद का नया रेलवे स्टेशन अपेक्षित स्तर तक उपयोगी साबित नहीं हो रहा है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या यह समाज विरोधी तत्वों का झंडा बन गया है और वहां जुए और शराब पीने के कुकर्मों को बढ़ावा मिल रहा है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) : ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । लेकिन, इस स्टेशन के प्रतीक्षालय में 'कंगलाओं' द्वारा किये गये खुराफात के सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट मिली है । इस बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है ।

Direction to General Managers to Maintain Punctuality of Trains

2710. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURT :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that General Managers of all the Zones have been directed by the Railway Board to take effective steps to maintain punctuality and reduce the number of trains running late;

(b) if so, what was the state of affairs before the orders were issued and at present;

(c) whether the General Managers have taken pains to find out why such delays take place; and

(d) whether Government propose to give some token incentives to Zones where trains are running in time ?

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

(b) Before the orders, the punctuality performance in the first quarter of 1981 was 86.2%. It has registered a slight improvement on some Zonal Railways.

(c) Yes.

(d) Incentives by way of cash awards and commendation certificates are given to the staff whose performance is meritorious in improving punctuality.

Increase in Illiterates and Drop outs

2711. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of increase in number of illiterates in the country from 1951 to 1971 and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the rate of drop-outs from Class-I to Class-VIII during this period ?

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

(a) The total number of illiterates in the country increased by 24% during the period 1951 to 1971. The main reasons for the increase in the number of illiterates are due to the rapid increase in the total population of the country during the said period

and also due to the high dropout rates at the primary stage of school education. However, the percentage of illiterates to total population in the country has declined from 84.2 in 1951 to 70.6 in 1971.

(b) The drop-out rates from Class-I to Class-VIII for the two reference periods 1950-51 to 1957-58 and 1963-64 to 1970-71 are as follows :—

Reference Period	Drop-out Rate
1950-51 to 1957-58	81.1
1963-64 to 1970-71	77.9

*Note : The dropout rates have been worked out using the following formula.

Dropout rate from class-I to class-VIII during the year $\frac{*100X}{\text{Enrolment in class-VIII after 7 yrs.} - \text{Enrolment in class-I during the year}}$

Sale of Narrow Gauge Rail and other Equipments of Kosi Rail

2712. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for sale or disposal of narrow gauge rail and other equipments of Kosi Rail, linking Bathnaha, in the district of Purnea on Katihar-Jogbani section of N. F. Railway, with Bheem Nagar, the Kosi Project Head Works in the District of Saharsa (Bihar); and

(b) if so, details of tenders invited by the Department or offer made by any party ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) This line belongs to the Kosi project and not to Indian Railways. Ministry of Railways are not aware of its disposal.

(b) Does not arise.

12-hour Duty for Chowkidars

2713. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Chowkidars working in A. O. (T. A.)/JUC, Northern Railway, are forced to put in twelve hours continuous duty as Rest-House caretakers whereas the Chowkidars of DKZ office are performing eight hours' duty; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to remove this discrepancy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) : Chowkidars of Accounts office/Jullundur as well as those working at Delhi-Kishanganj Accounts office have been classified as 'Essentially Intermittent' by the Competent Authority under the Hours of Employment Regulations and are liable to 12 hours daily duty. However, the bulk of watch-keeping work in the Delhi-Kishanganj Accounts office has been taken over by Railway Protection Force, with the result the skeleton staff of Chowkidars left there are employed on 8 hours daily roster

although they have been classified as Essentially Intermittent under the extant rules. This arrangement will cease to exist as necessary orders have already been issued that the Railway Protection Force should take over the entire work of watchkeeping in the Delhi-Kishanganj Accounts office soon.

Admission to undergraduate and post Graduate Medical Courses

2714. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some recommendations have been made by the Joint Conference of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare regarding the reorganisation of admissions to undergraduate and post graduate medical courses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b): While considering the draft National Medical and Health Education Policy, the 7th Joint Conference of the Central Council for Health and Central Family Welfare Council, held in June, 1981, recommended a review of the criteria for admissions to the under-graduate courses so that a suitable number of seats in each medical college are filled up on an all India basis.

तकनीशियनों द्वारा यात्री गाड़ियों की जांच किया जाना

2715. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि - उन तकनी-

शियनों को, जो यात्री गाड़ियों को उनके रेलवे स्टेशनों पर रुकने के समय गाड़ी की जांच करते हैं, आवश्यक अतिरिक्त उपकरण उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जाते तथा अतिरिक्त उपकरणों/अतिरिक्त पुर्जों के अभाव में खराबी का पता चलने के बाद भी, इन दोषों को दूर करना तकनीशियनों द्वारा सम्भव नहीं होता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस तकनीशियनों को आवश्यक अतिरिक्त पुर्जे तथा उपकरण उपलब्ध करायेगी, जिससे कि दुर्घटनाओं को टाला जा सके ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं। गाड़ी जांच कर्मचारियों को फालतू पुर्जे और औजार उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Opening of Training Institute for disabled in Andhra Pradesh

2716. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for setting up any training institute for disabled persons in different parts of the country to mark celebration of the International Year of the Disabled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any such institute will be located in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(a) and (b). No Sir. The Government has, however, plans to set up four National Institutes in each area of disability viz. visually handicapped, orthopaedically handicapped, hearing handicapped and mentally retarded. The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped and National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped have already been set up at Dchradun and Calcutta respectively. The National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped is coming up at Bombay. The National Institutes for the Mentally Retarded will be set up at Hyderabad. These Institute will be apex bodies in their areas in the field of education, research and training, dissemination of information and national level model of services.

अहमदाबाद और बड़ौदा-सूरत के बीच

उपनगरीय रेल गाड़ियां

2717. श्री छीतू भाई गामित :
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात सरकार ने अहमदाबाद और बड़ौदा तथा बड़ौदा और सूरत के बीच उपनगरीय रेल-गाड़ियां चलाए जाने के बारे में अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है तथा सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

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

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में यातायात की सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए एक तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

Programme for the prevention of Blindness chalked out by Royal Commonwealth Society

2718. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:
SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

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

(a) whether the number of children going blind is increasing in India every year ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ;

(c) whether any programme for the prevention of blindness in India is being chalked out by the Royal Commonwealth Society ; and

(d) if so, the names of the States where this programme would be implemented and the amount of expenditure to be incurred thereon and other details in this regard ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes. Royal Commonwealth Society has informed that they have launched a programme for the prevention of nutritional

blindness. The projects are being set up in 1981-82, such as—
Already started

1. Tirupati,	Andhra Pradesh
Bhimaweram	
2. Madurai	Tamilnadu
Under consideration	
1. Chikodra	Gujarat
2. Gauhati	Assam
3. Chinglepet	Tamilnadu
4. Dharavi Slum,	Maharashtra
Bombay	
5. Bastar	Madhya Pradesh
6. Devangiri	Karnataka
7. Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh

The projects being set up are in development blocks having an estimated child population of 15,000 children under 6 years of which 1500 children are at risk of blindness. Over a period of 5 years R. C. S. B. hopes to cover 40 areas in 16 States having high prevalence of nutritional blindness and expects to save eye sight of 60,000 children. The annual estimated cost for 40 blocks by 3rd year is likely to be in the region of ₹3,40,000.

Contract Carriage issued permits

2719. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many Contract Carriage have been given permits in Delhi recently to carry passengers and luggage from various parts of the city to the Railway Stations and Airport with details together with reasons for resorting to such a proposition;

(b) what is the permit fee prescribed for these carriages;

(c) for how long will these carriages ply; and

(d) authority under which these vehicles will ply in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) None. However, in order to tide over the situation created by the taxi/auto-rickshaw strike in Delhi, Delhi Administration took a decision on 25-7-81 to press into service about 100 contract carriage buses from important nodal points such as ISBT, Railway Stations, Airport, Central Secretariat, Connaught Place etc. These buses were started on important routes w.e.f. 25-7-81 and continued till the morning of 29-7-81. The buses were allowed to charge flat fare of of Re. 1.00 per passenger and these buses were operating as supplementary services to DTC. These buses were asked to operate on local permits already with them.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Promoting study of Sanskrit

2720. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Sanskrit Board have formulated several proposals for promoting the study of Sanskrit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The Central Sanskrit Board in its meeting held on 20th July, 1981 made several recommendations for promotion of Sanskrit studies. These recommendations include ensuring a place for Sanskrit at School, College and

University levels; provision of Sanskrit studies as part of non-formal education; appointment of retired Sanskrit scholars in universities; opening Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya-peethas and Adarsh Pathshalas in the border areas as well as adjoining countries; Survey, Collection, Cataloguing and Publication of Sanskrit manuscripts.

**Duty of Orthopaedic Specialist in
Emergency Ward of Dr. R. M. L.
Hospital.**

2721. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no orthopaedic specialist is available in Emergency Ward of Dr. R. M. L. Hospital, New Delhi where specialists in other fields are available all the time ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not detailing for duty an orthopaedic specialist in Emergency Department also ; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Orthopaedic Surgeons are available in Emergency Department of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital on call duty.

Coach Factory in Kerala

2722. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have a new coach factory ;

(b) whether its location has been finally decided ; and

(c) will he consider Kerala's claim in view of the fact that there is not a single railway establishment in Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). In view of the increasing demand for Railway Coaches there is a proposal under consideration for setting up a new Railway Coach Production Unit. On receipt of the Planning Commission's clearance of the Project the question of location of the New Railway Coach factory will be finalised.

(c) All relevant factors will be considered while finalising the site for the proposed new Coach Factory.

**Overbridge near Alwar Railway
Station**

2723. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

Whether Government have any proposal to construct a railway overbridge near the Alwar Railway Station to facilitate the road traffic ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : Proposals for construction of road over/under-bridges in replacement of busy level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Government/Road Authorities who have to also give an undertaking that they will bear their share of the cost as per extent rules. No firm proposal for construction of a road overbridge in replacement of any of the existing level crossings near Alwar has so far been sponsored by the Government of Rajasthan.

Railway accidents on Western Railway

2724. SHRI RAMJIBHAI
MAVANI :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Railway accidents have occurred during 1st February, 1980 to 5th August, 1981 on Western Railway ;

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

(c) the causes of each accidents ;

(d) the loss of lives and properties in each case ;

(e) compensation paid or are likely to be paid to each victim ;

(f) the number of Railway employees sabotures and others arrested, dismissed, suspended so far involved in each case ; and

(g) what steps Government proposes to avert such accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) During the period from 1-2-80 to 5-8-81, there were 181 train accidents on the Western Railway.

(b) The details of these accidents are as under :

Collisions	6
Derailments	154
Accidents at level crossings	15
Fires in trains	6
Total	181

(c) "The causes of these accidents are as under :

Failure of Railway Staff	84
Failure of other than Railway Staff	21
Mechanical defect	31
Track defect	7
Sabotage	3
Combination of factors	7
Accidental	16
Cause could not be established	3
Causes not yet finalised	9
Total	181

(d) In these accidents, 56 persons were killed and the cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 1,06,92,234/-.

(e) No compensation has been paid so far under Section 82-A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. It will be paid as decided by the Ad-hoc Claims Commissioner. Rs. 1,57,400/- has been paid as an ex-gratia relief to the victims of Railway accidents.

(f) Twelve outsiders and four railway employees have been arrested in connection with cases of sabotage. Seventeen railway employees have been placed under suspension in connection with accidents due to other causes.

(g) To counter-act human failures, Safety Organisations on the railways are carrying out an intensive campaign to create greater safety consciousness amongst the staff connected with running of trains and to ensure that the staff do not violate rules or indulge in short-cut methods that may lead to accidents. Breathlyser test has also been introduced to ensure that the staff do not come on duty under the influence of liquor. Rolling stock which requires greater attention is being segregated from the rest so that concerted attention could

be paid to it at frequent intervals. Greater care is being paid for proper maintenance of track.

A special safety team has been constituted in the Railway Board to carry out field checks. The trend of accidents is being constantly reviewed by the Railway Board and remedial measures are being taken.

General Managers have programmed to make a special safety inspection of all the trunk routes by November, 1981.

Joint patrolling of track by armed RPF staff and engineering staff over affected sections has been introduced. Burring of bolts of the fish plates at vulnerable sections is also being done.

Assistance to Seychelles

2725. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have extended assistance to Seychelles, the specific projects for which the assistance has been envisaged ;

(b) whether the details relating to this assistance have been finalized ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Government has extended assistance to Seychelles both under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme and in the form of a Government credit.

Indian assistance to Seychelles has so far consisted of the following :

(i) A gift of galvanised corrugated sheets worth Rs. 5 lakhs (1979) ;

(ii) Deputation of experts (since 1979) ;

(iii) Conduct of a study for the improvement of fisheries and sericulture in Seychelles (1980) ;

(iv) Offer of fifteen scholarships in various subjects (1981) ;

(v) Extension of Government credit of Rs. 2.5 crores for the purchase of equipment and material for a low-cost housing project in Seychelles (1981) ;

(vi) Announcement of a gift of two Chetak helicopters (1981).

Manufacture of misbranded and Imitated popular drugs

2726. SHRI RAM VILAS PASVAN :

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale manufacture and sale of misbranded and imitated wide range of popular drugs in the country ;

(a) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) measures taken by Government to educate the people regarding the manufacture and sale of such drugs as also to review the existing Act with a view to plug the loopholes which give immunity to the manufacturers of such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR)

(a) and (b) : Reports have been received that certain manufacturers of drugs in Haryana and U.P. are marketing drugs which are close imitations of fast moving drugs and such preparations often bear names which are closely similar to some well known products. These imitation products do not contain the ingredients in prophylactic or therapeutic quantities. The attention of the Drugs Controller of Haryana was drawn to the above. The State Drug Controller of Haryana has informed that he has withdrawn permission granted to manufacture such products to five firms and the manufacturers have been warned that legal action would be taken if they were found manufacturing products closely imitating well known drugs.

(c) Adequate provision exists under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act (Clause A of Section 17) for taking action against misbranded allopathic drugs. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act will be amended in due course to include also a definition for the term misbranded Ayurvedic drug and penalties for offences relating to manufacture and sale of misbranded Ayurvedic drugs would be provided.

Abolition of brand names of Drugs

2727. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued an order for abolition of brand names of certain drugs by August 1, 1981;

(b) if so, whether this order has been implemented by the drug companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had issued a Notification on 17-1-81 which lays down inter-alia that Drugs containing any of the following as single active ingredient shall be marketed only with generic names and not with brand names :

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin and its salts
3. Chlorpromazine and its salts
4. Ferrous Sulphate.
5. Piperazine and its salts.

The said Notification also lays down that preparations containing any new drug approved under Rule 30(A), 69(B) or 75(B) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules shall be marketed under generic names only and the licensing authority can impose the condition that such preparations should be marketed under generic names only.

Three companies viz. M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceutical Ltd., Bombay, Cynamid India Ltd. and M/s Pfizer India Ltd. have filed Writ Petitions in the High Court of Delhi challenging the validity and the Vires of the above Notification dated 17-1-1981 of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The Delhi High Court have granted interim stay of the implementation of the orders dated 17-1-1981 vis-a-vis specified preparations marketed by the above three firms in respect of which they sought relief.

Setting up a Cement Factory in bhutan

2728. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have co-operated with the Bhutan Government in setting up a cement factory at Pendong in Bhutan just near the border of India and Bhutan across Himalayan foothills in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of the agreement ?

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

(b) The plant was set up with technical and financial assistance of the Government of India on a turn-key basis. The entire construction cost (Rs. 14.17 crores) was provided by the Government of India as grant-in-aid.

Setting up of Mental Health and Neuroscience Institute in Orissa.

2729. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Mental Health and Neuroscience Institutions set up in various States ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to set up one such mental health and neuroscience institute in the sea coast of Orissa ;

(c) if so, whether such an Institute is proposed to be set up by the end of the 6th Plan : and

(d) the details about the other places identified in the country for the opening of such Mental Health Neuroscience Institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) There are 42 Mental Hospital in the country.

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up any new Mental Health and Neuro-Science Institute in the country during the 6th Plan by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) : Does not arise.

अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों की संख्या

2730. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1980 और 30 जुलाई 1981 के बीच देश में अंग्रेजी माध्यम के सरकारी और गैर सरकारी कितने स्कूल खुले ; और

(ख) इन स्कूलों में कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल)

(क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही उपलब्ध होगी, सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Financial and Technical Assistance
given for development of Minor
Ports in Maharashtra**

2731. SHRI BAPHAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) details of financial and technical assistance given to State of Maharashtra to develop minor ports in the State ;

(b) names of such ports, and whether the entire financial assistance has been given ; if so when ; and

(c) the progress of development of such ports and details of utilisation of funds given by Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). As per the decision of the National Development Council, development of intermediate and minor ports is now the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Funds for their development are provided in the State Plans, with effect from 1st April, 1978. Prior to that, a loan assistance of Rs. 110 lakhs was given to the Government of Maharashtra for development of the Bhagwati Bunder (Ratnagiri).

(c) The first phase of development of Bhagwati Bunder has been completed at a cost of Rs. 216 lakhs. Further works for expanding port facilities are expected to be completed by June, 1982.

**Indian Territory under Pakistan
occupation**

2732. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total Sq. kilometers of Indian territory occupied by Pakistan ;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get back our land ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) (a) Pakistan continues to be in illegal occupation of a part of the State of Jammu & Kashmir since 1947-48. The area of such territory presently under occupation of Pakistan is approximately 78,218 square kilometres (30,200 square miles). An additional area of about 5,180 square kilometres (2000 square miles) in Pakistan occupied Kashmir was illegally ceded by Pakistan to China under the so-called Sino-Pak Agreement of 1963.

(b) and (c). It is Government's policy to settle the issue arising out of Pakistan's occupation of a part of Jammu & Kashmir peacefully through bilateral negotiations.

**Sanction of Post of Dy. Asstt.
Director, Homoeopathy**

2733. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts in the grade of Deputy Assistant Director (Homoeo.) for looking after the administration and working of the Homoeopathic dispensaries in the capital and outside run by the Central Government Health Scheme have recently been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, the number thereof ;

(c) the manner in which these posts are being filled up ; and

(d) how long will it take to put the persons so appointed on the job ?

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

(b) to (d) . Do not arise.

Loan for Purchase of DDA Flats

2734. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1401 on 27th November, 1980 regarding loan for purchase of DDA flats and state:

(a) whether all the persons listed in the statement laid on the Table have since executed the Mortgage Deeds in favour of the President of India in regard to the loans taken by them for the purchase of DDA flats;

(b) if not, which are the persons who have not so far executed the mortgage deeds;

(c) what action has been taken to secure the interest of the State in the absence of mortgage of the flats and who is responsible for not enforcing the rules in this behalf; and

(d) how is it that even persons who were given loans as far back as 1973 and 1974 have not as yet been asked to execute the mortgage deeds and whether responsibility for such lapse will be fixed and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) (a) Only three persons have executed the mortgage deed.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement.

(c) and (d). The interest of the State is secured by obtaining surety from two permanent Government servants before the House Building Advance is released in each case. Certain Government servants had represented for exemption from payment of stamp duty. Since a decision in this regard has now been taken, the concerned persons are being asked to execute the documents immediately.

Statement

The persons who have not so far executed the mortgage deeds.

1. Shri S.K. Karthak, Dy. Director (Admn.) Retired H.B.A. fully recovered from him.
2. Shri Jagjit Singh, Assistant
3. Shri M. R. Sharma, Stenographer
4. Shri N. D. Sethi, Stenographer
5. Shri A. L. Bhatia, Stenographer
6. Smt. Pashminder Kaur, Stenographer
7. Shri T.J. Rao, Stenographer (Gr. III)
8. Shri J.S. Goindi, L.D.C.
9. Shri Jai Kumar, Senior P.A.
10. Shri B.K. Nayak, Assistant
11. Shri H.S. Sagar, Assistant
12. Shri H.M. Sambhi, Assistant
13. Shri Raja Ram, U.D.C.
14. Shri A.V.L.N. Rao, Stenographer

15. Miss Lakshmi Abhichandani,
Population Education Officer
16. Shri K.V.S. Bhima Rao, Sec-
tion Officer
17. Shri G.P. Suman, Food
Inspector
18. Shri R. P. Dixit, Librarian
(Gr. III)
19. Shri Sukh Lal Prasad, Techni-
cal Assistant
20. Shri Charanjit Singh, Section
Officer
21. Shri Kamal Ranjan Saha,
Computer

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rule does not permit any refund on lost tickets irrespective of having confirmed reservation or otherwise under any circumstances.

**शिमला में पासपोर्ट कार्यालय
खोला जाना**

2736. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या
विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

**Refund of Lost but Confirmed
Ticket**

2735. SHRI CHINTAMANI
JENA : Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the railway autho-
rities are refunding the amount of
a confirmed ticket which is lost after
reservation is confirmed;

(b) if so, the details of the pro-
cedure in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that in
case of an unconfirmed ticket in the
waiting list, whose records is in the
booking office, no such refund is
made ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिमला में
एक पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोला जा रहा
है ;

(ख) देश में पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों की
कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष 30 जून तक कुल कितने
पासपोर्ट जारी किए गए ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह
राव) : (क) शिमला में पासपोर्ट कार्य के
लिए एक सम्पर्क कार्यालय शीघ्र ही खोला
जाएगा ।

(ख) 18 ।

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 30 जून,
1981 तक 6,14,135 पासपोर्ट जारी
किए गए ।

दिल्ली में और अस्पतालों का खोलना

2737. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जनसंख्या की तीव्र वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार राजधानी में और अस्पताल खोलने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर)

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दिल्ली में पांच-पांच सौ पलंगों वाले दो और सौ-सौ पलंगों वाले तीन अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है ।

Upgradation of posts in Western Railway

2738. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the upgradation of posts ordered by the Railway Board in various categories have not been implemented simultaneously on Western Railway ;

(b) if so, how the seniority of the staff is fixed in such cases for selection of Assistant Personal Officers ;

(c) is it a fact that the selection of Welfare Inspector in the scales of Rs. 700-900 (R) could not be finalised for the last two years on Western Railway ; and

(d) How the integrated seniority of such Inspectors have been assigned in the present selection of A.P.O. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, in some cases due to Stay Order from the Court ;

(b) Seniority of the staff has been fixed from the dates the upgradations were effective.

(c) Yes, the selection could not be finalised on account of the stay order granted by the Gujrat High Court.

(d) The integrated seniority of Welfare Inspectors who appeared in the written suitability test for selection to the post of A.P.O. will be determined as per extant rules.

हिन्दी पुस्तक चयन समिति

2739. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय की हिन्दी पुस्तक चयन समिति में कौन-कौन सदस्य हैं ;

(ख) समिति ने जिन लेखकों की पुस्तकों की सिफारिश की है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

(ग) क्या समिति द्वारा जिन लेखकों की पुस्तकों की सिफारिश की गई है उनमें कुछ उनके मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारी हैं ;

(घ) क्या प्रेमचन्द, बंकिम बाबू और शरत चन्द्र सरीखे विद्व-प्रसिद्ध लेखकों की पुस्तकों को भी संस्तुति पुस्तक सूचि में शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ड) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले की पुनरीक्षा करने का है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) ।

(क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।
[मन्त्रालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2767/81] (अनुबन्ध 'क') ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।
[मन्त्रालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2767/81] (अनुबन्ध 'ख') ।

(ग) जी हाँ, क्योंकि रेल मन्त्रालय का निर्माण है, कि हिन्दी के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, रेल कर्मों लेखकों की पुस्तकें यथासम्भव, सभी रेलवे पुस्तकालयों में उपलब्ध हों ।

(घ) अनुबन्ध 'ख' से स्पष्ट है कि सभी विख्यात लेखकों की पुस्तकें अनुशसित सूची में शामिल हैं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Purchase of Sports Item for Asiad Frok Foreign Countries

2740. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sports items and other materials related to the Asiad were purchased from foreign countries ;

(b) whether tenders were invited for the same ;

(c) the details of items purchased from other countries, the names of countries and the price of each of the item ;

(d) whether it is a fact that companies with better offers had come forward but these were not accepted; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not accepting the same ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, in all cases except those of proprietary items having international recognition.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT—2768/81]

(d) and (e) : According to information received from the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, CPWD (Ministry of Works & Housing) and the Special Organising Committee for the IXth Asian Games, the lowest offers were accepted. But, in a few cases, exceptions had to be made on the recommendations of the National Sports Federations concerned in respect of purchases made by NIS, Patiala.

Proposal to raise Delhi Transport Corporation Bus Fares

2741. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

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

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation is contemplating to raise the Bus fares in the capital; and

(b) if so, by how much in various slabs as existing at present?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) : The Government has received a proposal from Delhi Transport Corporation for upward revision in the fare structure. The matter is under consideration.

Education Advisory Boards

2743. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the States where Education Advisory Boards have been formed ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to send guidelines to other States for the formation of the Education Advisory Boards ; and

(c) if so, the details about the implementation of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

(b) and (c). The Central Government has no proposal to send guidelines to States in this regard.

Renewal of Railway Tracks

2744. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total allocation of funds for the primary renewal of railway tracks during the financial year 1981-82; and

(b) how much of these funds has actually been utilised for the primary renewals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Allocation of Rs. 117.42 crores (Gross) has been marked for 1981-82 for primary track renewals.

(b) About Rs. 27 crores has been utilised for the primary track renewals upto July 1981.

Metre Gauge Wagons Fleet

2745. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been practically no addition in metre gauge wagon fleet during 1974 to 1980 in Western Railway in spite of increased traffic there ; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) : Yes, because conversion of several M.G. routes into B.G. is causing increase in B.G. goods traffic rather than M. G. goods traffic. Railwaywise distribution is done on day to day basis.

Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalayas, Janakpuri

2746. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Convention of Buddhists held in New Delhi on 11-12 April, 1981, demanded the restoration of the Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri, New Delhi, to

the status of 'Laddakh Institute of Higher Studies' as envisaged by Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru at the time of its foundation in early sixties ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken ?

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

(b) and (c) : The matter will have to be examined in all its implications. It is not possible to indicate any definite time-limit.

Third Terminus at Delhi

2747. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Northern Railway has a plan to set up a third railway terminus in addition to New Delhi and Delhi so as to accommodate the huge increase in traffic ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the Railway Administration in this regard and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the hurdles in taking an early decision thereon and the number and description of sites for the terminus, which are under consideration of the administration for this purpose, with relative merits and demerits of each site ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) Yes, in case the resources position permits.

(b) A survey for the provision of goods/parcel facilities in Delhi Area and new metre gauge/broad gauge passenger terminal has been included in the Budget for 1981-82.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands of Season Pass Holders' Association Daund (Pune)

2748. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether General Manager, Central Railway had received a letter by Registered A.D. from the Secretary of 'Season' pass holders Association, Daund, District Pune, Maharashtra on 13th March, 1981 stating their grievances;

(b) whether it is also true that General Manager, Central Railway had received two more letter in April, 1981 from the same association;

(c) if so what are their demands or suggestions in those letter ; and

(d) what action Government have taken on each of the suggestions/demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b) : No. However, copies thereof have since been obtained.

(c) The demands are for a bogie to be attached to 31/32 Express between Bombay and Pune, season ticket holders to be allowed to travel by all trains between Daund and Pune and not to change the timings of Jhelum Express.

(d) It is not operationally feasible to attach an additional bogie to 31/32 Express.

The long distance trains mostly carry reserved accommodation and if season ticket holders are also allowed to travel by all the mail/express trains, the long distance passengers would be put in trouble.

The timings of 177/178 Jhelum Express were not changed after 1-10-80. The commuters returning from Pune and Daund in the evening can avail of 547 Dn Pune-Daund Shuttle, 11 Dn Dadar-Madras Express and 177 Dn Jhelum Express.

Illegal Booking of Coal from Itwari Station

2749. SHRI SURAJ BHAN. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 29th November, 1980 from the Secretary, Railway Clearing and Forwarding Agents' Association, Itwari goods shed No. 1, Nagpur, Maharashtra, in regard to stopping illegal booking of coal from Itwari Railway Station, Nagpur.

(b) if so, the details of the demands made ;

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken with regard to the demands in the said representations;

(d)* if no action has been taken so far, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) when Government would finalise the decision on the said demands?

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

(b) The representation pertains to booking of steam coal at Itwari goods shed though the shed is not open for booking of coal in wagon loads.

(c) Booking of steam coal in 'Smalls' clubbed into wagon loads is being permitted from Itwari Goods Shed in compliance with interim orders issued by the Bombay High Court. Steps have been initiated to get the interim orders vacated.

(b) Does not arise.

(e) Government's decision on the representation would depend on the outcome of the court case.

Stoppage of Chhatisgarh Express at Kamptee

2750. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government and the Divisional Manager, Nagpur (Maharashtra) have received a representation on or about 25th July, 1980 from the Passengers Association, Kamptee District Nagpur (Maharashtra), regarding the stoppage of Chhatisgarh Express at Kamptee ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) : The proposal to provide stoppage of 137/138 Chhatisgarh Express at Kamptee had been examined in detail but not found feasible due to lack of commercial justification.

Demands of Travelling Ticket Examiners

2751. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted recently to the Minister for State for Railways by the Madras Division, Southern Railway Mazdoor Union, regarding the difficulties of Travelling Ticket Examiners; and

(b) if so, their demands and response of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS : (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A copy of the resolutions passed in the Conference of the Ticket Checking Staff and Travelling Ticket Examiners held at Perambur, Madras on 22-7-1981 was received.

(b) In accordance with Government's policy, staff grievances received from any source get due consideration and action, as considered necessary, on merits, is taken. The resolutions passed in the Conference referred to in part (a) above have also been dealt with within the framework of this policy.

Issue of "Good Standing Certificate" to Doctors by Medical Council of India

2752. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical Council of India issues "Good standing certificates" to the Doctors to enable them to register with the General Medical Council of U.K. and other Common Wealth Countries ; and

(b) if so, on what basis such certificates are issued ?

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

(b) The Medical Council of India issues "Good Standing Certificates" to doctors to the effect that no ethical action has been taken or is pending against the applicant. Such certificates are issued on the basis of the certification of the Registrar of the State Medical Council, with which the applicant is registered.

Prosecutions Launched by Zonal Office, Madras under Drug and Cosmetic Act

2753. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many prosecutions were launched by the Zonal Office, Madras under Central Drug Standard Control Organisation during the last three years the Drug and Cosmetic Act relating to the manufacture and sale of spurious drug ; and

(b) the name of the company involved and the result of the prosecution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The number of prosecution launched by the Zonal Office, Madras under Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation during the last three years under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act relating to the manufacture

and sale of spurious drugs are as under :—

Year	Number of prosecutions launched
1978-79	1
1979-80	4
1980-81	1
Total :	6

(b) The details of the names of the companies/persons involved and the results of prosecutions launched given in the attached statement.

Statement

Prosecutions Launched by Zonal Office of C. D. S. C. O. Madras during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.

1978-79

A. No. of prosecutions launched during 1978-79.....1

B. Accused.

1. Jigyasu Pharmaceuticals, Madras—12 A(1).
2. S. Durga Prasad Soni, Proprietor of A1.

Result :—Accused A2 was convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 1500/- with simple imprisonment till rising of court.

1979-80

A. No. of prosecutions launched during 1979-80.....4.

B. Accused.

- (1) M/s. Pharmex Agencies, Indore (A1).
- (2) Raj Kumar Lulla) Partners
- (3) Mohanlal Nulla) of A1

Result : The case is still under trial.

- (1) M/s. C. R. Lingam & Co., Madras (A1)
- (2) Mr. C.R. Lingam) Partners
- (3) Mr. C.R. Sivanan-) of A1
- (4) Mr. C.R. Sankar)
- (5) Mr. C.R. Rannan)
- (6) M/s. Lingson Pharma, Pondicherry of (A6)
- (7) Mr. C.R. Sivanan-) Partners
- (8) Mr. C.R. Sankar) of A6
- (9) Mr. C.R. Jothi)

Result :—All the above accused were convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 4000/- in total with simple imprisonment till rising of court. The accused went on appeal to Sessions court where M/s. C. R. Lingam & Co. and its partners were acquitted, but the conviction of A6 to A9 was confirmed. Subsequently an appeal has been filed in the High Court against the judgement of Sessions court. The appeal has been admitted and is pending in the High Court.

- (1) M/s. Uma Medicals, Madras (A1).
- (2) Mr. K. Kamaraj, proprietor of A1.
- (3) Mr. M. Sivaraj, as unlicensed vendor.

Result :—The accused were convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 900/- in total with simple imprisonment till rising of court.

- (1) M/s. Venkateswara Medicals, Madras—2 (1)
- (2) Mr. S. Raj Kumar, present partner of A1.

(3) Mr. M. C. Jayaraman, present partner of A1

(4) Mr. Ali Hussain, Ex-partner of A1.

Result :—The accused were convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 1,200/- in total with simple imprisonment till rising of court.

1980-81

A. No. of prosecutions launched during 1980-81 ...1

B. Accused.

I. 1. M/s Jothi Medicals, Madras (A1)

2. Smt. Jothi Mary, proprietor of A1

3. Mr. I. Xavier, Manager of A1

Result :—The accused were found not guilty of the charges and were acquitted.

Use of Hindi in Indian Missions

2754. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the progress in regard to the use of Hindi as official language in Indian Missions abroad to encourage our National Language ; and

(b) if so, what are the details so far regarding the use of Hindi in our foreign missions ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) : While there is no such specific proposal, we do keep the use of Hindi in our Missions abroad under review. Instructions have been issued to our larger Missions to constitute Official Language Implementation Committee to ensure the implementation of the Government's instructions in this regard.

From time to time our Officer on Special Duty (Hindi) is sent abroad to visit Missions so that they get necessary guidance in this field.

Sign-boards, name plates, rubber stamps and letter-heads in Hindi and English and Devanagari type-writers and Hindi help literature have been supplied to the Missions and in addition to these, we have also posted Hindi Officers in some of our Missions.

Poor maintenance of latrines of second class compartments of passenger trains running on North Eastern Railway

2755. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor maintenance of latrines of second class compartments of most of the trains particularly of the North Eastern Railway passenger trains and also the non-availability of essential facilities like water and looking glasses in these trains; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue instructions to the railway staff to look into the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) All efforts are made to maintain the latrines, fill up the coach water tanks at originating stations and enroute watering points and replace deficient mirrors in 2nd class coaches of all railways including North Eastern Railway. However due to thefts and vandalism of fittings from coaches and latrines, during run, some times amenity fittings like mirrors etc. are not available but no large scale complaints have been received on these items in any of the railways.

There have also been cases where it was not possible to clean the latrines of the coaches due to over crowding in trains.

(b) Instructions for proper maintenance of latrines, watering of coaches, and providing the required amenity fittings in coaches already exist. Checks at starting stations and enroute stations are also regularly conducted by Officers and Supervisors to achieve better standards of service to passengers. Periodical drives are also regularly conducted for proper upkeep and maintenance of trains. On the North Eastern Railway alone 1128 trains were checked during January, 1981 to June, 1981 by the Officers and Senior Supervisors to remove defects and replace the deficiencies.

Wide Spread Prevalence of Pneumoconioses Among Coal Mines

2756. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey and studied the wide-spread prevalence of pneumoconiosis among the coal miners through the Indian Council of Medical Research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by when it is likely to be conducted and study made of the 'Average Health' of miners which is still poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) : A study was conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1957 at Nowrajabad (Madhya Pradesh). Of the 249 coal miners examined, 41 cases of pneumoconiosis were detected. Of these 20

cases were of a complicated nature and 8 workers had to give up their jobs due to pulmonary disability. The National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad which is one of the permanent institutes of the Indian Council of Medical Research has recently set up one of its satellite centres at Calcutta, called the Regional Occupational Health Centre (Eastern) which would primarily be undertaking studies on health hazards faced by coal miners. A study has already been formulated with the following objectives :—

(i) to evaluate the health status of the workers engaged in the coal mining industry;

(ii) to identify and to assess the specific disease conditions like pneumoconiosis, nystagmus, dermatitis, etc.,

(iii) to evaluate the environmental conditions like dust, gas, thermal stress etc. to which the workers engaged in coal mining are exposed; and

(iv) to recommend suitable measures to control the occurrence of such diseases as well those arising from environmental conditions.

Appointment to the Post of Deputy Adviser Homoeopathic on Ad-hoc Basis

2757. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether appointment to the post of Deputy Adviser (Homoeo.) has been made on an ad-hoc basis; if so, for what period ;

(b) how long will it take to make it on a regular basis ;

(c) whether rules for appointment to this post have since been finalised, if so, whether he will lay on the Table a copy thereof ; and

(d) if not, how long will it take to finalise and notify them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : (a) Yes ; the present appointment was upto the 31st August, 1981, but is proposed to be continued.

(b) Action to fill up the post on a regular basis will be taken as soon as the recruitment rules for the post are notified.

(c) and (d) : The recruitment rules for the post are in the final stages of processing and these will be notified in the official Gazettee shortly.

भवानी मंडी स्टेशन पर और अधिक सुविधाएं

2758. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा और रायगढ़ के बीच स्थित भवानी मंडी के लोगों ने भवानी मंडी स्टेशन पर अधिक सुविधाएं प्राप्त करने के लिये जून, 1981 से आन्दोलन छेड़ दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा किया गया निर्णय क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें यात्रियों की सुविधाओं में

वृद्धि करने, गाड़ियों में अतिरिक्त स्थान की व्यवस्था, कुछ गाड़ियों के ठहराव आदि की सुविधाओं में सुधार के सुझाव दिये गये हैं। पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन द्वारा इसमें उठाये गये सुझावों की जांच की जा रही है।

कोटा-बीना सवारी गाड़ी

2759. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा-बीना रेल मार्ग पर चलने वाली सवारी रेल गाड़ी और कोटा-बीना शटल गाड़ी के चलने पर प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण पूर्णतः समाप्त हो गया है और यह रेल गाड़ियों की छतों पर बिना टिकट यात्रा करने और वहां होने वाली तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाईयों को रोकने में असफल रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वहां की स्थिति सुधारने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है या उठाने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) इस समय कोटा-बीना सवारी रेल गाड़ी के लिए कितनी बोगियां स्वीकृत हैं, कितनी बोगियां इसमें लुगाई गई हैं; और

(ङ) मंजूर की गई बोगियों की तुलना में कम बोगियां लगाने के क्या कारण हैं और जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) : पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन कोटा-बीना खण्ड पर बिना टिकट यात्रा तथा गाड़ियों की छत पर यात्रा करने की समस्या के प्रति

पूर्णतः सजग है और उसने इस बुराई को दूर करने के लिए कारगर उपाय किये हैं। ऐसे अपराधों के लिए पकड़े गये व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ नियमों के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाती है। एक जनवरी से 30 जून, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान गाड़ी की छत में यात्रा करने के अपराध में कुल 25 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की गयी थी। पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इस खण्ड पर तोड़-फोड़ के किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है। जांच कार्यों में और अधिक वृद्धि की जा रही है।

(घ) कोटा-बीना खण्ड पर चल रही गाड़ियों के निर्धारित 4 डिब्बे से 10 डिब्बे तक के वास्तविक भार के मुकाबले में 4 डिब्बे से 11 डिब्बे तक चल रहे हैं।

(ङ) कम डिब्बा भार के चालन का कारण दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों की अत्यधिक कमी है। डिब्बों की स्थिति में सुधार होने पर गाड़ियां निर्धारित डिब्बा-भार के साथ चलने लगेंगी।

नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली स्टेशन के लिए बेचे गए टिकट

2760. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अप्रैल, 1981 से जून, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान दोनों उन्नाव और फाफामऊ रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच आने वाले स्टेशनों से दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के लिये, स्टेशन-वार, कितने टिकट बेचे गये थे ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : अप्रैल, 1981 से जून, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान दोनों उन्नाव और फाफामऊ स्टेशनों के बीच

पड़ने वाले स्टेशनों से दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के लिए स्टेशन-वार बेचे गये टिकटों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

क्र० सं०	स्टेशन का नाम	बेचे गये टिकटों की संख्या
1.	उन्नाव	1699
2.	बीघापुर	147
3.	तकिया	35
4.	लालगंज	353
5.	डलमऊ	89
6.	ऊंचाहार	437
7.	परियात्रां कलां	863
8.	कुंड़ा हरनामगंज	1744
9.	लाल गोपालगंज	288
10.	अटरामपुर	20
11.	फाफामऊ	764

Death rate of Marine Employees

2761. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the death rate among the Marine employees is very high as compared to other departments of the North Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent or to minimise it ?

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

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

मैसर्स बायर इंडिया लिमिटेड,
बम्बई द्वारा घटिया औषधियों का निर्माण

2762. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री मैसर्स बायर इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा घटिया औषधियों के निर्माण के बारे में 19 मार्च, 1981 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 4268 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स बायर इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा घटिया औषधियों के निर्माण के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) :
(क) और (ख) : अपेक्षित सूचना अब प्राप्त हो चुकी है और समा पटल पर अलग से रखी जा रही है ।

जी० बी० रोड पर रेलवे गोदाम में आग

2763. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जी० बी० रोड, दिल्ली के रेलवे गोदाम में 25 मई, 1981 को आग लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त आग के कारण कितनी हानि हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में जांच रिपोर्ट का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि जांच अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है, तो इसे कब तक उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) : नयी दिल्ली माल गोदाम के प्लेटफार्म नं० 37 के खम्भा सं० 17 के पास लगी आग की घटना की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है और जांच समिति ने आग लगने का कारण आकस्मिक बताया है । इस आग के कारण लगभग 4 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई ।

Railway Crossing Accidents during the year

2764. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of the accidents on Railway crossings, which took place during the current year so far ; and

(b) the number of Railway crossings, Zone-wise, which are still unmanned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) During the current year viz. from 1-4-81 to 31-7-81, there were 32 accidents at level crossings. Out of these, 10 took place at manned level crossings and 22 at unmanned level crossings.

(b) Number of unmanned level crossings, zone-wise, is as under :—

Central Railway	—	1297
Eastern Railway	—	768
Northern Railway	—	3191

North Eastern Railway	—	2617
Northeast Frontier Railway	—	1172
Southern Railway	—	2868
South Central Railway	—	2143
South Eastern Railway	—	3571
Western Railway	—	4867
Total	—	22494

Wagons and Coaches under Repair

2765. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railway users will have to put up with sick wagons and wornout coaches for a long time to come because repair shops are just neither able to overhaul nor replace corroded wheelstock;

(b) if so, the number of wagons and coaches which are at present lying with the shops for repairs and since when ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a very slow progress in their repairs?

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

(a) and (b): The percentage of coaches and wagons available for use is 86% and 94% respectively. The number of coaches and wagons under repair are 3976 and 29327 respectively. Efforts to improve percentage of coaches and wagons available for use are being made and further implementation is expected in conformity with increasing needs of users. Coaches and Wagons do not remain under repair for long but are sent to Workshops in a

cyclic manner and turned out after necessary repairs as per schedules.

(c) There is improvement in the availability of rolling stock and increase in the out-turn from the Workshops. Against monthly average out-turn of 1908.6 BG coaches in the first 8 months of 1980-81, the out-turn has been increased to 1957.5 BG coaches during last 4 months. Similarly the BG wagon POH out-turn for the same period increased from 5736.9 to 6398.8 per month. Wagon Routine Overhaul also increased from 1464 to 1707 per month in the last 6 months of 1980-81 as compared to first 6 months. Present level of out-turn is still more than that achieved in the second half of 1980-81. However, to further accelerate the repairs to coaches and wagons, existing Railway Workshops at Jagadhri, New Bongai-gaon, Jhansi and Kota are being expanded and New Workshops are being set up at Bhubaneshwar, Tirupati, Bhopal and Rayanapadu.

“Open School” Plan

2766. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched an experiment of “Open School” and the first such school has been set up in the Capital;

(b) if so, the response from the general public to open school;

(c) whether the ‘Open School’ blueprint has provision for setting up regional-resource-cum-study centres;

(d) whether Government will consider the desirability of partly financing the set-up of some such schools also; and

(e) if so, when a beginning in this direction is to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). The Central Board of Secondary Education has launched its Open School Project in New Delhi.

(b) According to the Central Board of Secondary Education, the response from the general public is encouraging.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

कैंसर की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण के बारे में फ्रांसिसी दल के निष्कर्ष

2767. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फ्रांस से तीन सदस्यों के एक दल ने कैंसर की रोकथाम और नियंत्रण संबंधी फ्रांसिसी योजना के अन्तर्गत 1976 में जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य का दौरा किया था और वे इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे कि जिन स्थानों पर खुबानी के पेड़ लगाये जाते हैं वहाँ कैंसर रोग बहुत कम होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसे देखते हुए सरकार खुबानी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Non-Reservation of Seats in Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu

2768. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu has opposed Centre's proposal to keep open 25 per cent seats for medical colleges for other States;

(b) if so, the main reasons for rejection of the proposal;

(c) how many States have so far agreed to the Union Government's proposal in this regard; and

(d) how many States have implemented the same during the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No such proposal has been mooted by the Central Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Diploma Engineers of various Ports

2769. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the problems faced by the Diploma Engineers working in our ports ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to solve them ;

(c) whether the Madras Port Trust Diploma Engineers Association has submitted any representation in this respect ; and

(d) if so, details of the representation and the action taken on it ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Diploma Engineers of some major ports have made representations for improving their service conditions, prospects of promotion etc. and these demands have been considered keeping in view the requirements of efficiency in working.

(c) Yes.

(d) The main demands made by the Madras Port Trust Diploma Engineers' Association relate to adoption of a common designation for both Diploma and Degree Engineers at the time of entry into service, combined seniority lists of all the engineering personnel in the relevant branch of engineering with reference to the actual date of appointment, abolition of the existing ratio between Diploma and Degree Engineers for promotion to the posts of Assistant Executive Engineer, etc.

These demands have been examined by the Port Management and have been found to be not justified. The Port Management is, however, considering whether better promotional prospects could be offered to the diploma engineers without affecting efficiency.

Appointment of Turkey's Consular Representative in Madras

2770. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of External Affairs have cleared the appointment of Mr. Haja Shareef as the Consular Representative for the State of Turkey in Madras ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A formal request in this behalf was received through the Turkish Embassy in New Delhi in February 1980. Government of India conveyed their approval to the Turkish Embassy on 11th June, 1980. A formal notification was issued on 3rd November, 1980 recognising the appointment of Mr. Haja Shareef as Honorary Consul General of Turkey in Madras with effect from 29th October, 1980.

प्रतिरक्षा के उद्देश्य से अमेरिका, चीन, पाकिस्तान, और बंगला देश में समझौता

2771. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अमेरिका, चीन, पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के बीच उनकी सुरक्षा नीतियों के आधार पर हुए समझौते के बारे में जानकारी है, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) अपने देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस समझौते को कमजोर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन, बंगला देश को भी आधुनिक हथियार देने को सहमत हो गया है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी भी है कि अमेरिका, पाकिस्तान को एफ-16 वायुयान और 600 एम० के० 60 टैंक, 500 से भी अधिक बख्तरबंद और कारें

(गाड़ियां), 2000 एन्टी टैंक गाइड मिसाइल और 50 लड़ाकू हेलिकाप्टर सप्लाई कर रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो अपनी सुरक्षा के सन्निकट खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार का किस स्रोत से और किस प्रकार के हथियार प्राप्त करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव):

(क) सरकार को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, चीन, पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के बीच उनकी रक्षा संबंधी नीतियों के आधार पर सम्पन्न किसी औपचारिक संधि की कोई जानकारी नहीं है, हालांकि इनमें से कुछ देशों के बीच रक्षा के क्षेत्र में बढ़ते हुए सहयोग की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) सरकार भारत की सुरक्षा से संबंधित सभी घटनाओं की निरंतर समीक्षा करती रहती है। विभिन्न घटनाक्रम को ध्यान में रखते हुए, रक्षा संबंधी पूर्ण तैयारी को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि चीन ने बंगला देश को कुछ प्रकार के सैनिक उपस्कर देने पर अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की है।

(घ) पाकिस्तान के अखबारों की खबरों के अनुसार पाकिस्तान ने टैंकों, बख्तरबंद सैनिकों वाहनों, विमानों, हेलीकाप्टरों और एंटी-टैंक-मिसाइलों की सप्लाई के लिए अमेरिका सरकार से अनुरोध किया है। इस विषय पर अभी बातचीत चल रही है कि पाकिस्तान को वस्तुतः कितना सैनिक साज-सामान दिया जाएगा।

Reported Statement by Pak Foreign Minister about Russians presence in Afghanistan

2772. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the Pakistan Foreign Minister has publicly stated that rapprochement with India would be possible if India confirms its opposition to Soviet forces in Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to this gesture made by the Pakistan Foreign Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) In an interview to a monthly published from Lahore "Urdu Digest" (June, 1981) the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, when asked about the topics of discussions during my visit to Pakistan, stated *inter-alia* that "we are prepared to talk to the Indians on all aspects of our relations and discuss all matters which could be conducive to the creation of a climate of mutual confidence and to the dispelling of baseless suspicions.... In the recent past, in some contexts, India has asked for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. If this view-point of India is confirmed then this will help our two countries to come closer to each other".

(b) Both countries have subscribed to the New Delhi Declaration of Non-Aligned Countries on Afghanistan which calls, *inter-alia* for a political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. Statements to this effect have been made consistently by Government of India in Parliament and outside, since the matter arose.

Vocational Schools for Tribals

2773. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce vocational studies in the schools and colleges situated in the tribal populated areas to provide vocational training to the tribals;

(b) if so, the name of the schools and colleges situated in the tribal populated areas of Orissa where such vocational studies are proposed to be introduced; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHILPA KAUL) :
(a) to (c). Introduction of a vocational spectrum at the +2 stage has already been recommended as an integral part of the 10+2 system of school education. Though the State of Orissa has already switched over to this system of education, they have yet to reach the +2 stage. The first batch of students under the new system of school education is likely to appear in class X examination in 1982.

India's Initiative to Solve Afghan Problem

2774. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI R. P. YADAV :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SARI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI G. M. BANAT-
WALLA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the progress made in the direction of

achieving political solution of Afghan problem and India's initiative and role therein ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : India has been vitally interested in, and consistently advocated, a negotiated political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. We have consulted with a large number of countries, both in the region and outside, with a view to promoting such a settlement.

The non-aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Delhi in February 1981 expressed the need for a political settlement and outlined some of the elements that might constitute such a settlement.

The representative of the UN Secretary General has also been working towards negotiations amongst countries most directly concerned.

In our assessment, there seems to be a better appreciation of the need for a political settlement through negotiations either directly or through the UN Secretary General or his representative.

Loss incurred by Public Sector Undertakings

2775. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY
SHRI CHINAMANI JENA
SHRI MOHAMMAD ASSAR AHMED

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

(a) Whether it is a fact that five of the eight Public Sector Undertakings under the Control of Shipping

and Transport Ministry have sustained losses in 1980-81;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No. The financial results of the eight public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport during the year 1980-81 are given as under :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
	Profit	Loss
(1) Delhi Transport Corporation		4465.78
(2) Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	1106.00	
(3) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.		65.98
(4) Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	368.00	
(5) Indian Road Construction Corpn. Ltd.	78.19	
(6) Mogul Line Ltd	46.76	
(7) Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	1740.00	
(8) Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Yet to be assessed	

The above figures are provisional.

(b) and (c) :

Delhi Transport Corporation

The main reason of incurring loss is a heavy increase in the operational costs due to :

- (i) steep rise in the cost of materials, inputs like POL, tyres, tubes, spares, stores, chassis, body building etc.
- (ii) increase in the expenditure on establishment especially due to instalments of D.A.

Steps taken to improve the financial position of the D.T.C.

- (i) The Corporation has been trying to plug the leakage of revenue by intensive checking of ticketless travelling, adoption of preventive maintenance system and other economy measures.
- (ii) A proposal for revision of fare structure is also under consideration of the Government.

Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

The causes of loss primarily are :

- (i) CIWTC's river transportation was suspended upto November, 1972 due to closure of river routes after Pak hostility in September, 1965.
- (ii) Industrial unrest and power shortage affecting Rajabagan Dockyard.

The main remedial measures are as follows :

- (i) Development programme-Modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard for optimum utilisation of its facilities-ship building and general engineering on commercial basis.

- (ii) Streamlining river services with newer vessels and aggressive marketing for getting greater share of traffic.
- (iii) Revamping of CIWTC management, greater inputs, better monitoring, improved industrial relations, economy measures, greater productivity expected to reduce losses during current year.

Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

The main reasons of loss are :

- (i) Lean order book position which resulted in production gap and consequent increase in costs of construction.
- (ii) Certain rectification works/guarantee repairs undertaken on vessels delivered in earlier years.
- (iii) 30% power cut and frequent heavy power shedding upto 31-7-1980.
- (iv) Decline in productivity.
- (v) Reductions offered on ship repair bills pertaining to previous years.
- (vi) Dry dock remaining idle for about 40 days resulting in reduced shiprepair turnover.

Steps taken to improve the situation :

Steps are being taken to improve productivity. Order book position has improved considerably. Steps are also being taken to improve ship-repair facilities so as to attract more business. A new pricing policy ensuring adequate subsidy to the Shipyards has since been laid down.

Scheme to Strengthen Village Level Health Care

2776. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) whether Government are considering the introduce a scheme to strengthen village level health care ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ; and

(c) how it will be implemented throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c). Yes. On the basis of experience of implementation of the Community Health Voluntary Scheme it has been decided to re-organise it and train Health Guides in order to provide promotive, preventive and elementary health care facilities to the rural population. The village Panchayat/village Health Community will select a Health Guide for every 1000 rural population if the local population is less than 1000, one per village. The person to be selected, must be a permanent resident of the village, about 30 years of age, willing to spare 2-3 hours every day for community service. In the selection of Health Guides, the first preference is to be given to women volunteers. The selected candidate will undergo training in promotive, preventive and elementary health care. The training course of 200 hours will spread over 3 months during which each candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 200/- per month. On completion of the training, the trained Health Guide will receive a Manual, a kit, and an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per month, besides monthly replenish-

ment of first aid medicines valuing Rs. 50/-. The Health Guides besides rendering first aid for minor ailments are expected to educate and motivate eligible couples for accepting the small family norm, provide maternal and Child Health services, assist in the control of communicable diseases specially malaria, render help in the implementation of the expanded Programme of Immunisation and educate people about the need to keep the local sources of water clean and organise the sanitary disposal of waste water etc.

Certain additional inputs in the form of an additional doctor, drugs, contingencies etc. have been provided for each P.H.C. covered under the Scheme.

Each village will establish a village Health Committee consisting of 5 members who will review the work done by the Health Guides and also maintain effective liaison with the District Health Personnel.

It is proposed to train about 3.6 lakh Health Guides by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan with the ultimate objective of having atleast one Health Guide for every village.

Master Plan for the Welfare of disabled persons

2177. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI R.K. MHALGI :
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Master Plan, if any, for the welfare of disabled persons including provisions of hostels for them in the campus of major hospitals, scholarships, voca-

tional training employment and easy loans etc. and

(b) the state-wise number of persons benefited during the last three years under each of the above mentioned; schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2769/81*]

Control of Growth of private Engineering Colleges

2778. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI A.A. RAHIM :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to rapid growth of private engineering colleges throughout the country;

(b) if so, how many such engineering colleges are functioning at present in the country (State-wise);

(c) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has no powers to control the growth of such private engineering colleges, capitation fees charged and regulate the standard of engineering education;

(d) if so, whether Government are planning to give statutory powers to the Council to regulate, co-ordinate and supervise these unapproved engineering colleges to protect the students seeking engineering degrees and diplomas; and

(e) what is the policy of Government regarding starting, opening of engineering colleges to cater the increasing demand of the student population for engineering education?

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

(b) Besides the well established private engineering colleges recognised by the All India Council for Technical Education, there are 38 private engineering colleges established with the approval of the State Governments but without the sanction of the All India Council for Technical Education. Of these, 25 are in Karnataka and 13 in Andhra Pradesh.

There are also some other unauthorised private engineering colleges which have been started without even the approval of the concerned State Government. The exact number of such colleges is not known.

(c) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education has no power at present to stop the growth of such colleges.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The proposals for the establishment of new technical institutions or the expansion of facilities in the existing institutions are entertained provided :

(1) The State Government is convinced through Manpower estimation that there is an acute manpower shortage either at local or regional or national basis in the areas of studies where new facilities are proposed to be created or expanded.

2. The courses offered by the new institutions are not in the traditional

areas as far as possible but are in areas of emerging technologies for which demand is foreseen.

(3) The new institutions to be started or existing institutions to be expanded are located in either areas of high employment potential or in economically backward region, and/or are for the advancement of weaker sections of the community.

Report of the Committee regarding employment opportunities for handicapped

2779. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee constituted by Government to examine employment opportunities for the handicaps submitted its report to the Government and if so, the salient features of the said report ;

(b) whether Government are considering legislation to provide equal opportunities to physically handicapped ; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) On the recommendations of National Committee for the International Year for the Disabled Persons, a Working Group on Employment for the Disabled was set up by the Ministry of Labour. The salient features of the report of this Working Group are as follows :—

(i) Special Cells may be set up in the normal Employment Exchanges to provide assistance to the disabled ;

(ii) Vocational Rehabilitation Centres may be set up in all the remaining States as early as possible ;

(iii) Skill Training Units may be set up at all the Vocational Rehabilitation Centres, to provide job-oriented training in close collaboration with the local industries to ensure the employability of the disabled ;

(iv) The scheme for training of rural youth (TRYSEM) for self employment may be extended to cover the disabled ;

(v) With a view to encourage the disabled to take more and more to self-employment, interest free loans and subsidies may be given to them.

(b) and (c). A Working Group has been set up to consider the advisability of taking legislative measures to promote economic rehabilitation and social integration of handicapped persons. Report of the Group is awaited.

More Trains on the Diwa-Panwel Sector in Maharashtra

2780. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a notable increase of passengers on the Diwa-Panwel Sector of Central Railway in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in the passengers during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand for increasing trains on this line and the electrification of the Diwa-Panwel line ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on these demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b). Yes. The number of passengers carried on Diva-Panwel section has shown an increase of 10 % to 15 % per annum.

(c) Yes.

(d) On Diva-Panvel line there are four passenger trains each way. Introduction of additional trains between Diva-Panvel is not feasible for want of requisite resources. Electrification is taken up on routes with high traffic density. In view of low level of traffic on this section, there is no proposal to electrify Diva-Panvel section.

छपरा, बिहार में राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करना

2781. प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में सारन डिवीजन के मुख्यालय और भारत रत्न डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के जन्म स्थान छपरा में राजेन्द्र विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और भारत सरकार को एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी क्या प्रगति है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

छपरा-वाराणसी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन
में बदलना

2782. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या
रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या छपरा - वाराणसी लाइन
को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का प्रस्ताव सरकार
के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या
प्रगति हुई है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग
में उप मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से
(ग) केफना - इन्दारा और जोनपुर-
झोड़िहार मीटर गामान की शाखा
लाइन के खण्डों सहित वाराणसी - छपरा
खण्ड के गामान परिवर्तन के लिए प्रारम्भिक
इन्जीनियरी-एवं-यातायात सर्वेक्षण किया
जा रहा है। आशा है कि इस सर्वेक्षण के
लिए क्षेत्र कार्य शीघ्र ही पूरा कर लिया
जायेगा। सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो जाने के बाद
रिपोर्ट को संकलित किया जायेगा और उसे
रेल मन्त्रालय को पेश किया जायेगा।
रिपोर्ट मिल जाने पर इस मामले की सभी
दृष्टिकोण से गहराई से जांच की जायेगी
और यदि इस परियोजना को व्यवहार्य
पाया गया तो इसके निर्माण का काम शुरू
किया जायेगा, बशर्ते योजना आयोग द्वारा
इसे स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाये तथा धन
राशि आबंटित की जाये।

पटना में गंगा पर रेलवे पुल

2783. प्रो० सत्यदेव सिंह : क्या
रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) पटना के पश्चिम में गंगा नदी
पर रेलवे पुल कब तक निर्मित किए जाने
की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या इस पुल को हाजीपुर, पटना
शहर के सामने बनाने का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

रेल मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग
में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) (क) से
(ग) : इस पुल के निर्माण के लिए
उपयुक्त स्थान का चयन करने के वास्ते
केन्द्रीय जल एवं विद्युत अनुसंधान केन्द्र,
पुणे द्वारा नमूना प्रयोग किए जा रहे हैं।
इस पुल का तकनीकी - व्यावहारिकता
अध्ययन करने के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक
इन्जीनियरी-एवं-यातायात सर्वेक्षण भी
1981-82 के बजट में शामिल किया गया
है। केन्द्रीय जल एवं विद्युत अनुसंधान
केन्द्र की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने के
बाद इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य शुरू करने
के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय बिहार सरकार के
साथ परामर्श करके किया जायेगा बशर्ते
कि इसके लिए धन राशि उपलब्ध हो।

**Malpractices in Admission on M.
Phil./Ph. D in Jawaharlal Nehru
University**

2784. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice Chancellor of Jawahar Lal Nehru University has received any complaint about the malpractices in the admission of M. Phil. Ph. D: programme of the Centre for studies in Social System, School of Social Sciences from the Student Faculty Committee this year ;

(b) if so, details about the nature of the complaint ;

(c) whether Government had received any complaint from any Member of Parliament about the admission bungs in this Centre ; and

(d) if so, what action Government initiated on such complaints ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints relate to (a) apprehension about the fairness of evaluation ; and (b) the general working of the Centre. The University agreed to look into the grievances relating to evaluation of affected students in accordance with the accepted procedure.

These complaints were considered by the Committee for Advanced Studies and Research of the School, which is the Admission Committee for M. Phil/Ph. D. programme.

List of selected candidates was released on 31-8-1981 and some of the selected candidates are being offered admission subject to complete verification of their certificates.

The Centre is convening the Student — Faculty Committee again to discuss and resolve all questions within its purview.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**गया (बिहार) की पवित्र पहाड़ियों में
खनन और विस्फोट**

2785. श्री आर०एन० राकेश : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गया (बिहार) की रामशिला, प्रेतशिला और ब्रह्मोनी पहाड़ियाँ इतिहास प्रसिद्ध पुरातत्व स्थल हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन स्थानों पर हर साल लाखों तीर्थ यात्री "पिंडदान" और "श्राद्ध" अर्पण करने के लिए आते हैं तथा सरकार को तीर्थयात्रा-कर के रूप में हर साल लाखों रुपए की आय होती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस समस्त क्षेत्र को 1970 में जनता के लिए आरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किया था ;

(घ) क्या तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री ने भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के एक अधिशासी पुरातत्व वेता को 23 दिसम्बर, 1978 को यह आदेश दिया था कि वह इन पहाड़ियों में हो रहे खनन और विस्फोट के इस आपत्तिजनक कार्य को तुरन्त रोकने के बारे में राज्य सरकार को सलाह दें ;

(ङ.) क्या इन पवित्र पहाड़ियों को अर्बों खनन और विस्फोट से नष्ट करके करोड़ों भारतीयों की भावनाओं को आघात नहीं पहुँचाया जा रहा है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) गया (बिहार) में रामशिला, प्रेतशिला और ब्रह्मोनि पहाड़ियां मुख्य रूप से धार्मिक महत्व के स्थान हैं।

(ख) तीर्थयात्री नियमित रूप से इन स्थानों पर आते हैं और "पिंडदान" तथा "श्राद्ध" अर्पण करते हैं। सीमावर्ती और तीर्थयात्री-कर राज्य सरकार के राजस्व में जाता है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने इन पहाड़ियों के कुछ भागों को आरक्षित घोषित कर दिया है।

(घ) से (च) : इन पवित्र स्थानों के साथ जुड़ी धार्मिक भावनाओं को देखते हुए तथा तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री के अनुदेशों के अनुपालन में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण तथा बिहार सरकार के खान और भूविज्ञान विभाग द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों के सीमांकन के लिए एक सयुक्त सर्वेक्षण किया गया जहां खदान खोदने तथा विस्फोटक प्रक्रिया के परिचालन की अनुमति नहीं होनी चाहिए। आगे की कार्रवाई राज्य सरकार को करनी है जो पहाड़ियों के हिस्सों को खदान खोदने के लिए पट्टे पर देती है।

रेलवे की भूमि का व्यापारिक प्रयोजन के लिए आबंटन

2786. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे व्यापारिक प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि का आबंटन करता है और

जिसके लिए माप के अनुसार जमानत की राशि और वार्षिक राजस्व लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे की ऐसी भूमि का आबंटन गया और पूर्वी रेलवे के अन्य स्टेशनों पर किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या अपेक्षित राशि जमा करने और आबंटन आदेश जारी किए जाने के बाद भी वर्षों तक भूमि का कब्जा नहीं दिया जाता है, यदि हां, तो क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच की गई है ;

(घ) क्या रेलवे की भूमि का कब्जा न दिए जाने के कारण, उन स्थलों पर पड़े हजारों रुपए का सामान बर्बाद हो गया है ; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे मामलों की जांच कराने का है ?

रेल मन्त्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं। सामान्यता अलाटी द्वारा लाइसेंस करार पर हस्ताक्षर करने और अपेक्षित प्रतिभूति और किराया जमा करने के तुरन्त बाद भूमि का अधिकार दे दिया जाता है। लेकिन, गया के मामले में, श्री राना मानेश्वर सिंह को भूमि का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। इस मामले में देरी के कारणों का पता लगाया गया और यह पाया गया कि उसने पहले प्रस्तावित प्लॉट को स्वीकार करने से इन्कार कर दिया था।

(घ) रेलवे को ऐसी किसी क्षति की जानकारी नहीं है। पार्टी ने न तो लाइसेंस करार निष्पादित किया और न ही प्लॉट का अधिकार लिया।

(ङ.) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जयपुर कोटा, भालवाड़ भोपाल राष्ट्रीय
राजमार्ग के लिए 1980-81 के
दौरान आवंटित राशि

2787. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :
क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि जयपुर-कोटा-भालवाड़-
भोपाल राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर कुल कितनी
अनुमानित राशि व्यय होगी और वर्ष
1980-81 के लिए कितनी रकम आवंटित
की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र
(पाटिल) : जयपुर-भालवाड़-भोपाल मार्ग
में से जयपुर-व्यौरा खण्ड फरवरी, 1981 में
ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित किया गया था।
चूँकि राज्य सरकार ने इस खंड के लिए
घनराशि की कोई मांग नहीं की थी, इसलिए
इसके लिए 1980-81 में घन राशि नियत
करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं हुआ था। लेकिन
इस मार्ग के व्यौरा-भोपाल खण्ड के विकास
के लिए जो पहले से ही राजमार्ग है, 1980-
81 में 45.95 लाख रुपये नियत किये गये
थे। जहाँ तक खर्च का सम्बन्ध है, राजस्थान
और मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों से इस मार्ग का
सर्वेक्षण कर स्थिति का जायजा लेने का
अनुरोध किया गया है। इस सर्वेक्षण के पूरे
हो जाने, इस खंड के विकास के लिए
योजनाएं बनाई जाएंगी। व्यौरा भोपाल खंड
के लिए जो 1980-81 में पहले से ही
राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग था 1980-85 की योजना
में कुल 295.22 लाख रुपये की परियोजनाएं
स्वीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Central Status to State Universities

2788. PROF. K. K. TIWARY :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleas-
ed to state :

(a) whether certain State Govern-
ments have approached the Ministry

of Education for granting central
status to some of their existing
Universities ;

(b) whether the demand is justi-
fied on the ground of these States
being economically and educationally
backward ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRIES OF ECUCATION
AND SOCIAL WELFARE
(SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :
(a) to (c) : In September 1977, the
Government of Bihar approached
the Central Government for conver-
sion of Patna University into a
Central University. The proposal
was carefully considered but was not
accepted. No such proposal has
been received from any other State
Government.

World Health Organisation's Efforts to Diminish the Incidence of Smoking

2789. PROF. RUP CHAND
PAL : Will the Minister of
HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-
FARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inci-
dence of smoking has increased in
India during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that
World Health Organisation is mak-
ing systematic efforts to diminish the
incidence of smoking in view of
health hazards ; and

(c) what steps Government pro-
pose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRIES OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) :
(a) A recent ICMR survey of
National Tobacco Statistics has re-
vealed a changing pattern of toba-
cco usage over a period of time.

Cigarette consumption per adult, which was around 100 at the beginning of the 50s, almost doubled at the end of 60s and has stayed around 200 during the 70s. Number of bidis smoked are estimated around 1000 per adult during 50s and 60s and has increased to a figure of 1500 in the mid 70s. On the other hand, there has been decline in the habit of chewing tobacco, smoking hukka and chutta.

(b) Anti-smoking campaigns and workshops are being organised by the World Health Organisation to reduce the prevalence of smoking in view of health hazards. One such workshop was organised at the Fourth Asian Cancer Conference held in Bombay in 1978, and another one is likely to be held at Colombo during 5th Asian Cancer Conference. In addition the Technical Report Series No. 636 brought out by WHO in 1979 on "Controlling Smoking Epidemic" lays down strategies for smoking control at international level, national level, strategies for key groups and role of the Government.

(c) Government have taken various steps to discourage the habit of the smoking in the country vide statement enclosed.

Statement

The following steps have been taken by the Government to discourage smoking :—

1. In order to provide certain restrictions in the production, supply and distribution of cigarettes, the Government of India has enacted a legislation namely "The Cigarettes (Regulation of production, supply and distribution) Act, 1975" which is in force with effect from 1-4-76 and forwarded the same to the State Governments for implementation.

2. Several States have passed laws prohibiting juvenile smoking and smoking in public places like cinema halls, buses etc.

3. Mass publicity campaigns on the hazards of smoking have been undertaken through publication and massmedia by the Central Health Education Bureau of the Health Ministry.

4. The Central Health Education Bureau has also developed health education syllabus which includes the topic related to hazards of smoking and its bad effects on health for use of students of Classes IX and X under the Central Board of Secondary Education.

5. Advertisements concerning cigarettes have statutorily to include the warning "Cigarette Smoking is injurious to Health". At present there is no proposal to ban display of advertisements regarding scale of tobacco preparations.

6. The All India Radio and Door Darshan have taken a decision not to accept advertisements regarding cigarettes and other tobacco products in their commercial services.

7. Indian Airlines have decided to extend the "No smoking Area" in the various aircrafts and have stopped the permissive announcement "you may smoke, if you wish".

8. Central Health Education Bureau has also played an active role in producing educational/publicity material, issuing display advertisement in major newspapers/magazines bringing out special numbers of SWASTH HIND and AROGYA SANDESH, holding exhibitions in the Capital and producing posters warning people on hazards of smoking.

Renovation of Jubilee Bridge

2790. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to renovate the Jubilee Bridge, over the Ganges, connecting Bandal Junction and Naihati Junction in Eastern Railway; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to repair the above bridge ?

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

(b) Certain cracks noticed in the pedestal base of the bridge bearings at the Naihati end of Jubilee bridge have been repaired by welding. These are standing well. The inspection repairs to bridges are continuous process.

Historical Project "Towards Freedom"

2791. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a historical project 'Towards Freedom' to present the Indian point of view to counter balance 'The Transfer of Power' published by the British Government had been taken up by Government;

(b) if so, when this project was taken up;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on the project;

(d) what was the time limit, if any, prescribed for the completion of the project; and

(e) what are the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) 1972-73.

(c) Rs. 40.84 Lakhs upto 31-3-81.

(d) No time limit had been fixed. However, the Indian Council of Historical Research proposes to publish the volumes by March, 1988.

(e) Does not arise.

Shooting by BBC in Himalayan Region

2792. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) has BBC done shooting in the Forbidden areas of Himalayan Region including the strategic points of Tehri Dam and Tehri Bridge without obtaining the statutory clearance from the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) is it not second defiance, first being Ghotul-Bastar's filming, and if so, what action has been taken against the law breaker ; and

(c) does the Government not feel that under these circumstances BBC should be blacklisted and should not be allowed shooting in India any more ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) In November 1980, the BBC had requested permission to make two documentary films, namely, (a) "The Musk Connection" and (b) "The

Re-greening of the Himalayas". The permission to make these two films in Tehri Garhwal and in certain parts of Himachal Pradesh was granted to the BBC subject to a restriction based on the advice of the Home Ministry and the Irrigation Ministry that the BBC team will not take any films of the Tehri Dam and Tehri Bridge. The BBC team was therefore not given any clearance to photograph these sites. The producer of the documentary films from the BBC assured the Ministry of External Affairs that he will abide by these restrictions. The Ministry has however taken note of reports in the June 1981 issue of the SURYA INDIA and in the July 16th, 1981 issue of the ONLOOKER magazine published from Bombay that the BBC team had indulged in activities contrary to their undertaking. Both these articles have made critical reference to the BBC team's activities in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The reports about the BBC undertaking filming activities contrary to the rules stipulated and agreed upon, was immediately taken up with the BBC team's resident representative in Delhi and with the BBC Headquarters in London through the High Commission of India, London.

The Producer of the documentary films, Mr. Richard Taylor, has officially denied the charges made in these newspaper reports to the High Commission of India in London on July 15th and has also indicated that the BBC would formally request the magazines to retract their stories in the absence of which the BBC is willing to ask for legal redress against the allegations made in this connection. The Ministry of External Affairs has also requested the Government of U.P. to investigate whether the BBC team photographed the Tehri Dam and the Tehri Bridge because the UP Government had attached liaison officers to the BBC team, according to the Ministry's information. The State Government's

findings in the matter are still awaited and they would be placed on the Table of the House when received.

(b) No Sir. In the case of the filming in Bastar, necessary permission was accorded to the BBC after getting clearances from all the concerned department of the Government of India and the State Government. The BBC has shown all the rushes of the film to the officers of the High Commission of India, London and there was no shot in the rushes contrary to the undertakings given by the BBC regarding that film.

(c) So far the BBC's filming activities have not given cause to the Government to consider any specific action being taken against the Organisation. If, however, the final report from the State Government indicates that the BBC has acted contrary to the undertakings which it has given to the Government of India then appropriate corrective action will be considered by the Government.

News-Item captioned 'Jinnah House for European or an Indian Prince'

2793. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noticed the news item which appeared in "Onlooker" dated 16th to 30th June, 1981, captioned 'Jinnah House for European or an Indian Prince' ;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to restore the property of immigrants to India from Pakistan or Bangladesh on the same line;

(c) how much immovable property of immigrants are still in possession of Pakistan People or Government of Pakistan; and

(d) do the immigrants claim for their property on the same line and put person of their liking to look after the property left in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d) : Government have seen the news item which appeared in 'Onlooker' of 16th to 30th June, 1981. However, the facts about the property at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hills, Bombay which once belonged to late Mr. Jinnah are as follows : This property was declared as evacuee property and acquired under section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954. In accordance with a Cabinet decision of 14-2-1956, the property was transferred to the Ministry of Works and Housing for management and disposal and its possession handed over to the CPWD, Bombay in March 1957. Since then the Ministry of Works and Housing have been giving the property on lease from time to time. The property is at present leased out to the British High Commission and on expiry of the lease in December 1981 it is proposed to lease out the property to the Pakistan Embassy for use by their Consulate. The question of restoring the property of immigrants to India as distinct from displaced persons on the same lines, therefore, does not arise.

Difference between Project and Construction Works

2794. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the definition of a project and the difference between Project and Construction;

(b) what benefits the workers (both casual and regular) are entitled to receive in a project and also in construction under Railways;

(c) what benefits are given to the worker in the projects under Coal India Limited, Steel Authority of India Limited ;

(d) reasons for imposing the penalty of break-in-service reduction in wages to daily rates in construction works, Eastern Railway for the absence of the workmen for more than twenty days, duly covered by medical certificate of his illness or other bonafide ground; and

(e) action taken to ensure a uniform policy and to undo the injustice to the workers of construction department of Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) A 'project' is taken to mean construction of new lines, major bridges, restoration of dismantled lines and other major open line works like doubling, widening of tunnels etc. which are to be completed within a definite time limit. While time bound provision of large scale additional facilities to improve the carrying capacity of the railway is taken as a 'Project' works carried out for the day-to-day working of the railways do not come within the purview of this term.

The term 'Construction works' is used only after the work is sanctioned by the Competent authority and the work physically started in the field.

(b) Casual labour working on Project and construction are granted 1/30th of the minimum scale rate of pay plus dearness allowance on completion of 180 days' continuous service. Regular staff working in Projects are those drafted from the open line railways on transfer and they are governed by the service conditions applicable to regular railway employees in their parent departments.

(c) Coal India Ltd. and Steel Authority of India Ltd. come under the charge of Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Steel & Mines.

(d) and (e). In terms of extant orders, absence upto 20 days and gaps on account of non-availability of productive work are not treated as breaks in service for the purpose of reckoning of continuous service of 180 days. This policy is adopted uniformly on all the Railways.

Selection and Appointment of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy

2795. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether selection and appointment to the post of Director, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy has since been made, if so, in what manner and who is the incumbent selected and appointed ;

(b) if not, how long will it take to do the needful ;

(c) whether this appointment has been or is being made on an ad hoc basis ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not making it on a regular basis ?

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

(b) to (d). The appointment to the post of Director in the Council will be made shortly on the recommendations of the Selection Committee and in accordance with the rules and regulations and bye-laws of the Council.

Setting up of special camp Hospital for Eye Operations

2796. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of blind persons in the country ;

(b) the number of blind who can be cured through operation ;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up special camp hospitals for eye operations ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Based on the sample survey conducted by I. C. M. R. in 1973 it is estimated that there are 9 million people blind in the country ;

(b) Out of 9 million it is estimated that about 5 million suffer from curable blindness whose eyesight can be restored through surgical intervention.

(c) & (d). 80 Mobile Units are already approved to cover the entire country during the VI Plan Period. 43 of the Units are already in operation.

Fumigation Operations to Kill Mosquitoes

2797. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fumigation operations to kill mosquitoes are carried out in various colonies in the capital ;

(b) if so, whether the above operations have yielded any useful results;

(c) if so, what are they; and

(d) if not, whether these operations pollute the already polluted air and whether Government would take any step to prevent further pollution of air and adopt another safer method to kill mosquitoes ?

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

(b) and (c). Yes. Fogging operation was started in the Capital during 1979. The malaria incidence during 1978, 1979 and 1980 is given below which would indicate that the operation alongwith the conventional anti-mosquito malaria methods were responsible for gradual and steady decline of incidence of malaria.

Year	Malaria Incidence
1978	389,035
1979	98,812
1980	68,227

Further the total number of malaria cases detected upto 8th August, 1981 was 26,111 as compared 26,897 during the corresponding period of 1980. The fogging operation is a supplementary measure to other anti-malaria measures.

(d) Does not arise.

Inland Container Depots at Bangalore and other Cities

2798. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up Inland Container

Depots, in place of dryports, at Bangalore and other cities in the Country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up Inland Container Depots at Tughlakabad (Delhi), Whitefield (Bangalore) and Thaltej (Ahmedabad). These depots will serve as dry ports to the extent that stuffing/destuffing of containers and customs examination of cargo will be undertaken at these depots. Pending establishment of these Inland Container Depots, it has been decided to set up, two depots on pilot project basis, at Bangalore Cantonment and Pragati Maidan Siding, New Delhi. While the one at Bangalore Cantonment has started functioning from 10th August, 1981, the other at Pragati Maidan Siding, New Delhi is expected to be commissioned shortly.

Meetings with unrecognised Union

2799. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific instructions have been issued to Director General RDSO, not to have any meeting with the unrecognised union (Karamchari Sangh);

(b) if so, what are the instructions;

(c) whether Railways consider the complaints and grievances of the employees represented by Karamchari Sangh and whether the letters of employees forwarded by Karamchari Sangh are attended to and replied; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b). In terms of the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government employees, as also the policy of labour relations being followed on the Railways, only recognised organizations are permitted to have dialogue with the Government on staff matters, and therefore, the question of having any dialogue with the unrecognised Karmachari Sangh does not arise.

(c) and (d). In accordance with Government's policy, staff grievances received from any source get due consideration and action, as considered necessary, on merits, is taken. The letters received from the Karmachari Sangh are also attended to within the frame work of this policy.

Than-Chatila M. G. Line

2800. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the Than-Chatila meter gauge railway has stopped functioning;

(b) whether there are any other meter gauge connections which has stopped functioning; and

(c) if Chatila is the only sector then why this discrimination?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Yes, Than-Chatila M.G. branch line is not functioning.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Re. Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ord., 1981

12 hrs. :

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission. Cement distribution is in the hands of the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER : What has it to do with the Calling Attention ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to make a submission. I will take two minutes. I want to make an observation. Then I will sit down. Cement is a controlled item.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not an item before me in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not referring to Antulay business. I am referring to some serious business.....

MR. SPEAKER : No name; not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is a blatant violation of the Cement Control Act.....

MR. SPEAKER : We have already discussed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : ...and there is a blatant violation of the

Molasses Act. The sugarcane growers are statutorily entitled to it but there is a cut of Rs. 2.50 per tonne...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You try to understand it.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand it; you also try to understand it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You want someone to go to courts of law ?

MR. SPEAKER : Courts are there to go.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are encouraging litigation. Kindly try to understand it.

MR. SPEAKER : In my life I have tried to reconcile opposing points.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There is the Prevention of Corruption Act. There are Acts which regulate the distribution of cement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not before the House. I am not allowing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a very serious matter.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम संसद में काम करते हैं, तब टेलीफोन खराब रहता है। आपका टेलीफोन भी आज खराब था। आप हमको बताइये कि बगैर टेलीफोन के हम किस तरीके से काम कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह डिसकशन हुआ है यहां। We have discussed that problem.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपका टेलीफोन भी खराब था।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका टेलीफोन भी खराब था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कब इन्कार कर रहा हूँ ? मैं असत्य कैसे बोल सकता हूँ। मुझे मालूम है। आपने मेरे साथ हमदर्दी दिखाई, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं एक जानकारी चाहता था। टेलीफोन के खराब होने के कारण मेम्बरज के प्रिविलेज का हनन हुआ है। इस पर आपका क्या रूलिंग है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको देखूंगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मंत्री को कहिए कि कम से कम जब लोक सभा चल रही हो, तो वह मेम्बरान के टेलीफोनों को ठीक रखने की व्यवस्था करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में भी मेम्बरों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सिर्फ टेलीफोन ही खराब नहीं है, उसका बिल भी बहुत ज्यादा आता है। मेरे यहां एस० टी० डी० नहीं है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद 4,000 रुपये का बिल भेजा गया है। हम लोग इस बारे में लिखते हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात समझ ली है। आप मुझे लिख कर दीजिए। हम उनको लिखेंगे (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed this problem last time. You give it to me. I will write to them.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले 14 अप्रैल को अम्बेडकर स्टेडियम में डा० अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा तोड़ी गई। श्री मनीराम बागडी भी थे

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एश्योरेस कमेटी को लिख कर दीजिए। आप ने एश्योरेस कमेटी बनाई हुई है, उस को आप दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एश्योरेस कमेटी को दीजिए न..... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is allowed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और

MR. SPEAKER : Where is your point of order ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बता रहा हूँ, आप सुन तो लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर सुनूँ ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं सुखाड़ के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ..... (व्यवधान)..... एक सेंटेंस तो सुनना चाहिए (व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान आदि जगहों में बड़े जोर से सूखे की स्थिति विकसित हो रही है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके लिए आपको नोटिस देनी चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : नोटिस दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम ने उस पर डिस्कशन किया है, हाफ ऐन अवर डिस्कशन हुआ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उस पर नहीं हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है, सूखे के सवाल पर किसी न किसी रूप में बहस होनी चाहिए।

SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Sir, you should protect the interests of the Hon. Members. Not only the telephones are not working but exaggerated bills are being sent. I have received a bill for Rs. 3000 for the year 1977.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have told. We should look into it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, in 1977 they have deducted from my bill. But now they are demanding from 1977. Mr. Stephen must be called here. (Interruptions). It is something terrible.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. We will look into it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a matter which is directly related to the Central Government because the Central Government agency is involved in that. There was a mass

rape of women by the Central forces in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. I have not allowed it.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a question of State Government.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : No, Sir. The Central Government forces are involved. BSF is involved. It is a serious matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Sir, I am raising this under Rule 197(2). I am aware of the extreme distress of the farmers of Tanjavur who are producing onions and the decision of the NAFED not to buy onions from them....

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given any motion?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Yes, I have.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : And also about the Indian diplomat who has been refused accreditation in the United States. We should discuss that also.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. I will consider it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN ; (Badagara) : I am on a point of order under Rules 379 and 380. I find from the record of proceedings of yesterday that you have removed, you have thought it fit in your wisdom to remove sentences wholesale from the record of proceedings. (Interruptions). Please listen to me, and then you can....

MR. SPEAKER : You just point out to me in writing. I will look into it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What I want to point out is that it is very important for the House to consider. This power which you have under Rule 380 has only been used in respect of certain words which are unparliamentary or unjustified according to you and according to the precedents. That alone can be expunged and not wholesale, every sentence that I spoke.

MR. SPEAKER : You let me know, I will look into it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You will be violating Rule 379....

MR. SPEAKER : You just let me know.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I have to. Only words are removed under this rule. You cannot have new rules in this House.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is expunged except unparliamentary words. I must clarify once for all...
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I must explain once for all in the House that whatever are unparliamentary words or what is said without the permission of the Chair will not go on record.
(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This should apply to them also.

MR. SPEAKER : It is irrespective of this side or that side. It is irrespective of any. For me it is whole House. That is what I am trying to do and I have not gone expunge any word except when it is unparliamentary or derogatory.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Only those words. Sentences must remain...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, those words.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : to make the record intelligible.

MR. SPEAKER : What I am trying to explain is if anything has gone wrong some where I will look into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : We have given adjournment motion and also Call Attention notices on very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : No Call Attention. Let it come to me. I will look into it.

Mr. Somnath, you are a Chairman. You know how we have to decide Call Attention. You come to me and explain it to me. You are welcome any time.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अखबार में खबर आई है "इंडो यू. एस. रो ओवर डिप्लोमैटिक पोस्टिंग"—इस पर मैंने कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है....

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed that. Not allowed.

We will discuss in Foreign Affairs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) I have given notice of Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No Adjournment Motion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Drought situation

in the country is alarming. You said that this has been discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : We will do it again.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : My submission is the situation all over the country is getting completely....

MR. SPEAKER : I am also interested in discussion on drought. I am with the House. If we find time....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We will have to find time. Not at 4 O' Clock in the evening when the House is almost empty and discussion is going on.

MR. SPEAKER : The Members should be responsible to be present here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I may submit that the drought situation is now assuming alarming proportion. We have the worst famine now. Therefore, you must fix adequate time so that there is seriousness in this question.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, अभी जो टेलीफोन की बात कही गई...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और क्या चाहते हैं आप ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने 30 जुलाई को एक खत स्टीफन साहब को लिखा था। यह बहुत सीरियस बात है, आप मुझे सुन लीजिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर दीजिए।

12-10 hrs.

RE ASSAM APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) ORDINANCE, 1981

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Mudhu Dandavate had written to me and also tried to raise on the floor of the House on 26 August, 1981, a point under rule 376, regarding non-laying of the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1981 on the Table of Lok Sabha. He had stated that the passage of the Assam Budget and the connected Appropriation Bill by this House had been irregular and in violation of the Constitutional provisions.

I have gone into this matter in depth. I have also obtained the facts from the Ministry of Finance. The facts are as follows :

On 31 March, 1981, the Assam Assembly voted the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Assam Budget for 1981-82 and thereafter on the same day the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill was introduced in the Assembly. Due to disorderly scenes, the Deputy Speaker adjourned the House *sine die* on March 31, 1981, without the connected Appropriation Bill having been passed. The House was thereafter prorogued and the Governor of Assam promulgated the Assam Appropriation (Vote on Account) Ordinance, 1981 on 1 April, 1981, authorising withdrawal of moneys for four months, *i. e.*, upto 31 July, 1981 from the Consolidated Fund of Assam State.

On 29 June, 1981 the Assam Assembly met again and this fact is vital. On 30 June, 1981 the President promulgated the proclamation under article 356 in respect of the State of Assam.

Under article 213 of the Constitution the said Ordinance should have been laid on the Table of the Assam

Legislative Assembly on 29 June, 1981. This was, however, *not* done. The period of six weeks under article 213 is to be counted from re-assembly of Legislature *i. e.* from 29 June, 1981. The validity of the Ordinance was thus upto 9 August, 1981.

As the Ordinance in question had already expired before this House met on 17 August, 1981, there was no Constitutional obligation to lay it on the Table of Lok Sabha. However, copies of the Ordinance were kept by the Government in the Parliament Library for the information of Members.

There was, therefore, neither any irregularity of procedure nor any violation of the provisions of the Constitution in passing the Assam Budget and the Assam Appropriation Bill by this House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am on a point of clarification. Upto this moment no where it was mentioned that actually that Ordinance lapsed because of technical difficulty or because of the argument that you have mentioned in the Ruling. I want to put that on record.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : (नागौर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले कभी जीरो आवर में नहीं बोला, पर आज मैं एक गंभीर मामले में आपसे कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिए, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे प्रदेश में व देश के कई अन्य भागों में सूखे की वजह से गंभीर हालत होती जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर हम डिसकशन करेंगे ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : आप कृपा करके मेरी एक मिनट बात सुन लीजिए । परसों शाम को हम बाढ़ के बारे में डिसकशन कर रहे थे । पांच बजे शाम का समय आपने रखा और चर्चा रात आठ बजे तक चली । हम सिर्फ सात-आठ मैनबर हाउस में बैठे हुए थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतनी समझ आपको होनी चाहिए ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : जब इस देश के तमाम मैनबर लोग गांवों से बोट लेकर यहां पर आते हैं और आप स्वयं काबूतकार हैं । इसलिए आप ऐसा समय दीजिए कि इस पर कम से कम चार-पांच घंटे बहस हो सके । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ कि किसानों की समस्या के लिए या गांव में जो लोग रहते हैं, तथा जो खेती पर आधारित हैं, उनकी समस्याओं का हमें निराकरण करना ही चाहिए । डिसकशन होना चाहिए और हाउस को उपाय भी सोचने चाहिए । लेकिन एक बात का मुझे दुःख होता है, जब आप कहते हैं कि 70 प्रतिशत लोग जो गांवों और देहातों में रहते हैं, उनको रिप्रजेंट करने के लिए यहां आते हैं, और मैं ऐसा टाइम रखूँ, तो हाउस का टाइम तो किसी भी वक्त का हो सकता है, पहले या पीछे । लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जब हम अपना उत्तरदायित्व महसूस करते हैं, तो क्यों नहीं हम चार बजे तक रहते हैं । मुझे खेद के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त पर सब लोग यहां पर हों ।

2.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANTS SHIPPING ACT:

The Minister of Shipping and Transport (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—

- (1) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Accounts Officer) Recruitment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 483 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.
- (2) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Clerks) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981.
- (3) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Stenographers) Recruitments (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 583 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981.
- (4) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Technical Assistant) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981.
- (5) The Shipping Development Fund Committee Deputy Director (Inspection) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 585 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981.
- (6) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Administrative Officer) Recruitment

(Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981.

- (7) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Joint Secretary) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 587 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2739/81*].

AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI REGIONAL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, SURRAT, FOR 1979-80, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, FOR 1979-80 OF REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, HAZRATBAL SRINAGAR FOR 1979-80 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, on behalf of SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi & English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year, 1979-80. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2740/81*].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library see No. LT. 2741/81*].
- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Regional Engineering College, Hazratbal, Srinagar (Kashmir) for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Inspection Report. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2742/81*].

- (4) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela (Orissa) for the year 1979-80. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2743/81*].
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi @ version) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya (Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2744/81*].
- (6) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for not laying the documents mentioned at (i) above along with the Annual Report of 1979-80. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2745/81*].
- (7) (i) A copy of corrected Income and Expenditure statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Northern Region, Kanpur, for the year 1979-80.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for laying the statement mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2746/81*].
- (8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year, 1978-79 and the Audit Report therein, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2747/81*].

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 :—

(i) The Punjab Suppression of the Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Chandigarh First Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi % version) Published in Notification No. F. 11/6/95 /SW2/80/300 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 16th June, 1981.

(ii) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Chandigarh) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 11/6/95/SW2/81/8014 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 1st July, 1981.

(10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Rules mentioned at (9) (i) above along with English version earlier.

(11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at 9 (ii) above.

[Placed in Library see No. LT 2748/81]

(12) A copy of the Auroville International Advisory Council Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 675 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library see No. LT-2748/81]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALL INDIA
INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2750/81.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF
INDIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION, CORPORATION
LIMITED, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEER-
ENDRA PATIL) : Sir, on behalf of SHRI BUTA SINGH, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library see No. LT-2751/81]

REPORTS RE INTAKE OF S.C. AND S.T. AGAINST VACANCIES ON RAILWAYS, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the half year ending 30th September, 1979.

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the progress made in the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against vacancies reserved for them in recruitment and promotion categories on the Railways for the half year ending 31st March, 1980.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (i) above. [*Placed in Library see No. LT-2752/81.*]

12.15 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the

Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1981.”

(ii) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1981.”

(iii) “In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1981 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1981.”

12.17 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
FORTH REPORT**

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNU-PATI (Vijaywada) : I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PRESENCE OF A DECOMPOSED HUMAN BODY FOR ABOUT THREE WEEKS IN A WATER TREATMENT PLANT IN DELHI

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The reported presence of a decomposed human body for about three weeks in a water treatment plant which supplies water to West and North-West Delhi.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were some press reports yesterday regarding recovery of a decomposed body in the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant of the Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking which supplies water to West and North-West Delhi. The matter has been looked into. The correct position as reported by the above Undertaking in this regard is as follows.

On 31-8-1981, at about 4.15 p.m., a dead body was seen floating in the Western Jamuna Canal which supplies raw water to the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant. The dead body was moving towards the intake point of the raw water pumping station of the plant. The Police Control Room was immediately informed about it by the Executive Engineer of the D. W. S. & S. D. Undertaking stationed at the plant. The police arrived at the site and removed the dead body the same evening. It is not correct as alleged in one of the newspapers that for about 3 weeks the Haiderpur Water

Treatment Plant was drawing water from the intake point where a highly putrid body lay.

The parameters of raw water as well as treated water at various water works of the D. W. S. & S. D. Undertaking are checked every hour throughout day and night. The parameters which indicate organic pollution like Dissolved Oxygen, Chlorine Demand, Nitrites (N) and Ammonia (N) did not show any change at the intake point of the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant on 31-8-1981. However, as a measure of abundant precaution, pre-chlorine and post-chlorine doses were increased in the evening on 31-8-1981. The final water leaving the plant contained 1.6 to 1.8 ppm (particles per million) residual chlorine in place of the normal dose of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm. Samples of water supplied from the distribution system were also taken and subjected to bacteriological examination. No abnormality was observed.

It is, therefore, not correct to allege that the officers of the D.W.S. & S. D. Undertaking were not much concerned about the presence of the body. It may also be mentioned that presence of a dead body at the raw water intake point for a short period is not likely to affect the quality of water when the quantum of water flowing in the canal is very large and full treatment is given to the water before it is supplied to the public.

The water supplied by the D.W.S. & S.D. Undertaking is wholesome and conforms to public health standards.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am very sorry to point out that the Hon. Minister has probably not carefully gone through the draft of the Statement that has been handed over to him. There are certain prior contradictions in the statement made by him. I will come to other questions at a later stage. But let me try to point out some of the contradictions in the Statement itself.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Firstly, he has stated at one stage that "It is not correct, as alleged in one of the newspapers that for about 3 weeks, the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant was drawing water from the in-take point where a highly putrid body lay". Earlier, he has stated that "On 31-8-81, at about 4.15 PM, a dead body was seen floating in the Western Jamuna Canal which supplies raw water to the Haiderpur Water Treatment Plant".

I wish there was a better co-ordination between the various agencies of the Government. As far as the subject matter of this Call Attention is concerned, Works & Housing Department is concerned with it. Health Ministry is also concerned with it. For certain information, they have also to have police investigations, taking into account the post-mortem report also. And after combining all those informations given by various agencies, the Hon. Minister has to come with a statement in the House.

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

Now, for your information, I would like to quote from the report that has appeared in various sections of the Press that Mr. Pradip Shrivastav, Assistant Police Commissioner, Kingsway Camp, has stated that the post-mortem report revealed that the dead body was 20 days old. The body was floating there, according to the post-mortem report which has been again communicated to the general public only by a statement made by the Assistant Police Commissioner, Kingsway Camp, that it was lying there for 20 days.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :
Was it completely de-composed ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
It was completely de-composed. Actually, the report says that the decomposition was to such an extent

that a number of worms were crawling on the dead body. The dead body was completely mutilated. Further, it has been mentioned in the Press report that the entire de-composed human body with head chopped off, that mutilated body, in a de-composed form, was lying there for 20 days. This is according to the report that has been revealed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police and that too, on the basis of post-mortem report. It is not a hearsay story. This report has appeared in the Indian Express. But they have an allergy for that newspaper because some other exposures were published in that newspaper, only day before yesterday. Therefore, they take for granted whatever is published in Indian Express. Thank God, Shri Arun Shourie's name is not mentioned there.

This is as for as this body is concerned.

Again if you read the technical and scientific part of this statement, you will find that he has committed a gross blunder in preparing the statement. I will also state the percentage composition of the blunder that he has committed. At one stage he says :

"However, as a measure of abundant precaution, pre-chlorine and post-chlorine doses were increased in the evening on 31-8-1981..."

Now comes the part where there is contradiction.

"The final water leaving the plant contained 1.6 to 1.8 ppm (particles per million) residual chlorine in place of the normal dose of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm."

Let us take the lower figures in both the categories, before examination and after examination. Originally it was one particle per million

and it increased to 1.6 particles per million. The difference is 0.6. In 1, the difference is 0.6. Ordinary mathematics will reveal that it means that there is a 60 per cent increase in the particles per million. If a 60 per cent increase does not mean that any pollution has taken place, I do not understand what is the meaning of the word 'pollution' at all. I am not saying anything based on the report that has appeared in the press. I am saying something on the basis of the written statement that has been made by the Hon. Minister on the floor of this House. Even on the basis of the figures that have been given here, originally the normal dose was 1 particle per million and it had become 1.6 ppm. Therefore, you will find that, in terms of percentage, it has increased by 60 per cent. It is a serious case of water pollution and they must take note of that.

Though that is not exactly the subject-matter of this, because it is allied to this—problem of water pollution in Delhi—I would like to point out to them that, even in the past, such situations have arisen. In the month of June, 1981, foul smell on testing of the water of Sena Bhawan was detected. Originally it was felt that, probably, it was due to some dead monkey which was lying there and as a result of that it might have happened, but when they started investigating the problem, they found out that, in addition to that factor, it was due to the overflow of the sewerage tank into the underground water tank; that had created this type of pollution. As a result of that, Sena Bhawan itself has given the information, as a result of pollution of water in Delhi, there was a number of cases of gastro-enteritis, diarrhoea and jaundice. It is on record. I want to warn the Hon. Minister and find out from him. He has used the words 'as a measure of abundant precaution'. This is the term which lawyers always use. I am very glad that the Minister is also using that term. As a measure of abundant precaution,

at least in the future, will he see to it that what happened in Sena Bhawan does not happen elsewhere and overflow of the sewerage tank into the underground tank does not cause any disturbance or further pollution of the drinking water? I hope he will suggest ways and means by which this can be avoided.

There is another contradiction, and that also arises out of what he has said. He has said that the repeated test that has been made gives the indication that there is no pollution and there is not going to be pollution further. As far as health and hygiene matters are concerned, I would like to reply more on the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that on the Minister in charge of Works and Housing. It is no personal aspersion on the Hon. Minister. He himself will know his limitations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
(Daimond Harbour) : 'Honourable'
or 'Venerable'?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
'Honourable'. When it comes to you, I will describe you as, 'Venerable'.

As far as this aspect is concerned, a senior doctor of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, a specialist in water-borne diseases, has given his opinion that such a decomposed body would cause large scale contamination and as a result of that, there can be diarrhoea and serious cases of jaundice, there can be gastro-enteritis cases, and as a result of that, a lot of damage can be done to persons who are staying in Delhi if they are using the drinking water that is supplied by the water treatment plants like this. So, this aspect has also to be borne in mind. I am sure he will be able to give the necessary explanations on these points.

Sir, as a precedent, I would like to ask him whether he knows the fact that only a year or two years

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

back, there was a case in a water tank near the New Delhi Station, in which a dead body was found lying there for a long time and, when that body was discovered, it was admitted that this type of dead-body lying in the water tank was likely to create a lot of pollution of water and, as a result of that, there could be any number of diseases. This happened in Delhi; it happened in Sena Bhavan; it happened at New Delhi Station and now it is happening at this particular water treatment plant which supplies water to West Delhi as well as North, West Delhi.

There is one more point to which I would like to make a reference and that is about the anti-pollution steps that are to be taken. He has no doubt mentioned about certain steps being taken. But, taking a lesson from this particular instance, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether they applied their minds not only in relation to this water treatment plant but in relation to the other water treatment plants also which supply water not only to Delhi but to other important cities and concrete steps taken on the measures as recommended by a number of Commissions. Fortunately, in our country, surely there are any number of study groups or study teams that are working on pollution—air pollution as well as water pollution—and whether they have taken cognisance of it and whether they will try to implement these various recommendations made by various Commissions on environmental problems and problems of pollution. I hope the Minister will be able to assure this House—the M.Ps. need not have any particular privilege as far as unpolluted water is concerned because we do not demand any particular privilege—that since we are part and parcel of the citizens of Delhi, we feel that this involves not only our lives but also the lives of the citizens of Delhi, no matter whe-

ther they stay in West Delhi or North West Delhi, whoever stays in this City, as far as drinking water arrangements are concerned, they should be completely insulated from all these factors of pollution. In that direction, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what concrete steps they are taking.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : Sir, I have respect for our Hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate Ji. I know that he is a very good Parliamentarian... (*Interruptions*) and he knows how to make a point. I have very clearly stated in my reply that so far as the dead body was concerned it was not inside the plant. The dead body came floating up to the intake point. Jumuna canal is like a small river, if it came there was nothing abnormal. It is 130 feet long and, in totality, if you take the width, it is nearly fifty feet. This is not only so in Jamuna canal but even if you go to Jamuna river or Ganges, you will find that this type of thing is there. There are not only the dead bodies of humanbeings floating but even the dead bodies of animals are floating. This is happening and this is the reality. So far as this dead body is concerned, it did not go inside the plant. You should thank the Executive Engineer and other employees there who are working that they immediately saw the dead body floating there and they immediately reported the matter to the police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
After how many days ?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : I say immediately. The deadbody was floating; it was not inside the plant at all but it was at the intake point and they had taken immediate action. As a precautionary measure, as I have stated already, they have increased the quantity of chlorine etc. So that the impure water is not supplied to the citizens in Delhi. They have taken these steps. As far as water

pollution is concerned, our Government is very much concerned. You know we have passed even an Air Pollution Bill in Parliament recently. Not only that. This Government has created a Department of Environment and we are very much concerned with the ecological balance and we are very much concerned about the water pollution, air pollution and even noise pollution. So, we are much concerned about it. I share your anxiety. There can't be two opinions about it. A board has been constituted in Delhi for prevention and control of water pollution. They are also seized of the problem and are taking steps. I can definitely say that water pollution and other things connected to it are now being controlled.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I want to seek a clarification. I quoted him own figures and pointed out the contradiction from 1 ppm they increased to 1.6 ppm. It is a 60 per cent increase.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : As a precautionary measure they had to take this step. Even when they have taken these precautionary measures still doubts are being expressed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Hon. Minister says that the body came to the intake point but does he realise that even before the arrival of the dead body the contaminated water came to the intake point. Sir, he has said that the body arrived only at the intake point and at that stage it was detected and removed but does he not realise that the dead body was lying in the canal for some time. The Asstt. Commissioner of Police has said that the postmortem report indicated that the body was 20 days' old. Sir, if that body was lying in the Jamuna canal for 20 days the polluted water was coming to the intake point for 20 days and that water was supplied to the

people in North and North-West Delhi.

Lastly, Sir, we are told that no damage will be done and perfect examination was done. Sir, I quoted an authority from the specialist of All India Institute of Medical Sciences who is an expert in the field who has said that if a dead body in lying it is bound to create certain degree of pollution and also spread of certain diseases.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : Sir, I have said that upto intake point raw water comes. We take the water from Jamuna Canal at that point and after that the water is treated by the Plant before supplying. So, there is some mis-understanding perhaps. Upto intake point is raw water. Nobody takes the raw water. We do not supply raw water to the citizens. It is first treated and then supplied. So far as doctor's opinion is concerned definitely there should not be pollution and there should not be dead bodies. Nobody differs on that account. But so far as this matter is concerned abundant precaution was taken and no impure water was supplied to the citizens of Delhi.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : वर्ल्ड हेल्थ आर्गनाइजेशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हमारे देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत एलमेंट्स जो होती हैं, बीमारियां जो होती हैं वे गन्दा पानी पीने की वजह से होती हैं। अगर सब लोगों को अच्छा और साफ पानी पीने के लिए मिल जाए तो एक तिहाई बीमारियां खत्म हो सकती हैं। दिल्ली चायद पहला शहर है जहां पर फिल्टर्ड वाटर लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस पर हम को अभिमान है। 13 मई को हैदरपुर का सैकिड फैज वाटर ट्रांटमेंट का पूरा हो गया। उस समय कहा गया कि अब दिल्ली में 303 मिलियन गैलन पीने लायक पानी

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

लोगों को मिल जाएगा। लेकिन इसके विपरीत जब से इसको शुरू किया गया है तब से पीने के पानी की कमी पैदा होनी शुरू हो गई है। पानी लोगों को बहुत ही कम मिलता है। साउथ दिल्ली तक में लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। दूसरी मंजिल पर रहने वाले लोगों को पानी नहीं मिलता है। ओखला का जो पानी है वह पोल्यूटिड है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस पानी के ट्रीटमेंट के लिए भी क्या कुछ किया गया है ?

एडिशनल चीफ इंजीनियर वाटर जो हैं और जो कारपोरेशन के हैं उन्होंने 20 अप्रैल को एक मीटिंग में कहा था कि दिल्ली के लोगों के लिए अच्छा पानी, स्वच्छ पानी पीने को मिलेगा और उसकी व्यवस्था हम करने जा रहे हैं। उसी मीटिंग में एक आदमी ने क्या कहा और उसकी इस पानी के बारे में क्या राय है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। उससे आपको पता चल जाएगा कि इस पानी के बारे में दिल्ली के आम आदमी की क्या राय है। उसने कहा कि दिल्ली में जो पानी है इसको पहले हमें उबालना पड़ता है और फिर उसको फिल्टर करना पड़ता है। इतना होने के बाद भी उस आदमी ने कहा कि मुझे डर लगता है कि कहीं इसका बुरा असर न हो जाए इस वास्ते मैं बीअर पीता हूँ। पिछले दो महीने में दिल्ली में बहुत-सी बीमारियाँ बढ़ गई हैं पालियामेंट में इस सवाल को उठाने की कोशिश भी की गई थी। जय प्रकाश नारायण अस्पताल में बच्चों की बीमारियाँ बढ़ गई हैं। पार्श्व और टेम्पोरेरी पैरेलेसिस के केसिस बढ़ गए हैं। कंजक्टीवाइटिस और गैस्ट्रो एंटराइटिस के केसिस भी बहुत हो रहे हैं।

31 अगस्त को चार बजे के करीब एक डेड बाडी का पता चला था। डाक्टरों और

पुलिस के मुताबिक यह डेड बाडी बीस दिन पुरानी थी। यह जो कहा गया है कि गंगा के पानी में ऐसी लाशें आती हैं यह सच नहीं लगता है। इस डेड बाडी का गला टूटा हुआ था वह इसके साथ नहीं था। कीड़े इसको खा रहे थे। कंटैमिनेशन जो हुआ वह 31 तारीख के बाद हुआ। आपने जो डोज बढ़ाया क्लोरीन का वह बहुत बाद बढ़ाया। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्लोरीन का डोज बढ़ाने के अलावा भी आपने कुछ और इन्तजाम किया है ताकि दिल्ली के लोगों को पोल्यूटिड वाटर न मिल सके ?

मैडिकल रिपोर्ट यह कहती है कि ज्यादा अगर क्लोरीन की डोज को बढ़ाया जाता है तो उसका बुरा असर हाई ब्लड प्रेशर से जो पीड़ित होते हैं उन पर पड़ता है। क्या आपने कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की है जिससे यह असर उन पर न हो ?

अगर प्रेस ने यह खबर न दी होती कि इस प्रकार की बात हो गई है तो दिल्ली के लोगों को इस चीज का पता भी नहीं चलता और पता नहीं चलता कि कोई लाश वहाँ पर थी जिसकी वजह से पानी गन्दा हो गया है। इसके लिए प्रेस बधाई की पात्र है। इसके बाद जो कर सकते थे उन्होंने पानी को उबालना शुरू कर दिया होगा। लेकिन इस मंहगाई के जमाने में और मिट्टी के तेल के दाम इतने अधिक हो जाने से आम लोगों के लिए यह असम्भव है कि वे पानी उबाल कर पी सकें। अखबार वालों ने इस खबर को देकर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। अगर दिल्ली में लोक प्रतिनिधि होते, मैट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल आदि काम करती होती तो यह सारा मामला वहाँ डिसकस होता और तुरन्त कार्रवाई हो जाती। लेकिन वह काम नहीं कर रही है। दिल्ली की मार्किट्स में गन्दगी बढ़ रही है।

उसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाने के लिए कोई प्रतिनिधि काउंसिल में नहीं है। 303 मिलियन गैलन को क्लोरीन ट्रीटमेंट देने के अलावा आप और कौन सा ट्रीटमेंट दे रहे हैं, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहती हूँ?

लाश बीस दिन पुरानी थी। पांच दिन बाड़ी को डी-कम्पोज होने में लगते हैं। पंद्रह दिन तक लोगों को गन्दा पानी मिलता रहा। इन दिनों में क्लोरीन की मात्रा को नहीं बढ़ाया गया। इसका असर क्या हुआ होगा क्या आप इसका जवाब देने की स्थिति में हैं और क्या आप इसके लिए भी तैयार हैं कि इसकी पूरी इनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए? इसके साथ ही पुलिस और हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट में बराबर को-ऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए। ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर एक लाश पानी में जाती है तो जाहिर है कि किसी ने उसको मारा होगा। आप उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, लेकिन इसलिए जिम्मेदार हैं कि 15 दिन तक जो पानी दिल्ली के लोगों को मिल रहा था जिसको कोई ट्रीटमेंट नहीं किया, मात्रा जो 1.5 से 1.8 तक करी है वह पहले नहीं थी, इसके लिए आप लोगों को क्या बताने जा रहे हैं कि लोगों की सेहत पर उसका कोई बुरा असर नहीं होगा?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं सम्मानित सदस्या का बड़ा आदर करता हूँ और ऐसा कभी न सोचें कि प्रोफेसर साहब के प्रति ही मैंने आदर व्यक्त किया कि वह कुशल सांसद हैं, आप भी एक कुशल संसद सदस्या है इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। संसद कार्य मंत्री के नाते मैं तो ऐसा मानता हूँ कि सारे कुशल सांसद हैं। मैं आपको वास्तविक स्थिति बता दूँ। समाचार पत्रों की दोनों ने चर्चा की। इसमें कोई

शक नहीं कि समाचार-पत्रों का बड़ा भारी महत्व है प्रजातंत्र में। लेकिन समाचार-पत्रों का जो आप सहारा ले रही थीं, ऐसा लगा कि आपने तथ्यों का सहारा नहीं लिया। अगर समाचार-पत्र और तथ्य दोनों मिलते हों तो आप जरूर उनका उद्धरण करें। तथ्य यह है, जहाँ तक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव का सवाल है आपको आशंका हुई कि सड़ी हुई लाश हैदरपुर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट के इन्टेक प्वाइंट पर आ गई और उसी से यह सवाल उठा कि अशुद्ध जल दिल्ली के नागरिकों को पीने के लिए चला गया। मैंने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि ऐसा नहीं हुआ। वहाँ के कर्मचारियों ने इस लाश को देखा और पुलिस को सूचना दी। और इन्टेक प्वाइंट तक तो पानी ट्रीटेड नहीं रहता है, उसमें क्लोरीन बगैरह नहीं मिलाई जाती है। वहाँ तो रा वाटर आता है। अब उसमें लाश भी आ गई। तो इन्टेक प्वाइंट पर शुद्ध नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि प्लांट में लाकर करते हैं और तब नागरिकों को पीने के लिये पानी देते हैं।

जहाँ तक यह बात है कि नदियों में या नहरों में अशुद्ध पानी न हो, जैसा कि प्रोफेसर साहब ने बताया, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि गंगा हो या जमुना हो या और कोई नदी हो उसमें जितना सीवेज डिस्पोजल ट्रीट कर के जाना चाहिये उतना कंट्रोल अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन उसके लिए कोशिश जरूर है और यहाँ तक कोशिश है, और कई प्लांट लगे हुए हैं देहली में, कि जमुना में सीवेज डिस्पोजल ट्रीट करके किया जाय। हमने कानून में भी सख्ती बरती है कि इन्डस्ट्रियल वेस्ट को ट्रीट करके ही जमुना में निष्पादित किया जाय। इस बारे में हम प्रीकाशन ले रहे हैं। हमने एक विभाग भी बनाया है, इस सरकार के आने के बाद जो पर्यावरण में संतुलन रखने की कोशिश

[श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह]

करेगा। इसलिए जितनी आपको चिन्ता है उतनी हमें भी है और इसीलिए इस विभाग को कायम किया है और कई स्टैंप्स ले रहे हैं। दिल्ली में ही सैण्ट्रल वाटर और प्रीवेंशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना हुआ है वह भी काम कर रहा है। लेकिन फिर भी हमारी कोशिश है कि नदियों में जो रा वाटर है, चाहे ह्यूमन वैंस्ट हो या इण्डस्ट्रियल वैंस्ट हो, वह ट्रीट करके ही नदियों में जाये, यह हमारी कोशिश है। यह कोशिश हमारी है। जहां तक आपने दूसरी-दूसरी बातों का उद्धरण दिया, आपने खुद ही स्वीकार किया कि डैंड बाडी कहां से आई? इसका पता करना पुलिस विभाग का काम है, वह पता कर रहे होंगे। जहां तक दूषित पानी सप्लाई हुआ कहा गया है, इसमें सन्देह करने की जरूरत नहीं है, दूषित पानी बिल्कुल सप्लाई नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली में जो पीने के पानी की स्थिति है, उसकी तुलना आप बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता से करेंगे तो पायेंगे कि दिल्ली में हम जो नागरिकों को पीने के पानी की आपूर्ति करते हैं वह एक व्यक्ति पर प्रतिदिन 55 गैलन है। इतना ही नहीं है, इससे हमें संतोष नहीं है कि यह सारी मांग पूरी हो गई। उसे पूरा करने की भी हमारी कोशिश है। इस हैदरपुर प्लान्ट की कुल कैपैसिटी 50 मिलियन गैलन की है। प्रोफेसर साहब ने भी इसका जिक्र किया, हम लोगों ने मई महीने में बातचीत की हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री से, सिंचाई मंत्री यहां आये और हमारे ही चैम्बर में बात तय हुई और 50 मिलियन गैलन पानी हमको मिलने लगा जिससे हैदरपुर को पूरी कैपैसिटी काम कर रही है जिसकी वजह से पश्चिमी दिल्ली और उत्तर पश्चिमी दिल्ली को पीने के पानी की सप्लाई में काफी राहत मिली है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री भीष्म जी का नाम जल के साथ तो बड़ा उत्तम जुड़ना चाहिए क्योंकि महाभारत की कथा है कि भीष्म जी जब मरण शय्या पर थे तो जल की बात थी, उन्होंने अशुद्ध जल नहीं पिया, पाताल से शुद्ध जल निकाला, तब उन्होंने पिया। लेकिन महाभारत हो, भीष्म जी हों, दिल्ली के 60, 70 लाख रहने वाले प्राणी, चाहे उन्होंने पानी पिया या नहीं पिया, इस पर आगे बात करेंगे कम-से-कम जितने लोगों ने सुना, जो बच्चे और औरतें थीं, उनमें से 30 फीसदी ने कै तो जरूर की है कि भीष्म जी आदमी का रस पिला रहे हैं, मुर्दा लाशों को पानी की जगह मिलाकर। यह सत्य कहां तक है?

गंगा शुद्ध, यमुना शुद्ध, नदियां शुद्ध या नालियां जो जमीने के नीचे गदले पानी की हैं और अच्छे पानी की हैं, यह आपस में मिल जाने और पानी के गन्दा होने के जो विभिन्न तरीके हैं, उनको छोड़िये, पहले आप लाश के सवाल पर आइये।

मैं खुश होता, अगर भीष्म जी यह कहते, यह भीष्म जी की साजिश नहीं है कि वह किसी को मारकर लाये हैं या क्या किया है, यह सरकार की साजिश नहीं है, यह उन पर आरोप नहीं है। आरोप यह है कि मशीन से देश इतना सड़ गया है कि रोटी नहीं, गन्दी रोटी क्योंकि उत्पादन कम है, हवा गन्दी क्योंकि आबादी और गरीबों की दुर्दशा ज्यादा है, लेकिन पानी की गन्दगी, गन्दा पानी मिलावट का रहे, वह मिलता ही था, लेकिन इन्सान की मुर्दा लाश और वह भी 24 दिन की लाश। याद रखिये, आपकी सब दलीलें फेल हो जायेंगी, लाश का सिर कटा हुआ था, सिर तो उसमें चला गया होगा, आज आप कहते हो नहीं, शरीर का 24

दिन की लाश है, उसका पोस्टमार्टम क्या किया होगा, इसका चमड़ा और मांस तो अन्दर चला गया है। आप कहते हैं कि अन्दर नहीं गया, पानी शुद्ध कर दिया है। शुद्ध कहाँ से होगा ?

आखिर हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ आदमी ऐसे भी हैं जो निरामिष हैं और ऐसे नरभक्षी भी कोई पूंजीपति हों या उसके कोई सरकारी शासन के लोग हों तो उसका पता नहीं, लेकिन भारत की सभ्यता और संस्कृति में जब मानव का सवाल आता है तो शुद्धता की बात आती है और इस तरह की गन्दगी से लोगों को बड़ी टेस लगती है। सवाल यह नहीं है कि पुलिस जांच करेगी कि आपका महकमा जांच करेगा, मैं तीन बुनियादी सवाल आपके सामने रखता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि पुण्यता आप नहीं कर सकते, गंगा-यमुना की शुद्धता, हमारे धार्मिक नेता धर्म की जय-जय करने वाले नाराज न हों, डा० लोहिया से लेकर हम समाजवादी लोग इस सवाल पर लड़ते रहे हैं कि गंगा-यमुना के जल को शुद्ध रखो, मोक्ष के लिए नहीं, पीने के लिए। शहर का गंदा पानी उसमें पड़ता है। धोबी के कपड़े उसमें धोए जाते हैं। दीन दुखी, गरीब लोग ही उसके सबसे ज्यादा शिकार होते हैं, जो गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं और वह गन्दा पानी पीने के लिए मजबूर है।

गंगा और जमुना को शुद्ध करना कोई बहुत मुश्किल काम नहीं है। वह लाश कौन सी जगह आ गई थी? मैं मंत्री महोदय से ही सुनना चाहता हूँ—इनटेक प्वाइंट? मंत्री महोदय को इसपर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। गंगा और जमुना के पानी की शुद्धि के लिए सिर्फ कानून ही नहीं, एक अभियान चलाने की भी जरूरत है। इसके लिए आकाशवाणी से भी मदद लेने की जरूरत है। सामाजिक संस्थाओं की भी मदद लेने

की जरूरत है। बेरोजगार लोगों को वाल-न्टियर बनाकर एक जल शुद्धि सेना बनाई जाए, जो यह उपाय करे कि गंगा, जमुना और दूसरी नदियों के पानी को शुद्ध रखा जाए।

यह कहना कोई उलील नहीं है कि गंगा में जानवरों की लाशें होती हैं। दिल्ली में भी जानवरों की लाशें हैं। उसका क्या इलाज है? गंगा और जमुना में जानवरों की लाशें होना गलत है। यह जिम्मेदारी समाज की है और सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी शासन की है, जिसने सारी शक्ति को अपने पास एकत्रित कर लिया है। मैं तीन सवाल करूंगा।

यह बात मुझ से ज्यादा सम्बन्ध रखती है। यह जल मेरे घर का है। आप इसको कहीं भेज कर इसकी डाक्टरी करवा लें।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have got to place it on the Table of the House, whatever you have brought.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपको इस सदन में कहता हूँ कि अगर मेरे मकान का जल भीष्म जी पन्द्रह दिन तक पी लें, तो उन्हें किसी अस्पताल की तलाश करनी पड़ेगी। मैं उनको न्यौता देता हूँ कि वह आयें। एक एम० पी० का मामला है, इसलिए यह चर्चा आ गई। लेकिन खानाबदोश लोगों, गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों और बिलो पावर्टी लाइन रहने वाले लोगों का जिक्र करना अब महत्व की बात नहीं रह गई है। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह नहीं समझना चाहिए कि अगर कोई सिर-कटी लाश आती है, तो वह ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला है, वह जल से ताल्लुक नहीं रखता है, इसलिए उसका जवाब कोई और मंत्री देगा। यह भी ठीक नहीं है कि अगर

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

मंत्री महोदय के महकमे का कोई व्यक्ति पुलिस को वक्त पर इतिला दे और पुलिस न आए और मंत्री महोदय कहें कि यह पुलिस का दोष है, या पुलिस कहे कि हमें इतिला नहीं दी गई थी, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय के महकमे का दोष है। जिम्मेदारी सब की है। लाश का पता लगाना तो भिडर साहब का काम था। यह काम तो उन्होंने किया नहीं, लेकिन किसी स्त्री का अपमान हुआ, तो उन्होंने किसी अखबार वाले के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बिना मतलब माया त्यागी के बारे में बदतमीजी की बातें बक दीं, जिससे सारी नारी जाति का अपमान हुआ। उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए कि उनकी पत्नी भी एक नारी है और इस सदन की सदस्या है। वह कहेगी कि कितना बदतमीज पति है, जो नारियों के बारे में ऐसे शब्द कहता है।

जल के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को तीन कदम उठाने चाहिए। गंगा और जमुना की शुद्धि की व्यवस्था की जाए। जमीन के नीचे गंदे पानी और अच्छे पानी की नालियां आपस में मिली हुई हैं और उनका पानी एक दूसरे के साथ मिल जाता है।

आधी गन्दगी पीने के पानी में जाती है और आप सर्वे कीजिएगा उन जगहों का, जिनको आप दरिद्र कहते हैं और गांधी इस देश के दरिद्र-नारायण के पुजारी थे, जहां पर गन्दगी और पाखाने की नलकी बह रही है उसके ऊपर बैठकर वह पानी पीते हैं और रोटी खाते हैं, उन भुगी भोंपड़ियों की पानी की सफाई नहीं करेंगे तो इस दिल्ली में प्रधानमंत्री के घर में भी साफ पानी चला जायगा, यह नामुर्माकन है क्योंकि उस पानी में भी गन्दगी का सम्बन्ध मिलेगा।

आप अधिकारियों की सफाई मत दीजिएगा। यह अच्छा काम नहीं है। ये

तीन तरह से फेल हैं। आपका मुहकमा भी फेल है, पुलिस का मुहकमा भी फेल है और तीसरा वह बिजली वाला मुहकमा भी फेल है और अस्पतालों की जो हालत है, उनका जो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय है, उन बेचारों का नाम मैं नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप उसमें सुधार करने की कोशिश करेंगे? क्या आप के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जो इतने साल से पुरानी चीज चली आ रही है उसको ठीक करें? अब आपने खुद देखा होगा कि गन्दी नाली पर उसका ढक्कन नहीं, बच्चा उसके अन्दर घुस गया, पप्पू नाम का बच्चा, भगवान ने उस को बचा लिया, 24 घंटे के बाद वह लाल किले के पास निकला। इसलिए यह सब जो गन्दगी है और मिलावट है इसको आप देखें।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पुरानी नलकियां हैं नीचे की उनको शुद्ध करने के लिए और गंगा और जमुना को शुद्ध करने के लिए क्या कदम आप उठाएंगे और क्या आप जल-शुद्धि सेना बनाने का विचार कर रहे हैं जो इस किस्म की नालियों का जल शुद्ध रख सके? तीसरे जो बिल्कुल भुगी-भोंपड़ी वाले लोग हैं उन तक शुद्ध पानी पहुँचाने की कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मान्यवर, श्री मनीराम बागड़ी जी से मुझे तो यह अपेक्षा थी कि वह कुछ ऐसी बात कहेंगे कि जिसमें हमको यह कहना पड़े हरयाणा सरकार को या हरयाणा के लोगों को वह धन्यवाद दें क्योंकि यह जो पानी आता है जमुना कैनल का उसमें 50 परसेंट जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, हैदरपुर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट से दिल्ली के लोगों को ज्यादा पानी देने की जो बात हुई है, उसमें उनका बड़ा भारी योगदान है। उन्होंने सुभाव के तौर पर बहुत सारी बातें कही हैं

जिनको मैंने नोट किया है। उन्होंने एक बात बहुत सही कही है कि सरकार की जितनी भी चेष्टा हो लेकिन जनता का भी जब तक सहयोग नहीं होगा, जनता भी जब तक अपने कर्तव्यों के प्रति जागरूक न हो तब तक काम नहीं चलता। इसलिए जैसा कि हमने एक अभियान चलाया है कि अशुद्ध चीजों का प्रवाह गंगा जमना में न हो, इस में मैं समझता हूँ किसी की दो राय नहीं होगी। बाकी बातें तो उनकी सुझाव के तौर पर हैं। उन्होंने जवाब सुन लिया और शायद वह संतुष्ट हैं जवाब से इस वजह से उन्होंने और प्रश्न करना नहीं चाहा।

जहां तक सफल असफल होने की बात है आप बुजुर्ग हैं, हम लोग तो आशावादी हैं, असफलता की बात हम लोग कभी सोचते नहीं... (व्यवधान)

इसलिए आपको निराश नहीं होना चाहिए। मैंने बताया आपको कि सरकार की कितनी व्यग्रता है इस विषय पर और सरकार पूरी तरह सचेष्ट है इसको हल करने के लिए हमारी पूरी चेष्टा है कि पीने के लिए किसी प्रकार के अशुद्ध जल की आपूर्ति किसी को नहीं हो।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि जल शुद्धि सेना बनाएंगे ?

श्री श्रीधर नारायण सिंह : आपका यह सुझाव मैंने नोट किया है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में जो कहा मैं उसी सन्दर्भ में कुछ पूछना चाहूंगा।

एक बात तो प्रारम्भ में ही कहना चाहूंगा। पिछली बार भी 18 जून को ऐसी

एक घटना रेलवे स्टेशन वाली हुई। पानी की टंकी में एक लाश मिली और माननीय रेल मंत्री ने कह दिया कि वह जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं है कि लाश कहां से आई ? ये भी यही कह रहे हैं कि लाश कहां से आई इसकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी नहीं है। हमारी जिम्मेदारी तो यह है कि पानी साफ हो। लेकिन यह बहरहाल दिल्ली प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है, यह आप को ईमानदारी से कहना चाहिए कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की क्षामियों की वजह से लाश 20 दिन तक सड़ती रही, गलती रही पोस्ट मार्टम की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जो आपके सामने है। इसमें एक प्रश्न उपस्थित होता है। दिल्ली के 52 लाख लोगों के लिए 312 मिलियन गैलन पानी की जरूरत होती है और 253 मिलियन गैलन पानी आप दे रहे हैं। इसमें से 100 एम० जी० डी० हैदरपुर का प्लान्ट दे रहा है। इसका मतलब यह है कि करीब आधा पानी वहां से आ रहा है। मजे की बात यह है कि शहर के आधे लोगों ने इस पानी को इस्तेमाल किया होगा। जैसा कि आपने कहा है कि जहां से पानी लिया जाता है उसके मोहाने पर लाश पाई गई थी। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो पानी आप संचय करते हैं उसकी कोई व्यवस्था होगी, किसी एक जगह से आप पानी संचय करते होंगे तो क्या उसी स्थान के मोहाने पर यह लाश पायी गई या वहां से कुछ दूरी पर वह पाई गई। वह स्थान अगर इस संस्थान के जुरिस्ट्रिक्शन में है तो इस संस्थान की जिम्मेदारी होगी और अगर जुरिस्ट्रिक्शन से बाहर है तो किसी और की जिम्मेदारी होगी।

आपने यह भी कहा है कि एक-एक घंटे के बाद जांच की जाती है और यह लाश वहां पर 4.15 पाई गई। इसका मतलब

यह है कि इससे पहले 3.15 पर जांच की गई होगी तो उसके बाद 20 दिन की सड़ी हुई लाश आधे घंटे में वहां पर कैसे पहुँच गई? दूसरे जांच का क्या कोई स्टोन है कि कोई अधिकारी या अभियन्ता जाकर जांच करता है और एन्ट्री करता है या किसी अधिकारी ने जाकर वहां पर देख लिया और लाश मिल गई?

दूसरी बात यह है कि पानी में स्पेशल ट्रीटमेंट देने के बारे में कुछ नहीं किया गया। एक अखबार ने यह लिखा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जब आपके एक अधिकारी से सम्पर्क किया गया :

“According to experts, the plant needed a special treatment to make the water absolutely potable and bacteria-proof.”

यह बहुत आवश्यक था लेकिन आपके अधिकारियों ने कोई स्पेशल ट्रीटमेंट नहीं दिया, केवल क्लोरीन वगैरह से जो सफाई की जाती है वही की गई जबकि किसी लाश के सड़ने पर जो जीवाणु पैदा हो जाते हैं वह इस प्रकार से समाप्त नहीं हो सकते। सही मायनों में तो इस घटना की जानकारी, जो स्वच्छ जल की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उनको भी नहीं थी। तो यह सारी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनकी इन्वॉयरी करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इसके लिए आप पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की कोई कमेटी नियुक्त करेंगे जोकि इसकी इन्वॉयरी कर सके। यह ऐसी घटना है जिसका सारे दिल्ली निवासियों पर असर पड़ता है और हम लोग भी यहां पर रहते हैं। मैं जुडीशियल इन्वॉयरी की बात इसलिए नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि आप कहेंगे यह छोटी सी बात है इसके लिए जुडीशियल इन्वॉयरी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि पिछले

मन्त्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उसकी एक नकल आपको दे दी गई है कि इसमें आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है लेकिन दिल्ली प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी को भी आपको लेना चाहिए। जहां तक जल प्रदूषण की बात है, जैसाकि बागड़ी जी ने कहा, दिल्ली में यह आम शिकायत है। सीवर और पीने के पानी के आपस में कास हो गये हैं या कहीं पर पाइप टूट गए हैं जिनसे पानी गन्दा आ रहा है। इस तरह की स्थिति चल रही है। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि आप पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी संसद सदस्यों की बनायें या नहीं? दूसरा सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहां कोई गार्ड की व्यवस्था है या नहीं, ताकि आपको इसके बारे में पता चल सके, क्योंकि यह आसान बात नहीं है कि कोई भी आए और वहां पर लाश फेंक कर चला जाए?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य श्री राजेश जी ने कोई नये सवाल नहीं पूछे हैं। लगभग उन्हीं सवालों के बारे में आशंका व्यक्त की है, जिनका कि मैंने उत्तर स्पष्ट तौर पर दिया है। मैंने आपको बताया है कि इस लाश को सबसे पहले वहां के कर्मचारियों ने 31 अगस्त, 1981 को लगभग सवा चार बजे शाम को देखा। जैसाकि मैंने आपको पहले बताया कि वहां एक-एक घंटे पर चौकिस करते रहते हैं, सब बातों की। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए, जो वहाँ काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, वे कितने जागरूक हैं, सजग हैं। उन्होंने लाश को देखा, जो कहीं से बह कर आ रही थी।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : बीस दिन तक वहां लाश सड़ती रही है ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : यह भी मैं आपको स्पष्ट कर रहा हूं । वह काफी बड़ी नहर है, जिसकी लम्बाई 130 किलोमीटर है, उस एरिया को आपने भी देखा होगा और लगभग 50 फीट उसकी चौड़ाई है जो कि एक नदी की तरह है । उसमें इतना ज्यादा पानी आता है और वह कर लाश कहां से कहां पहुँच गई । वह लाश नहर में मिली ऐसा नहीं कि प्लांट में चली गई । इनटेक प्वाइंट पर एक जाल सा लगा रहता है, लोहे का, जिसके अन्दर कुछ नहीं जा सकता है । हमारे लोग इतने सजग रहते हैं कि वे एक-एक घण्टे पर देखते रहते हैं, सारी चीजों को । इसीलिए उन्होंने पुलिस में उसके बारे में कम्प्लेंट की । इसलिए यह कहना कि लाश बहुत पहले पड़ी हुई थी और उसकी वजह से गन्दा पानी हो रहा था तो गन्दा पानी तो रा-वाटर यानी कच्चा पानी तो आता ही है, इनटेक प्वाइन्ट तक । उसके बाद जब पानी अन्दर जाता है, तो वहां यंत्र लगे हुए हैं और पानी को शुद्ध करने के लिए जो हम कैमिकल्स प्रयोग में लाते हैं, वे बिल्कुल स्टेण्डर्ड के हैं हर शहर के लिए और सब जगहों पर मशीनों द्वारा सफाई की जाती है ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या उसकी एक्सपर्ट से जांच करा ली गई ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : यह आपने ठीक कहा, उसका सैम्पल लिया गया और उसको एग्जामिन किया गया, वह शुद्ध मिला । इसलिए यहां पर कोई आशंका की गुंजाइश नहीं है और मैं समझता हूँ कि पालियामेंट्री कमेटी की भी जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से दो सवाल करना चाहूँगा । गत वर्ष जून के आखिरी सप्ताह में भी एक लाश दिल्ली स्टेशन पर पानी की टंकी में मिली थी और उस पर भी एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आया था । उसकी तरफ पासवान जी और अन्य सदस्यों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि जहां से जल की आपूर्ति होती है, उसकी सुरक्षा का ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन मन्त्री जी मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह लापरवाही वहां के अधिकारियों द्वारा ही बरती जाती है । आपने भी जो स्टेटमेंट जल शोधन संस्थान ने बना कर दिया, इसी को यहां पर आकर पढ़ दिया है । मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस पर विचार किया है कि आपके मन्त्रालय से दो तीन लोगों की समिति चली जाए, और वह यह देखे कि वास्तव में तथ्य क्या है ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने भी अभी कहा और संयंत्र के अधिकारियों का भी यह बयान आया है कि स्क्रीन के पास वहां पर पशुओं या आदमियों की लाशें आ जाती हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि वह तो एक सामान्य बात है । जो आपका बयान है, उससे ऐसा मालूम नहीं होता है कि जैसे ही लाश स्क्रीन के पास आई, वैसे ही उसको देख लिया गया । मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप स्थायी तौर पर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे, स्क्रीन के पास कुछ दूरी पर, कि इस प्रकार कि लाश पशुओं या आदमियों की या कोई गन्दी चीज इस प्रकार के स्क्रीन के पास न पहुँच सके ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : श्री बी० डी० सिंह जी ने दो सवाल पूछे हैं, उनके उत्तर

भी मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ। इन-टैंक प्लाइन्ट दूर होता है, जो नहर आती है और जहाँ से पानी प्लांट में लिया जाता है—वे नज़दीक नहीं होते हैं, दूर होते हैं। इसीलिए वहाँ पर लोहे का जाल बना होता है, जिस से कि कोई चीज़ अन्दर न जा सके, वहीं पर छन जाय। उस को स्टील-नैट कहते हैं....

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : जहाँ स्क्रीन है, वहाँ पर अगर बाड़ी आकर रुकी, तो वह बराबर वहीं रुकी रहेगी। वहाँ पर ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि उसको तुरन्त हटाया जा सके।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : यहाँ पर भी तुरन्त हटाया गया है। ज्यों ही बाड़ी उस प्लाइन्ट पर आई, उसको तुरन्त लोगों ने देखा, उसकी इत्तीला दी.... (व्यवधान).... पुलिस को खबर दी गई और इसके अलावा क्या कर सकते थे। हर घन्टे पर वहाँ पानी का सैंपल लिया जाता है, उसका कैमिकल एनालिसिस किया जाता है कि शुद्ध पानी की आपूर्ति हो रही है या नहीं। यह एक परमानेंट व्यवस्था है जो हर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट में होती है। चूँकि सब काम ठीक किया गया था इस लिए कोई जांच कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will adjourn now and meet again at 2.20 p. m.

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till twenty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

THE LOK SABHA RE-ASSEMBLED AFTER LUNCH AT TWENTY FOUR MINUTES PAST FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair.*]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, presented to the House on the 2nd September, 1981”.

SHRI G. M. BANAIWALLA (Ponuan) : Sir I beg to move : That in the Motion,—*add* at the end “subject to modification —

“That the Report be referred back to the Committee to provide for an early discussion on the present international situation”.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North-East) : Sir, I beg to move : That in the Motion : *add* at the end —

“subject to modification —

“That the House refers back the Report because of the failure to include the following items —

(a) Discussion of the Vaidyalingham Report.

(b) Discussion on conversion in Meenakshipuram”.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, I beg to move : That in the motion—
add at the end—

“Subject to modification —

“That the report be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee with the recommendation that the Committee fix priority and allot time to discuss :

- (1) The move of the World Bank bring the Indian Railway completely under its thumb by laying down humiliating conditions before releasing any further loan for the Railways, and the willingness of the Chairman, Railway Board, to agree to the sell out;
- (2) The condition of the workers engaged in building various stadia and other facilities for the Asiad in Delhi and the reported deaths due to Cholera and other diseases of several workers engaged in these projects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Banatwalla may speak. Only three minutes.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was silent for 3 days. After 3 days I am speaking.

The purport of my amendment is to refer the report back to the Committee so that they may include a discussion on the international situation. This is because several important serious developments have taken place. In some cases there is no adequate response also from the Government. For example, there is this question of naked aggression by the United States in the territorial waters of Libya and even shooting down of the two aircrafts of Libya. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let it not be as you have described it, Mr. Subramanyam Swamy.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : To-day's papers carry the news that Col. Muammar Gadafi of Libya has declared that Libya might even precipitate an international catastrophe and attack United States nuclear bases in Europe if United States persists in its sinister designs.

Then, there is one commendable thing on the part of Government of India of which we must take note in this House. I must congratulate the Government of India for having been bold in refusing.....

PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : You have thanked sarcastically.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I am genuinely thanking from the bottom of the heart that India has rejected an undesirable American nominee for a diplomatic assignment in New Delhi. It is rather unfortunate that the United States could not see the point of view of India as to have on diplomatic assignment here one who has a proper attitude towards India which will be helpful in better relations. Instead the United States Government has unfortunately, reportedly retaliated and we hope that the Government of India does not fall a prey to black mail. There is also serious deterioration.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not go into the details of the whole international situation.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I am just pointing out why this House should accept my amendment. There is also steady deterioration in the relations of India with its immediate neighbours.

Turning to West Asia there is the peace proposal by the Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia with respect to West Asia and with respect to Israel. We need to discuss all these.

There is also need for vigorous sanctions against Israel especially because this House has passed the Anti-Apartheid Bill. You will remember that even the United Nations regards in the Zionist State of Israel as a racist entity. Article III in the Schedule to the Anti-Apartheid Bill passed by this House applies criminal international responsibility even to the representatives of State in India. Therefore, I must say that in view of this particular situation the Israel Counsel in Bombay must be prosecuted and arrested, and Israel Consulate must be closed down.

Finally, before I conclude there is an important point. An important development is that the International Amateur Athletic Federation has reportedly refused to move Israel from the Asian to the European Zone even temporarily before the political problems are solved. The outgoing President even said that the United Nations cannot take away the right of Israel to compete in the Asian Games in New Delhi". This is bound to have serious repercussions. There are these and various other allied matters which need to be discussed. Finally this whole Session has predominantly become the Finance Minister's Session.

So, he deserves a little rest now. Let us discuss the international situation and have our Minister for External Affairs here.

I commend my amendment to the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: About the amount of time you can give to me, Sir, your hands are tied by rule 290, as has been pointed out

by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Therefore, before my time is up, please do not ask me to sit down.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You do not require much time. You put your points very precisely. It should not be very difficult to convince Mr. Venkatasubbaiah. You can do it with a smile.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is an old Tamilian's quality, that is, to be very precise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is called '*Sahasam*'.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Not '*Vir Sahasam*'.

Yesterday, a ruling party Member, a Member from the treasury benches, made a very irresponsible charge in this House about the Vaidyalingam Committee's Report. I have been repeatedly asking for a discussion on the Vaidyalingam Committee's Report. The Minister has been saying, 'Yes ; we shall see'. Without a discussion in Parliament, a Member of the House gets up and makes wild, unsubstantiated, baseless charges, without having read the Report. There is nothing in the Vaidyalingam Committee's Report. I have been demanding setting up of a regular inquiry. I have been asking for a discussion in Parliament since January, 1980, but they have not agreed to it. Therefore, I want this Report to be sent back to the Business Advisory Committee till they include time for discussion of the Vaidyalingam Committee's Report.

Secondly, we have been cheated—I am sorry to have to use a strong word. We were told that there would be a discussion on Meenakshipuram, but there has been no discussion because Government has been caught—I would not use a graphic language like pants down and all that; I would only say 'caught on the wrong

foot'—on the wrong foot. They have exposed themselves as being against Harijans and their Ministers have gone on making a series of irresponsible statements except Mr. Venkatasubbaiah who has made a very reasonable statement. (*Interruptions*) Except Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, all other Ministers have made irresponsible statements. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, Sir, I suggest that this House must discuss that also. On that account also, this Report should be sent back to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
I have moved an amendment to this motion to send this Report back to the Business Advisory Committee. Firstly, my amendment refers to the move of the World Bank to bring the Indian Railway system under their control. We had submitted Call-Attention notices on this and we tried to raise a discussion, but unfortunately we got shut out. I am sure the Government is aware of the report that has appeared in the *Business Standard* of Calcutta dated the 1st September which, in fact, lists out the whole lot of conditions which the World Bank is now seeking to impose on the Indian Railways. The conditions are...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody might have seen it....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
It is very important that this House gets to know this matter and understands the significance of this so that we have the Minister agree to a discussion on this. That is why I would like to make a mentioned of these conditions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The conditions are too many. I also saw that. It will take more time....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
These conditions are : (1) purchase of an IBM or IMB compatible computer including softwear from abroad; (2) annual increase in freight charges; (3) a sharp incregse in passenger fares, including Second Class fares in order to cover the full cost of these services; (4) higher prices for suburban season tickets; (5) the corporate structure of the Railways should be modified; (6) the Railway's zonal and divisional structure should be changed and criteria for himsing up a new structure spelt out; (7) the commercial aspect of railway operations should be given more importance; (8) a new post of Railway Board Member (Commercial) should be created; (9) The senior Railway Officers and Members of the Railway-board should have longer tenures; (10) Every raliway service should pay for the direct costs involved including the dividend to be paid for the capital at large; (11) Re-classification of freights; (12) Freight tariffs should include the escalation costs to cover the major items of inputs, the implication being that freight rate escalation will be automatic; (13) Tariffs should be at levels that will ensure ten per cent return on capital; (14) Railway should contribute 40% of the capital development costs out of its own revenues; (15) Depreciation should be computed at 4.7% of asset values; (16) There should be increased allocations to the development reserve fund; (17) More use will be made of costing information and

the management of the costing function should be expanded and (18) The level of efficiency achieved by the railways will be restored to that achieved in 1976-77.

Now, Sir, this list of conditions implies that the World Bank would like to run the Indian Railways. What is more shocking is that the Chairman of the Railway Board, in every meeting that is taking place over the proposals that come from the World Bank, has been pleading the case of the World Bank. This raises a very serious question. The total amount of money in this field is over Rs. 700 crores. The future of Indian Railways and the future of Indian economy is tied to this proposal. Before this House I raised a question on the conditions which the IMF has imposed for the loan of Rs. 5,000 crores which the Government is now desperately trying to secure from the world financing agencies and, therefore, I insist that Government should agree to have a discussion on this specific question.

Secondly, I have raised a point about the conditions of the workers employed on various complexes that are coming up in connection with the Asian Games that we intend to hold during the next year. Here again, the point made in this House was to have a discussion. We tried to see whether we could have a discussion through various motions that we could possibly give. We gave several calling attention notices, motions of adjournment and so on and so forth. But, the Speaker, never really listened to that. During the last three weeks we had been trying to persuade Government to have a discussion but they have not agreed to have a discussion. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would remember that a fortnight ago from to-day I raised a question to have a discussion on this very important subject where Rs. 100 crores go down the drain. More than that,

the conditions of workers who are working there are something which are beyond description. Many of them have been brought here as bonded labour from places like Andhra Pradesh wherefrom our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs hails as also from various other parts of the country. Look at the kind of exploitation which they are being subjected to. A few weeks ago, the workers went to the Prime Minister's house to seek relief; they went there hoping to get relief—let me put it like that—but they got tear-gas, from the Prime Minister's house and with the tear-gas and with the hit by lathis, a large number of them were also rested; they were chased away from there. In the places where the Asian Games construction works are going on, the barbed wire had been installed right from the site so that nobody could go and talk to these workers. They were not even allowed to come out from the places where they are kept as bonded labour.

So, Sir, this is a very serious situation happening right under the nose of this Parliament. A thousand crore rupees are going down the drain on the one hand and, on the other, the workers are being exploited. Never before in the history of the country has such a thing happened. So, Sir, I insist that this House should have a discussion on this during the next week.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, I appreciate the anxiety of Shri Binatwalla with regard to the deteriorating international situation. He wanted a discussion to be held here. This matter was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee also. There was a consensus that a discussion will be taking place on the international situation. The External Affairs Minister is being

contacted and this will be arranged and the motion can be discussed in this House. (*Interruptions*)

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy was right in what he said. He was more interested in the discussion of the Vaidialingam Committee Report for the reasons best known to him. Both of us know the reasons for that. Sir, this report was partly discussed in this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
No.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
It was taken up.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
It was never discussed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH
The consensus in the Business Advisory Committee was that this matter also be brought before the House for discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
When ? You make a commitment on date. I know for lack of quorum we had to close down the discussion.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Sir, we are very anxious and our Members have been insisting that this Report should be discussed. Mr. Lakkappa and Mr. Faleiro have been insisting on a discussion on this Report. (*Interruptions*).

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : ये हमेशा उल्टी बात कहते हैं। यह इनकी आदत है। इनके पूरे आदमी यहां नहीं थे।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
Sir, this matter about conversions was discussed and the consensus was arrived at that this matter, in a suitable form, be brought before the House for discussions.

Sir. Mr. George Fernandes said that the Indian Railways is being subjected or dictated to by the World Bank or IMF but I may tell the Hon. Member and the House that our sovereignty and integrity are not negotiable. Our Prime Minister has time and again said that we will never submit ourselves to the conditions which are derogatory to the sovereignty and integrity of the country. Sir, I will only suggest to the Hon. Member that shortly we are going to discuss Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Railways and this matter can be brought at that time. In regards to the condition of workers, Sir, he has himself said that this matter has been referred to the Speaker and the Speaker is considering the manner in which this matter has to be brought. So, it has been left to the Speaker but I will convey the feelings of the Hon. Member to the Business Advisory Committee.

Sir, I will request to the Hon. Members to withdraw there amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, would you like to withdraw your amendment ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
Sir, in view of the categorical assurance by the Hon. Minister that the International situation will be discussed, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 1 w.s., by leave,
withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What about Dr. Subramaniam Swamy ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he has not given a firm commitment on the Vaidyalingam Committee Report discussion. It has come twice before the House and his party Members run away. He should give a firm commitment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can he give an assurance ? Business Advisory Committee has to decide about the date.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I have said in so many words that our Members are anxious for a discussion ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think your purpose is served. Would you like to withdraw your amendment ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What about Shri George Fernandes ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Sir, I am not satisfied with the explanation of the Minister. The World Bank matter cannot be discussed at the time of Supplementary Demands because hardly an hour or so is allotted. How can we discuss the whole World Bank sell-off ? I am not impressed by the frequent statements which the Prime Minister is supposed to be making as to what she is up to or as to what she is not up to. The Chairman of the Railway Board is taking positions in support of the World Bank. He is Chairman of our Railway Board and you are quoting the Prime Minister. This

matter is too serious to be left for a two-hour Supplementary Grants debate.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : When the Prime Minister decides it is the policy of the Government and what you or I say do not matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your Amendment, Mr. George Fernandes ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : No, Sir; if that is his attitude, under no circumstances, I can leave it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Then I will put your Amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

“That this House do agree with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee, presented to the House on the 2nd September, 1981.”

The motion was adopted.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **NEED FOR FITTING REMEDIAL INSTRUMENTS TO THE THERMAL POWER STATIONS TO PREVENT HEALTH HAZARDS TO THE PEOPLE**

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : देश में ऊर्जा की पूर्ति के लिए बड़ी संख्या में ताप विद्युत गृह स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं किन्तु जहाँ ताप विद्युत गृहों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा जिन ताप विद्युत गृहों से उत्पादन जारी है वहाँ पर इन विद्युत उत्पादन गृहों की चिमनियों से भारी मात्रा

में राख वायु मण्डल में मिल कर आस-पास के 25 किलोमीटर परिक्षेत्र में कृषि और जन-स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित कर रही है। वहाँ पर काम करने वाले हजारों कर्मचारी और उनके परिवार इस समस्या से त्रस्त हैं। इस के कारण पेय जल तथा खाद्य सामग्री में राख मिल जाती है और जन-स्वास्थ्य को क्षति पहुँचाती है।

मध्य प्रदेश के सारनी, कोरवा और अमर कंटक ताप विद्युत गृहों में यह समस्या व्यापक है। सब से ज्यादा प्रभावित सारनी ताप विद्युत गृह में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी और आसपास के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोग हैं। इस समस्या के बारे में पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की सारनी यात्रा के दौरान भी जानकारी दी गयी थी जिन्होंने इस समस्या के निराकरण का आश्वासन दिया था। किन्तु समस्या ज्यों की त्यों है।

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार जहाँ पर नये ताप विद्युत गृहों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा जहाँ ताप विद्युत गृहों से उत्पादन जारी है चिमनियों से निकलने वाली राख और प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए "ऐश प्रेस्प्रेटर" अथवा अन्य कोई उपाय कर लाखों कर्मचारियों और उनके परिवार के लोगों को और उत्पादन केन्द्र के आसपास के क्षेत्र में बसे नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें।

(ii) NEED FOR EXTENSION AND MODERNISATION OF MECHEDA RAILWAY STATION ON S. E. RAILWAY.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : In order to meet its growing importance, the extension of Mecheda station on the Howrah-Kharagpur section of the South-Eastern Railway is necessary. Within the

feeder area of the station, there are Haldia Industrial Complex and Kalaghat Thermal Power Project. National Highways Nos. 6 and 41 are at walking distance. State Highways from the different corners of Midnapore district are linked with this station. People coming from Taluk subdivision (about 12 lakhs), Contai subdivision (about 7 lakhs) and Ghatat subdivision (about 3 lakhs) have no alternative but to use the Mecheda Railway station regularly. The existing waiting room is inadequate to accommodate the huge rush of passengers at the station. The rush of passengers will increase after the completion of construction of a bridge at Naraghat over the river Haldi.

The Ticket Counters and the small waiting room are situated within the area where the new railway lines are going to be constructed to carry coal to Kolaghat Thermal Power Project. Now the passengers have to face difficulties in purchasing tickets because of the construction work.

The Bus stand has been shifting to a new area and for that, the extension of the over-bridge in the station is necessary. The existing latrine and the lavatory systems in the Station are inadequate, insufficient and unhygienic.

I therefore urge upon the Government to consider the problems of the Mecheda Station and to come forward with measures for the extension and modernisation of the Station.

(iii) STUDY REPORT ON MAN-DAYS LOSSES WAGES, PROFITS AND PRICES BY INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : भारतीय सार्वजनिक प्रशासन संस्थान की एक अध्ययन रिपोर्ट ने विवादास्पद हड़ताल विरोधी अध्यादेश के समर्थन में सरकार

(श्री रामवतार शास्त्री)

द्वारा दी जा रही तमाम दलीलों को भ्रामक और गलत साबित कर दिया है। इस अध्ययन रिपोर्ट से यह बात साफ हो गई है कि सरकार व अन्य निहित स्वार्थों के ये दावे कि हड़तालों के कारण औद्योगिक विकास की दर में कमी आती है तथा मजदूरों के वेतन बढ़ने से मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है सरासर झूठ और बेबुनियाद है।

मुप्रसिद्ध अर्थ-शास्त्री प्रो० कमलनयन कावरा, अनिल इत्यारा और विजय ओभा ने अपने अध्ययन के दौरान काम के दिनों की क्षति, वेतन, मुनाफा और कीमतों का सामूहिक और तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है। उनका कहना है कि हड़तालों आदि के कारण काम के दिनों की क्षति का औद्योगिक विकास की दर पर जो कुप्रभाव पड़ता है वह नगण्य है। निवेश, रोजगार, तकनीकी क्षमता तथा अन्य ऐसे अनेक मुद्दे और हैं जिन का औद्योगिक विकास दर पर कहीं अधिक प्रभाव पड़ता है।

इन विद्वानों ने हड़ताल विरोधी अध्यादेश के आर्थिक पक्ष की ही अधिक समीक्षा की है क्योंकि कहा यही जा रहा है कि यह अध्यादेश सरकार द्वारा उठाये जाने वाले मुद्रास्फीति विरोधी कदमों में से ही एक है। अध्ययन में इस दलील को एकदम बेबुनियाद करार दिया गया है कि मजदूरों का वेतन बढ़ने से मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ती है। उक्त विद्वानों ने आंकड़े देकर बतलाया है कि 1970-79 के दौरान मजदूरों का वास्तविक वेतन घटा है, फिर भी मुद्रास्फीति तेजी से बढ़ी है। उन का यह भी कहना है कि इन वर्षों के दौरान जहां एक ओर मजदूरों का वास्तविक वेतन घटा है वहां मुनाफों, लाभांशों और सूद की दरों में वृद्धि हुई है।

अध्ययन रिपोर्ट में आंकड़े देकर बताया गया है कि 1968-75 के दौरान मजदूरों का वास्तविक औसत वेतन 1384 रुपये प्रति वर्ष से घट कर 984 रुपये प्रति वर्ष रह गया। बाद के वर्षों में भी यही क्रम जारी रहा।

अध्ययन में यह बात भी खास तौर से नोट की गई है कि यदि उत्पादक क्षेत्र में 1970-79 के दौरान कुल अदायगी का विश्लेषण किया जाय तो पता चलेगा कि इस में वेतन के रूप में दिया जाने वाला अंश निरंतर कम हुआ है तथा मुनाफों, लाभांश व सूद के रूप में दिया जाने वाला अंश बढ़ा है।

अध्ययन में इसी दौरान की एक और दिलचस्प बात सामने आई है। वह यह कि, जब कभी भी कुल अदायगी में मजदूरों के वेतन वाला अंश बढ़ा है तो कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी हैं। इसके विपरीत मुनाफे या लाभांशों में वृद्धि होने का सीधा प्रभाव थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांक पर वृद्धि के रूप में दिखायी दे जाता है।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि, वेतन कम होने से भ्राम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की मांग घटती है जिससे क्षमता के उपयोग में कमी आती है, उत्पादन कम होता है तथा कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं।

अध्ययन से निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि, यदि मुद्रास्फीति पर नियन्त्रण करना है तो मजदूरों के वेतन और उनके अधिकारों पर चोट करने वाली नीतियां कारगर साबित नहीं होंगी, इसके लिए तो वही नीतियां कारगर साबित हो सकेंगी जिन्हें बनाते समय बढ़ते मुनाफों और लाभांशों को ध्यान में रखा गया हो।

(iv) UTILISATION OF EFFLUENT WATER FROM LEATHER FACTORIES IN NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU.

*SHRI S. MURUGIAN (Tirupattur): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the most important matter relating to utilisation of effluent water from leather factories in North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu.

There are 264 Leather factories in North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu. The effluent water from these factories had caused havoc with cultivable land. Besides the drinking water from Palar river here is also being polluted. On the one side the agricultural production declines on this account and on the other the people are denied pure drinking water. In order to find a solution to this grave problem, the Bharat Leather Corporation is planning to have a separate organisation for dealing with effluent water with an investment of Rs. 50 lakhs. It is estimated that per day about 15,00,000 gallons of effluent water is coming from these leather factories. The attempt of Bharat Leather Corporation reminds the proverb of appeasing the elephant's hunger with a little bit of fried maize.

Another important issue is also involved here. The Centre earns per annum foreign exchange of Rs. 600 crores through leather export. There is a Central Board for Water Pollution. There is also a Central legislation in this regard. Yet, no vigorous steps have been taken to tackle the pollution from effluents from leather factories. Only 47 leather factories have set up machinery to purify the effluent water and then send it out. The Tamil Nadu Government has not taken any steps to implement the Central legislation in this matter. The Tamil Nadu Government's approach is based on the theory of Centre earning Rs. 600

crores of foreign exchange through leather trade, and it is the responsibility of the Centre to act in this matter. In between the people of the area are being lynched. The Centre and the State Governments should issue mandatory instructions for all leather factories to set up machinery for purifying the effluents. If necessary, the Centre should give subsidy for this purpose. The life of the people of the area should not be bartered for the sake of earning foreign exchange. Without in any way affecting the production of leather factories, the Centre should ensure the implementation of its policy of preventing pollution from such effluents.

(v) INCREASING INCIDENTS OF POLICE ATROCITIES IN VAISHALI DISTRICT OF BIHAR.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्द
अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न की ओर
मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना
चाहता हूँ :

बिहार का वैशाली जिला जहाँ से
मैं चुनाव जीत कर आया हूँ,
पुलिस जुलम चरम सीमा पर है। इन्सान
एवं गरीब का जानमाल बिल्कुल असुरक्षित
हो गया है। पुलिस द्वारा गरीबों पर जुलम
ढाना, उनके घर को उजाड़ना आम बात हो
गई है। दिनांक 12-8-81 की शाम को
हाजीपुर नगर में पुलिस द्वारा एक 25
वर्षीय युवक को गिरफ्तार कर उसे बेरहमी
से पीटा गया। थाने पर ले जाकर बूट से
उसकी छाती एवं पेट को इतना कुचला
गया कि वह बेचारा वहीं दम तोड़ गया।
मैं स्वयं वहाँ से (घटनास्थल) होकर आया
हूँ। दिनांक 31-8-81 को इस जुलम के
विरोध में विशाल आम सभा हुई। एकस्वर
से लोगों ने दोषी पुलिस अधिकारी के

(श्री राम विलास पासवान)

मुअत्तल एवं घटना की जांच सी०बी०आई० द्वारा कराने की मांग की। स्थिति विस्फोटक है। यदि सरकार ने अविलम्ब वहाँ के पुलिस अधिकारी को निलम्बित कर वहाँ से नहीं हटाया तो किसी भी क्षण अप्रिय घटना घट सकती है।

दूसरी घटना बैशाली जिले के ही विदूपुर प्रखण्ड की है, जहाँ अधिकारियों ने सशस्त्र पुलिस की मदद से बिगत बीस वर्षों से बसे चालीस परिवार हरिजन एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के गरीब लोगों को सरकारी जमीन से उजाड़ दिया। जिस जमीन पर बसे हुए थे, वह एक सरकारी जमीन है और बिल्कुल अनुपयोगी है। जिस समय उन लोगों की भोंपड़ी को उजाड़ा जा रहा था, उस समय भीषण बारिश हो रही थी। एक नवजात शिशु की माँ को पुलिस द्वारा इस बेरहमी से घसीटा गया कि उस नवजात शिशु की तत्काल मृत्यु हो गई। इस सम्बन्ध में घर उजाड़ने हेतु जिला अधिकारी या उच्च अधिकारी का आदेश भी नहीं था।

सरकार से मांग है कि उजाड़े गए गरीबों को फिर से बसाया जाए, उन्हें मुआवजा दिया जाए और दोषी अधिकारी के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए।

इसी तरह बैशाली जिले के ही जन्दाहा में पुलिस जुल्म चरम सीमा पर है और पुलिस जुल्म के खिलाफ 5-9-81 को जन्दाहा के मजदूर किसान एवं व्यवसायियों ने बाजार बन्द रखने का निर्णय लिया है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करने हेतु बिहार सरकार को निर्देश दे।

(vi) STEPS TO CONSTRUCT ANTI-SEA EROSION WALLS IN THE SEA COATS OF KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.

SHRI N. DENNIS (NAGER-COIL): Recently, there has been

sea erosion in various places in the sea coasts of Kanyakumari district, causing heavy loss and damage to the poor fishermen. Several houses have been washed away by the fierce sea. Their fishing vessels and nets were subjected to the mighty waves of the rough sea. The sea has eroded into the interior mainland and swallowed portions of mainland too. This is a continuous process of occurrence in the recent years, in the monsoon season. Anti-sea erosion walls are erected in some affected places in this district. But the construction of the same is not done as is done in some affected places in Kerala, where it is done by dumping of big stones inside the sea in a vertical position. So, here in Kanyakumari district, the cruel waves during monsoon season dash against the anti-sea erosion walls, causing damage to the person and properties of the fishermen. Several fishermen sustain injuries too. Monsoon season here is the rich fishing season. So, fishermen sustain heavy loss, as they could not operate their fishing vessels and go out for fishing during this fishing season. So, Government may be pleased to take immediate steps to provide necessary structures in the places where sea-erosion walls are erected in this district for the convenient operation of fishing vessels of the fishermen; and immediate steps also may be taken for the construction of anti-sea erosion walls in the places where anti-sea erosion walls are not constructed in the district, by dumping of stones inside the sea in a vertical position, as is done in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as matters under Rule 377 are concerned, the Hon. members shall read only what they had given in writing. If an Hon. member reads beyond that, that will not be recorded. So, I would appeal to them not to read whatever they have not given in writing to the office.

(vii) NEED TO INCREASE WATER FLOW IN RAJASTHAN CANAL TO SAVE STANDING COTTON CROP AND TO SUPPLY PEOPLE WITH DRINKING WATER.

श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी (बीकानेर) : राजस्थान नहर 18000 क्यूसेक क्षमता की नहर है। लेकिन इस समय राजस्थान नहर में 2500 क्यूसेक पानी ही चल रहा है। इतनी बड़ी नहर में यह पानी नहीं के बराबर है। इस नहर पर बोई हुई फसलें नष्ट प्रायः हो चुकी हैं। फिर भी कुछ फसलें बची हुई हैं। उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप करके राजस्थान नहर में पर्याप्त पानी चलाने के आदेश सम्बन्धित सरकार को दे ताकि करोड़ों रुपयों की चर्बिल और काटन की फसल बच सके वरन् राष्ट्र में इस भारी क्षति से अन्न की कमी आयेगी। सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान होना चाहिये कि राजस्थान का यह क्षेत्र अधिकतम कपास उत्पादक क्षेत्र है और इस समय कपास और चावल की फसल खड़ी है। अतः इस क्षेत्र के किसानों और देश के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार के सिंचाई मंत्री इस पर बी० बी० एम० बी० से पानी दिलाने की तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने के आदेश देने का कष्ट करें। केन्द्रीय सरकार कपास का निर्यात तक कर रही है, अतः इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान और पंजाब के मंत्रियों की तुरन्त मीटिंग बुला कर पानी के इस अभाव को दूर किया जाय।

राजस्थान नहर द्वारा इस क्षेत्र को जो पीने का पानी मिलता था वह गत एक मास से नहीं मिल रहा है जिससे स्थिति और भी गम्भीर हो गई है और जन-जीवन और पशु-जीवन खतरे में पड़ गया है। अतः शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राजस्थान नहर में पानी की इस कमी को पूरा किया जाय।

(viii) RELIEF MEASURES FOR THE DROUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS IN UTTAR PRADSH

श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) : मिर्जापुर, वाराणसी तथा सभी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य भागों में सूखे की भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। प्रारम्भ में अवर्षण के कारण खरीफ की बुवाई पूरी नहीं हो सकी जो फसल बोई हुई है वह सूख गई है। बांधों में पानी की कमी के कारण फसल को बचाना कठिन हो गया है। मवेशियों के लिए चारे की समस्या भी उत्पन्न हो गई है। लाखों किसानों तथा खेत मजदूरों में निराशा की भावना उत्पन्न हो गई है। सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। सूखा क्षेत्र में अधिकतम घन्टे बिजली की आपूर्ति कर के नलकूप तथा लिफ्ट नहरें चलाई जाएं। लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए राहत कार्य चलाने के निर्देश दिए जाएं तथा आगामी महीनों में पेय जल का भी संकट उत्पन्न होने की सम्भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए पेय जल योजनाओं के काम में तेजी लाई जाय। सरकारी देयों की वसूली में सख्ती न बरती जाय। प्रदेश के पुराने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की सूखा समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए योजना बनाई जाय। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को उचित निर्देश तथा सहायता प्रदान करें।

(ix) ADMISSION OF RECEIPT OF A REPORT BY THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MADHYA PRADESH REGARDING MASS RAPE OF WOMEN KEPT IN POLICE CAMPS IN SHIVPURI.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE (Bombay North Central): The admission of receipt of a report of the mass rape of women committed in police camps in Shivpuri by

the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is a matter of great indignation and shame.

If custodians of law and order commit such heinous crimes and get away with it then criminals can easily have a free hand.

It has been alleged that many women were detained for 18 days at the police camp and even 'paraded naked' in a nearby village. If this is true, then the suspicion that there is a presence of some criminals in the police force gets credence.

The attitude of the Police high ups was exposed when the Police Commissioner of Delhi justified the treatment of Maya Tyagi on the ground that dacoits deserved no better treatment. If the highest authority in the Police Department holds such views then there is no wonder that the Constables and persons in lower rank can behave in any manner they feel like.

Failure on the part of the Government to take action against Police, as has happened in the case of Maya Tyagi or housewives of textile workers at Modinagar, would lead to the feeling among Police that the Government was willing to connivance at Police atrocities against women.

I request the Government to take immediate and firm action against the guilty ones so that it may act as a deterrent in future.

(x) ALLEGED UN-HYGIENIC CONDITIONS PREVAILING AT SHEIKHPURA RAILWAY STATION IN BIHAR.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शेखपुरा रेलवे स्टेशन, जिला मुंगेर बिहार बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति में है, जहाँ विश्राम घर है वहीं पर एक खुला हुआ शौचालय है जो स्वास्थ्य के दृष्टिकोण से बीमारी का घर है। गंदगी का

अंवार चारों ओर लगा रहता है। सारे समय यात्रियों को मल-मूत्र के बीच ही रहना पड़ता है। शेखपुरा मुंगेर जिला में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करती हूँ कि द्वितीय श्रेणी के प्रतीक्षालय स्थित शौचालय को अन्यत्र हटाया जाए एवं साथ ही साथ स्टेशन के बाहर की गंदगी को समाप्त करने के लिए बाउंड्री वाल (दीवाल) का निर्माण किया जाए। नहीं तो सैकड़ों लोगों को महामारी का शिकार होना पड़ेगा।

(xi) STEPS TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF BEGGARS BY PROVIDING THEM WITH JOBS.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 33 वर्षों से अधिक की अवधि बीत जाने पर भी आज भी देश के लाखों व्यक्ति भिक्षावृत्ति पर अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। रेलवे स्टेशनों, बस स्टॉपों और बड़े तथा छोटे शहरों में उनकी संख्या को देखकर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आतंकित हो जाता है। जब भी हम किसी विदेशी पर्यटक को चिथड़ों में लिपटे भारतीय भिखारियों से घिरा देखते हैं तभी हमारी 34 वर्षों के तथाकथित सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकास की वास्तविकता नग्न रूप में सामने आ जाती है और हमारा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है।

सरकार को चाहिए कि वह इन लाखों व्यक्तियों को, जिन्होंने भिक्षावृत्ति को अपनाया है, सहायता प्रदान करे, ताकि ये लोग सम्मानजनक जीवन व्यतीत कर सकें और देश के अछड़े नागरिक बन सकें। भिक्षा की विभीषिका को समाप्त करने के उपाय किए जाने चाहिए। जब तक सरकार इस जन-शक्ति को उद्योगों तथा अन्य व्यवसायों में नियोजित करने की एक निश्चित

योजना नहीं बनाती, तब तक यह विभीषिका और अधिक भीषण होती जाएगी और भारत की प्रतिष्ठा कम होती जाएगी।

सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह समाज के इस वर्ग को, जोकि भिक्षावृत्ति में लगे हैं तथा पशुवत जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और आर्थिक, सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं, सम्माननीय जीवन व्यतीत करने में सहायता प्रदान करने में तथा आगामी पीढ़ियों को इस विभीषिका से बचाने के लिए उपाय करे और इस संबंध में कानून भी बनाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we go to the next item, Items 11 & 12. The time allotted is two hrs. We have already spent more than one and a half hours. There are about two or three speakers, two from the opposition and one from the ruling party. I would request each Hon. Member not take more than three to four minutes. We have got to complete the Bill by 3-30. Now, I call Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : This is second reading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know you will all co-operate. I know. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri is my friend, always.

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE CESS BILL

AND

CINE-WORKERS WELFARE FUND BILL (Contd.)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वसंत साठे जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। रोज-रोज हमारी ओर से आलोचना सुनते हैं, हमें

करनी पड़ती है—आज उन्होंने धन्यवाद देने का मौका दिया है। सौ फीसदी धन्यवाद तो नहीं दूंगी, लेकिन फिर भी यह जो प्रयास है, इसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में एक करोड़, 25 लाख लोग रोजाना पक्कर देखते हैं। इतना प्रभावशाली माध्यम है। अगर सरकार चाहती तो इसके जरिए समाज में पूरा परिवर्तन कर सकती थी।

जिस दिशा में हम जाना चाहते हैं, एक नया समाज बनाना चाहते हैं, शोषण विहीन समाज बनाना चाहते हैं और उसके अनुरूप लोक धारणा, मानसिक धारणा बनाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए फिल्में सर्वोत्तम माध्यम सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। कोई और इतना अधिक प्रभावशाली माध्यम इसके लिए आपको नहीं मिल सकता है सिवाय फिल्मों के। नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन लाने में भी फिल्में बहुत ज्यादा उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकती हैं। हम देखते हैं कि दक्षिण के लोगों में जहां हिन्दी का विरोध हुआ करता था वहां पर आज हिन्दी पक्कज बहुत पापुलर हो रही हैं। हिन्दी पक्कज की कापियां भी वहां बनने लगी हैं। इसका साफ मतलब है कि फिल्में विहीकल फार नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन भी हो सकती हैं। इस माध्यम के बारे में इतने सालों के बाद जो आप सोचने का काम कर रहे हैं यह अच्छा काम है और इसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं।

हमारे देश में सुन्दर-सुन्दर पक्कज भी बनती हैं और गन्दी भी बनती हैं। कहा जाता है कि समाज में जो क्राइम बढ़ रहे हैं उसके लिए भी फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री बहुत हद तक जिम्मेदार है। ऐसा सोशल थिन्कज का विचार है और दूसरे लोगों का भी विचार

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

है। साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में एक्सप्लायटेशन भी बहुत भारी होता है। कोई-कोई तो ऐसे आर्टिस्ट हैं जो 32-32 लाख रुपया एक पिक्चर का लेते हैं। फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री में मेरी भी दिलचस्पी है। मैं फिल्में देखती हूँ, मँगजीन पढ़ती हूँ। मैंने पढ़ा है कि 32-32 लाख रुपया एक एक आर्टिस्ट एक एक पिक्चर का लेता है। दो तीन या छः सात लाख लेना तो मामूली बात है। एक वक्त ऐसा भी आ जाता है जब उनके पास कुछ नहीं रहता। जो आर्टिस्ट व्यावहारिक रूप से जिन्दगी नहीं बिताते ऐसा भी देखने में आया है कि आगे चल कर वे पापर बन जाते हैं। लेकिन आज फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री में बहुत होशियार लोग भी बन गए हैं। उन्होंने इनवैस्टमेंट पैसे का करना शुरू कर दिया है। उन्होंने इण्डस्ट्री, कारखाने आदि भी चलाने शुरू कर दिए हैं। इटली आदि में उन्होंने अपने होटल भी खोल रखे हैं। आज उनकी हालत इतनी खराब नहीं है। अगर किसी की हालत फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री में खराब है तो वह टैक्नीशियन की है, एक्ट्राज की है। उनके बारे में मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिये।

मंत्री महोदय ने एक पिक्चर पर एक प्रोड्यूसर से एक हजार रुपया लेने की बात कही है। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत कम है। एंटरटेनमेंट टैक्स न लगता हो तो यह भी न लेने की शायद बात उन्होंने कही है। मैं नहीं समझती हूँ कि इस तरह के कंसेशन देने की कोई जरूरत है। सर्टिफिकेट देते समय एक हजार की लेने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इससे इनमें काम करने वालों को जरूरत पड़ने पर राहत पहुँचाई जाएगी। जो लोग इतना ज्यादा पैसा कमाते हैं उनके भविष्य के बारे में हमें कुछ निर्णय करना चाहिये। मुझे तो लगता है Our Minister should

come forward with a Bill for insurance for the artists. जब वे इतना पैसा कमाते हैं तो उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा इन्शोरेंस के लिए भी उनसे लिया जाना चाहिये ताकि जब उनके पास कोई काम न हो तो उस पैसे से उनके वेलफेयर की व्यवस्था की जा सके।

मैं यह भी समझती हूँ कि जो बड़े-बड़े आर्टिस्ट हैं उनसे भी अलग से पैसा लिया जाना चाहिये। जो बड़े ऐश और आराम में रहते हैं, चमक दमक के साथ रहते हैं उनको अपने ही क्षेत्र में रहने और काम करने वाले गरीब आर्टिस्टों के वास्ते कुछ न कुछ करना चाहिये, जिनको कोई तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है उनके लिए कुछ करना चाहिये। यह उनका कर्तव्य भी है। काला या सफेद जो भी धन उनको मिलता है उसमें से एक परसेंट उन से सरकार को लेना चाहिये।

Film industry is a den of sexual exploitation.

एक्सट्राज और एक्ट्रेसिस के बारे में हम तरह-तरह की कहानियाँ सुनते हैं, पढ़ते हैं। इनको पढ़ सुन कर हमें दुख होता है। इनका जो एक्सप्लायटेशन होता है इसको रोका जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The film itself is black and white !

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : हमें पता नहीं है, जो हम पढ़ते हैं वह बता रहे हैं। उनके लिए भी कुछ करना चाहिये। जो वेलफेयर मैजर्ज आप ले रहे हैं उसमें इस एक्सप्लायटेशन को रोकने की भी आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिये। एक्सट्राज की हालत आज बहुत खराब है। जगह-जगह पर स्टूडियोज के बाहर महिलाएँ बैठी रहती हैं खुशामद करती रहती हैं और कुछ भी करने के लिए वे मजबूर होती हैं। उनके एक्सप्लायटेशन

को खत्म करने के लिए वेलफेयर मैन्यज जो है उनमें इसको भी स्थान मिलना चाहिये।

आप कहते हैं कि साढ़े सात लाख एकत्र होगा। यह बहुत कम है। जिनके लिए आप इस पैसे को खर्च करने वाले हैं उनके लिए इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। कैसे आप इसको खर्च करने वाले हैं इसके बारे में भी आपने कुछ नहीं कहा है। आपने यही कहा है Only the advisory committee will perhaps decide. घर देंगे, तनखाह देंगे, कैसे आप खर्च करेंगे आपने कुछ नहीं बताया है। हमारी फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री का दुनिया में आज भी दूसरा नम्बर है। आपको देखना चाहिये कि इस पैसे को कैसे दुगुना और तिगुना किया जा सकता है। जैसे मैंने सुभाव रखे हैं वैसे आप करें तो आपको बहुत ज्यादा पैसा मिल सकता है। मेरा कहना है कि Film industry should be treated at par with other industries. It is one of the biggest industries and the biggest source of exploitation in our country. अगर यह हमें करना है तो मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जितने लोग उसमें काम करते हैं उनका रजिस्टर होना चाहिये, कितना उनको पैसा दिया जाता है उसका रजिस्टर होना चाहिये। ऐसा अगर करेंगे तो जो उनकी बाकी सुविधाएँ हैं वह हम इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट और लेबर ऐक्ट के अन्दर देने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं। माननीय साठे जी एक जमाने में ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर थे इसलिये वर्कर्स के लिये खास कर जिनको कम पैसा मिलता है उनके प्रति उन्हें हमदर्दी होना स्वाभाविक है। आपने जो बिल रखा है वह पहला कदम है, लेकिन अधूरा है उसको पूरा करने के लिये कमप्रीहेंसिव कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। मुझे पता है कि फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री के लोग

बहुत प्रेशर डाल रहे हैं यह कह कर हमारी इन्डस्ट्री मर जायगी। लेकिन उससे ज्यादा प्रेशर इस देश के गरीब लोग आप पर डालेंगे कि इस इन्डस्ट्री को एक इन्डस्ट्री बना दीजिये ताकि वहाँ काम करने वाले लोगों को सुरक्षा मिल सके। आपने जो सोशल वेलफेयर फण्ड बनाया है यह अच्छा है, लेकिन इसकी रकम की बढ़ाना चाहिये। और इस अधूरे कानून को पूरा कानून बनाने का आप प्रयास करें, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सुयोग्य सूचना मन्त्री जी ने जो सिनेमा कर्मकार कल्याण उपकर विधेयक पेश किया है उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। विरोधी पार्टी के एक सज्जन ने शुरुवात करते हुए एक बात कही कि यह विधेयक मजदूर विरोधी है और दूसरी बात की कि राज्य के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध है। मुझे लगता है कि उस व्यक्ति को चमन में हरियाली होते हुए भी नजर नहीं आती। तो देखने वाले का दोष है, दोष चमन का नहीं है। कल्याण की योजना से बनाया गया यह विधेयक है। यह हकीकत है कि इस सिनेमा क्षेत्र के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े कलाकार अपने युग में कई ऐसे देखे जो उच्च स्थान पर थे, परन्तु बढ़ापा आते ही उनकी बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति रही। डागा जी ने कल एक बात कही कि फिल्म कलाकार और राजनीतिक नेता जितने बूढ़े होते हैं, उन्होंने रंगा जी का नाम लिया, उन पर रौनक आती है। पर डागा जी ने सेन्ट्रल हाल में नहीं देखा कि जो मेम्बर नहीं रहे या मन्त्री नहीं रहे उनके चेहरों की क्या हालत है। वहाँ जो कलाकार हैं उनके चेहरे उन्होंने नहीं देखे। यह हकीकत है कि उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है। श्रीमती

[आचार्य भगवान देव (भजमेर)]

दंडवते ने एक बात कही कि आजकल के कलाकारों ने अपने पैसे का अच्छा इन्वेस्टमेंट कर रखा है। पर उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस बिल का सम्बन्ध बड़े-बड़े लोगों से नहीं है, बल्कि जो गरीब हैं और जिनकी स्थिति दयनीय है या हो गई है उनके लिए यह बिल है। यह हकीकत है कि यदि सिनेमा उद्योग को एक उद्योग घोषित किया जाता और उनकी सुविधायें मिल जातीं तो यह बिल लाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। यह लाया ही इसी लिए गया है कि उद्योग अभी तक घोषित नहीं हुआ है और कई कलाकार ऐसी गरीब हालत में हैं कि वह खाने के लिए मोहताज हैं, बच्चों को पढ़ाने की बात तो दूर रही। हमें आशा है कि जो कलाकार रहे हैं मंत्री जी उनका अवश्य कल्याण करेंगे।

कई शंकायें खड़ी की गई कौन-सी कमेटी होगी, कैसी कमेटी होगी, उसके आफिस पर इतना खर्च होगा। हमेशा कोई भी कार्य शुरू किया जाता है तो उसकी रूप-रेखा तैयार होती है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, सिनेमा क्षेत्र के अन्दर कुछ मित्र लोग हैं जिनको मैं जानता हूं, अनेक लोग जो जीवन के उतार और चढ़ाव से गुजरे हुए हैं। ऐसे बहुत से बड़े कलाकार हैं फिल्म इन्डस्ट्री में। स्वर्गीय नरगिस दत्त के बारे में भी आप जानते होंगे उन्होंने भी एक संगठन खड़ा किया कल्याण की दृष्टि से, अशोक कुमार भी अपनी तरफ से मदद करने के कुछ प्रयास करते हैं, राजकपूर और प्राण भी करते हैं। जो पुराने व्यक्ति हैं, जिन्होंने जीवन में उतार-चढ़ाव देखे हैं, वे अपनी सामर्थ्य के अनुसार प्रयास करते हैं लेकिन सामूहिक रूप से कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया। यह प्रयास हमारे

माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने किया है, जो कि बहुत सुन्दर है।

परम आदरणीय श्री कमलापति जी कह रहे थे, जिस दिन शुरुआत हुई, कि न सिर्फ फिल्म क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों के बारे में सोचें, जैसे रंगा जी ने भी कहा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो नाटक दिखाते हैं, या रास लीला, कृष्ण लीला या रामलीला करने वाले जो कलाकार हैं उनके बारे में भी ध्यान रखें। परन्तु उसका इस विधेयक से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उसके बारे में भी अगर मंत्री जी कोई योजना बनायें तो बहुत अच्छा है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति भी हैं जो आपके आकाश-वाणी के केन्द्रों में आकर अपनी जवानी के टाइम में बहुत सुन्दर-सुन्दर गीत गुनगुनाकर जनता का जन-मनोरंजन करते रहे हैं। बंसी-वादक भी रहे हैं जो अपनी जवानी में बहुत सुन्दर बंसी बजाते थे लेकिन बुढ़ापा आने पर उन लोगों को पान-बीड़ी बेचते हुए देखा गया है। ऐसे बहुत से कलाकार हैं जिनका आपके आकाशवाणी से सम्बन्ध रहा है, जिस विभाग के आप मंत्री हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके बारे में भी आप विचार कीजिये। उनकी बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति बन चुकी है, आप देखें कि वे कौन-कौन हैं, उनके बारे में भी योजना बनाइये। ऐसे बहुत कम केसेज मिलेंगे जो कि अब भी जीवित हैं जिन्होंने अपने टाइम में बहुत सुन्दर गायन है अच्छे संगीत पेश किये हैं और मनोरंजन पेश किया है। परन्तु उनका बुढ़ापा आते ही न उनके स्वर में ताकत रही और न शरीर में दम रहा, वह न नाटक पेश कर सकते हैं न सुन्दर गा सकते हैं। उनकी स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। उनका भी सम्मान किया जाना चाहिये। उनकी कठिनाइयों को भी दूर

करने की आवश्यकता है। न सिर्फ कलाकार की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है बल्कि कलाकार के परिवार और उनके बच्चों की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मंत्री जी जो विधेयक ला रहे हैं, उसमें जो कल्याण की योजना बना रहे हैं उसमें उनके बच्चों को सुविधा देने के प्रयास हो सकें तो अच्छा है। फिल्म लाइन के लोगों के लिये जो आप कमेटी बना रहे हैं उसमें जो व्यक्ति लिये गये हैं वह स्वागत योग्य हैं। उसमें सरकार के भी सुयोग्य व्यक्ति हैं। डागा जी ने तो मंत्री जी को सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया कि फिल्म लाइन की पत्रिका का उन्हें अच्छा ज्ञान है मुझे विश्वास है कि उनके द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों से किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो कलाकार रह चुके हैं, उनके लिये, उनके परिवारों के लिये और बच्चों के लिये मंत्री महोदय पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ रेडियो स्टेशनों के साथ जिन कलाकारों का सम्बन्ध रहा है जिन्होंने वहां अपना जीवन लगा दिया है उनके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई ठोस योजना रखेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं हृदय से इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। यह बहुत ही सुन्दर और अपने आप में पूर्ण विधेयक है। अभी तक इस उद्योग को औद्योगिक क्षेत्र घोषित नहीं किया है किन्तु यह अच्छा प्रयास है। रासलीला, रामलीला करने वालों के बारे में भी कोई प्रयास हो और इस कमेटी को इस तरह से आदेश दे सकें जिससे कलाकारों का सम्मान हो तो बड़ा अच्छा है। इस तरह की आशा मैं मंत्री जी से रखता हूँ और इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there are two Bills before us to consider, namely, the Cine-workers Welfare Cess Bill and the Cine-workers Welfare Fund Bill. This is a good measure. For the first time, the film artistes who are indigent circumstances have been given some protection, even though it has got its own limitation. But I would like to emphasise one point on the overall performance of the industry as well as on the functioning of a large number of workers attached to the established studios and other sectors of industry. They are really having no protection under any statute. I take this opportunity to impress upon the Minister that in this particular case, the film industry should be declared as an industry for all purposes so that the workers may have all protections under the existing legislations.

Let me come to the relevant clause 3 of the Cess Bill on which I have got strong objection regarding the excise duty, i.e., Rs. 1000/- imposed on feature films. All feature films are not made with same investments. There are feature films made with Rs. 10 crores, there are feature films made with a few lakhs of rupees and there are feature films made with lesser amounts. But you have fixed Rs. 1000/- for each feature film. That would not be sufficient to meet the welfare measures in the country. There should be some linkage of the actual production with investment in this particular field. That is my submission. According to your estimate, you intend to collect Rs. 7.5 lakhs. I do not know whether it will be sufficient for 1.5 lakh workers who are in a very bad situation and who have no protection. So, that should be linked with the actual investment in each film.

I am also surprised to find clause 6. You are giving exemptions for certain films. I have never seen such exemptions. You take any Bill regarding bidi or cigarette or any

other Bill. There is no such exemption for the sake of welfare measures. Why should clause 6 be inserted here for giving exemption to certain films? That is my second objection regarding this Bill.

Coming to the other points, one is that it should not be put into the Consolidated Fund because it is not going to benefit the workers. You should have a separate amount to be pooled together and put it in a separate account. Then only it will have sufficient impact of the welfare of workers.

I am very much surprised to see the provision regarding the Advisory Committees here. I do not know how many advisory committees are going to be proposed. Is it on the regional basis or on state-wise basis? And apart from all that, you have got the Central Advisory Committee. So, I have got my own anxiety and apprehension that whatever amount you collect may be eaten away by the Advisory Committees and their Members. The poor workers will not get anything out of this. So, please abolish the advisory committee and have some centralised machinery to screen it properly, in a proper way.

The last point which I would like to make is, it has not been clearly defined in clause 4 of the Welfare Fund Bill as to what are the welfare measures. What are the welfare measures they are going to provide to artists? I want some clarification on that. The vagueness should not be there. What welfare measures are going to be devised by the advisory committees? I do not know.

With all these things I once again impress upon you that clause 3 should be amended. The important point that should be taken into consideration is that investment in production should have a linkage with

the excise duty which you are going to collect.

The last point is regarding clause 2 where it is stated that a cine worker who is entitled to this benefit should have at least worked in five feature films. For that I have no objection. But regarding the other clause, the remuneration which you have fixed is not at all sufficient. Even in respect of a casual worker who works in this industry, the remuneration which you have fixed, that is, Rs. 1000/- per month, is not sufficient and so it should be enhanced to Rs. 2000/-. For others the amount which you have fixed at the rate of Rs. 5000/- should be enhanced to Rs. 10,000/-. That is my suggestion.

I think you will kindly consider all these things for the purpose of welfare measures.

I welcome this Bill and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I must first of all thank the Hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on these two Bills. By and large this measure has been welcomed by the Member on both sides. There have been certain very valuable suggestions made by the Hon. Members. Some of them I am accepting and I am moving myself an amendment incorporating that advice and suggestion made by the Members. Some, I will explain, will not be possible to do at least at this stage.

One thing for which we may really feel sorry was when the very first speaker Shri Ajit Bag was speaking, he said that this was a good measure, but he made allegations of *mala fides* of the Central Govern-

ment as against the State Government. I really could not understand how this Bill is coming against the interests of the State Government in any manner whatsoever? He made trenchant criticism of the Central Government being authoritarian and this is one more example of the Central Government to such a thing. I could not understand him. He said that this is a State subject—exhibition, cinematograph, cinema exhibition.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : No, he said, it is a Central subject.

आचार्य भगवान देव : जो बोले हैं वह बोलें तो ठीक है, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You do not even know this. I have got his speech here. Were you there at that time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has got his speech, Mr. Maitra. If that Hon. Member is here he can object. Why are you objecting? Do not object... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Probably he spoke like that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The best thing would have been that Shri Bag could be there. His contention was that because this fell under the State list, Centre has no right to legislate on a matter which is under the State list. Now it is well known that as far as cinema exhibition is concerned, it is a State subject. That is why entertainment tax is a State subject or all exhibition of cinemas, but production of cinema and certification is Central subject. Welfare of workers is in the concurrent list and both can do welfare measures. Actually, there is nothing to prevent the State Government from bringing similar legislation for the welfare.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Or a better legislation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : For the welfare of not only cinema workers but cinema theatre employees which do not come under our purview. This they should actually do to emulate this Bill because States have substantial revenue by way of entertainment tax. West Bengal Government earns more than Rs. 23 crores per annum on entertainment tax alone for exhibition of cinema. Why does the State Government not spend even a small percentage for the benefit of the employees working in cine theatres whose conditions are worse....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jhadavpur) : You know that we have revived the studies only for the sake of workers and artistes.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I know it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : And you have been supporting.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, I have been supporting. We have been giving money for that also from the National Films Development Corporation. As far as West Bengal Government is concerned, to any measure for the welfare of cine workers, we are giving the fullest co-operation from the Centre...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why don't you clear that Bill ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That Bill has nothing to do with this. It is pending somewhere else. It is not with me. I had cleared it. If it comes in the way of the Constitution what can I do ? (*Interruptions*) I would be required to amend the Constitution. That also I suggested, but the State Government of West Bengal is not accepting, I said, "At least agree to it so that I can have control over distribution in the

country". The West Bengal films cannot be shown anywhere else. This is a pity. I suggested that exhibition be brought at least under the Concurrent List. Even there, I gave an assurance that this would not affect their entertainment tax. But the West Bengal Government is not accepting that. Now what can I do? In everything you see ghost. That is the trouble. The West Bengal Government and particularly our Marxist Party friends see ghosts even in a good thing, just as Mr. Ajit Bag saw ghost even in an innocuous and good measure like this. That is why I say, 'Please do not look even a good thing with coloured and jaundiced eyes'. That is what I request.

There was another point that was raised and that was, that an amount of Rs. 1,000, as collection, is too less. This is just a beginning. Let us at least make a beginning with this much. This is not the end of the matter. As we go ahead, we will see whether there are other ways like, as an Hon. Member suggested, linking it with investment or any other way; we will find out.

There was a suggestion from Mr. Daga and many other Hon. Members about the clause which says that should be required to give notice for collecting Rs. 1,000. Once he gets a certificate and goes away—Mr. Chatterjee knows—if I have to pursue the matter for Rs. 1,000, that will require two years and I may spend more on collecting than the amount itself or than even on the administrative set-up. Therefore, I have accepted this suggestion. Now I am bringing an amendment whereby he will have to deposit this amount along with his application for certification. If he does not get the certification, I will return the amount together with interest. What more can be done ?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Narasaraopet) : What is

the amount that you expect to get out of this ?

SHRI VASANTSATHE : Rs. 7.5 lakhs—not much. This is not the only money that will be there. There would be loans, there would be grants, there would also be donations. So, I am hopeful that this amount would exceed at least Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs. This is only a beginning, as I said.

There was a misapprehension that this is going to apply to all the artistes. Shrimati Pramila said that even the rich people would be wiser, even the artistes who were not in indigent circumstances might get the benefit. They will not get the benefit. This is exclusively meant for those who are at the lowest rung—technicians, and extras that she talked of, those who do not earn even Rs. 1000 per film or a lump sum of Rs. 5,000 in five films. If such persons like technicians, extras, casual workers etc. As they are really in the indigent circumstances, then we want to make a beginning to help them. So, I entirely agree with the other suggestions made by the Hon. Members. There are employees in other areas who also can be covered. May I say that I am going to introduce in this very session a comprehensive Bill on the Conditions of Service of Cine Employees. Fortunately this is cleared by the Law Ministry—drafting part of this. This I shall introduce in this session. There you can give me advice on the larger issues of the welfare of the employees.

This is a limited measure for the Welfare Fund for the indigent employees. All the good suggestions that you have made will be borne in mind by us. As far as the advisory committee is concerned, there is going to be a Central Advisory Committee; for the time being, we have taken the enabling powers

throughout the country. There are more employees in the Southern region than in the Northern region; there are more employees in the Southern region, in the studies. Therefore, having one Central Advisory Committee may not be enough. After all, we deal with a particular person who is in indigent circumstance. What type of help will be the best for him is the point. The Fund will be operated by the ministry itself and not by anybody else. I must have the advice of competent persons from the field. That is why this provision is there to have men from the field, that is, those who are actually in this industry. That is the object of this Bill. Suppose someone is in need of some medical aid. It is no use giving the scholarship to his child. Do you understand what he needs? He needs medical aid. Like that, the Advisory Body will be able to see in what best manner we could help.

This is the objective. All the good suggestions which have been made are taken note of. As we go on with the experience of the Bill, we will also find out—this is for the first time that we are doing this—as to how we can cover all the other fields. Prof. Ranga and others pointed out about the artistes in the rural areas doing Ramayana, doing Navtangi, etc. in Maharashtra and other places. They wanted that they should also be covered. For radio, I am told, we have got a fund already known as ‘non-lapsable fund’. A provision has now been made for funds to provide for Radio and T. V. artistes who may be in the indigent situations. That has already been approved and that will be done.

So, as far as the rural employees are concerned, it is a very big area, I would consider in what manner I can bring a measure which will cover them also. I would like to say again that this is for the State Governments. You earn more than Rs. 25 crores a year. Why can't one

crore of rupees be set apart for the welfare of the employees in both the rural areas as well as in other areas for this? I may tell you that you will be going a yeoman service. I request through this House and through the Members, the State Governments to please utilise a part of this fund. You can persuade your States to utilise even a part of the entertainment tax which they are earning from the films for the welfare of the workers.

With these words, I once again thank the Hon. Members for their kind co-operation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me first put the motion in respect of the Bill on Cine-Workers Welfare Cess Bill to the vote and complete all stage.

The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on feature films for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. On Clause 2 there is Government amendment No. 8.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

Amendment made :

“Page 1,—

after line 17, insert—

(d) "producer" in relation to a feature film means :

(i) the producer of such film; or

37 of 1952 (ii) where the application for a certificate in respect of such film under section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, is made by any other person, such other person." (8)

(Shri Basant Sathe)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2:—*as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 3 :—*(Levy and collection of cess on feature films)*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, I beg to move :*

"Page 2, lines 1 and 2,

omit "With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint," (1)

"Page 2, lines 4 and 5,

for "at the rate of one thousand rupees on every feature film certified"

substitute

"at the rate of two thousand rupees on every feature film before the grant of certificate" (2)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :*

"Page 2, line 4,

for "one" substitute "five" (5)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, Clause 1 says :

"It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette...."

Again it repeats the same thing in Clause 3. So, my amendment seeks to omit these words :

"With effect from such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint,"

What is the use of this repetition ? My second amendment is to the effect that instead of one thousand rupees it should be two thousand rupees. There are 3.5 lakh workers and with this meagre amount we will not be able to achieve the purpose. Out of this amount money will be spent on advisory committee, etc. So, I have suggested this amendment.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा संशोधन बहुत ही स्पष्ट और सीधा है। अभी कहा गया है कि इस बिल के अनुसार आप प्रत्येक कथा फिल्म पर 1 हजार रुपया सेस वसूल करना चाहते हैं, मेरे स्थान से—कहीं हम भिक्षा तो नहीं मांग रहे हैं ? आप कलाकारों की सहायता करना चाहते हैं, मैं एक फिल्म से 1 हजार रुपया मांगना मुनासिब नहीं समझता, जबकि एक-एक फिल्म पर लाखों रुपये, बल्कि करोड़ों भी हो

सकते हैं, खर्च होते हैं और इसी तरह से वे उस फिल्म से करोड़ों रुपये कमाते हैं।

मेरा संशोधन यह है कि यदि आप सचमुच में कलाकारों की मदद करना चाहते हैं तो 1 हजार के बजाय 5 हजार कीजिये। मेरी दृष्टि में तो यह भी कम है, इससे भी ज्यादा होना चाहिये, लेकिन कम से कम इतना मान लीजिये। इससे यह लाभ होगा कि पैसा आपके पास कुछ ज्यादा आयेगा जिससे आप लोगों की ज्यादा मदद करने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे। इसलिये आप इस संशोधन को जरूर स्वीकार कीजिये। वे गरीब नहीं हैं—गरीब से तो आप ज्यादा ले लेते हैं, लेकिन अमीरों से एक हजार रुपए का भिखाटन कर रहे हैं। साठे साहब आप सरकार चला रहे हैं एक हजार के बजाए 5 हजार इसको कीजिए।

श्री बसन्त साठे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डागा जी और शास्त्रीजी ने जो कहा, उनकी भावना को मैं भी समझ रहा हूँ। अगर इस में करोड़ों रुपया आता है तो मुझे खुशी होगी, लेकिन अभी जरा—इन्दताए इश्क है—आगे-आगे देखिए होता है क्या।

Amendment made :

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,

omit “certified for public exhibition under section 5A of the Cinematograph Act 1952” (11)

(Shri Vasant Sathe)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I will put amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 5 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

“That Clause 3, as amended stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4

(Payment of duty of excise.)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move : *

Page 2, lines 12 and 13,

omit “from the date of notice of demand issued by that Government for such payment”

Sir, the procedure is very cumbersome and he has admitted it. That is why I have brought in this Amendment.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not want to move my Amendment No. 9.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Amendment No. 9 not moved. Mr. Daga, have you anything more to say?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : As soon as they get the amount, they should deposit the amount. There is no question of any recovery procedure and all that. He has accepted the principle. I think he has already admitted this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have already adopted what he says in the other amendments. So, I request him to withdraw his amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : That is why I said, he has accepted the principle of my amendment.

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Government Amendment Nos. 12 and 13.

Amendments made :

Page 2, line 10, —

for "4." substitute "4. (1)" (12)

Page 2, —

for lines 12 and 13, substitute —

"on or before the date on which he makes an application for a certificate in respect of such film under section 4 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 :
37 of 1952

Provided that the producer of such film may apply to the Central Government for the refund of the duty paid by him in respect of such film on the ground :—

(a) that an order refusing to grant any certificate in respect of such film has been made under section 4, read with section 5A, of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 ; and
37 of 1952

(b) that he does not intend to appeal against, or seek revision of, such order, or, as the case may be, that the said order has been confirmed on appeal or revision under the said Act :

Provided further that in case any certificate is granted under the said Act in respect of any film after the refund under the preceding proviso of the duty paid in respect thereof, the producer shall be liable to repay, within a period of seven days from the date of grant of such certificate to the Central Government the duty so refunded.

(2) Simple interest shall be payable at the rate of twelve per cent per annum,—

(a) by the Central Government on the amount of duty in relation to any film refunded by it under the first proviso to sub-section (1), from the date of the payment of such duty till the date of such refund ;

(b) by the producer of a film on any amount of duty refunded to him under the first proviso to sub-section (1) and repaid by him to the Central Government under the second proviso to that sub-section, from the date of such refund to the date of such repayment." (13)

(Shri Vasant Sathe)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, I think you are withdrawing Amendment No. 3.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He has already accepted the principle. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 3.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Has the Hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 :—(Crediting proceeds of duty to Consolidated Fund of India.)

SHRI MOOLCHAND DAGA : I beg to move* :

Page 2, line 15,—

for "Consolidated Fund of India"

substitute

"The Cine Workers Welfare Fund" (4)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move* :

Page 2, line 15, —

for "Consolidated Fund of India" *substitute*

"Cine-Workers Welfare Fund formed under section 3 of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981." (6)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Daga, you can speak about your amendment.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The amount should go to the Cine-workers Welfare Fund. Why this 'Consolidated Fund of India' is brought in here ? Otherwise he will again have to go to the Government and withdraw the money from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, I say, this should be 'Cine-Workers Welfare Fund', and it should not go to 'Consolidated Fund of India.' That is the purpose of my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramavatar Shastri. Please make a short speech.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें धारा 5 में कहा गया है कि जो भी पैसा जमा होगा वह "संचित-निधि" में जमा किया जाएगा। मैं इसको गलत मानता हूँ और मेरा संशोधन है कि "सिनेमा कर्मकार कल्याण निधि अधिनियम 1981" की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित "सिनेमा कर्मकार कल्याण निधि" में जमा किया जाए। क्यों मैं ऐसा कहता हूँ ? निधि की कृपा पर आप क्यों रखना चाहते हैं। आप तो रहिए सो रहिए, लेकिन बेचारे गरीब कलाकारों को उनकी कृपा पर क्यों रखना चाहते हैं ? एक स्वतंत्र निधि उनके फायदे के लिए बनाने में जिस का नाम मैंने और डागा जी ने भी सुझाया है, आपको क्या आपत्ति है, क्या कठिनाई है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। अगर कोई कठिनाई हो तो बताएं। संचित निधि से अगर कुछ

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

ज्यादा कलाकारों को मिलने की उम्मीद हो तो वह भी बताएं। तब मैं आपकी बात को मान जाऊंगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पैसे को आप संचित निधि में न रखें और एक विशेष निधि की स्थापना करें और उसी में इसको रखें।

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, the simple reason why we have put it in the Consolidated Fund is that it forms the part of the nature of an excise duty. That is why I cannot put it in a different fund. I have to put it in the Consolidated Fund where all excise duty goes. And once the Bill is passed, in the Budget itself that provision is made and this will be separately shown and hopefully, as I said, not only this much, but I will get something more from the Finance Minister towards the Fund. Therefore, I am not scared at all in its going to the Consolidated Fund. That is the reason why it should go to the Consolidated Fund.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ram Avtar Shastri is pressing his amendment. I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I will put Clause 5 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“that Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—*Penalty for non-payment of duty of excise within the prescribed period.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 7, Amendment No. 7.

SHRI RAM AVTAR SHASTRI : Sir, I beg to move* :

Page 2, line 27—

for “fifty”

substitute “three hundred”. (7)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take Government Amendment No. 14.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 23 and 24,—

for “is not paid to that Government within the period specified thereunder”

substitute—

“(including any duty of excise which has been refunded but which is required to be repaid to that Government under the second proviso to sub-section (1) of that section) is not paid to that Government before the date, or, as the case may be, within the period specified therein”. (14)

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस विधेयक की धारा 7 में प्रत्येक फिल्म निर्माता को उत्पाद शुल्क देना होगा और उसके लिए समय निर्धारित किया गया है और यह शुल्क उस समय के भीतर अदा कर दिया जाना चाहिये और अगर वह समय पर अदा नहीं करता है तो उसको इसके अधीन जुर्माना देने की बात कही गई है। यह कहा गया है कि जितने महीने यह शुल्क अदा नहीं किया जाएगा उतने महीने के लिए प्रत्येक महीने का पचास रुपया उसको देना होगा। निर्माता बहुत बड़े लोग होते हैं, मालिक लोग होते हैं, खूब पैसा कमाते हैं। उनसे पचास रुपया प्रति महीना लेने की बात समझ में नहीं आई है। यह सजा पचास रुपये की जगह पर तीन सौ रुपये महीना होना चाहिये। उनसे प्रति माह तीन सौ रुपया लिया जाना चाहिये। 300 रु० उनसे लीजिये। नहीं तो 50 रु० का कोई मतलब नहीं होता है। वह उत्पाद शुल्क समय पर नहीं देंगे। इसलिये अगर समय पर बसूल करना चाहते हैं तो थोड़ी सस्ती करनी होगी निर्माताओं पर ताकि वह समय पर उत्पाद शुल्क दे सकें। इसलिये मेरा संशोधन है कि 50 की जगह पर 300 रु० कर दिया जाय।

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At 4 o'clock, we have got to take up the special discussion on a Motion. I would very much like that this Bill is passed, because it is pending for the last three days. We will complete it. It will not take much time. Now Shri Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I don't think this needs even a reply. After all, I have said that we are making a beginning.

50 रु० से 500 रु० करो उससे काम नहीं चलेगा। पेनाल्टी बढ़ाने की नीयत नहीं आयेगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now take up Government amendment No. 14 first.

The question is :

Page 2, lines 23 and 24,—

for "is not paid to that Government within the period specified thereunder"

substitute—

"(including any duty of excise which has been refunded but which is required to be repaid to that Government under the second proviso to sub section (1) of that section) is not paid to that Government before the date, or, as the case may be, within the period specified therein." (14)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the amendment of Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

The question is :

Page 2, line 27, —

for "fifty" substitute "three hundred" (7)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In clauses 8 to 10, there are no amendments. The question is :

"That clauses 8 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I beg to move.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will take up the other Bill—the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Bill. It will take only 2 or 3 minutes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No. I have got six amendments. I will speak on all of them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the opposition not cooperate ? Here is a welfare Bill. Just 5 or 10 minutes more, and we can adopt that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No. It cannot be.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you not considering Government's request.

Their request is that it is only a welfare measure.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : No.

16.04 hrs.

Motion re current price situation

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :
I beg to move :

"That this House do consider the current price situation and the steps taken by the Government to tackle it."

I will make a brief statement and then I will reply in detail to the various points raised by the Hon. member. The price situation in the country does cause a great deal of concern to the Government. Whatever I say in the course of this debate defending the action of the Government or putting in a little strong language in defence of the Government should not be misunderstood as in any way detracting from the concern which this Government has for the very disturbing feature, namely, the price situation in the country.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
in the Chair]

The discussion is welcome to Government because we expect that during the discussion a number of suggestions would be put forward and Government will give their utmost consideration to each one of the suggestions put forward in the course of the debate. I will broadly mention a few facts. In the year 1979, the rate of inflation in the country, the calendar year 1979, was 22.2 per cent. On account of the various steps taken by the Government in the current year, 1980, the rate of inflation was brought down from 22.2 per cent to 14.8 per cent. During the first 8 months in the current year, that is upto 15th August, 1981, the rate of inflation in the country on an annual basis stands at 10.4 per cent.

What I wish to submit to the House is that there is a deceleration in the whole sale price index in the country and that trend is very encouraging. I know that the deceleration in wholesale price index has not got immediately reflected in the consumer price index. There is always a time lag between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index. But for the purpose of comparison, since there is a time lag, we have taken always the wholesale price index. I wish to point out also that though there is deceleration, it is really no answer to the people because this 10.4 per cent annual rate comes over the 22.2 per cent which has been the rate of inflation in 1979 and 14.8 per cent in the year 1980. Therefore, so far as the consumer is concerned, even 1 per cent increase in 1980, though it may be flattering to the Government is of no consequence or is of no advantage because it is 22 plus 1 and not 1 per cent. We fully realise this. But when we come forward

with a statement of the position, we merely say that on account of various steps we have taken the rate of inflation has been brought down. The trend is very healthy and given the kind of production that we have witnessed in the first quarter of the year 1981-82, the rate of inflation has a tendency to decelerate further.

During the course of my budget speech both in 1980 and 1981, I said this Government will adopt the policy of supply management for the purpose of meeting the scourge of inflation. Normally, classical economists always deal with inflationary situation by reference to demand management that is restricting credit, withdrawing money from circulation, imposing greater and greater restriction on money supply and so forth. I said that we will lay greater emphasis on the supply management which means that we will not only accelerate production in the country but will always make the goods, particularly essential goods available in the country through imports. If Hon. Members want any ready reference, they may refer to my speech on April 24th or around, in which I had said that the policy of the Government in respect of supply management is not only to accelerate and increase production in the country, but will also be to import such essential commodities as are necessary for the well-being of the society.

In pursuance of this policy, we have imported 1.5 million tonnes of wheat, two lakh tonnes of sugar, and we are going to import a sizeable quantity of edible oil. I have not given the figure with regard to edible oil because once India goes into the market for purchase, immediately the international price will shoot up; India being a big buyer, the price will go up.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : As if they do not know ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : They may know. But I do not make it official. We do not make it official. You have also resorted to the same trick which I am doing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am not a classical economist.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Normally, we do not make it official. There is an area of conjecture or speculation. We do not make it official. That is my point. And then the point is raised that when there is a bumper crop in this country why are we importing wheat. And the point also is made that if we gave a one hundred and ninety rupees a quintal, as we are going to give to import wheat, we could have procured all this out of the market. I would like to answer this point, at this stage; because this is going to recur over and over again. If we increase the procurement price of wheat to one hundred and ninety, then it will not be only for 1.5 million tonne, but we will have to give it for 9 million tonnes of procurement. And once we give increase to the price of Rs. 190 per quintal, then the issue price of wheat would also go up. And if issue price goes up, it means that the price of wheat will go up, and if the Government does not pass on the price increase in the issue price, then Government will have to bear it; and if Government bears it there will be higher deficit and deficit financing which ultimately can result again in the prices going up.

Secondly, we are adding to the available stock by 1.5 million tonnes, so that it eases the supply position, whereas if you use the available stock by giving higher price, you are not increasing the available stock in the country thereby it would not help in the reduction of price. This is the principle on which we have decided to import, not only wheat but also sugar and other items which are in shore supply.

I will briefly now refer to the important aspect of price control mechanism and everyone of us knows that the prices for the consumer can be retained only if you have an adequate and well-ordered public distribution system. Government are trying their utmost to expend the public the distribution system, to enlarge it, and to make it as widespread as possible. I will give a few figures to show the attempts made by Government in this regard. In the year 1979 there were only 2,36,000 fair price shops. In the year 1980 the number rose to 2,75,000 shops.

Upto July, 1981, we have 2.97 lakh fair price shops. These fair-price shops have been able to distribute larger quantities of essential commodities which is again borne out by the figures I shall give. 1979-80 under the public distribution system, 11.66 million tons of foodgrains were distributed. In 1980, 14.99 million tons were distributed. In the first seven month of 1981, 7.11 million tons have been distributed. Therefore, it shows that not only are we increasing the distribution agencies, but we are also increasing the volume of foodgrains distributed under the public distribution system.

No discourse on prices would be complete without mentioning the measures taken in respect of controlling the money-supply and demand management. We have been trying to curb the money supply by various means. First of all, we have increased the CRR—cash reserve ratio—from 6 to 7%. Hon. members know that cash reserve ratio is one in which each bank is obliged to keep a certain portion of the deposits with the Reserve Bank. We have also increased the statutory liquidity ratio from 34 to 35%. This by itself will lead to a withdrawal from circulation of something like Rs. 500 crores. These are some of the measures we have taken. In respect of advances to essential items like credit to foodgrains, we have increased the margins

under selective credit control and we have introduced very stringent conditions. Therefore, it will not be possible for persons to hoard and profit thereby. There are several other measures which have been taken on the demand side.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about black money ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I was only dealing with money which is circulating from the banking system. With regard to money circulating outside the banking system, we are taking very stringent measures. I can tell Hon. members that the seizures which have been made since January, 1981 amount to nearly Rs. 1 crore every week. Recently some of the raids which have been conducted particularly in respect of oil-seeds and edible oil dealers have caused a crash in the edible oil market in Bombay. We have also a number of cases in which we have been able to seize as much Rs. 92 lakhs in cash from some person and jewellery and other things worth Rs. 1 crore from another person and so on. Government's attempts in this direction are going on with the utmost severity and speed. Therefore, Hon. members need not be under any misapprehension that so far as money circulating outside the banking system is concerned, it is not being dealt with as severely as it should be. On the contrary, I can quote some figures to compare what the previous Government was doing with what we are doing, but that is beside the point and I never indulge in that kind of thing.

The next point I would like to deal with is, there are hopeful signs in the present economic situation. The hopeful signs are that there is an increase in production in the first quarter in some of the most important infrastructural items. Coal production has increased in the first quarter over last year's production

by 7.8%. Actually last year's production itself was about 10% more than the previous year's production. Steel has increased by 24.8 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Power generation has increased by 16.9 per cent. The production of crude, which is really the most sought after wealth of today, has increased by as much as 63.8 per cent i. e. from 2.312 million tonnes to 3.788 million tonnes in the first quarter. Fertiliser production has also gone up by 65.3 per cent.

I would also like to mention as I did the other day when I was dealing with the public sector, that for the first time, the public sector is showing trends of making a profit. In fact, the gross profit in the first quarter, as a ratio of the total investment, amounts to 8 per cent. If this trend is maintained, I am hopeful that I will be able to come to the House with a very good Budget in which we will be able to reflect the prosperity, which is envisaged in this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : Are you sure that you will be there by that time ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Man is immortal. And the younger man does not always survive.

I wish to conclude this resume by again exphasizing that the Government are not complacent. We will take every measure possible to keep down the level of prices, to increase supplies and increase the wealth of the nation. In this very important task, I would welcome the valued suggestions of the colleagues in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That this House do consider the current price situation and the steps taken by the Government to tackle it."

There are notices of substitute motions.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the current price situation and the steps taken by the Government to tackle it, is of opinion that Government should make adequate arrangements to provide foodgrains, edible oils, pulses and other articles of common use at fair price and in adequate purity and to ensure equitable distribution thereof in both urban and rural areas." (1)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the current price situation and the steps taken by the Government to tackle it, is of the opinion that the Government have completely failed to maintain price stability." (2)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the current price situation and the steps taken by the Government to tackle it, is of the opinion that the Government have completely failed to maintain price stability and recommends that—

- (a) the Government should take immediate steps to see that prices of all essential manufactured goods including all taxes and profits thereon, should not be more than 1.1/2 times the cost of manufacture ;
- (b) the farmer should receive a price for his produce which would meet his costs and provide him with an ordinarily decent standard of living ;
- (c) there should be parity and justifiability in agricultural and industrial produce ; and
- (d) fluctuation in the prices of any foodgrains should not be more than 16 per cent between two harvests." (3)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the current price situation and the steps taken by the Government to tackle it, is of the opinion that :—

- (a) effective measures should be taken to bring down prices of all commodities ;
- (b) the public distribution system should be strengthened in urban and rural areas ;
- (c) fair price shops throughout the country should supply all the 18 essential commodities, as is being done in Kerala ;
- (d) the Government should take-over the wholesale trade of essential commodities so as to make the public distribution system more broad-based and strong ;

(e) stern action should be taken against the blackmarketeers and profiteers and no bank loans should be given to them by nationalised banks ;

(f) remunerative prices should be given to the farmers and the government should discontinue the policy of increasing prices of essential commodities." (4)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) :
I beg to move :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted namely :

"This House, having considered the current price situation and the steps taken by the Government to tackle it, is of the opinion that the Government should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities and ensure the supply of those articles at reasonable prices to the masses through well organised public distribution system all over the country." (5)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, ever since Mr. Venkataraman took over as the Finance Minister of this country he has been giving the country a message of hope. Now it seems that hope has become a mirage and he has been chasing the mirage. Today standing in the ruins of hopes of our countrymen he is asking the House to feel encouraged because, as he says, there is deceleration in prices. That is all what the Finance Minister has been saying for the last 18 months.

On 16th of June he said that the prices had reached a plateau. But when he made the statement he did not know that beyond the plateau there was a hill and very soon he would have to climb up that hill.

Having reached a plateau, on 16th of June, on 25th of August, the '*Times of India*' writes likes this ;

"For the first time in seven years, the consumer price index for industrial workers in Delhi has taken a whooping jump of 15 points in just one month from June to July, which has brought the index to 476."

While placing the Budget of 1980-81 the Finance Minister expressed his confidence that the prices would be checked. But between June, 1980 when the Budget was placed before this House, and February, 1981 the working class consumer price index rose from 386 to 418 i.e. a rise of 32 points. This year between February 81 — on 28th February he presented the Budget — and June, 81 the working class consumer price index — in 1960 it was 100 points — rose from 418 to 439 i.e. 21 points.

These figures are eloquent enough to suggest that the situation is going out of control. This price rise is taking place in the background of what the Finance Minister has just now stated. He has given a very rosy picture of our economy. The production is going up. He maintains that in almost every sector production has been going up. In the last year we had a record food production of 133 million tonnes; oilseed production was up by 21 per cent, sugarcane by 19 per cent and coal, which has been standing at 101 to 104 million tonnes, reached 114 million tonnes last year, industrial production has gone up by 3.6 per cent, the gross domestic product has increased by 7 per cent in 1980-81, as against a decline of 4.5 per cent in 1979-80; this is the picture the Government has given to the country. So, it is against this picture that we have to judge this phenomenon of price rise and then only we will understand the enormity of the problem and the futility of

(Shri Sunil Maitra)

the measures which the Government have been taking, so far as the price front is concerned.

It has been stated in this House very many times that during the Janata and Lok Dal regime the prices rose steeply and now the prices have been rising at a very slow rate. I will always be talking in terms of the consumer price index, and not in terms of the wholesale price index, because when the housewives go to the market to purchase, they do not get any item at the wholesale price index rate.

From January 1980, the month you took over, to June 1981, upto which the consumer price index is available, it went up from 371 to 439, an increase of 68 points in 18 months. During the Janata regime, from March 1977 to July 1979, the index rose from 312 to 350, an increase of 38 points in 30 months. During the Lok Dal regime, from August 1979 to December 1979, the index rose from 360 to 374, an increase of 14 points in five months. So, it is for this House to analyse and come to proper conclusions because in the 18 months since you took over the consumer price index has gone up by 68 points.

This year's budget is already in shambles. In the Receipts side of your budget you have shown Rs. 1,000 crores from the bearer bonds, but you have actually got only Rs. 380 crores. A few days prior to the closing day of sales of the bearer bonds, the Finance Minister stated at Bombay something which was very ominous. He stated that if he did not get Rs. 1,000 crores by way of bearer bonds, then the people must be prepared for savage taxation. If the blackmarketeers, hoarders and profiteers do not oblige him, because he is not in a position to touch them, the Finance Minister says that the people must be prepared for savage taxation. And savage

indeed it was. Because, three weeks before the Parliament met, the Government of India made an announcement that the prices of petroleum and petroleum products would be raised. Between January 1980 and July 1981 you increased their prices thrice—in 1980 by Rs. 2,100 crores, in January, 1981 by Rs. 1,200 crores and in July, 1981 by Rs. 1,500 crores.

One litre of petrol used to cost Rs. 5.10 in January, 1980. Now it is costing Rs. 6.60. In January 1981 you increased the price of HSD by 37 paise per litre and in July 1981 by 32 paise per litre. You increased the price of kerosene in January 1981 by 10 paise, and in July 1981 by 15 paise. You increased the price of cooking gas in January 1981 by Rs. 5.8 paise and in July 1981 by Rs. 5/-. You increased the price of Naphta in June 1980 by Rs. 475/- per kilolitre and by Rs. 300 per kilolitre in July 1981. This time when you raised the prices of petrol and petroleum products, you justified it by saying that it would be needed for exploration of oil. On previous occasions when you raised the prices you said that international prices were more. Now, this time the international prices are very much less. There is a glut in the international market and in America now a litre of petrol is being sold at Rs. 2.66. Here also I am giving you my source. This is from *Newsweek*, July 13, 1981. (*Interruptions*). It is stated here :

"In New Jersey, for example, the average mid-June price of regular gasoline was \$ 1.34, yet some stations were charging as little as \$ 1.23 a gallon."

I take this price of \$ 1.34 per gallon which works out to Rs. 2.66 per litre. That is the price at which petrol is sold in the markets of the United States of America. If this is the petrol price in the international markets, you have raised it so

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high and now you are saying that this money is needed for the exploration of oil. I say that this is another indirect taxation and it will go to ONGC and Oil India Ltd. for exploration of oil. The Government of India does finance both the ONGC and Oil India for exploration of oil. If today Rs. 1500 crores earned by way of increase in petrol and petroleum products, diesel and other things go to the Oil India and the ONGC, to that extent the Government will be relieved of the responsibility of helping the Oil India and ONGC in financing them. So, if this is not indirect taxation, what else can we say? Therefore, beyond the budgetary pale you are resorting to all sorts of taxation which you would not call 'taxation', but which in reality is taxation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How do you escape from it when we are faced with deficit?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Regarding the import of wheat, now the Finance Minister says that we had to import wheat to the extent of 1.5 million tonnes. The other day we were told that the landed price of wheat is Rs. 190/- a quintal. If the landed price is Rs. 190/- a quintal, when it reaches the retail outlet it will be more than Rs. 200/- a quintal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Rs. 250/-.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Yes, Rs. 250/- as he said just now. You are procuring wheat at the rate of Rs. 130/- a quintal. If this quantity of 1.5 million tonnes of foodgrains goes to the consumers at the rate of Rs. 250/- per quintal, then you are paying for it. Is it not?

Who is going to bear this increased price? Are you going to subsidise? If you do subsidise to the extent of 1.5 million tonnes of rice, from whom is this subsidy to come? Ultimately you pay to the American farmers and squeeze the money from

the Indian people. That is what you are doing. This is the stern reality, in this country. Last year we had a record production of 133 million tonnes but you could not procure. How can you procure when we have such provincial satraps as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra when you are hand in glove with all sorts of shady people—hoarders and traders; It is not possible for you to touch them. You can cajole them. You can appeal to them. You can appeal to their conscience. But you are appealing to those persons who do not have conscience, those who have been bleeding the Indian people white. Because your party and your entire machinery are financed by them, it is not possible to procure from rich landlords, from rich traders. Because you could not procure, therefore, you went to the American market. You procured 1.5 million tonnes by paying Rs. 190 to the American grain merchants. For this increased price that you paid, the Indian people will be forced to pay through their nose.

Second example is that of Edible Oil. The Finance Minister said that he would not be coming out with the quantity of oil. He would not be coming with the actual quantum of oil that he is to import. The other day we were told that he is to import 1 million tonnes of edible oil in this House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: One of your colleagues told us in this House. Now you have increased the price of edible oil. Then you have increased the customs tariff from 40%, 50%, 60% to 190% to 200%. The justification given was because in the international market the price of edible oil was low, the trading community by importing this edible

(Shri Sunil Mitra)

oil at low price would be selling at the prevailing price here. Therefore, they will be minting huge profit. Therefore, you raised the customs tariff from 40%, 50%, 60%, to 190%, 200%. Could not the Government import 1 million tonnes of edible oil? Why did you not import it? Why did the trading community under O. G. L. was permitted to import edible oil? Why through the State Trading Corporation the Government did not import the entire amount needed for the Indian people? Why did you not distribute it through your public distribution system? But you have allowed them to import—1 million tonnes. Whatever be the quantity, is it a secret that you by raising the customs duty from 40%, 50%, 60% to 190% to 200% will be filling up your coffers and to that extent your budgetary gap you will try to bridge,—again by edible oil; Indian people will have to pay more. That is what ultimately your policy amounts to.

When you say that there is a ray of hope that the price will come down, we do not subscribe to this point of view. All the symptoms are there that the prices are not coming down; on the contrary, the prices are going to register an increase. If you take the last decade, the trend is that the prices are increasing. The graph shows an upward trend. Perhaps for one year there was a slight drop. But between 1971 and 1981 there is not a single year when the price did not increase.

What then can actually be accounted for by this relentless rise in prices? Our country became independent in 1947. In the last 34 years if you analyse the price situation, with the exception of one or two years, you will find this phenomenon of price rise in almost every year. This is so because of certain basic policies that you have been pursuing.

What about your taxation policy? In 1950, out of the entire taxation,

60 per cent was accounted for by indirect taxation and 40 per cent was accounted for by direct taxation. This year, 83 per cent is accounted for by indirect taxation and 17 per cent is accounted for by direct taxation. Out of indirect taxation, the biggest amount is collected by way of excise duty. In 1950, the people of this country used to pay Rs. 62 crores by way of excise duty and, according to this year's budget, they will be paying Rs. 7200 crores by way of excise duty alone. On every daily necessity of life, you go on imposing excise duty, on a cup of tea, sugar, cigarette, match box, cloth, spectacles, shoes, on everything. For every damn necessity of life, you have an excise duty and almost every year, regularly, without fail, you are increasing the excise duty. The more the excise duty, the more the prices will go up.

Then, you resort to deficit financing. I will take the Janata regime; I will take the Lok Dal regime also. In 1978-79, it was Rs. 2003 crores; in 1979-80, it was Rs. 2780 crores and in 1980-81, it was Rs. 1975 crores. This year, you have budgeted for a deficit of Rs. 1539 crores. When the Finance Minister was presenting the Budget this year—I still remember—when the question of overall deficit came, he stopped and asked us, “guess what is the amount” and then he said, it was Rs. 1539 crores. He wanted to take the credit that it was about half the last year's deficit.

May I invite his attention to another phenomenon? What was the net banking credit to the Government? In 1978-79, during Janata regime, the budgetary deficit was Rs. 2003 crores and the net banking credit from the entire banking system was Rs. 2460 crores. In 1979-80, the budgetary deficit was Rs. 2700 crores and the net banking credit was Rs. 3823 crores. Now, Mr. Venkataraman, in your first budget, your deficit was Rs. 1975 crores but the net bank

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credit was Rs. 5437 crores. That is, the total deficit plus bank credit, in 1978-79, was Rs. 4463 crores, in 1979-80, it was Rs. 6523 crores and in 1980-81, it was Rs. 7412 crores. This is the liquidity in the system that you have injected. Having injected this liquidity, you cannot except that the prices would not rise. The more the liquidity, the more the inflation and the more the inflation, the more the price rise. You have never mentioned this phenomenon of bank credit.

Then, I come to your policy of public borrowings. Today, the net internal debt is of the order of Rs. 47,000 crores. Again your policy is that you allow monopoly houses to make profits.

The more the profit, the more the capital you accumulate. All these measures, your taxation policy, your policy of deficit financing, your policy of borrowing from the banking system, your policy of public borrowing, your policy to let the monopoly capitalists make profit in terms of billions and billions of rupees, all these policies were evolved solely for one political objective. For the last 34 years, this political objective has been to build capitalism in this country the like of which existed in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 17th and 18th centuries, on the one hand, they went on accumulating capital, depriving the peasants of their means of livelihood, of their tools of production, starving them, and turning the peasants into landless agricultural workers, and, on the other hand, they went on making colonies capturing other peoples' lands looting them and plundering capital. In 1947, when India became free, India has been following the path of capitalism. You forget one thing; that India as a capitalist country was born 200 years too late. In spite of that, you tried to develop capitalism in this country. In order to accomplish this task, you have been trying for the last 34 years. The result is price rise,

and because of price rise, today you are facing a crisis like of which this country never faced and it is a crisis which you are not going to solve because it is beyond your capacity to solve the crisis. Unless and until these basic policies are changed on the price front, there cannot be stability however much you may say. This is the position. You say that your inflation rate is coming down. But even if it comes down, you will always be fighting how to slow down the process of increasing prices. You will never be able to stabilise the prices unless and until the basic economic policy changes. Therefore, my suggestion to the Hon. Finance Minister will be to change his policies.

Select 14 essential commodities of daily necessity like rice, pulses and so on and so forth. 14 essential items of daily requirement without which the poor man cannot live. You procure them. Let the Central Government procure them and give it to the States so that the States distribute them through their distribution system. Fix the price within the purchasing capacity of the people. Only then, at least, you can give some relief to the people. All the talk of your 0-point programme and all the talk of relief to the poor, has no meaning. Please do it now and if you do not do it, the prices will escalate and if the prices go on escalating, you are going to face a grave situation in the next two to three years. You won't have to wait up to 1985. All the symptoms are there. All the symptoms of restlessness, all the symptoms of restiveness, are there in this country.

Therefore, please do something immediately to distribute these essential commodities through public distribution system.

With these words, I thank you.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : सभापति जी, देश की बढ़ती हुई कीमतें सभी लोगों के लिए चिंता का विषय है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चलिए आपने माना तो।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : सही बात में सभी मानता हूँ—आप भी यह आदत सीख लें तो बड़ा अच्छा हो।

सभापति महोदय, देश में बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में यह अच्छा किया जो वित्त-मंत्री महोदय ने इस विषय पर, इस सदन में स्वयं चर्चा उठाई।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : हम लोगों की मांग पर।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : माननीय सदस्यों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे इन बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के बारे में कुछ कारगर सुझाव पेश करेंगे।

वैसे आज दुनिया में कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया से अलग मुल्क नहीं है। किसी भी डिवेलपिंग देश में कीमतें बढ़ना स्वाभाविक होता है। मेरे मित्र मुनील मैत्रा कह रहे थे कि 1950 के बाद कीमतें बराबर बढ़ी हैं। कोई साल ऐसा नहीं गया जब न बढ़ी हों। असल में 1950 के बाद इस देश का विकास शुरू हुआ। विकास-शील देशों का दुनिया का इतिहास इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि उनमें कीमतें न बढ़ें यह सम्भव नहीं है। इसको हम आइसोलेशन में नहीं देख सकते हैं। यह जरूर चिन्ता की बात है कि ग्राम आदमी की जरूरत की चीजों की कीमतें भी बढ़ी हैं जो नहीं बढ़नी चाहियें। सरकार ने जैसा वित्त-मंत्री जी ने

अभी कहा कोशिश की है कि कीमतें घटें। लेकिन कीमतों को घटाने का काम एक दिन में सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है कि हम सप्लाई मैनेजमेंट की नीति पर चलना चाहते हैं जिसके मुताबिक प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना एक काम है और उसके साथ ही साथ ऐसे कदम भी उठाना चाहते हैं ताकि कीमतें घटें। यह जरूरी चीज है।

इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि जनता और लोक दल की सरकारों के जमाने में हमारे देश में जो इनका स्ट्रक्चर था वह अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया, चरमरा गया, चाहे बिजली की बात हो, कोयले की बात हो, स्टील की बात हो, ट्रांसपोर्ट की बात हो, मनी सप्लाई की बात हो। जो हालत जनता रिजिम में हुई उसका परिणाम एक दिन में नहीं आ सकता था। परिणाम दूरगामी हुआ करते हैं। बिगड़े हुए उन हालात को ठीक करने में समय लगता है। हम सब जानते हैं कि बिजली के बिना चाहे खेती का उत्पादन हो या औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो, बढ़ नहीं सकता है। दुर्भाग्य से बिजली का उत्पादन जनता राज के जमाने में, लोक दल सरकार के जमाने में लोएस्ट हो गया था। उस स्थिति को आज सम्भाला गया है। आज बिजली की कैंपेसिटी युटिलाइजेशन 48 परसेंट है। उसमें और सुधार की गुंजाइश है। कोयले का उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है। मैं आंकड़ों में जाना नहीं चाहता। रेल ट्रांसपोर्ट की मूवमेंट भी बढ़ी है। इस सबका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारा जी० एन० पी०, हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन बढ़ा है। फिर भी हमको उन कारणों को तलाश करना होगा जिनकी वजह से आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही है।

यह सही है कि देश में जितना प्रोफ्लोरमेंट हम को करना चाहिये था हम नहीं

कर पाए। मेरे मित्र राज्य सरकारों को दोष दे रहे थे। उनको भी दोष दिया जा सकता है। एक बात मुझे कहनी पड़ती है। आप जरा अपने दिल को भी तो टटोलिये, आप के यहां क्या हालात हैं? अभी वह पैरवी कर रहे थे किसानों की कि हम अपने देश के किसानों को बढ़ा कर कीमत नहीं देते हैं और अमरीका से 190 के भाव पर गेहूं खरीद रहे हैं। वह भूल गए कि प्रोक्वोरमेंट प्राइस जब एक बार बढ़ जाती है तो उसको कभी कम नहीं किया जा सकता है। आज अगर हम 1.5 मिलियन टन के लिए बढ़ी हुई कीमत दे रहे हैं और उतनी ही कीमत इस देश के किसान को देने लग जाएं तो फिर आइंदा के लिए इस कीमत को घटाना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा और फिर आप बैठे हैं जिनका काम आन्दोलन करना है। देश कितनी भी मुश्किल में हो, देश की कितनी भी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो आपका काम तो यह है कि जितनी भी विपदायें हैं, मुश्किलें हैं उन का राजनीतिक फायदा उठायें। इसीलिए तो आपने किया था नागपुर मार्च। और आपने इस देश में मजबूर किया सरकार को, कुछ तो जस्टीफिकेशन था, मैं भी मानता हूं, किसान की कीमत बढ़ाने का, लेकिन आपने वह आन्दोलन कर के किसान के मन में एक भावना पैदा कर दी कि प्रोक्वोरमेंट की रेट पर माल न दो। और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि सरकार के प्रोक्वोरमेंट में बाधा आयी। और इस सब कारणों से, क्योंकि हमारे देश की इकोनामी मार्जिनल इकोनामी है और मार्जिनल इकोनामी जिस मुल्क की हो वह मुल्क खतरे में नहीं ले सकता। इसलिये देश में बफर स्टॉक की जरूरत है, और मैं इस बात का

स्वागत करता हूँ, इस कदम की अच्छा कदम मानता हूँ कि देश में बफर स्टॉक बनाया जाय, भले ही हमें वह इम्पोर्ट कर के बनाना हो।

एक बात और नहीं भूलनी चाहिये कि इस देश में ज्यों ज्यों जीवन स्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है त्यों-त्यों कंजम्पशन भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। हम इस बात को भूल जाते हैं आज हमारे देश में शुगर का कंजम्पशन 55 मिलियन टन के प्रोडक्शन के बाद थोड़ा है, वह हमारे लिये कम है। उसका कारण है। और कारण यह है कि देश में स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग के साथ-साथ जो एसेशियल क्मोडिटीज हैं उनका कंजम्पशन बढ़ता है। और वह बढ़ना चाहिये। तो देश में आर्थिक स्थिति को नियंत्रण में लाने के लिये सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं वह स्वागत योग्य कदम हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी मैं इस बात को जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में जब तक आप काले धन की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर अंकुश नहीं लगायेंगे, जब तक पैरेलल इकोनामी चलती रहेगी, आपके सारे कदम उतने कारगर नहीं होंगे जितने कि होने चाहियें।

धारक बांड का मैं तो समर्थक रहा हूँ और हूँ। पर दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश की, मुझे उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कारण इस देश में धारक बांड के मामले में जो सफलता मिलनी चाहिए थी वह सरकार को नहीं मिली। बरना बहुत कुछ हद तक वित्त मन्त्री का जो बजट का फोरकास्ट था वह सम्भवतः सही साबित होता और ब्लैकमनी एक हद तक निकल जाता लोगों के हाथ से। लेकिन मुझे आज यह जानकर खुशी हुई कि पिछले कुछ दिनों से वित्त मन्त्री जी ने जो रेड्स और सीजर्स का अभियान चलाया है

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा] : वह कुछ नतीजे देने लगा है। लेकिन यह अभियान और तेजी से चलना चाहिए। जब तक यह अभियान तेजी से नहीं चलेगा यह ब्लैकमनी निकलने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि इसकी जड़ें बहुत गहरी हैं।

साथ ही साथ मुझे इस बात पर संतोष नहीं है, जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने अपने पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत किया है, आंकड़े देकर उन्होंने कहा हमने 1981 के अन्दर 2 लाख 90 हजार पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम के अन्दर दुकानें खोली हैं। इतने बड़े देश में यह 2 लाख 90 हजार दुकानें यह ऊंट के मुंह में ज़ीरे के समान हैं। पब्लिक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत करने के लिए हम बात तो बहुत दिनों से करते आ रहे हैं, ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि अगर वास्तव में इस देश में हम कीमतों पर नियन्त्रण करना चाहते हैं तो इसे कारगर बनाना होगा। खाली क्वान्टिटी के बारे और नम्बरों के आंकड़े देकर इस देश के लोगों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसका कोई नतीजा नहीं। नीचे से आप को काम का जजमेंट करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इस मामले में सख्ती से आपका कदम उठाने चाहियें।

17 hrs.

हमारे देश में ब्लैक मार्किट आम चीजों में काफी तादाद में होता है। लोगों को शिकायत यह होती है कि ब्लैक मार्किट में वही चीज मिल जाती है। अब तक हमने जो कदम उठाये हैं, उनका कोई नतीजा नहीं है। पिछले दिनों संसद में जब एसेन्शियल क्मोडिटीज के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी तो बताया गया था कि 30,000 मुकदमे एक और 10,000 मुकदमे एक अदालत में पेंडिंग हैं। अगर इस तरह के मुकदमे बनाने

से ही आपका काम चलने वाला है और आप समझते हैं कि इस रफ्तार से आप देश की ब्लैक मार्किट को बन्द कर सकेंगे, कीमतों को नीचे ला सकेंगे तो मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वह धोखे में हैं। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस ब्लैक मार्किट को और ऊंची कीमतों पर माल बेचने वाले लोगों को सख्ती से निपटा जाये। आपने संसद से यह अधिकार भी ले लिये हैं। अब आपकी परीक्षा की घड़ी है। अब तक तो आपको बहाना भी था, लेकिन अब देखना यह है कि इस परीक्षा की घड़ी में आप कितने खरे उतरते हैं?

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में आप को कंज्यूमर्स मूवमेंट खड़ी करनी पड़ेगी। आप जब तक यह नहीं करेंगे, इस देश के लोगों में यह कांशसनेस नहीं लायेगे कि वह जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं को ऊंची कीमतों पर न खरीदें, उनकी तरफ भागने की मनोवृत्ति को छोड़ें, तब तक काम होने वाला नहीं है।

मैंने पहले कहा है कि इस देश में मार्जिनल इकोनामी है और हमें इस मार्जिनल इकोनामी के आधार पर चलना पड़ेगा। हमारे पास कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है, बढ़ती हुई आबादी के मुल्क में इसके अलावा और कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है। इसलिये इस मार्जिनल इकोनामी के जमाने में इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि एक स्ट्रांग कंज्यूमर मूवमेंट खड़ी की जाये और उस काम में मैं अपने विरोधी दल के भी जो सद-विचार वाले लोग हैं, जिनमें राष्ट्र प्रेम है, उनसे यह अपील करना चाहता हूं कि वह भी इस काम में सरकार को सहयोग दें।

मैं इस मौके पर सुनील मंत्री साहब की एक बात की तरदीद करते हुए अपनी बात

समाप्त करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश और सरकार की नीति पूंजीवादी है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार की नीति पूंजीवादी कभी भी नहीं रही और पूंजीवादी नीति के कारण यह बीमारी नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में हमने मिक्सड इकोनामी को स्वीकार किया है और इस आधार पर हम सोशलिज्म के रास्ते पर देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। आपको असल में यह बातें गले नहीं उतरतीं इसलिये कि यह आपके लिये करारी चोट है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूंजीवादी नीति होने के कारण इस देश की बीमारी नहीं, अगर समाजवादी नीति ही देश की बीमारी का इलाज होता तो जैसा मैं अखबार में पढ़ता हूँ, अन्दर की बात तो डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जानें या हमारे मार्क्सवादी दोस्त जानें, चीन में भी भुखमरी है। चीन में भी महंगाई की समस्या है। वहाँ भी बढ़ती हुई कीमतों की समस्या है। वह देश तो शुरू से एक रास्ते पर चल रहा है। उसने इस समस्या का समाधान क्यों नहीं कर लिया ?

जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, कीमतों का सवाल चिन्ता का विषय है। वित्त मंत्री द्वारा उठाए गए कदम दूरगामी कदम हैं। उनके परिणाम एक दिन में सामने नहीं आ सकते। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि उनके उठाए हुए कदमों से इन्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, जी० एन० पी० बढ़ा है। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है, इनफ्लेशन घटा है—22 परसेंट से 10 परसेंट पर आ गया है। ये सब उपलब्धियाँ हैं। लेकिन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमतें निरन्तर बढ़

रही हैं, यह चिन्ता का विषय है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह सदन और इस देश के सभी प्रबुद्ध लोग कीमतों को गिराने में सरकार की मदद करेंगे, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और प्राफिटियरिंग करने वाले लोगों का सामाजिक बहिष्कार करेंगे और संचय की मनोवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कारगर कदम उठायेंगे।

मैं सामने बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करूँगा कि वे देश में उत्पादन के बढ़ने का अवसर दें। उत्पादन के बिना बंटवारा किसका होगा ? उत्पादन नहीं होगा, बंटवारा नहीं होगा, तो कीमतें बढ़ेंगी। वे कभी-कभी वोटों के लिए भ्रान्दोलन करते हैं, ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट का सही और गलत समर्थन करते हैं। वे देश-हित में इस प्रवृत्ति को भी त्यागें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री रतन सिंह राजवां (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
क्या श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा बतायेंगे कि मार्जिनल इकोनामी क्या है ? क्या वह मार्जिनल इकोनामी पर रोशनी डालेंगे ?
(व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : सभापति महोदय मुझे अफसोस है कि वित्त मंत्री के जो बयान यहाँ पर हुए हैं, उन पर विश्वास करना हमारे लिए संभव नहीं है। उन्होंने बहुत आँकड़ों का खेल खेलकर, जिसमें वह काफी होशियार हैं, और कुछ ऐसी बातें कह कर कि स्थिति सुधर रही है, कुल मिलाकर परिस्थिति में प्राशा नजर आ रही है इत्यादि, कुछ उत्साह की बातें सदन के सामने रखने का प्रयास किया। मैं उनकी बातों पर इस लिए विश्वास

[श्री जाजं फर्नांडीस]

नहीं कर सकता कि पिछले बीस महीनों से उनकी कथनी और करनी में, उनके बायदों और देश में पैदा हो रही स्थिति में कभी कोई रिश्ता रहा ही नहीं है।

मैं पुराने साल की बात अभी नहीं कहूंगा, हालांकि इस लोक सभा के पहले ही सत्र में मैंने उस तरफ बैठने वाले—सरकारी दल के—सदस्यों से यहां से एक अपील की थी कि अगर हर मामले में वे जनता-लोकदल का ही एक भूत खड़ा करके देश की समस्याओं की ओर देखते रहेंगे, तो वे कभी भी उन्हें हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। मुझे अफसोस है कि अभी भी यह भूत बहुत से लोगों के सिर से उतरा नहीं है, और इसलिए बुनियादी समस्याओं पर विचार न तो नेतृत्व की ओर से हो पा रहा है और न ही साधारण सदस्यों की ओर से आज भी इस सदन में अभी नवल किशोर जी ने अपने भाषण के दौरान यही कहा कि स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ गई थी और उसे दुरुस्त करना कोई इतना आसान काम नहीं है। हम लोग करने की ओर जा रहे हैं। मैं आप को यह आप की ही सरकार की तरफ से निकाला हुआ पर्चा दिखा रहा हूं जो 1980 के जनवरी महीने में आप ने निकाला है— 1980 ईयर आफ न्यू इनीशिएटिव्स। यानी एक साल का आप का जो भी काम रहा है उसमें कैसे आप ने सारी स्थिति को पलटने की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया है :

“The year holds out a promise of better days for everyone in the country. Signs are already there that the hardwork put in during 1980 is bearing fruit. As 1980 came to a close, the latest available economic indicators show that the economy has been out back on the road to recovery and is now poised for further improvement in the coming months in 1981.”

और फिर आप शुरू करते हैं दाम, फिर वही आंकड़ों का खेल आप खेलते हैं कि पिछले महीने से 6% नीचे उतर गया, पिछले सप्ताह से 2 परसेंट नीचे उतर गया। यह खेल खेलने के बाद आप एक निवेदन करते हैं, आप को सरकार की ओर से एक निवेदन है—

“Arrival of widespread winter rains increased production, higher power generation etc. all point to a favourable turn in the price situation in the coming months. Constant vigilance, however, will be maintained by the Government to see that the price-level is kept under control and the gain so far made in this respect will be improved upon.”

यह आप का बयान है। अब यह बयान आप करते हैं जनवरी महीने में और इस के बाद लगातार वित्त मंत्री एक के बाद एक ऐसे मजेदार बयान करते आए, 27 मई को बोले—

“The Government was working on a package of anti-inflationary measures to control the unsatisfactory but not alarming price-situation.”

यह 27 मई का बयान है। इस के ठीक एक महीने बाद 26 जून को बोले—

“The Union Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman, said here today in Delhi that we will soon come out with a package of measures to curb the rising prices. Talking to UNI, Shri Venkataraman said, I cannot divulge these now since it would strengthen speculation. I will choose the right time for it.”

I would like to ask the Finance Minister, has the right time arrived ?

फिर यह सत्र शुरू होने के बाद अगस्त महीने में, इस बारे में सुना कि कोई टेलीविजन वाली प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस हो गई जिस में कि आप पांच छः लोग बैठ कर लोगों को सुनायें। मैं टेलीविजन देखता नहीं, इसलिए मैं ने सुना ही है, अखबारों में पढ़ा मैं ने, अखबारों में जो इस की रिपोर्ट आई उस में यह बोले—

The Finance Minister, Shri Venkataraman said :

और यह 13 अगस्त का अखबार है जिस में आप की टेलीविजन पर कही हुई बात है :

"The Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman said I will not allow prices to rise beyond a reasonable level."

So, Mr. Finance Minister, has the reasonable level reached? It is very important that you tell us whether the reasonable level has been reached?

असल में जब वित्त मंत्री का बयान हो रहा था, तब मैं इस उम्मीद में था कि वह हमें रीजनेबल लेवल का हिसाब बताएंगे। किसी को वहां बेंच मार्क की याद आई। मुझे उम्मीद थी कि वह हमें बताएंगे कि वह रीजनेबल लेवल क्या है ताकि देश को मालूम हो, देश यह उम्मीद रखे कि हम लोगों के दाम प्रति महीने इतना बढ़ना यह रीजनेबल है। यह वित्त मंत्री का बयान एथाटिक एण्ड एथारिटेटिव है। तो सब लोग अपनी लाचारी समझ कर बैठ जाएंगे, जिस तरह से उनको जीना है जिस तरह से मरना है, अपना अपना फैसला कर के वह सब बैठ जाएंगे। हमें ऐसा क्यों रखते हो आप बयानों पर जिसमें आप यह कहते हो।

'Deceleration', 'trend is encouraging', 'supply management', 'a great deal of concern'. We are fed up with these statements, Mr. Finance Minister.

कोई सुधार की उम्मीद नहीं है क्योंकि अभी भी इसमें राजनीति है। प्रधान मंत्री,

जिसके भरोसे आप सब लोग यहां बैठे हैं—आपने कहा था कि हम लोग कुछ नहीं हैं, वही अकेली हैं—वही प्रधान मंत्री अभी जून के महीने में 9 तारीख को कहती हैं :

"She said the Government would take strict measures to curb price rise. This could be done without reimposing the Emergency."

"The existing situation in the country is due to the non-performance of the Janata Party and the Lok Dal Governments from 1977 to 1980. If we fail to control the price rise, no other Government can do so," she said."

यह बड़ा खतरनाक बयान है। सिर्फ इमर-जेंसी के लिए नहीं क्योंकि उसकी हमें फिक्र नहीं है, लेकिन यह बताना (1) कि जो भी दाम बढ़ रहे हैं वह जनता और लोकदल की वजह से और (2) कि अगर हम हल न करें तो कोई भी नहीं कर सकेगा। मतलब यह कि दामों में कमी की उम्मीद को छोड़ो और हमारे पीछे लगकर हमारा साथ दो... (व्यवधान) तब फिर हम लोग यहां पर कौन सी चर्चा करने के लिए बैठे हैं?

आज मैं आंकड़ों से परेशान नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है, आपकी उसमें विश्वास नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आपको इतना बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 18 महीनों में—जानवरी 12, 1980 से लेकर जुलाई 18, 1981 तक—यह दस्तावेज जनता सरकार का नहीं है, आपकी रिजर्व बैंक का ही बुलेटिन है जिसके मुताबिक—होलसेल यानी थोक के भाव आपने 27 फीसदी बढ़ा दिए। जो आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं उनमें दालों के भाव 43 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए, आयल-सीड्स के दाम 40 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए, क्रूड पेट्रोल के 31 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए, पयूल, पावर लाइट-ल्यूब्रिकेंट्स के दाम 45 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए, मिनरल आयल्स के 59 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए,

[श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस]

चीनी, गुड़ और खाण्डसारी के दाम 53 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए, एडिबल आयल्स के दाम 40 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए, टायर ट्यूब्स में 22 प्रतिशत दाम बढ़ा दिए। और आपने सबसे बड़ा हमला किसानों पर किया जब आपने खाद के दाम 70 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिए। (व्यवधान) यह सब आपने 18 महीने में कर दिया। यह सारे आंकड़े रिजर्व बैंक के हैं। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी से हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप आंकड़ों का खेल हम से मत खेलें। और यह सारे आंकड़े होलसेल के हैं। रिटेल के नहीं हैं। रोज बाजार में क्या चीज किस दाम पर बिकती है इसकी जानकारी हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को नहीं है लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि थोक भावों को नीचे परकोलेट होने में समय लग जाता है। अगर अभी भी थोक भावों को नीचे रिटेल के भावों में परकोलेट होना है तो हम नहीं जानते वित्त मंत्री हम को कहाँ पहुँचाना चाहते हैं? आज ही हम लोग परेशान हैं और अभी दामों का परकोलेट होना बाकी है। मैं आपको उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ :

"In July 1979 the price of a 4-kg tin of a particular brand of ground-nut oil rose to Rs. 57.40 as compared to Rs. 47.55 only a few months earlier."

इस पर हल्ला हो गया कि कितने दाम बढ़ गए। उसके बाद फिर अखबार लिखता है :

"The newest price of a 4-kg tin of the same brand which sold for Rs. 57-40 in July 1979, is priced at over Rs. 90. And traders predict that it will cross the Rs. 100 mark before the festival season in October ends."

This is as on 4th August, 1981.

यह एक उदाहरण है। टोमैटो आपने आठ रुपए किलो बिकवाया। आपको याद होगा, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले आलू 25-30 पैसे किलो बिक रहा था। खाद्य मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे इसकी गवाही देंगे। मुजफ्फरपुर, बांका और उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाकों में, जहां पर आलू की बड़ी फसल है, वहां 25-30 पैसे किलो में किसानों को आलू बेचना पड़ा।

कृषि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण तथा सिंचाई तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिल्कुल गलत।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : आपको मालूम नहीं है, आपको जानकारी नहीं है—मुझे बहुत अफसोस है। प्याज के लिए लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ी। लोग एक बार फिर मारे गए। प्याज का दाम ठीक नहीं मिला, और आज प्याज का दाम दिल्ली में 2.00 रु० और 2.5 रु० तक पहुँच गया है और 2 रु० और 2.5 रु० बिक रहा है। सभापति जी, इस तरह से दिल्ली में आपने दाम बढ़ाए और अभी यहां पर बैठकर कह रहे हैं कि सारी चीजें गलत हैं। आप किस दुनिया में हैं, इतनी आपको जानकारी नहीं है।

एक बात बहुत सश्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि दाम पर रोक लगाना इस सरकार के बस का काम नहीं है। मैं उसके तीन मुख्य कारण रखूंगा और कुछ कारण हमारे मित्र, श्री सुनील मैत्रा, बोल चुके हैं। पहला, इन का जो बजट है, वह बजट नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले हमें आश्चर्य हुआ कि दाल, पेट्रोल, डीजल और कैरोसिन आयल तथा इसके साथ-साथ खाद के दाम आपने बढ़ाए। दो हजार करोड़ रुपया वसूल करने का काम आपने इस संसद

अधिवेशन के शुरू होने से चन्द दिनों पहले किया और आपकी सरकार ने, अधिकारियों ने, बयान दिया कि श्री० एन० जी० सी० के लिए पैसा लेने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप तेल की खोज के लिए इस साल आप कितना पैसा खर्च करेंगे, क्या यह आपने फरवरी महीने में बजट पेश करते वक्त नहीं सोचा था, वित्त मंत्री बतायेंगे ? तो कहां है, आपका बजट, फरवरी महीने में आपने बजट पेश किया, मई महीने में फाइनेंस बिल पास किया, जुलाई में आप बोलते हैं कि हमें दो हजार करोड़ रु० इसलिए वसूल करना है क्योंकि हमारा श्री० एन० जी० सी० का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोग्राम आ रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 2600 करोड़ रुपया।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : 2600 करोड़ रुपया, तो इस तरह से आप कहां लोगों को** बोलकर फसायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : वह अन-पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस : असत्य बोलकर फसायेंगे।

मगर, सभापति जी, सवाल यह है कि अगर इनके पास बजट नाम की कोई चीज़ न हो, अगले 12 महीनों का लेखा-जोखा न हो, कितना पैसा आना है कितना पैसा खर्च होना है, तो ये कैसे दामों पर रोक लगाने का काम करेंगे, किस तरह से इस मसले को हल करेंगे ?

दूसरे काले-पैसे का सवाल है। अभी श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा जी बोल रहे थे कि काले-पैसे के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कुछ

हरकतें की हैं। पिछली बार एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जार्ज फर्नाण्डिस ने हल्ला किया कि स्टेट बैंक, रिज़र्व बैंक पर रोक जाए। इसके चलते पैसा नहीं आया। मैं आपको फिर बोलता हूँ कि यदि इसको फिर कोशिश में लाओगे, तो फिर हम वही काम करायेंगे। मेरी बात छोड़िए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कह दिया कि बात ठीक है। लेकिन एक चीज़ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज से चार सप्ताह पहले श्रीनगर में यह कहा कि मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं थी। I was misled by accepting the Bearer Bonds scheme. I would like the Finance Minister to clarify this position today. Who misled the Prime Minister ? The Prime Minister is on record unless she comes tomorrow and say that she never said. She is capable of saying this in the House that she never said. But the fact is that it was said once. It was published not once but more than once. Who misled the Prime Minister ? But for whom none of you will be here; but for whom you have no hope at all on earth.

(व्यवधान) क्यों चिल्लाते हो ..
(व्यवधान) आजाद जी क्यों चिल्लाते हो। आपके घोषणा पत्र में लिखा है।

What happened to your Party ?
(Interruptions)

“Indian National Congress (I) is the only Party and Shrimati Indira Gandhi is the only leader who can save the country.”

यह आप ने लिखा है, इसलिए परेशान मत होइये। उनको आप मिसलीड क्यों करते हो ? मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा—किसने उनको गलत दिशा दिखलाने का काम किया ? आज आप काले पैसे पर रोक लगाने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

[श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस]

अन्तुले साहब की चर्चा हो गई—लेकिन मैं इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ—वित्त मन्त्री जी, अब आप 150 रुपये में सीमेंट बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं, जब आप दिल्ली शहर की जमीन को 10 हजार रुपये, 25 हजार रुपये और 50 हजार रुपये गज तक आब-दान करने का काम कर रहे हैं तो क्या इससे दाम गिराने का काम होगा या दाम बढ़ाने का काम होगा? हम जानना चाहेंगे अगर सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ाने का फैसला, जमीन के दाम बढ़ाने का फैसला, कन्स्ट्रक्शन के दाम बढ़ाने का फैसला, दूसरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ाने के फैसले सही हैं, कानूनी हैं तो क्या ये काला-पैसा बनाने के पोषक नहीं हैं।

Black Money Bond is an incentive for creation of black money.

अगर दाम बढ़ाने के ये फैसले सही हैं, तो देश में जो हो रहा है, उस आप रोक लगाने की हालत में नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : मैं जल्दी समाप्त करूंगा (व्यवधान) जिस फिजूलखर्ची में यह सरकार लगी हुई है (व्यवधान) आप वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास 700 करोड़ रुपये के लिए जा रहे हैं, आप इण्टरनेशनल मानिटरी फण्ड के पास 5000 करोड़ रुपये के लिए जा रहे हैं—इन हालात में हम को अब भी यह बात जच नहीं रही है। सरकार के साथ हमारे लाख मतभेद हो सकते हैं लेकिन एक बात समझ में नहीं आती है (व्यवधान) दिल्ली में आप होटलों के 3000 कमरे बनाने जा रहे हैं और आप ने इस देश के राष्ट्रीयकरण किये हुए बैंकों से कहा है कि विदेशों से कर्जा लेकर आप

यहां होटलों के कमरे बनाने में लगा दो...

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : आप की तरफ से एक शब्द भी इन्कार करने की बात आज तक नहीं आई है, हालांकि कई दिनों से इसकी चर्चा चल रही है कि आप एक हजार करोड़ रुपया इस काम पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, इसी तरह से माछि की चर्चा है—कितना रुपया उस में डालने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि बजट में तो एक पाई भी नहीं है, पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी उसका जिक्र नहीं है—तो आप बतलाइये यह पैसा आप कहां से लेने जा रहे हैं?

तो यह फिजूलखर्ची चल रही है, मैंने दो उदाहरण दिये हैं, ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण दिये जा सकते हैं। इस फिजूलखर्ची के चलते मैं नहीं मानता कि इस सरकार की तरफ से दामों पर लगाम लगाने का काम कभी हो पायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मन्त्री जी का हम लोगों से सुभाब मांगना बेमतलब है। आपकी नीतियों में फर्क करना, मेरे ख्याल से आपके लिए सम्भव नहीं है, इसलिये मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि जो बात आप लोग कह कर यहां आये थे कि हम ऐसी सरकार चलायेंगे जो काम करेगी, इन्होंने एक ही काम किया दामों को बढ़ाने का, उसकी रफ्तार को बढ़ाने का। जब आप के बस का यह काम नहीं है, तो मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके आप यह स्वीकार कर लीजिए कि हमारे बस का यह नहीं है और मेहरबानी करके आप यहां से हट जाइए।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, we have just heard the Marxist wisdom of Mr. Sunil Maitra and the fiery speech from my esteemed colleague, Shri George Fernandes. Sir, since the very motion which we are discussing today is an economic one, I would confine myself to the economics of it, knowing that economic problems can be solved only by economic solutions, and not by political solutions. We are discussing a national issue, which is of vital concern to the people. Prices are a national concern and as legislators, it should be our duty to place the subject above party politics. I believe prices and tempers should not rise simultaneously at least on the floor of the House. It can happen in the market where prices and tempers rise together, but when tempers cool down, prices do not follow suit. That being the experience of life, let us try to understand the problem rationally, logically and dispassionately. Let me reiterate today that what we are discussing is the current price situation and not the situation as it prevailed during the Janata-Lok Dal Governments. References to the past are, of course, always necessary in any analysis of the economic forces, because economic wisdom is largely retrospective. But let us not be bogged down in mutual recrimination, because we want this debate to generate more light than heat, and that I hope is the desire of everyone participating in it. But that has not been the trend so far. When we discuss the trend in the current prices, we have to remember the positive indications. It is a fact that the annual rate of inflation in terms of the wholesale price index has come down progressively from 22.2 per cent in the week ended January 12, 1980 to 14.8 per cent in the week ended January 10, 1981, and further, to 10.3 per cent in the week ended August 8, 1981. I am afraid I have to give some figures, because we have heard distorted figures and I would like to correct the position. On August 8 last year, the wholesale price index had risen by 12.2 per cent over that of the previous year. But on

August 8 this year, it rose only by 6.3 per cent. Here I am not underestimating the fact that the rate of inflation in the country is still high and even downward percentage changes in the rate of inflation cannot conceal the fact that they are indeed growth upon growth. I concede that. The Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, said earlier this year that the prices would soon hit a plateau, but hitting a plateau is not enough. We have to ensure that after reaching a plateau, the prices actually slide downhill. I shall not extensively dwell on the contributory factors of price rise, because as I said earlier, this is no occasion for mutual recrimination. But if one objectively analyses the factors responsible for the massive price rise, I am sure many of you, Members sitting in the Opposition, will agree with me that you cannot evade responsibility for this entirely. The largest bungling with public finances and the total breakdown in infrastructure has been of the greatest tragedies in our economic life and the shadow of that is still with us today. I shall also not go into the global factors such as the progressive rise in the prices of crude and also rise in the prices of other commodities which we have to essentially import. These are factors on which we have little control. However, we must consider the relative weightage of these factors on the general price rise. The changes are already visible during the current financial year. For example, the impact the petroleum price rise on the overall price increase this year stands at 18 per cent, which is slightly less than what it was last year. There has been a substantial fall in the contribution of sugar, khandsari and gur; it was just about 2 per cent this year in contrast to as high as 39 per cent last year. On the other hand, what has sharply risen is the share of vegetable prices, milk and milk products, fish and meat, cereals, pulses, oil seeds and edible oils. On the

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whole, it has followed a pattern; whatever is subject to seasonal variations has become scarce and therefore dear. I am prepared to put it down to climatic factors upto an extent. But at the same time, I must request the Hon. Finance Minister to enlighten us on this as to why there has been a failure in poultry and dairy sectors. Even butter today has disappeared. It is scarce in Delhi and in other cities too. We would like you to enlighten us as to why such a situation has arisen

There are other confusing issues. We are told by the Agriculture Ministry that there has been a good sugarcane crop this year. If that had been so, why are we importing two lakh tonnes of sugar this year? We are fortunate that the Agriculture Minister is sitting here. I would like him to enlighten us on this point.

With the request that Shri Venkataramn will bridge this small information gap, let me pass on to the main strategies that are now being applied by the Government. My first question is whether there is any particular strategy at all which our Government is applying to control the price rise. Because we had the three years of Janata rule when there was no strategy at all; even the plan was called the rolling plan. That is why I am asking what is the strategy? It is not my intention to theorise here or to sound scholastic because scholastic debates are not meant for Parliament, but common sense is. I firmly believe that no theory can be viable unless it can be understood by common sense. In a nutshell, I look at the economic strategy of our Government in the 80s as radically different from the

past. There was hardly any difference in the styles and approaches of the previous two decades i.e., the 60s and the 70s. The approach then was one of the demand management without caring for the supply side. The Keynesian scholars who dominated the planning process in those days, presumed that the role of the Government in the economy was only confined to maintaining the suitable levels of aggregate demand. And since the Government alone could print money—the chief instrument of demand—it was also presumed that fiscal measures alone could control the entire economy. Thus demand held the key to all Government policies and slowly the supply side got a back seat. So when there was a glut of goods in the market, it was thought that the crises could be warded off by discouraging savings and encouraging spending—that is through a fiscal remedy. Similarly, in a condition of scarcity, the first thing that the Government would do was to tax the goods heavily, thus trying to lower consumption by artificial means. The proof of all this is there is in the tangled web of licensing procedures the maze of statutes and laws binding business activities—all formulated during the 60s and the 70s. In one sentence, the guiding principle then was—Demand creates Supply. I am happy that our Government has revised this stand. Instead of being obsessed with the demand side, for the first time we have launched ourselves on a programme to tackle the supply side. We now want to say that if the prices refuse to come down, if the inflation rate leap-frogs, the Government cannot solve the problem merely by taxing the goods, by passing laws that will only discourage or punish consumption. The new strategy of our

Government is to remove constraints on supply, on the artificial barriers between the producer and the consumer and give the manufacturing sector a chance to function without let or hindrance. The supply side economics has an emphasis on growth and not on distribution. Actually supply side economics is in direct contrast to the demand side economics which we have been following earlier. Though I am in full agreement with this theoretical shift, which is now being totally reversed by the theory that Supply creates Demand, I would have been happier if all-round measures were taken to improve supplies.

One very important part in supply side management is the infra-structure. The toning up of the infra-structure has to be done with greater effort and with more speed. There is no doubt about it that the infra-structure has improved. During this quarter, power generation increased by 17 per cent over the corresponding period last year, coal production by about 8 per cent and goods movement by railways by about 16 per cent. Down the line, there has also been a rise in the production of saleable steel by about 26 per cent, cement by about 19 per cent, crude petroleum by about 64 per cent, petroleum products by 21 per cent and fertilizer by 65 per cent. However, despite all these improvements, I still think that our infrastructure is very much infra. Even though our coal production has registered such a sharp increase, there has been chronic shortages for superior grade coal used in industry. The movement of goods on the railways has increased, but one still has to ponder how much of it is due to higher prices for trucking and how much of it is genuine.

We have also to see to what extent the increase in our power generation is because of the good monsoon, because of which the generation of hydel power has increased. If our supply side economics has to work, our infra-structure has to be commensurate with the supply side management, which we are attempting. In fact, our attempts have to be doubled towards infra-structure within the next couple of months.

One crucial area of concern for all of us should be the money supply situation. While I commend the efforts made by the Government for decreasing the money supply situation in the country, I still feel that the recent impounding of currency in our monetary system is not adequate enough. The cash reserve ratio and the statutory liquidity ratio have been increased. This may curtail the liquidity of the banks. I feel the most important thing is to cut the bank credit to the trading sector. Today the bank credit to our trading sector, non-food trading sector, continues to be Rs. 3,500 crores, or may be more. The Finance Minister may correct me, if I am wrong.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This finance is for buffer stock operations of the Government.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Unless we are able to cure and curb our money situation in relation to the gross national production, unless our gross national production rises in some relation with production, with productivity, our economic mass will continue. The supreme economic law is that inflation is caused by increase in

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the quantity of money per unit of output. It is extremely essential to devise some system and control for curbing the money supply to the trading sector and, on the other hand, increase credit facilities to the manufacturing sector.

In the last session, I spoke on the Finance Bill and I complimented the Finance Minister on his innovation of the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme. I thought it was a good scheme. This scheme yielded Rs. 387 crores and was an integral part of the Government's anti-inflationary strategy. I am happy that the Supreme Court, by its judgement yesterday, has upheld its constitutional validity and vindicated the stand of the Government. I think we would have got more than Rs. 387 crores if only the judgment had been delivered a little earlier.

Reference has been made to food-grains and agricultural prices. In the case of procurement price of food-grains, over which there has been a lot of controversy this year as to what should be the procurement price we must understand certain basic things. I entirely agree with the farmers that there has to be some connection between the price paid to them and the input prices. A rationalise has to be found somewhere because any increase in the procurement price will lead to an increase in the retail price, which will start the inflationary cycle all over again. The only other way is to subsidise it, and if we subsidise it, it will lead to further budgetary deficit and, consequently, a further dose of taxation.

These are some of the paradoxes facing the economy. The only answer

to this paradox is to augment the efforts in financial management, to augment supplies and restrict demand only to the extent that it would not affect the health of the economy. When prices rise, the most important measure for curbing the tendency is to produce more. This is the basic economic law and there is no political solution to this. As my Marxist friend says, whether it is China or Russia or America or Germany or France or Sri Lanka or Nepal, these are basic hardcore economic laws and as I have said, the economic maladies can only be curbed by antibiotics. There is no Anacin or Aspro which would cure economic maladies. When prices rise, the most important measure, as I have said, is to produce more. Many measures and many therapies will be suggested, but these are all manoeuvres. We have to look at solving the economic problems with a strategy, not by manoeuvres. Any policy or any programme undertaken in isolation will only create more problems in the long run.

With these words, I would like to conclude with an appeal to my friends on this side... ..(Interruptions) I am sure that the economy in the country would improve. The price rise which is being complained about, which is the subject of the Motion today, would be arrested if my friends here would not scuttle the various efforts being made by the Government and would not disturb the economic life and create chaos. (Ends)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, one point of clarification from my Hon. friend. (Interruptions) Mr.

Kamal Nath told that the supply creates its own demand. Mr. Venkataraman, you know this is known as Sey's Law. Now the economists have discarded this. How you are saying that.....(*interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

17.48 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, the ground is somewhat slipping under Mr. Venkataraman's feet, and no matter what he says, it is now well established in this country that the Government has failed to maintain prices. And Mr. Venkataraman's statements over the last 18 months are indices of that. Mr. Fernandes already read out some of the things and I also made some notes of some.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you in agreement with George Fernandes?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When we are sitting on this bench we are in agreement. Only when he sits on that side we are in disagreement (*Interruptions*).

Sir, on 23rd August last year Mr. Venkataraman told reporters is in New Delhi that prices would fall within three months. And they have already reached a plateau, the worst is over. Within three weeks, on 15th September last year Mr. Venkataraman was in Ahmedabad and he said: "Well, prices were not under control", but he warned of drastic steps if prices would not come down. I do not know whether he warned the prices or those who are fixing the prices. In Madras, on 13th December, Mr.

Venkataraman made a fantastic statement. He said, what the housewife feels is very much different from what the economists are advising him. In other words, the economists are telling him that the prices are stable, but the housewife does not feel so, and he says that the fault is with the housewife and not with the economists. So, the latest Mr. Venkataraman has said is reported in *Deccan Herald*, on 1st September this year where he said that 'if prices do not come down I will get them arrested'. Whether he will declare Emergency or whether he means that he would bring the laws to have them arrested.....

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Arrest rising prices.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Arrest rising prices—I do not know how he is going to do that. So the question is that Mr. Venkataraman has come with schemes after schemes and all of them have fizzled. On 11th July he came with a package. He says 'supply management' but the package is 100% demand management—all the question of cash reserves, credit restrictions, rise in interest rates. They are all demand management techniques. But he says that I am bringing supply management. That has already fizzled. On 11th of July he said that. To-day he is facing Parliament and he is not in a position to tell how he is going to control prices. His normal excuse is—all have become stale, not even correct, they are wrong. I would remind Shri Venkataraman of an unpleasant commitment to Parliament "If I am not able to control prices, I will go. I am clear about that", he said. So, I would not remind him because

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he is a good man. He is in the wrong company. I know that. I am sure that even though he wants to resign, the Prime Minister is not allowing him to resign. That also I know.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope you will stay on to listen to his reply.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

Yes, Sir. I will make only a.....
(Interruptions).

The usual excuse we heard in the speeches 'Janata Legacy'. Of course 'Janata Lok Dal legacy' they say. But I am only responsible for Janata legacy. What is Janata legacy? We left 23 million tonnes of food-grains in buffer stock. He cannot deny that. I have got Reserve Bank figures. Now to-day, according to the latest figure supplied by the Agriculture Minister in course of an answer to a question, this has come down to 11 million tonnes. From 23 million it has come down to 13 million tonnes if not 11 million tonnes. We left behind 350 crores in foreign exchange reserve. Shri Venkataraman has quietly informed International Monetary Fund. One economist of International Monetary Fund who is my ex-student he told me that the Government has informed them that the Foreign Exchange reserve has come down to 3,600 crores. Such a low level; From 5,300 which we left, to-day it is 3600 crores.

The stock of gold has also come down. It was 260 tonnes when we left power. To-day it is 245 tonnes. So, I want to know what is this legacy that he is complaining about? I cannot understand.

The other excuse he has given is global factor. Global factor can only effect us through fuel and lubricants. If you look at the price index, you will find that mineral oil is only 4-1/2%. Even if the fuel prices were to rise 50%...

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : 8-1/2%.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : 8-1/2 is including coal. It is your responsibility. It is not a global factor. I do not think you are importing coal just yet. In the index the imported oil's share in the index is only 4-1/2%. Even if it goes up by 50% you will see, total contribution to the inflation due to 50% rise in crude oil price is only 2-1/2%, just 2-1/2%. The inflation rate is 14%. Of that only 2-1/2% is due to the imported component. What about the rest? What is the explanation for that. The usual arguments we cannot accept. The worst part of to-day's inflation is that the terms of trade are turning against the farmers. In other words, the prices being paid for the farmers are rising slower than the rate at which products he has to buy the prices of the products that he has to buy.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This is wrong.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : While sitting in your air conditioned room of Krishi Bhawan you do not know.

But the fact of the matter is, these are the statistics given that the terms of trade have turned against the farmers. The farmers are being squeezed in this regard. The prices of fertilizers, the prices of diesel, all these are well known and the farmers are naturally complaining. They are unfortunately not organised.

They are not unionised. So, they are not able to do very much. But the fact of the matter is this is one aspect.

The second aspect is that with this inflation the stock market is booming.

It is the poor and the middle-class which has to stand in the queue and it is suffering. It is the prices of essential commodities which are rising the fastest. The terms of trade are turning against the poor and the middle-class.

These are the two aspects for which he has no explanation. I know, in the reply, he will never answer all the points which are well taken care of on my side. He will pick on something which I have said in passing and make that a big issue. That is his advantage. But the fact of the matter is that the country is not going to be satisfied with this kind of reply.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Why do you accept defeat ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have given up hope from him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Wherein lies your hope ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In coming to power in the next elections. If our party is voted to power in the next elections, there is every hope for the country. Otherwise, there is no hope. During our regime, there was no mention about inflation. During the Janata rule, during those two years, there was perfect price stability and the increase was only 4.5 per cent. Today, it is rising by 15 to 16 per cent. Anyhow, I will not rub that point too much.

What I am worried about is Mr. R. Venkataraman's economics. That is exactly what Mr. Ronald Reagan

is saying about the United States. This is what he thinks. My Hon. friend, Mr. Chakraborty said, this is what J. B. say, the out dated, discredited, economist in the Western countries had said, after John Maynard Keynes—the latest economics is not going to say that—that supply creates its own demand. But the fact of the matter is that he may say about the supply side but he continues to function on the demand side in terms of the restrictions that he has placed recently.

I would say, the problem with the present Government is that it is incapable of maintaining prices. What was the common criticism against the Janata Government ? It was that we were setting up too many commissions, the Shah Commission, the Baweja Commission, so many other Commissions. What is the complaint against this Government. They are taking too many commissions. That is the real problem. It is the taking of the commissions which is responsible for the rise in prices. Mr. Antulay's name I will not take. I cannot take because we have already had a debate. But he himself admits that he has taken the commission. In an American farmer is being paid Rs 180 or Rs 190 per quintal, all the arguments advanced fail. They say that once they pay Rs 180 to an Indian farmer, they cannot offer him less.

आचार्य भगवान देव : (अजमेर) मि० स्वामी, सैनिक तानाशाह जनरल जिया के विशेष निमंत्रण पर आप पाकिस्तान गये, वहां से कितना कमीशन लाये, वहां क्या सांठ-गांठ कर के आये, वहां की अर्थ व्यवस्था बगैरह भी बता दें।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : In Shakespeare, they say, 'Every serious play must have a comic relief.' So, I do not mind that. The argument that they have given is that an American

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farmer must be paid Rs. 180, not an Indian farmer, because you pay Rs. 180 to an Indian farmer, you cannot pay him less. That is a false argument. They need not limit to Rs. 180. They can go to the market and buy at the market price through open market operations. There will be no commitment on the part of the Government to buy next-year at the same price. They are buying in the American market. Instead of that, they can buy in the Indian market. But the problem is that an Indian farmer may not give commission whereas an American farmer can give them commission. And that is the substance of why an American farmer is being given preference.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will conclude by offering him solutions. I know, he is totally helpless and he does not have any clue on how to solve any problems.

First of all, I will commend Mr. Kamal Nath's suggestions, namely, that money supply has to be restrained and that there has to be relationship between money supply and the rate of growth of national income. As a rule of thumb, money supply should not exceed twice the rate of growth of national income. I do not know whether the national income is growing at all during their regime. But assuming there is the growth rate of 3-1/2 per cent per year, the rate of growth of money supply should not be more than 7 per cent. This is one step if they can take, the prices would be maintained.

18 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR)

I tell you that in terms of not bank credit to Government the Janata Government did precisely that, do not look at the deficit,

deficit is out-of-date concept take the net R. B. I. credit to the Government you take that and you see that the Janata Government maintained this limit.

Secondly, a number of controls have become out of date which are actually a method of collecting money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Chairman was asking you to conclude,

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am giving wonderful solutions to solve the country's problems.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I heard that when I took ; the chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

I am glad that you appreciate my views. The controls which are being used to manipulate prices, those controls should be removed. How did the Janata Government bring down sugar prices ? We de-controlled the sale of sugar. You can do the same. But you will not get commission, That is the problem. If you are prepared to give up your commissions, you can bring down the price of sugar. (Interruptions)

Similarly, the price of sugar during Janata rule was Rs. 2.20 throughout the period and everywhere people know it. You may not know it. Anywhere you go in the country, people know.....(Interruptions)

We paid him then the cost of production. Rs. 12/- per quintal..... (Interruptions). Only the sugar factory owners forced the farmers to so it. Not our Government. They were your supporters, the sugar mill owners, some of them also manufacture liquor on this side. This is one thing they can do immediately, de-control. Sugar prices will come down. You lose your commission. But it does not matter. The country will benefit.

Secondly, remove food zones. They introduced food zones. That is also a method of collecting commissions. The movement of wheat from UP, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. They put restrictions on edible oil between Gujarat and Maharashtra they put the restrictions when the goods are moving at the cross roads. The period and their associates are earning some commissions. If they could do it, the price of edible oil will come down.

Similarly, levy. It will go up again. Let Diwali come. It will go up. You start giving more concessions. In this way, there are a number of controls which they can remove but which have become the order of the day. If you give up commissions, prices come down.

Today the single most important cause for rise in prices is corruption and this corruption is due to these controls. If these controls are dismantled, then the prices will come down.

Lastly, I would say that if they take one more step, namely, to make all the amount of the money that a person saves and deposits in the bank account as deductible for income-tax purposes, this will create an incentive to cut consumption and this automatically would mean less demand, it will automatically mean lower prices. This is the step that the Government should take. Mr. Venkataraman has been threatening "Reform in the income-tax laws". But he has not been doing. These threats are no substitute for such positive action. In fact, these threats are methods of collecting some money because no prosecution ever follows these threats. It is better to have a positive approach namely make the entire savings man-made and specially the middle class will get relief, tax-deductible, then the prices would also come down. I have given positive suggestions. But I have no hope in this Government. I only wait for, the next elections so that better Government will come to power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chandra Sekhar Singh.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH (Banka) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, how long we are going to sit in this House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Up-to 7.00.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The first speaker, Shri Subramaniam Swamy spoke. He is leaving the House. Every Speaker leaves the House and when important discussions take place ; I find from my own experience....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Only the Minister replies to empty Chairs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, I would suggest that the first speakers may not take more time so that everybody can speak. There are a number of speakers and we must fix time. Till what time we are going to sit in the House ? I want the guidance of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Latest 7. We are not going to sit beyond 7.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has to reply; there are many Members yet to speak.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Let the Members on the treasury benches not speak because the Finance Minister will be replying. By that there will be some saving of time.

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

Finance Minister may be called at 6.30.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would suggest that we complete the debate before 7.00; the Finance Minister will reply at 7.00. Every hon. Member shall take not more than ten minutes.

Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN (Kishanganj) : What have you decided, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh will speak now.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not like to enter into theoretical intricacies over this issue. The fact of the situation is that the present inflation is hardly a textbook situation and it cannot be solved by a textbook solution. Mr. Sunil Maitra should realise that textbook solutions have not achieved that success even in totally controlled economies in the world. I would also not like to raise the ghosts of Janata-Lok Dal Governments or their legacy and then demolish them. They were ghosts and they vanished like a bad dream. I would like to assure Mr. George Fernandes that I would not make any such attempt and cause apprehension on his part. He was creating a lot of heat. I am sorry to say that he could not even give an analysis of the present situation and embarked on a general discussion of the Budget and the deficit which might result at the end of the financial year.

The present inflation is taking place at a time when international prices, due to the rise in the prices of petroleum products and other factors, are running at a high level and we have had literally to import inflation into our country.

I am happy that our Government have taken a realistic view of the situation. It has not bound itself

to any dogma or any one-track approach and has introduced a package of measures to meet the challenge of the situation.

What is exactly the position today ? It is very easy to rouse passions and emotions over this issue, but we have to look at the situation from an economist's angle and not from a politician's angle.

I would like to say without being charged of repeating things, that in 1979-80, the rate of inflation was 22.2%. It was your achievement the achievement of the other side of the House. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has tried to point out that in the first year of the Janata Rule, there was a relative price stability. But, I would like to point out to him at what cost ? This was the year of comparatively stable international price which has to be kept in mind all the time.

Then, again, you began rolling up the Plan and scaling down the level of developmental expenditure. I need not quote. But the facts are that there was a step up of only 17% in plan investment as against 27% increase last year and 31% increase in 1976-77. Moreover, the Government was drawing upon the foreign exchange reserves and selling gold which you did and also making wreckless release of the foodstocks, particularly, the sugar stocks which resulted in a very low level of price of sugar having its impact on the farmers' producing sugarcane. That recoiled with vengeance and the 22.2% price rise was the legacy left to us. In spite of the very difficult international trends, the rate was brought down, as pointed out by the Finance Minister, to 13.8% in 1980-81 and I am hopeful that it would be further reduced to a single digit figure this year, that is, in 1981-82. The price rise in May has been 0.8% and in June it has been 0.6% only. What is true is that the

trend towards deceleration of inflationary pressures is steady and continuing and our Government through a skilful handling of the situation has been able to meet fresh difficulties and avoid setbacks.

Government, as was asked by some of the Members here, has adopted their strategy which is not only of supply management but also of demand management. As has been perhaps corroborated by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, the Government have adopted a multi-pronged attack on inflationary trends, that is, to increase domestic production in agricultural and industrial sectors, to remove infrastructural bottlenecks through better performance and better co-ordination, to expand the public distribution system and on the demand-management side, to restrict the growth of money supply and bank credit and to reorient public expenditure more firmly towards growth and development.

I would like to remind the House to what is our position in the world scenario... 'While our inflation rate this year is likely to come down to a single digit figure, except may be, a few countries, in all the developed and developing countries, the situation has been far more alarming. Between 1970 and 1980, the rate of inflation has been much higher in U. S. A., U. K., Pakistan or many other countries. Pakistan's inflation rate has been nearly three times that of India's; U. K's has been more than double and the U. S. A's annual rise has been, during the last year, more or less, of the same order. But the recent trend is that in July it is 15.2%. This is a world phenomenon and, we cannot insulate ourselves from the international forces. The inflationary situation has built up in the entire world. Many other Members on the opposition have pointed out that our economy is in a bad shape. I would like to point out that because of the various incentives provided by the Government the agricultural

production has reached a record of 133 million tonnes a rise of 18% this year. Oil seeds production has gone up by 25%; sugar production reached a figure of 52 lakhs tonnes. In the infrastructure segment, power generation between April to July (1981-82) has gone up by 17%.

Coal production by 8% and railway goods movement by 16 per cent. In the Industrial sector steel production has increased by 26 per cent; cement by 20 per cent; fertilizers by 65 per cent; crude petroleum by 64 per cent; petroleum products by 21 per cent and so on. The index of industrial production during April-June, 1981 has increased by 11.7 per cent as compared to 4.1 per cent in 1980-81 and your record of 1.4 per cent in 1979-80. So, the general outlook of the entire economy holds promise for the future. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

Sir, very recently Government introduced a package of measures. Many things have been said about it. This package of measures is basically anti-inflationary. According to the econometric model system which has made a quantitative forecast of the inflationary rate, while the petroleum price hike is likely to increase prices directly by about 0.7 per cent through prices of services and goods that use petroleum, the inflation rate is likely to be reduced by 0.5 per cent by additional mopping up of Rs. 1000 crores this year. The net result may be just a slight increase of 0.2 per cent because of the petroleum price rise affected in July this year. So also in addition to augmenting production in critical sectors imports of wheat, edible oil and sugar have been made at a time when international prices of these were not high in the international market. This is bound to effect the market considerably.

Government is also effectively following a policy of restricting the growth of money supply. As has been pointed out by my friend the

[Shri Chander Shekhar Singh]

bank rate and other monetary measures have been introduced to out down the demand. The total result of these measures would be to reduce the inflationary rate. These measures introduced in July last will reduce the inflationary rate by 2.6 per cent. The economists forecast a rise of 12 per cent inflation this year but with the present package of measures we are fully hopeful that the rate of inflation this year will be brought down to single-digit figure which is a great achievement for any Government and this Government here.

Sir, we are fully conscious of the responsibility of devastating and de-stabilising influence of inflation on our economy and also that it particularly affects the most vulnerable sections of the society but the fact is that India is getting increasingly susceptible to imported inflation. The present phenomenon is world-wide and India's performance compares favourably to other developed and developing countries of the world. We have to make a sustained effort to increase production and productivity and reduce non-developmental spending and unproductive employment.

But inflation is difficult to be controlled completely and this fact has got to be realised by all of us. I am confident that this Government if it pursues its objectives in a more determined manner, will be able to achieve its objectives and prices can be brought down to a reasonable level. What is reasonable, Mr. George Fernandes was wondering, but Dr. Swamy has tried to define it. I would not like to enter into the controversy of it. But there is a reasonable or a tolerable level of inflation which any economy can absorb. This matter has been widely discussed by the economists everywhere and certain conclusions have been reached. As I told

the House in the beginning, inflation has been described as too much money chasing too few goods and this Government is trying its best to increase the supply of goods and also to reduce the volume of the supply of money in the market. The Finance Minister's task is an extremely difficult one. He has to take into account countless decisions to spend, to save and to invest, made by 700 million people of this country. I am confident that the Finance Minister and the Government are doing their best under the circumstances. We are hopeful, Government will be able to contain inflation and control inflationary pressures in the country confidently and well. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speech made by the hon. Finance Minister while initiating the debate on the Price Situation. I have also heard with rapt attention the speeches made by hon. Members on this side and also hon. Members on the other side.

Some hon. Members have approached this problem in a political way. Some other hon. Members have approached this discussion in an economic way. But I view the things in a common man's angle. And this is one good reason that we all agreed to a suggestion in the Speaker's chamber that instead of we initiating the debate and censuring the Government and injecting politics into it, let the Government come of its own, to initiate the discussion on this subject which is causing concern to every-body including the hon. Members of Parliament. Because, the whole process of development and the achievements in the 6th plan very much depend upon price stability in the country.

This House is well aware that in respect of whatever we are going to spend on the annual plan this year, 80% of the amount is going to be spent on the on-going projects. What we are going to spend during the 6th plan period, the real investment for achieving the physical targets will be much less if price stability is not there. We are aware of the fact that cost of projects have gone up by a thousand per cent. There is not even a single project during the past 34 years which the Hon. Finance Minister can mention where the project has been completed in time, within the sanctions approved by Parliament and by Government. Not even a single Central Government project has been completed within the sanction-limit and within the time prescribed. This is a matter which is causing concern to us all. We are aware of many other projects, whether it is the Salal project, or Metro Railway project, or Rajasthan Canal project, or Lothal project, or various other hydel and irrigation projects, where the cost has gone up tremendously. If Rs. 2,000 crore has been provided for in the initial stages, now it has gone, up to Rs. 6,000 crores or even more. This huge escalation of costs in the various development projects is eating into the very vitals of our economy. This is something which is of vital concern to the Government who have to see that price stability is maintained so that there will not be any big cost escalation in our development projects.

So far as the price situation is concerned, I do not want to enter into any controversy as to what were the facts during the Janata Government time or during the time of the Lok Dal Government or the Congress-I Government. Now Congress I party is in power, and I was really surprised to hear the Hon. Finance Minister comparing his figures with those of 1979-80 when we had Lok Dal and the Congress (U) including Shri Brahmananda Reddy who has gone

over to your side, including Shri Y. B. Chavan, who is trying to come over to your side, waiting in the waiting-room and many others.

So, I don't want to go into that. But for how long Mr. Finance Minister, will you derive satisfaction by comparing the figures with 1979-80? 1979-80 was an unusual year in the nation's life. It had three Prime Ministers and three Governments. You are deriving satisfaction as if cancer patient is deriving satisfaction after seeing a TB patient. You are deriving satisfaction from the figures which are not comparable.

May I ask the Finance Minister to put the record straight—is it not a fact that the whole-sale price index in March, 1977 was 184? Is it not a fact that the whole-sale price index in July, 1979 was 211? Is it not a fact that when you took over in January 1980, the whole-sale price index was 226.6? And is it not a fact that during the 27 months of Janata rule, it was one point rise every month? It is not a fact that during the Lok Dal-Congress Government backed by Congress (I), the whole-sale price index was one point every fortnight? And is it not a fact that during the last 30 weeks of this year i.e. 1981, the price rise has been sixty points i.e. one point rise per week? If that is a situation, it is alarming. It causes us concern and you have to seek the opinion how to rectify matters. We have got 101 suggestions, which cannot be given on the floor of the House. But I would request the Finance Minister, last year you assured us that you are relying on supply management. Well and good and I support you. Then you said that I am also resorting to demand management. Now you are coming to import management. And then you are resorting to, as some Members said in the House, to some 'trust management'. That is how you look at liquidity in the circulation of money. If these things are

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

resorted to, I am sorry to say, it is not going to bring desired results.

And you could find time to write an article in *Economic Times* of 15th August. A major thrust of your approach in this Article has been that the rate of inflation has come down. Secondly inflation is automatically transported to our economy through rising prices of essential imports.

So far as the rate of inflation has come down it is only in relation to percentage. Supposing there is a rise of five points over hundred, then the percentage is 5%. But rise of five points over 105 will not be 5%. A rise of five points over 150 will not be 5%. The consumers do not make purchases percentagewise. It is a question how much money he has to pay and this is a hard fact that the consumer of this country, the poor people of this country who were paying Rs. 226 in January, 1980 are being made to pay Rs. 289 in this August 1981, after 19 months, for the same goods and for the same services. So, we have to analyse the situation so far as point-wise increase is concerned. The figures which you are giving are illusory figures. Please do not resort to statistical jugglery. This is not going to help matters.

Now, I would like to know from the Finance Minister to put the record straight, whether the value of the Rupee in March 1977 was 32.05. The value of the Rupee in January 1980, when you took over, was 26.95. Now fall in 33 months has been 5.10 paise, but value of Rupee in June, 1981 is 22.78. Fall in 17 months is 4.17 paise. So, value of Rupee has gone down by 0.15 paise per month during March, 1977 to January, 1980, while the value of rupee is going down at the rate of 0.23 paise during this so-called 'Fund-Management' era. So, in four months one paise is reduced in

the value of a Rupee. This is how we look at things. Face facts and try to find out solutions and not go to statistical jugglery.

I quite appreciate that you have proved to be a very good salesman so far as this Government is concerned. You could sell out very well your Budget last year; you have been able to sell out your Budget this year. And I don't know so far as the next year is concerned, because you have failed on the demand management, you have failed on the supply management, you have failed on the import management; and so far as the fund of the trust management is concerned, somebody else is going to replace you, because you are not going to bear any fruits. I wish you all best because you are my personal friend.

This is about wholesale prices. Now I come to the index of retail prices. You can contradict me. These are all official statistics and official figures. I might have committed some mistakes. I am an inexperienced man. You have been for 22 years in the U. N. O. as Administrator of tribunals. You have been the Industries Minister in Madras, and you have been in the Planning Commission. You are 75 years of age—like my father. You have got much more experience. Don't try to do statistical jugglery.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not stating the correct age of the Finance Minister.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : A man is as old as he feels; and a woman is as old as she looks.

In March 1977, the retail price index was 312. In January 1980, it was 371. The rise in 33 months is 59 points. But in June 1981 it is 439. The rise in 17 months is 68 points. In 33 months, the acceleration was less than two points a

month. But in 17 months, the acceleration is four points a month. And despite all these figures which are supplied in the Reserve Bank Bulletins, the Finance Minister and this Government go on claiming from the house tops that there is a deceleration. Where is deceleration? It is in comparison to the last week; it may be in comparison to the last month. But if you take the situation as a whole, there is no deceleration—which is all statistical jugglery—and I request the Finance Minister not to deceive himself, and not to deceive this nation. He should take some concrete steps which he has promised to this House.

Similarly with regard to the wholesale prices also, I have mentioned certain things already. The second point in your article was with regard to the automatic transfers or rather the imported inflation that is being brought into this country. So far as global inflation is concerned, my hon. friend was comparing with America, China, U. K., Canada, Australia or Germany. There is inflation everywhere, including Japan and America. But what is there to compare? Our total tax revenue, in this country, is Rs. 20 millions; but the total tax revenue in America is \$500 million. There is no comparison. What is the *per capita* income in America? Much more than ours. An ordinary man's *per capita* income in America, e. g. a driver's or a chaffeur's income is much more than what the Prime Minister or President of this country gets. The driver there used to take us in the car. He used to come in his own car, park it; and then take us into the car. Why do you make comparisons with such people? You cannot compare with them.

Look to the people living below the poverty line. In the last 34 years, in this country the number of people living below the poverty line has been approximately 50% or 60%.

What about them? What are we going to do with regard to those people.

The second point which the Hon. Finance Minister has given is that we are importing inflation. Is it not a fact that the crude oil in the international market is \$2 a barrel less this year than last year? How are they getting it cheap? You may say; we have got foreign contracts. Why are we not changing the contracts and going into the market for spot purchases, as the Air India has done? They have saved Rs. 1.5 crores. They have cancelled their previous contract, and made spot purchases. They have saved Rs. 1.5 crores. Why can't Government of India do it? Is this Government bound to honour everything?

If it is \$2 less in the international market to-day than last year, it is cheaper. It is costly for us because we have got the excise duties, because Government wants to mop up more money.

You are getting edible oils. Is it not a fact that edible oils are cheaper in the international market? And if they are cheaper, instead of making these edible oils cheaper to the consumer, Government thought: "We should also mop up some profit out of it." So You brought that Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill. You issued an ordinance, and levied a customs duty of 150% or 200%. Why? You should have evolved a system at least in respect of edible oils, so that item could have been made cheap to the consumers. But you could not resist the temptation.

How is it that the edible oils are cheap? Sugar is cheaper by Re. 1/- a Kg. and so many other things are cheap in the international markets. So, I am sorry to say that we are not importing inflation, so far as these essential commodities are concerned.

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Of course, you are importing wheat. But you said earlier : "We are importing everything which is available cheap, in order to augment the public distribution system." But this is not bringing in the desired results. So, on these two counts, this is absolutely a myth, and a false propaganda. Whatever we are importing is comparatively cheap; but the Government is trying to impose customs duties, making it costlier here and the consumers are not taking advantage of it. Similarly, regarding wheat, neither the producer is getting more nor the consumer is getting less; it is somebody in between, the middle man, and on account of the faulty policy of this Government, he is getting advantage of these things. The producer is getting less. The consumer is paying more. This has to be rectified. The producer has to be paid more and the consumer has to get it at a less price.

At this short time, it is not possible to list all those suggestions. He can invite a meeting of the Members of Parliament belonging to various groups. We can discuss the price situation and give him certain suggestions. But I apprehend and I have heard something here in the Central Hall that the Government is, now out of desperation on the economic front because economy is in a very bad situation, is in a chaotic condition, from crisis to chaos, a very gloomy picture, not in a position to control these things; and Mr. Venkataraman, I sympathise with you, that you cannot do any thing all alone with all the good intentions. It absolutely could have an inefficient management two years back, but it is an efficient business mismanagement now. Hawla transactions are going on through all these trusts and fund. This is how you are reducing the liquidity in the money supply. This is not going to help matters will you enlighten the House on this ?

Told one particular gentleman in Bombay reported and brought to the notice of the Governor—I do not want to name anybody—that he paid Rs. 20 lakhs in white and Rs. 30 lakhs in black. That particular matter had been enquired into by the IB. The matter and the papers are pending with the Prime Minister. He may not be in a position to reply today, but I am sure that he will assure this House after verifying from the Prime Minister whether it is a fact; and it is one single instance : and I feel sorry. But there is a case of Mr. Tulmohan Rao, a Member of Parliament taking Rs. 40,000 and being prosecuted and sent to jail. For Rs. 40,000 you send a Member of Parliament to jail. Now how things are being done—Rs. 2-1/2 crores from the cane growers, Rs. 5 crores from sugar magnates Rs. 97 crores from one trust and things like that. If the Government cannot deliver the goods and cannot resort to rural development, where is the sense in having trust and getting things done through trusts ? Can the Government of India and can you also say that from the Consolidated Fund of India in the next budget all the Rs. 20,000 crores are transferred to trust because this Government cannot deliver the goods ; you cannot do rural development and so you are creating this trust. I would like to know whether you are going to revive this Bearer Bonds Scheme ; whether you are going to resort to demoralization as is being beard in certain circles ; and whether you are going to reduce plan and non-plan expenditure because in the present circumstances, this is having cost escalation and adding fuel to the inflationary pressures already in this country ; and whether the Finance Minister is going to adopt that system which is there in small countries like Denmark or Sweden where there is an automatic taxation of the price rise with regard to salary or wages of the workers in this country. I am sure there may be many more suggestions. But unless

development and non-development expenditure is curtailed by 10 per cent, wasteful expenditure is curtailed by 10 per cent, you will not be able to contain money supply ; you have to see all this expenditure, this wasteful expenditure. You have to take care of that.

We have given all powers to you—Prevention of Blackmarketing Act, Essential Supplies Act, and the National Security Act, and what not. Despite all these things, despite the assurance given during the Lok Sabha polls, despite the assurance given on the Floor of the House, this Government has miserably failed to control price rise. Prices are rising unabated, unprecedented and I am sorry, this Government will not be able to contain prices. Let them do something. Whatever power you want from this House, whatever co-operation you want from my party and the Opposition with regard to containing prices, we are prepared to offer you. But please do not indulge into this statistical jugglery ; it will not take you anywhere. You will meet the same fate which we met in 1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have again to remind the Hon. Members that no member shall take more than 10 minutes.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mand-saur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Hon. Members have been discussing the problem of the rising prices and inflation. Members from the Opposition side have been saying that the Finance Minister should not indulge in the jugglery of figures but when they say this, I do not know how they have been quoting one after other, a number of figures. Whether this applies to us only that the figures will not convince them or does it apply to them also ? If figures are not going to bring results then in that case nothing is going to happen. One thing, I would submit. The whole problem of inflation and rising prices lies in one thing. What you have to see first is, because it cannot be said

that you cannot make comparisons. Comparisons have to be made, to see whether whatever efforts we have made, whatever restrictions we have imposed, and whatever steps we have taken, whether they have been effective or not, in order to control the prices.

Sir, with respect I submit that the inflation percentage which was 22.3 is coming down gradually. When it is coming down gradually, in that case it cannot be said..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : You never go to the market.

SHRI B. R. NAHATA : It is not the question of market. What you are doing is responsible for all these things. I would say that quantity theory of money is a very important theory in Economics, if you know something of it. Quantity theory of money says that if the velocity and the total money in circulation is to be divided by the number of transactions then the monetary value comes. On this basis, let us calculate what is happening. Production is the most important factor. Unless production goes up day by day—production also has to be taken into consideration—but one thing is that—production cannot meet the needs of the people because population is increasing. When we talk about control of population then our friends say all sorts of things family planning, this and that, and whatever we said, they said, was responsible for this increase in prices because production cannot be increased to that extent. But then, production has not been increased. Then comes another factor. What are they doing ? They are putting hurdles at every stage. Whenever Government takes steps to increase production and control the nefarious activities they do not want Government to do that. They want to extract money by exploitation. All such legislation they have been opposing. When

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we say that there will be no strike, they say that we are interfering with the freedom of the people. We do not want to interfere with the freedom of the people. But we cannot permit production to go down. The foremost thing for the prices to be controlled is production must increase. For increasing production it is a must that we must have better production, in the agricultural sector, in the industrial sector and even after production, what has happened? The situation in which they have put us, if you look to that, power was lifeline of the whole development; in the year 1979-80 when they were in power the situation was poor, it was in such a bad shape way there was 16.1 per cent power shortage, which resulted in Rs. 7,000 crores of losses only on the industrial sector. All these things have to be taken into consideration. Then, when you say that whatever steps are being taken we want the money to be curtailed. This is what we are doing. Of course; black money is there, nobody can doubt it. But then when we take steps to curtail black money, and withdraw it from the market, the first thing, as stated is that the quantity of money has to be withdrawn. In order to reduce the prices, therefore, for that purpose the Government of India, our Government has imposed restrictions and they created a policy that the Bearer Bonds should be there. Certain friends in order to show off their intelligence have gone to the Supreme Court and wasted months and months together and thereby the black money was not permitted to be curtailed.

They made speeches saying, "If the Supreme Court declares the bearer bonds legislation as *ultra vires*, what will happen to all of you?" So, although they have been saying that they want to give co-operation to the Government for curtailing the price rise, there is a lot of difference between what they say and what they do. This will not help to curtail the

amount of black money in circulation. Without curtailing the circulation of black money, things cannot improve. So, as we have to consider what steps have to be taken for that purpose.

Another factor to be taken into consideration is this. There should be not only increase in production, but a proper distribution system is also necessary. For that purpose, all necessary steps must be taken. They say that we are taking commission from blackmarketeers and hoarders, but the truth is that some of the political parties on the other side are basing their survival wholly on blackmarketeers and hoarders. Stern action has to be taken against them. They were talking of sugar. I came from a State where the BJP Government was in power and Shri Saklecha was Chief Minister. They fixed the price of sugarcane at Rs. 12 but did not give them even Rs. 8.50. So, at that time all the cultivators had to destroy the sugarcane crop. This is one of the actions of the Janata Government by which sugar production came down. The area under sugarcane came down. They evaporated all the stocks of sugar by free sale. At that time we said that they are creating scarcity in this country. We are still facing the results of the actions of scarcity created them during those thirty months.

To bring the prices under control and to bring down the rate of inflation, we have to do two things. We must increase production and evolve a proper distribution system for implementation. Raids and other similar actions have to be taken. The Hon. Finance Minister should take even more stringent action against blackmarketeers and hoarders. Stern action should be taken against them so that the quantity of black money in circulation may be reduced. If production increase and if there is proper distribution, that will bring down the prices to a level which

people can afford. With these words, submit that the steps taken by the Government deserve our compliments.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words about the current price situation, with particular reference to the essential commodities.

After our Hon. Finance Minister presented his 1981-82 Central Budget a meaningful cartoon appeared in the English daily *INDIAN EXPRESS*. In this Budget the Finance Minister raised the income tax exemption limit and about 3 lakhs of income tax payers came out of the income tax range. He did not also increase any duty on any of the essential commodities. The exuberant feeling of a housewife was reflected in this cartoon by showing that she was kissing the cheek of our Hon. Finance Minister. I wonder what would be her reaction today and I would not dilate much on that.

We cannot deny that inflation is the prime source of increasing prices. In 1979 the rate of inflation was 22.2%; in 1980 it came down to 14.8% and upto 15th August 1981 the rate of inflation has declined to 10.4% as a result of which the wholesale price index must have shown some reaction. But it has not resulted in any declining trend so far as retail prices are concerned. The Hon. Finance Minister has recently claimed that the inflation has been brought under control. As I said just now, it should have been reflected in the price situation. Even if the prices had not shown a declining trend, it would not matter. At least, the prices should be stable, as a result of controlling the inflation. The proof of containing inflation is in the stability of prices. Unfortunately, even that is not there. Sometimes, such a

state of affairs create a sense of suspicion about the claim of the Hon. Finance Minister.

It may happen that there may be some deficiency in the statistics supplied by the Government. But, here the evidence of price rise is being supplied by the Government's sanction of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. It is understood that there are two instalments of DA due to the Government employees. So we cannot say that the prices have not risen.

Last week this House gave its approval to the Essential Commodities Bill and also to the Prevention of Blackmarketing Bill. The responsibility of implementing of these Acts lies with the State Government. I wonder how this responsibility can be discharged successfully by the State Governments where there is a multiplicity of authority. For example, in Tamil Nadu there are Five Inspectors-General of Police. I do not know which IG will be directed to implement the provisions of these two Bills. The success of any distribution policy depends upon the rigorous implementation of the above two Acts. I am sure that the House would like to know how effectively these two legislation are being implemented by the State Governments.

Our Hon. Prime Minister has been repeatedly stressing the need for reducing the administrative expenditure, as that is one of the most potent instruments to contain inflation. Probably that is why our Hon. Finance Minister is thinking of impounding the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees. The Finance Minister should also go into the wasteful expenditure in the States. In Tamil Nadu there are 5 Chief Secretaries. You can imagine the burden on the public exchequer. This kind of administrative expenditure must be pruned mercilessly.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

Now, as one of the steps of supply management, wheat, sugar and edible oils are being imported. But, unfortunately, the price of imported wheat is higher than that of the indigenous wheat. I do not know how the price of wheat is going to be reduced in this background. In our country the population today is about 65 crores, for whom there are only 2,97,000 fair price shops. You can judge the effectiveness of public distribution system. All these fair price shops are in metropolitan and urban centres. You know, Sir, that 80% of the people of our country live in rural areas. I would like to know how many fair price shops are there in the rural areas. The Central Planning Commission has conceded that 40 crores of our people earn on an average 75 paise per day. How can we expect them to keep their body and soul together in the environment of spiralling prices?

The Administrative expenditure must be reduced substantially. As a pace-setter for this, this House should take a decision. Presently, the Consultative Committees of the Ministries during the inter-session period are meeting anywhere and everywhere in the country. They should be directed to meet only in Delhi. We will be able to save sizeable sum in this process. As an incentive for the Members of these Consultative Committees, the Central Ministers and the Officials should also reduce their frequent visits abroad. A news item came recently that two Central Government officials had visited Honolulu to buy sports equipment for the Asian Game to be convened in Delhi. Such kind of wasteful administrative expenditure should be reduced drastically.

With these words I conclude my speech.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेगूसराय) :
स्पाध्यक्ष महोदय, थोड़ी देर पहले माननीय

सदस्य श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस साहब कह रहे थे कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने जो कुछ भी किया है, वह विश्वास करने लायक नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मैं इनकी जगलरी आफ फिगर्स में इंडलैजस नहीं करना चाहता।

वह इस समय सदन में बैठे नहीं हैं, जबाब सुनने के लिये यहां नहीं हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे जानना चाहती हूँ कि जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, उस समय जो औद्योगिक विकास में ह्रास हुआ, जोकि शून्य तक पहुँच गया था, जितने मैन-डेज़ का लास हुआ, जितने लाक-आउट हुए, उनके जो फिगर्स और इकनामिक्स का डाटा अखबारों में हमें पढ़ने को मिला, जो हकीकत थी, क्या उस पर भी विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता है?

हमारे देश में जो मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है, उस के लिए किस को चिन्ता नहीं है। हमारी सरकार, हमें और सभी को इसकी चिन्ता है और उसकी रोक-थाम के लिये, मूल्य नियंत्रण के लिए हमारी सरकार और हमारे वित्त-मन्त्री जी जो भी कदम उठा रहे हैं, उसके लिये वे सिर्फ प्रशंसनीय कार्य ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

आपने देखा होगा कि काले धन को बाहर लाने के लिए और चोर बाजारी एवं तस्करी को रोकने के लिए बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के घरों पर छापे मारे जा रहे हैं और करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति बरामद हो रही है। इससे लोगों में यह विश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि सरकार जो कुछ कर रही है, वह आम जनता की भलाई के लिए कर रही है।

इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है कि मूल्य-वृद्धि से जनता की तबाही हुई है, मध्य आय वर्ग और निम्न आय वर्ग की क्रय-शक्ति में ह्रास

हुआ है और उनकी कठिनाइयां बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन क्या माननीय सदस्य यह बताएंगे कि उनके समय एनुअल रेट आफ इनफ्लेशन 22.2 परसेंट था, उसको घटा कर 10.4 परसेंट पर लाना क्या उनकी करामात है या हमारी सरकार की करामात है ?

यह ठीक है कि चीनी, अन्न और तेल आदि एसेशियल कामोडिटीज की कीमतें बढ़ने से आम परिवारों में परेशानियां पैदा हुई हैं और विशेष रूप से औरतों पर इसका मनो-वैज्ञानिक असर पड़ा है। जब लोग बाहर से काम करके घर आते हैं, तो वे पत्नियों के साथ उलझ पड़ते हैं। महंगाई के कारण आम परिवारों को बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

कुछ महीने पहले टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में एक आर्टिकल प्रकाशित हुआ था : दि वर्ल्ड इज इन ए मैस, जिससे प्रकट होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि अन्य देशों को भी इन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं आपकी इजाजत से इसके कुछ अंश को पढ़ना चाहती हूँ :—

“When it comes to inflation, India's record is, relatively speaking remarkably good. Between 1970 and 1979 the prices rose by 854 per cent in Brazil, over 200 per cent in Iran, 124 per cent in Japan, 227 per cent in the United Kingdom, and 97.8 per cent in the United States of America. India has 103 per cent rise in this period.”

दूसरे देशों की तुलना में हमारे देश की स्थिति बुरी नहीं है।

गत वर्ष हम लोग अफ्रीका गये थे। साथ श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भी थे। वहां की महंगाई को देखकर उन्होंने एक कविता

बनाई थी। वहां 100 वर्षों में नाश्ता मिलता था, 10 रुपये में अंडा मिलता था।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (वसीरहाट) : कहां ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : हम अफ्रीका गए थे। यह लूसाका की बात है। इनके भी बहुत से लोग हमारे साथ थे।

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहती हूँ कि मूल्य-वृद्धि के कारणों में जाना होगा। सिर्फ आरोप-प्रत्यारोप से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। थोड़ी देर पहले श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस ने कहा कि वित्त मंत्री उनसे रचनात्मक सुझाव मांगते हैं, जिससे महंगाई दूर हो, लेकिन ये सुझाव देना बेकार होगा। क्यों बेकार है ? वास्तव में रचनात्मक कार्य करने की उनकी प्रवृत्ति नहीं है। वे क्या करेंगे ? तोड़-फोड़, अराजकता। अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने हड़तालों को बन्द करने की बात कही। इस पर उनको दर्द होता है। वे कहते हैं कि हड़ताल होनी चाहिए। अगर हड़तालें होंगी, तो प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा।

हमारे देश में आबादी बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रही है प्रति मिनट 40, 45 बच्चे पैदा होते हैं। हमारे यहां 50 प्रतिशत आबादी महिलाओं की है, जो पुरुषों पर निर्भर करती है। इस स्थिति में हम किस तरह से मूल्य-वृद्धि को रोक सकते हैं ? 1979-80 में जो डाउट हुआ, वैसा सूखा तीस वर्षों में नहीं हुआ था। तब हमारे देश में 31.56 मिलियन टन गेहूं पैदा हुआ। जो हमारे देश में पूरा नहीं हो सका। लेकिन वही आगे के वर्ष में 36 मिलियन टन पैदा हुआ। इस सबके बावजूद भी मैं मन्त्री महोदय को यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो हमारे यहां एकोनामिक कंडीशंस हैं उसमें आर्थिक अनुशासन की जरूरत है और उसको करना ही चाहिए।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

उसको करने के लिए वह खुद भी चिन्तित हैं और करेंगे। लेकिन मैं कुछ सुभाव देना चाहती हूँ।

19 hrs :

हमारे यहां जो निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह जर्जर हो गई है उसके कारण काफी आर्थिक कठिनाइयाँ हमारे यहां हो रही हैं। जो निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कार्यकलाप हैं वह सही ढंग से नहीं चल रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ देर पहले कहा था कि उसमें कुछ इस बार आमदनी हुई है और नफा होने के लक्षण दिखाई दिए हैं। यह बुरी कौ बात है। लेकिन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में अपार धन-राशि का विनियोजन हुआ है। जहां 1951 में पांच इकाइयों में 30 करोड़ की पूंजी लगी थी वहां 1981 में वह विनियोजन राशि बढ़कर 18225 करोड़ हो गई है। ऐसी विशाल राशि के विनियोजन का अभि-प्राय यही था कि सार्वजनिक उद्योग क्षेत्र से हमारे विकास का काम हो, हमारी योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में हमें मदद मिले जिससे बजट का संतुलन भी हो। लेकिन 1978-79 में 40 करोड़ का घाटा 1979 और 80 में 80 करोड़ के आसपास पहुँच गया है। इससे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की विश्वसनीयता घटती है और उसकी क्षमता पर लोगों को सन्देह होने लगता है। इस और मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, जिस प्रकार से लोहे के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है, जिस प्रकार से हमारी औद्योगिक क्षमता बढ़ी है इसी प्रकार से यदि मानसून अच्छा रहा तो कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी हमारा आगे का भविष्य बहुत सुन्दर नजर आता है।

हमारे जितने भी काम हुए हैं वह इतने अच्छे हैं कि मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आगे जो हमारा बजट प्रस्तुत होगा वह सब के हित के लिए होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः एक बार वित्त-मंत्री को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। जो भी वह काम कर रहे हैं वह देश के हित में कर रहे हैं।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारी सरकार की मंशा है कि वह काम करे। नाटक या इस तरह कुछ और करने की हमारी प्रवृत्ति नहीं है कि दिखाने के लिए दूसरों को कुछ और कहा जाय। आलोचना अच्छी चीज है। आलोचना होनी चाहिए। स्वस्थ आलोचना होती है तो उससे कुछ लाभ होता है। लेकिन जब अटर् फ्रस्ट्रेशन से आलोचना होने लगती है, जब वह यह सोचते हैं कि इस तरह वह यहां नहीं आ सकते हैं तो ऐसी उखड़ी-उखड़ी बातें करते हैं और गलतबयानी कर के जनता की गुमराह किया जाता है। जब वह सत्ता में थे, तो जार्ज फर्नान्डीस साहब की पत्नी, क्षमा कीजिएगा मुझे इसलिए कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार की मंशा है काम करने की, नाटक रचने की नहीं है, लेकिन उस समय जो मंत्री पद पर थे उन की पत्नियों ने डिमांस्ट्रेशन किया था महंगाई के खिलाफ और वह अखबारों में निकला था जो अभी भी हैं, मैं अपनी ओर से नहीं कह रही हूँ। वह सबूत के तौर पर है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ था? इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहती हूँ आप लोगों से कि हमारी जनता सतर्क है वह समझती है कि हकीकत क्या है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, there is no need for me to repeat many of the things which have been already said by the very able speakers on this side of the House.

During the discussion on the Budget of 1980-81 I had made one point which I would just briefly like to repeat here and that is—of course, there is nothing original about it, everybody should know it—a period of high inflation is not an unmixed evil, it is not a thing which affects adversely the interests of all sections of people in a capitalist system. In fact, inflation and inflationary period is a big boon and a blessing to the big corporate sector. It should not be thought that because of inflation everybody in the country is having to suffer. That is not so at all. I have pointed it out here—I do not have time, otherwise I could have quoted figures to show that in respect of big business houses and the MRTP companies, the largest industrial houses in the country, if you compare 1979-80 and 1980-81, just precisely in this period there was tremendous inflation. You will find that these companies in respect of their assets, in respect of the profits before tax, in respect of the dividends that they are distributing, have never had it so good.

So, this is a thing which we should remember that by allowing inflation to go on unchecked certain people have got vested interest in this inflation. They are gaining by it and they are not losers in any way.

Another thing, I had said in the last year's discussion on the 1981-82 Budget, perhaps Shri Venkataraman was a bit annoyed because I said 'This was a gambler's budget' and I said 'He is a gambler' and he is gambling with the nation's finances, which he has no business to do. I had specifically said that in the context of the bearers bonds. It may be, its Constitutional validity has been upheld by the Court. That is a different matter. But was it not a gamble? On account of those bearers bonds he had anticipated that there would be realisation of Rs. 1,000 crores and he had already entered that on the income side of

his Budget. He had taken it for granted that his income would be Rs. 1,000 crores out of bearers bonds. That is why I said 'it is a sheer gamble that he is indulging in'. What happened later on? Now we find in this year's Budget about Rs. 625 or Rs. 635 crores which should have been realised out of the bearers bonds was not realised. Only Rs. 365 crores has been realised. (*Interruptions*). That gamble has not paid off. Rs. 650 crores or Rs. 625 crores is a sizeable sum of money and since that has not materialised, it is in the nature of deficit he will have to make up for it some how or the other. My whole theme which I wish to develop in the brief time at my disposal is that now under the pressure of these deficits, the Budget deficits, balance of payment deficits, the deficit on account of inability to service foreign debt which is growing all the time, it is because of these monstrous deficits that the whole economy is going to go out of control completely. He must tell us what is the strategy and what is the solution for this because, first of all he has said, of course, he has harped on the supply management. Very well, many friends have dealt with that. I want to ask him—when the existing production capacity in the country the existing installed production capacity of the industry is not being utilised on the average to more than 50 to 55% if he wants to concentrate on the supply side, that is to increase production, this is what he should have told us about. What is the main strategy of the Government to see that the installed production capacity of the industry including public sector is really going up substantially; otherwise the supply side will only mean—supply management means—you have to rely more and more on imports, Relying on imports in today's world means you have to pay through your nose. That is what is leading us towards the terrific deficit in the balance of payments. It is because we cannot sell our goods abroad at the price we would like to sell them for. The industrialised countries of the West, of the capitalist world, at any rate, they are

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

indulging in protectionist measures and they have got very high interest rates. On the other hand what we are buying from them, the prices of those things are going up all the time, in spite of your indigenous efforts to increase your production inside the country. I do not want just to be repelled to by cheap debating tricks saying that you people on this side are preventing production from going up. That is not so. You know very well. In spite of ordinances which you have brought, your own figures show that it is not strikes so much as lock outs, lay offs and closures for which workers are not responsible, which are responsible for the fall in production. About that he has not told us anything. I was seeing only a couple of days ago that Shri Dawar has made a public statement in which he says 'there has been alarming increase of industrial sickness'. That is of sick units. They also represent some production establishments and some production capacity. Rs. 2000 crores of public funds are tied up in these sick units. Is that not a waste of money? Is there no reason to look into this and see who are the people responsible for creating sickness, the incidence of sickness? Out of these, it is not enough to think that these are small units or medium units which have fallen sick because of power shortage or marketing difficulties or something like that. Mr. Dawar says, out of these total number of sick units, 384 large-scale units are there which have accounted for Rs. 1243.16 crores of public funds, bank funds and all that, which have been tied up in these sick units.

He has also said that, if you analyse the causes of sickness, you will find that they are primarily due to gross mismanagement, mal-practices of the management, embezzlement of funds, diversion of funds from those industries into some other purposes and so on. What is he going to do about all this? How does he talk

of supply management without tackling these problems?

Even our Law Minister, Mr. Shiv Shankar, only the other day, while addressing a seminar or something on company Law said—it is in all newspapers—that the siphoning of corporate funds for personal gains is on the increase, that is, violations of the Company Law are on the increase. By whom? By the workers or by those people who are responsible for sickness, who are responsible for violations of Company Law? These are the people who have been pampered, encouraged, helped and given new concessions and you are banking on them by saying that there is going to be a big boost, with successful management, on the supply side, on production side.

Two years ago, what he said—he was misquoted by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—was, "If prices do not come down, I will go." I had asked a question, "If these people whom you are depending on do not play fair with you, what will you do?" he said, "If they do not play fair with me, I will have to go." But here are Mr. Shiv Shankar and Mr. Dawar pointing out that these things are increasing, mal-practices, mismanagement, embezzlement and all that. So much public fund is being locked up in these things. For that, he does not seem to have any worry at all.

Another thing which I wish to say is that it is not entirely true that his dependence is only on supply management. One point has not been mentioned which is a part of his anti-inflationary package. It is a sort of hiding behind the curtain, not coming out on the stage in the full glare of spotlights and, that is, the question of impounding of 50 per cent of dearness allowance of 32 lakhs Central Government employees. 32 lakhs Central Government employees with their families, dependants and children, come to quite a lot, about

1-1/2 crores of people. They are the people on whom the entire administration of the Central Government runs.

Every time the questions are asked in the House, Mr. R. Venkataraman or somebody, his deputy, is saying, "We have not yet made up our mind." But two additional instalments of DA which have already been sanctioned by them have not been paid. Does that not mean already impounding of about Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 40 crores? The fact that dearness allowance has been withheld, has not been paid, the money has not come into circulation, it is locked up, that is, it is impounded already, does it have any effect at all on the question of prices?

I find, our new Minister of Planning, in his reply to an Unstarred Question No. 1446 of mine, only two days ago, said :

"The Central Government has already advised the State Governments to credit a part of the additional dearness allowance of their employees—the State Government employees to their provident fund account that means, to impound—and other States particularly those which have been running overdrafts continuously with the Reserve Bank have been advised to consider similar mechanisms. While some States have agreed to follow such a policy, some other States have expressed their inability to do so."

So when this is the considered advice which the Central Government in the Planning Commission or the Finance Ministry has given to the State Governments it is quite obvious that they intend to do the same thing with their own Central Government employees who number 32 lakhs of people and in addition

to withholding those slabs of dearness allowance which have already been sanctioned, they are now making proposals to; the employees on future slabs of dearness allowance because they know that dearness allowance will go up, prices will go up. They cannot control prices, then at least 50% of that should be impounded. I would like to know clearly from him what is the position; because when they cannot hold the price line, what business they; have to impound 50% of the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees and enforce a real wage cut on them? Is there a freeze on dividends? Have these big corporate companies, these MRTP companies and big business houses who are declaring dividends in an unrestricted manner, 15% 18%, 20%, 25%—you read the company reports—there is no freeze on those dividends. There is no cut, ceiling on those dividends. They can go on giving unrestricted dividends but when it comes to the poor Central Government employees, Class III and class IV, who cannot meet their both ends meet, then they suggest that half of their dearness allowance must be cut. This is not supply management. It is a demand management with a vengeance and I would advice him not to risk confrontation with his own employees again. At least the Ministers or other people or we are not asked to have any cuts. Why don't you impose cut on us and on yourselves also? You raised the prices of petrol. But you don't pay out of your pockets for the petrol of your Ministry's cars or your official cars or the cars of the public sector corporation management people who go about at the expense of those Departments and organisations. If the tax-payer is eventually paying for the petrol which you are using in your official cars, what kind of equity and justice is this? We are unable to understand.

AN HON. MEMBER; MPs should get cars too.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No, MPs should not get cars.

Then one or two other points. I would like to make one point which has not been touched upon and that is that I would like to know, you, I am talking about all the deficits which are there. It seems that though Mr. Venkataraman began his remarks today by saying that the situation is very promising and good, healthy signs are visible and the rate of inflation is coming down and very encouraging, public sector is picking up and so on, just at this moment when everything, in his opinion, is moving in the favourable direction, that he decides to come to the International Monetary Fund for a loan of over Rs. 5,000 crores. It is bound to be there because they are not able to deal with any of these deficits. Now, my information is that out of Rs. 5,000 crores that they are seeking from the IMF, about Rs. 2,600 crores will be from the IMF's own resources. That carries an interest of 6.25%. But the balance will have to be borrowed by the IMF from other sources, from the commercial market. That will carry an interest rate of 15% or more. If you calculate, when this entire loan, if it is drawn in three years, possibly, then the annual interest charges alone will work out subsequently at Rs. 500 crores per year. Just to service this debt that we will incur from the IMF, we will have to find Rs. 500 crores every year to repay the interest alone. Apart from this, 950 million dollars have been borrowed this year from the foreign commercial banks at very high rate of interest and at variable interest rates and he is not telling the country how much more they propose to borrow from the private commercial market abroad. We are now being told only about the IMF. So these things are very serious because the whole burden of this eventually will again be put on the people.

Somebody mentioned here that in 8 weeks time upto the middle of

August, 1981, in eight weeks previous to that, newspapers reported that foreign exchange reserves have fallen by more than Rs. 500 crores in 8 weeks. This is more than double the rate of decline that there was in the same period last year and I would like to ask a question whether this is due to the fact mainly that large sums of money which the Government held in foreign securities, which were yielding good rate of dividend, whether they have dis-invested these sums held in those foreign securities. If that is true, it is an index of the acute crisis they have come to because of these balance of payments crises.

So, the foreign exchange reserves have come down, as Mr. Satish Agarwal pointed out, to a very, very dangerously low level, and we would like to know what is the Government's strategy regarding all this. I do not know whether he will tell us. That is a different matter....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He must know first.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : About the conditionalities of the IMF loans, he has said elsewhere, and in the House also I think, that there is no fear of devaluation. Of course, if he is going to devalue, if that is at the back of his mind, obviously he has to go on denying it to the last moment: that is obvious; nobody announces beforehand that he is going to devalue. In any case, the rupee is being devalued. Mr. Venkataraman goes about saying that devaluation, in the old classical sense, is no longer real because the rupee is now linked with a basket of currencies. But the fact remains, and figures were quoted here, that the value of the rupee in terms of paise is going down all the time and has gone down to 26 paise or something like that.

AN HON. MEMBER : 22 paise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am more worried about the other

conditionalities. I would like to say that even a paper like the *STATESMAN* which belongs to some capitalist group are expressing concern over what the IMF and the World Bank are going to insist on, on things like what they call 'realistic pricing of basic goods and services'—that means, raising of prices—dilution of the public sector, relaxing of licensing, controls and regulations, abolition of subsidies—our whole public distribution system is based on subsidies and they do not like that—, market-oriented, approach, export drive and so on, and allowing more facilities for foreign investment in this country which means multinationals coming in a big way. It is these conditionalities which we are bothered about. Mr. Venkataraman has said, "we will never accept any condition which is derogatory to the dignity or prestige of the nation." That is alright. It may be that straight devaluation may not come just now. But these other things are a gross infringement of the economic sovereignty of this country. If we are going to borrow from a creditor who is going to lay down this type of conditions that you have to change your whole economic policy, otherwise you would not get this money, it means a gross infringement of the economic sovereignty, and I am afraid, the public distribution system, far from being further expanded, is now slowly going to be on the way-out. That is the meaning of it when they say that you must give up subsidies. The food-for-work programme has already been closed down by this Government. I consider the food-for-work programme to be an essential part of the public distribution system, and it is the most valuable part which gives you a return also—that you give food in exchange for work. This is the thing which can help the poor sections of the people in the villages; nothing else can help them; there are no fair price shops in the remote areas of the rural countryside. But you have closed down the food-for-work programme and gradually the

public distribution system, instead of being strengthened, is going to be whittled down and scrapped, because these are the terms by which the IMF and the World Bank are now going to tighten the screw—no subsidies. Therefore, Sir, the people of this country, I am afraid, are in for a hard time.

I will just conclude by saying that this is not something in my imagination because here is an article which has been written by one gentleman who is a member of an IMF organisation. Mr. Manuel Guitiam, Adviser in the Exchange and Trade Relations Department of the IMF, has written an article in the quarterly journal of the IMF, and the World Bank called *Finance & Development*. It is a very interesting article. I do not know whether the Minister has had time to read it. In one place he says :

"...The guidelines make it clear that in helping members to design their adjustment programmes, the Fund will pay due regard to their social, political and economic priorities and objectives."

They are going to look into all these, and we will have to render account to them, and if our political and economic priorities and objectives are not to their liking, then the loan, for which we are so anxious now, will not be so easily forthcoming. So what does it mean? We are entering on to a very dangerous path where all our policies will be subject to the scrutiny and the approval of these people.

Finally, I will say this. I would commend to the Hon. Finance Minister the recommendations which have been made by a group of economists, I am sure he has seen it, from twentythree or twentyfive economists who recently held a seminar.

AN HON. MEMBER : They may be Leftists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are not Leftists. I am reading it out. I know there are some Leftists and there is nothing wrong with it. But, what would you call some of them? They are :

1. Prof. I. S. Gulati, Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum ;
2. Dr. Balwant Reddy, Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad ;
3. Dr. R. Radhakrishna, University of Hyderabad ;
4. Dr. Deb Kumar Bose, Indian Statistical Institute ;
5. Dr. A. N. Oza, St. Xaviers College, Bombay.
6. Dr. D. K. Rangnekar, Editor, Business Standard ;
7. Dr. Kanta Ranadive, University of Bombay ;
8. Dr. Atul Sharma, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics, Ahmedabad ;
9. H.K. Paranjape, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune ;
10. Shri Krishna Raj.

Everybody knows Shri Krishna Raj. These are some of the names. They have all concentrated on one point. I would commend that to the Hon. Minister. Actually, unless he really pulls up his socks and gets down to fighting this menace of blackmoney, there is no solution to this problem of inflation and high price. It is not going to be done by gimmicks like the bearer-bonds. Some of these suggestions which they

have made, I would just like to tabulate and finish. One is that you should take measures—let us all agree to those measures to ensure accountability of funds received and spent by all political parties. Let the fund which they receive and spend be subject to economic accountability. Then a lot of black money will come out.

Then, they have suggested that the Reserve Bank of India's regulatory powers should be extended to the non-banking financial organisations and the partnership firms. The partnership firms and non-banking organisations are generally used to convert the black money into white. The Reserve Bank of India should extend its regulatory powers over them. There is a question of ownership and transfer of urban property—under valuation of property—which is sold and transferred at an undervalued rate. While some Bill has been passed recently here, no action has been taken. The figures show that in the last eight years, only five properties had been acquired by Government. Though those powers have been deliberately held for acquisition by Government, only five such properties have been taken over in the last eight years. It means it is a humbug. No body takes it seriously. They have of course suggested comprehensive procurement and distribution of essential commodities. This is a must. The procurement prices should be related to the cost of production. If there are affluent sections who have really become very affluent, the rural sections, the rural population, and who are very affluent and rich, they should be brought within the net of income-tax. Why not ? Why should they always be exempt for ever from income-tax ? They have also suggested that the food for work programme should be revived and, in fact, it should be the first claim on the foodgrains stocks of the Government. Food for work programme is a must if you are really serious for

those people who are below poverty-line for whom you are shedding tears everyday.

Lastly, they have suggested avoiding the unnecessary imports of goods, technology and capital which are available in our own country and they should be rigidly controlled.

At the moment, liberalisation of imports has become a motto or a slogan of the Government, the gates have been thrown wide open. I cannot resist mentioning a very curious, ironical thing, which has just come to my notice lately. Here, when we are trying in our own steel plant to increase the production as far as possible—some increase has taken place due to improvement in the infrastructural facilities, as he correctly pointed out and production has gone up a bit in the steel plants—the Chairman of the Steel Authority of India—SAIL—writing in a journal of SAIL is lamenting the fact that while they are increasing the production of steel, a whole variety of steel products, cold-steel coils, strips and all that which have come into the country in an unlimited quantity due to the import policy of the Government and he says we are now facing a crisis. We are producing all these products in our steel plants. But where are we going to sell them? The stockyards are full of imported materials which are exactly of the same type. So, there is some total lack of coordination. I put it very mildly—between different departments. It may be something much more serious. I am not going into all those commissions and kickbacks which are operating all the time. So, I would suggest in conclusion that Mr. Venkataraman, who at least admits on the Floor of the House that this is a very serious matter, which concerns the whole nation, and we should give it much more thought than within this short space of debate will not try to score debating points but will try to come to grips with the problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I earlier announced that the Minister will be called at 7 p. m. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has since withdrawn all the names pertaining to his party. One or two more names are left but I will call the Minister now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : What about our Group. You should have been strict earlier...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think almost all the points have been covered, I gave more time Mr. Inderajit Gupta so that he may cover all the points. Now, I think proper representation has been given. It will be a mere repetition. I call the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not possible to reply in half-an-hour to all the points that have been made during the course of three and a half hours by various speakers. Therefore, if I touch only the major aspects that have been raised and am not able to cover each one of the points raised by the Hon. Members I would request them not to treat it as indifference to what they have stated but it is purely due to compulsions of time.

Sir, my task of replying to this debate has been rendered easy by more polemics than economics and, therefore, I shall deal with the matter which are relevant and germane to the issues that have been raised. In the first place I have stated—and stand by the statement—that the rate of inflation in the country has been brought down. This cannot be denied. The rate of inflation which was 22.2% in 1979-80 has been brought down to 14.8% and then to 10.4% now,

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Some of my friends and more particularly my esteemed friend, Shri Satish Agarwal, quoted averages and said that the average in your period is higher than the average during my period or any other period. The average which he cites is very much like the average depth of a river.

A person with a temperature of 105 degrees delirium was delivered to me as the economy of the country in 1980, January 14th, with a rate of 22.4 per cent inflation, a 2700 crore deficit, with a minus 1.4 per cent growth in industry; and with all these things, I had to bring that delirium down. There is no use in saying that in respect of this patient if you take his average temperature during the last one year it was lower than 105. (An Hon. Member: Polemics ?) It is economics. I have to put it in a language which you understand. I would not indulge in this but for some kind of statement that he made. And when the economy has reached a level in which it was in the worst shape, every effort has to be made to bring it from that level by degrees to a lower level up to normalcy. When I say that it has been reduced from a 22 per cent level to a 14 per cent level and from there to a 10 per cent level, certainly, I show that there has been a marked improvement in the development and in the economy of the country. But if you say that this person had an excellent health during the three years preceding his fever or delirium and therefore you must compare it with the period when he had his good health, I am sorry, it is not possible to compare at all because the economy that was delivered to me was one in which there was absolutely no kind of stability, no kind of growth, and it was, on the other hand, full of deleterious consequences. Therefore when I say that this economy has been steadily improving and that the rate of inflation has been brought down it cannot be controverted at all.

I expected better contribution from my friend Mr. George Fernandes. He just went on picking up some sentences and reports from newspapers out of context and then made fun of them. Well, I have learnt one thing from him. Hereafter when I have to reply to the debate, I will take the newspaper cuttings of all the statements which these opposition members make out of context and when they tell these things I read back and sit down. But this is not the contribution that we should make. He said, and he misquoted there even, — that in the Television Interview I said that I will not allow the prices to go beyond a reasonable level. On the contrary—you can verify from the text—when the UNI people put me the question, I said :

“All that I can assure the country is that I will not allow the price to go beyond a reasonable level of increase, an increase being inevitable in the present context of world economic situation.”

I hope you understand the difference between the two. I said, the increase is inevitable, but I will keep it within reasonable level. This is the thing which I said. Sir, it is one thing to say that it does not satisfy me. It is another thing to say, you said it. Mr. George Fernandes said that you will keep prices at reasonable level; what is reasonable level? And he went on making fun: What is reasonable 20 per cent, 18 per cent, 15 per cent? He could have gone on for one hour like the old story of the foolish king saying, another sparrow came and took away another grain, and so on. Like that he could have gone on for one hour saying 20 per cent, 18 per cent, 15 per cent and so on. Sir, I am sorry this is not the kind of thing I can deal with.

And he said Indira Gandhi is the only leader and you are the only party and all this. Yes, Sir. All the parties in the Opposition together

went to the bye-elections which recently took place throughout North India and trumpeted the very same criticism which they are now making—the prices have gone up, everything has gone wrong, the country has been ruined—and what verdict did they get, may I ask? Not one seat they could win. The country has rejected their criticism of our party.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
So far.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
Yes, and it will be thus far at every time.

Sir, I will now refer to the kind of situation that prevails in the world. We do not live in isolation. We have to import a lot of goods. Our imports are of the order of Rs. 13,000/- crores. The import of machinery, which are costly in the European markets because of rate of inflation in their own country, transmit inflation here also. We import of oil to the tune of Rs. 5400/- crores. All these bring in their wake not only the goods, but an implied inflation along with the goods which we get. Similarly, when we import capital goods for the purpose of manufacture and whatever inflation is contained in the capital goods we import, gets transmitted in the commodities which are produced from those capital goods.

Now, take the world situation. I will not compare with developed countries; I will compare with the non oil developing countries which are similarly placed. Now this is the World Economic Outlook of the I.M.F. Subramaniam Swamy must have at least read it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
But I have to get it from them, not from you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
I refuse to give it to you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
I know that.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
This Report is a public document. In 1980, the rate of inflation in Asia excluding Peoples Republic of China was 16.2%; in the Middle East it was 44.4%; in the Latin American countries (Western Hemisphere) it was 16.2%. Then in the low-income countries, to which India belongs, excluding Peoples Republic of China it was 15.9 per cent; and in India it was 11.4% the lowest.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Can I ask you a question? Could you read out the income, the rate of increase of per-capita income in the Middle East particularly?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, calls himself an economist. What has the rate of inflation to do with the per-capita income?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
No, rise in per-capita income.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
It has no relationship. If you are an economist, you must be able to establish to me what is the relation between per-capita income and inflation?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
I am talking of increase in per-capita income. There the rate of increase of income is much more.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
You go through the book and then come.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Sir, I have been through the book.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
You must have forgotten. Because you are a politician now, you must have forgotten. Refresh your memory and then come.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
I said the rate of increase in income in those countries is much faster.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
How is it directly related to inflation. For all this I will have to take half-an-hour to educate you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
I am beyond education.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
There you are at least honest.

I will now deal with certain very important aspects. My friend Shri Indrajit Gupta is one of the persons who always make very weighty and valuable contributions to the debate. I always listen to him with respect—though I joke about Dr. Swamy, I give him credence for his knowledge of the subject, Economics.

The figures which he quoted about the budgetary deficits are not correct. What I said in the Budget was that Rs. 1,000 crores would be expected from the Bearer Bonds, out of which Rs. 200 crores would accrue in the year 1980-81, and Rs. 800 crores would accrue in the year 1981-82. In the year 1980-81, Rs. 80 crores accrued, and Rs. 120 crores were the deficit. That was included in my Rs. 1735 crores deficit which by the way, was very much lower than the precedent set by Mr. Charan Singh—and I said—which, I hope, no one else who comes after me will ever equal.

And then when you come to 1981-82, out of this Rs. 800 crores, we got Rs. 300 crores. Notwithstanding the fact that it was pending before the Supreme Court, we got Rs. 300 crores. The result was that our deficit was only Rs. 500 crores ; and this deficit does not accrue on the date. This is a period upto March 31, 1982. And, therefore, if you say that I have immediately gone into a deficit and that my finances are all awry, you will concede that it is not correct.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We hope what you say is correct.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
You are hoping that I will fail. They said that the deficit which I will incur, will be Rs. 3,000 crores or Rs. 4,000 crores. And Dr. Swamy was jumping. With every Rs. 1,000 crores, he jumped one foot higher. Ultimately, I was able to show a deficit of only Rs. 1700 crores in spite of the deficit in the Bearer Bonds. And I am still hoping that I will be able to maintain the deficit which I have put in my Budget Estimates ; and it will not go very far beyond the Budget Estimates, in the Revised Estimates, as in any other year of which I have been in charge. I will not emulate other people.

Therefore, the impression that Mr. Indrajit Gupta created, viz. that we have run into a deficit of Rs. 500 crores now, is not correct, because that is an amount which is likely to arise in the course of the year. There are other factors which will counter-balance.

I can also give you another piece of good news. The buoyancy of revenues, both in the direct and indirect taxes, is very good. And if the buoyancy continues, these Rs. 500 crores are not much, and could be made up.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :
For this, give credit to Chaudhri Charan Singh. He increased the excise duty.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
I have reduced it. Mr. Agarwal has a very sharp memory. I have reduced various excise duties in my budget for 1980-81. I have not added one pie. I know all of you want this Government to fail; and you want me to contribute to it. You will not succeed. (*Interruptions*)

I now want to go on more seriously. After all, it is 8 o'clock.

I want to deal with them. The second point which he raised was about the sick units. Well it is a mistake in my opinion to have taken up all sick units and that is why we are in this great difficulty. In fact, I do not know what kind of socialism it is where if a private sector makes profit, it will take it home and where it makes losses, the Government must take it over. That is the philosophy of sick units. In fact, the Government are now considering very seriously the question of policy with regard to sick units and I can assure you that so far as the Government is concerned, they are reviewing this policy and they will take an appropriate decision so that the country is not burdened with all the mistakes and misdeeds of somebody else.

Then he made a very powerful plea for not impounding the D A. and he asked me whether the freeze in dividend is all considered. Well, I am unable to take either him or the House into confidence. All that I can say is that at the moment we are discussing with the persons directly concerned and the discussions are going on. I am unable to give more information than what I had given in my statement with regard to IMF loan. There are a lot of speculations. So many people are writing. But under the convention, as I mentioned in the House, neither IMF nor I can disclose terms; and once it is finalised, as I said, I will come with another statement as I did on the opening day of the session. It is not true to say that the food for work programme has been given up. On the contrary, it has been replaced by the national rural employment programme (NREP); and NREP is more comprehensive programme than the food for work; and the NREP provides not only for more food for the work which was being done in the past but for a kind of component by which you will add durable assets to the rural areas. The amount provided in the 1981-82 budget is Rs. 360 crores.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
That is Rs. 180 crores from the Centre and assuming that the States will match an equal amount.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
It is Rs. 180 crores from the States and Rs. 180 crores from the Centre. It has been agreed to by the States; and on that basis, this allocation has been worked out; and we are going to give 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains for this purpose as part of the scheme. Then he mentioned under-valuation of property. Mr. Indrajit Gupta knows that we have tried to acquire some of these properties which have been under valued. But there have been various legal difficulties and many of them have been held up in courts. There are also difficulties with regard to acquisition of properties held by companies and cooperatives. We have brought this law now to get over those difficulties; and I am hopeful that given the cooperation in respect of handling this blackmoney transaction, we will be able to enforce the law. If we are held up by various courts and various tribunals and various other institutions which give preference or priority to individual personal rights over the social right of the nation, then we have to abide by the constitution and take the consequence as it is.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Could you say something about the borrowing plan from the foreign commercial banks abroad ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
We do not make a programme in advance as to how much we are going to borrow in respect of commercial banks. As and when an occasion arises, we do. Last year, we had to borrow for the purpose of a aluminium plant and therefore, we went to the international market, euro dollar and we borrowed 850 million dollars.

Now, if such schemes fructify and if it becomes necessary, at that stage we decide how much to borrow, where to borrow, considering various aspects. We do not make in advance like a budget, how much we are going to borrow in this year or that. It may be that we will not be obliged to borrow from the commercial markets or it may be that we are obliged to borrow from the commercial market, the international multilateral institutions. That would depend on the amount of money which we get either in the IDA programmes, AID programmes or World Bank and number of other institutions; and as I said, we do not have a figure already set, as a target, to be achieved.

Then I will take up Mr. Satish Agarwal's points.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
How long are you going to carry on by your wits ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
How long ? As long as I am able to mislead people like you !

I agree with him ; that the real investment declines when there is cost escalation ; and everybody knows that it is true. It has been our endeavour to see that the projects are properly prepared, their costs properly estimated, and their execution is not delayed leading to further cost escalations. I know of several instances—I was also a Member of the Planning Commission—in all these cases owing to factors certainly beyond our control, some of these projects become very costly and the cost escalation takes place some times due to international factors, mainly, mostly due to our own shortcomings. Every effort is being made by the Public Investment Board—Mr. Satish Agarwal knows this very well—to have a correct assessment not only of the cost of the project, but also of the time, the gestation period, and

everything to see that the cost escalations do not take place. I take his caution in this matter and we will do everything possible to see that there is no cost escalation in this.

Then he asked me why I am taking always this period, the year 1979-80 as the year for comparison. It is—fortunate or unfotunate—that is the year immediately preceding our taking office. Ho do we compare ourselves with something ? You have to compare yourself with the thing which happened immediately before you took office and 1979-80 is the year which is immediately before we took office and therefore we have to compare and say that in that period it happened like this and now we have improved it this way.

AN HON. MEMBER : When they took, they took the previous year. Criticise...(Interruptions).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
They did the same thing ..(Interruptions) No, no. I have learnt one thing as a Minister and I have been a Minister for a number of years. A Minister must always reply to the criticism. Minister must not criticise others. I have never tried to criticise other people. Occasionally joking with Mr. Swamy is something different.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He likes that also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
In many of the debates you would have seen.

Now, the point is, I have to take a particular year for comparison and the year I can take and should take is the year immediately preceding our assuming office and that is the period which I have taken.

20.00 hrs.

Then, Mr. Satish Agarwal made a great point that the value of the rupee has gone down. The term 'value

of the rupee is generally in terms of international currency. But what we say here is 'purchasing power.' The purchasing power is a reflex of the rise in the cost of living index. If the cost of living index goes up, you divide it, it is only an arithmetical calculation. It is not as if the value of the rupee goes down immediately on the basis of its relation to other things. It is only measured in terms of the increase in the cost of living. Either you say that the cost of living has gone up from 300 to 400 or you say that the purchasing power has come down from 35 to 30. It is nothing which shows that the economy has weakened on that account. The prices have a tendency to go up over a period. I am yet to know of any country where they have not gone up, except during the period of the world recession in the thirties when prices had come down after the first world war. To say that the rupee has been under-valued or devalued or that the value of the rupee has gone down does not mean anything which reflects on the policies of the Government or anything which reflects on the performance of the Government.

He said that the consumer price index was higher. I myself mentioned it. Then opened, I said it. Consumer price index is one which gets reflected after a period. Therefore, there is a time lag between the wholesale price index and consumer price index. It is a fact that the consumer price index shows some difference because of the time lag. That the consumer price index is going up is a fact which I have admitted. I have not said it is not going up. All that I have been trying ever since 14th January, 1980 is to say that I will keep down the rate of inflation lower; I never said that I will bring down the prices. Nobody can quote me saying that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : So, it is safe to conclude that the prices will increase.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Whether you like it or not, wherever you go, to India or to Timbuctoo, you will find that the prices will be increasing. I will make one qualification and that is, in a totally controlled economy where it is possible to control the supplies, where it is possible to control production, where it is possible to control prices, then only it is possible. But that is not the economy which we have accepted. Therefore, it is not possible.

He mentioned about some Asian Games and all that. If he wants any further information, that can be given. Now, I will deal with Shri Maitra. I want to deal with representative opinions expressed. He said that the price index has gone up, which have answered. He said that production in agriculture and in industry has increased and yet, the prices have gone up. Production has gone up and that has gone to mitigate the rise in prices. If the production has not gone up, the rise in prices would have been higher. That is why I said that the trend is good. In the first quarter of 1981-82, the production has gone up and I said that the public sector is now utilising its capacity to a larger extent than it had done before. Due to constraints on power, transport, coal and other infra-structure, the public sector could not do its best during 1979-80. Now, I said, during the first quarter of 1981-82 the public sector is doing better and I gave the figures in reply to a question in Parliament a few days ago that as a percentage of gross profit to the total production, it has become 8%. From minus it has become plus. You will have to see whether this trend will continue throughout the year. There are some cases in which the production has not come up to the level which we had really targeted. But there are cases where it has increased and crossed the target.

Therefore, taking an average it shows a very healthy trend. On that

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

account I want to tell the Hon. Members that the progress is very good, very hopeful and very encouraging.

He said something about the bearer bonds and that it would lead to a deficit. I have answered that point.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has said that the term of trade have deteriorated so far as agriculture is concerned. On the contrary, this is the index for the 8th August. In cereals the change as compared to last year is +15 per cent. In agricultural commodities as a whole, it is 17.1 per cent, while in manufactured articles it is only +4 per cent. The credit for all this goes to my esteemed colleague, who champions the cause of agriculture in the Government. It is a very creditable thing that the terms of trade in respect of these items, particularly the increase in the value of the agricultural products have been greater than the increase in the industrial products. I hope, this will at least please Dr. Subramaniam Swamy though it may be a discouraging thing that he has proved to be wrong.

Mr. Maitra wanted to know the logic of importing edible oils and imposing 150 and 200 per cent duty. I owed a duty to the House and to the country which, I thought, I had discharged sufficiently when I moved consideration of this Bill. Mr. Maitra is not right when he says that the Government have allowed private trade to import. Actually Government have canalised import of edible oil through the STC. But certain private trade said that they had entered into agreements earlier to the day on which this canalisation order was passed and on that account they were entitled to import. We tried to resist it. But certain decisions were given which enabled the private trade to import. The cif price of these edible oils whether coconut oil or groundnut oil, was about Rs. 7000/-

as against Rs. 14,000/- in the market. If I had not levied this 150 per cent duty on it, the private trade would have made a killing and they would have kept all the profit. The reason why I had to issue an ordinance was that the statutory limit to which I could increase the customs duty was only 40 per cent. Therefore, we had to issue an ordinance empowering ourselves to raise the levy of customs duty upto 200 per cent. Then we issued the notification under which we placed the duty at 150 per cent. When Mr. Maitra says that we should not raise the levy duty, I am afraid, people will misunderstand it. They will think that he is pleading the cause of the private trade though it is not his intention.

Then the next question is whether on account of this imposition of 150 per cent duty, prices of edible oil will go up. I say no. Because still under the notification issued by the Government the import duty on edible oil imported by the STC is only 5 per cent. Government are importing it and then selling it at reasonable prices. Therefore, the prices will not go up. Hon. Members would have seen that recently we have tracked down all these edible oil people in Bombay and various other places, as a result of which the prices have crashed down, and today the edible oil prices have come down from Rs. 16 per kg to Rs. 14 and Rs. 13. These are the figures which I have got. Therefore, the policy has not only been justified, but it has paid dividends.

Lastly, Shri Maitra said that the bank credit to the Government has gone up. Yes, it has gone up, because of the larger investments which we are making in the Plan. Our Plan outlay is Rs. 97,500 crores, as against the earlier Plan, which was smaller. So, our targets are greater. He made a mistake; he thought Rs. 1,975 crores is in addition to Rs. 5,400 crores of bank credit. No. This figure of Rs. 5,400 crores includes Rs. 1,975

crores. Therefore, it is factually incorrect. But that is only a correction of an information. But what I want to point out is, because of the size of the Plan and a large number of items which we are now putting there, we have to increase our borrowing from the banks. When the Plans yield results and when the returns come, it will be slowly reduced. That is the position.

I do not know if I should take more time. I think I have covered all the points. If I have satisfied Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, I can sit down. If he does not say "Yes" I will not sit down.

Finally, I wish to thank the House for the kind co-operation it has extended to me. I have taken note of every one of the points. I shall go through them carefully and whatever can be implemented, I shall do with the utmost vigour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up the substitute motions. I will now put the substitute motion by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the substitute motion moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the substitute motion moved by Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the substitute motion moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the substitute motion moved by Shri Sudhir Giri to the vote of the House.

Substitute Motion No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a. m.

20.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, September 4, 1981/Bhadra 13, 1903 (Saka).