

Seventh Series, No. 19

Thursday, September 10, 1981
Bhadra 19, 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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Thursday, September 10, 1981/Bhadra
19, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR
(Gorakhpur): Sir, the number of Lala
Jagat Narain is a very serious matter.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं ने 388 के अन्तर्गत जो लाला
जगत नारायण की निर्मम हत्या हुई है उस के
बारे में दिया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बाद में देख लेंगे ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एक मिनट आप
सुन लीजिए । देखिए, हमें भी मरवाना चाहते
हैं क्या ? अगर गलत खबर छपेगी तो कल हम
भी मारे जाएंगे . . . (व्यवधान) . . . हमारी
बात आप पूरी सुन लीजिए और फिर उस पर
कोई निर्णय दीजिए । कोई पहाड़ नहीं टूट
रहा है सवालियों के अन्दर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्त सं सुन लेंगे ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह आप देखिए,
लाला जगत नारायण आजादी का जेनरल, आप
की कांग्रेस का मिनिस्टर रहा, राज्य सभा का
मेम्बर रहा और बड़ा भारी नेता 82 साल का
आदमी अगर इस तरह गोली से मार दिया
जायगा . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात सही है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप एक मिनट
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अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी हिसाब से करेंगे,
कानून के हिसाब से करेंगे ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तो आप मुझे बता
दीजिए । देखिए, कुछ बातें ऐसी होती हैं जो जान
से प्यारी होती हैं । अगर आप को गोली से
मार देंगे जाते हुए तो क्या करिएगा ? जानी
जैल सिंह को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए इस सवाल
पर । किस की ज़िन्दगी महफूज है ? अगर लाला
जगत नारायण जैसे 82 साल के आदमी की
ज़िन्दगी महफूज नहीं है तो किस की महफूज
है ? यह मीत कोई पैस के बारे में नहीं हुई है,
कोई चालचलन के बारे में नहीं हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिल्कुल सही बात है ।
इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ इस के ऊपर ठीक ढंग
से विचार करेंगे ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप हम को
बताइए किस ढंग से करेंगे ? एक लेखक है,
लेख लिखता है, अब्बदार लेखक है . . .
(व्यवधान) . . .

आप कोई रुलिंग देते हैं, हम यहां पर
बोलते हैं, हम को ही मार देगा कोई, आप को
ही मार देगा कोई, आप को भी रुलिंग पर
मार देंगे . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर ने
पंजाब सरकार को लिखा कि पंजाब की पुलिस
मदद नहीं कर रही है उन का गिरफ्तार करने
में जिन्होंने निरंकारी बाबा को मारा था . . .
(व्यवधान) . . . मैं मानता हूँ कि आप कोई चर्चा
करने का ढंग निकालिये, हम क्वेश्चन आवर
को इस समय डिस्टर्ब नहीं करना चाहते ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह क्वेश्चन आवर
को हम डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहे हैं
. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए, जितनी आप को चिन्ता है उस से अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम भी नहीं मेरे दिल में चिन्ता है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं एक सवाल का जवाब आप से चाहता हूँ ठीक है, चर्चा नहीं हो सकती लेकिन एक बात आप बताइएगा, जिस तरीके से जिन हालात में आप के कारेन्सी नोट छप रहे हैं और लेख लिखने में मारे जा रहे हैं तो कल कलिय पर अध्यक्ष भी मारे जा सकते हैं, लोकसभा में हम में से कोई बोलेगा तो हमें भी मार दिया जायगा । आज घर मंत्री जी यहाँ पर हैं नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह वहाँ गए हुए हैं, जलन्धर गए हुए हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आ जाएंगे वहाँ से ? राजी खुशी वापस पहुँच जाएंगे जलन्धर से ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Do not allow him. It should be expunged from the record.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कह रहे हैं निहालसिंह वाला जी ?

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA (Sargrur): I would like to say a few words on the brutal murder, if you allow me now or later.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाद में देखेंगे । आप की और उन की एक ही बात है ।

We will see it in a proper manner.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से सहमत हूँ ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : 388 में नहीं एलाऊ कर रहे हैं तो ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन हम ने दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए, हरिकेश जी, सब कुछ देखेंगे, कोई तरीका निकालेंगे ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wagon shortage for coal transportation

+

*369. **SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:**
SHRI BAPUSAHEB
PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of wagons for coal transportation; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). There is no separate set of wagons for transportation of coal alone. All general service wagons are available for loading of coal and they are being supplied as per the requirements of the collieries. At present, there is some shortfall in wagon supply in Jharia field only and action has already been taken for meeting the same by improving the freight traffic movement in that area.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: From the Minister's reply it is seen that according to the Railways' claim there is some shortfall in wagon supply in Jharia field only. May I know, what is the requirement of coal in the small scale and domestic sectors in the country and to what extent their requirement is being met? I would also like to know whether it is not a fact that due to the low priority given to these sectors, they are facing shortage of coal and they are forced to buy coal in the open market at exorbitant price? If so, I would like to know what steps are being taken by the Government to meet the situation.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: So far as shortfall in wagon supply to Jharia is concerned, it is to the tune of about 300 wagons. So far as other sectors

are concerned, we are in a position to meet their requirements. So far as the question of small-scale industries is concerned, it is true that steam coal availability is not to the extent of demand. Nearly 3500 to 3800 wagons of steam coal are required for the maintenance of supplies to small industries like paper, chemicals, glass industry and so on and to meet the requirements of railways. Unfortunately, as the position stands today, we are only lifting steam coal to the tune of 1800 to 2000 wagons. Therefore, there is a shortfall. Whatever steam coal is available, railways are lifting it hundred per cent. Railways are also having a voluntary cut on their own consumption to need the small-scale industries for their survival.

SHRI VEERBHADRA SINGH: Railways have introduced rake load movement, which has certainly helped the railways to make better use of their wagon stock. But have railways considered the difficulties of those who require coal less than a rake at a time? Are the railways aware that the small-scale users, particularly in hill areas, are put to great inconvenience on this account? Have the railways drawn up any scheme to meet the requirements of small users whose requirement is less than a rake at a time, while ensuring that the wagon stock is put to maximum use?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is a little difficult to have piecemeal movement. However, the railways have always taken maximum care regarding the transportation of steam coal and other coal, particularly to hilly regions.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: May I know whether it is a fact that the Coal Mines Authority at Margareta are unable to supply the requirements of coal for the tea industry in Cachar? What steps is the Government going to take to redress their grievance?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: At the movement, I do not have the exact

position as to what extent the tea industry in Cachar is suffering.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is a fact that the entire railways are in total disarray as regards the supply of wagons, rolling stock, coaches and everything. For the last ten years, no orders have been placed for wagons. The coal department has repeatedly stressed that because they do not get adequate supply of wagons, they cannot load to the required extent. All the power plants also have made the same complaint. Even now the manufacturers cannot manufacture wagons because of the lack of supply of raw materials. Is this a fact and will you also look into this matter or not?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The allegation made by the hon. member is totally wrong. Today the power houses in the country are enjoying a comfortable stock of coal. For example, Indraprastha has 16 days stock, Badarpur 7 days' stock, Bhatinda 4 days' stock and Ukai in Gujarat 14 days' stock. Therefore, all the power houses are having 14 to 20 days stock. So far as the question of placing orders for wagons is concerned, we have told the House that we are going to procure one lakh wagons in this plan period.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने कोयले के अभाव में कोयले से चलने वाली सारी मशीनें बन्द कर रखी हैं। जब तक रेल मंत्रालय इन मशीनों के लिए कोयला सप्लाई नहीं कर सकता, वह दूसरों को क्या सप्लाई करेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पांडे) : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल कि ब्रेन बन्द हैं, हम कहीं-कहीं ट्रेन कौन्सिल करते हैं, उसका कारण यह है कि स्टीम-कोल की कमी हमारे पास है। जितने स्टीम-कोल को मोटिवल चलते हैं, वे कोयले से चलते हैं, न कि स्टीम कोल से चलते हैं। स्टीम-कोल की जो रिजर्वयरमेंट है, वह साढ़े तीन हजार वर्कन पर-डे है, लेकिन हमको उतना कोयला नहीं मिलता है। नाइट्स के

पिट-हैड पर काफी कोयला है, लेकिन हमको चाहिए रेल-हैड पर, उसमें हमको स्टीम-कोल दो हजार बैगन से अधिक नहीं मिले पाता है, 3500 बैगन प्रतिदिन की रिक्वायरमेंट है, जिसमें इन्वस्टोड भी है और स्टीम लोको-मोटिवज भी चलाने हैं। हमारी रेलवे की रिक्वायरमेंट 1750 बैगन पर-डे है।

श्री मोहनलाल सुभाषिया : राजस्थान में प्रायः ट्रेन क्यों कॅन्सिल करते हैं ?

श्री केदार पांडे : राजस्थान के बारे में मैं प्रश्न नहीं बताऊंगा। ट्रेन कॅन्सिल करनी पड़ती है, यू. टू लैंक आफ स्टीम कोल।

कसौली (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में रेबीज निरोधक टीके की फैक्टरी में धाग

* 371. **श्री कृष्ण बल सुखतानपुरी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कसौली छावनी में रेबीज-निरोधक टीके बनाने वाली फैक्ट्री में दो वर्ष पहले लगी आग से कितना नुकसान हुआ था और इस संबंध में पाए गए दोषी व्यक्तियों का न्योरा क्या है; और

(ब) वहां कितनी मात्रा में टीकों का उत्पादन होता है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) There was no fire at Central Research Institute, Kasauli two years ago. However there was a fire in June, 1980, in the stores building of the Institute. The loss is reported to be about Rs. 12,28,400 (Rupees Twelve lakhs twenty-eight thousand and four hundred). The Himachal Pradesh police have indicated that this fire appears to be an accidental one.

(b) 44.30 lakh ml. of Anti-Rabies Vaccine was produced during 1980-81.

श्री कृष्ण बल सुखतानपुरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि यह स्टोर में आग लगी और अनुसंधान संस्थान में नहीं लगी है। इसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि 12,28,400 रु० की हानि हुई बताई गई है। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोई एजेंसी है, जिसने इसके बारे में इन्क्वायरी की है ? क्या पुलिस ने इन्क्वायरी की है या किसी सैंटर के अधिकारी ने इसकी इन्क्वायरी की है ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: In fact I have already said in the main answer that the Police have made an inquiry into it. They have given a final report. According to them, it seems to be an accidental case. Besides that, a departmental inquiry was also held and they have also given their findings.

श्री कृष्ण बल सुखतानपुरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें कौन सा पुलिस आफिसर है ? क्या एस०एच०ओ०, डी०एस०पी० या एस०पी० कौन हैं ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have got the full Police report with me. But it is a lengthy one.

MR. SPEAKER: Give him later on.

Ad-hoc Appointments of Academic Personnel in Jawaharlal Nehru University

*372. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawaharlal Nehru University academic personnel who were appointed on ad-hoc basis initially and later on regularised in the University ;

(h) is it the policy of Government to appoint people on ad-hoc basis and then regularise them;

(c) whether Government received any complaint from any Member of Parliament in this regard;

(d) if so, what action Government initiated on this complaint; and

(e) whether Government propose to stop ad-hoc appointments in Jawaharlal Nehru University?

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

Statement

(a) to (e). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, a total number of 87 Faculty appointments have been made on temporary/ad-hoc basis so far from the inception of the University. 46 of these personnel were later on appointed on a regular basis to the same posts.

The Jawaharlal Nehru University, like any other Central University, is an autonomous body and its affairs are governed by its Statutes and Ordinances which are framed, amended and repealed by the Executive Council of the University in accordance with the procedure laid down, and as such, the question of any policy of the Government to appoint people on ad-hoc basis and then to regularise them in the University does not arise. Similarly the question of Government stopping ad-hoc appointments in Jawaharlal Nehru University also does not arise. It may, however, be pointed out that the Executive Council of the University had taken a decision in July/August, 1978 to the effect that as far as possible, ad-hoc appointments should not be made, unless in the opinion of the concerned Centre of Studies there are pressing reasons or exigencies of work for such an appointment. The period of such ad-hoc appointments ordinarily should not exceed two semesters. In pursuance of this resolution ad-hoc appointments are generally being

made keeping in view the academic requirements and to avoid any dislocation in teaching programmes for a period ordinarily not exceeding two semesters.

A complaint has been received from a Member of Parliament about ad-hoc appointments made in the University which is under examination.

प्रो० अजित कुमार सेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभापटल पर रखे गए विवरण की तीसरी पंक्ति में लिखा हुआ है—“कुल 87 संकाय नियुक्तियां तदर्थ आधार पर की गई हैं, जिनमें से 46 कामियों को बाद में नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया था।” कुल नियुक्तियां विश्वविद्यालय में 300 हैं, 87 तदर्थ आधार पर की गई हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि 29 प्रतिशत नियुक्तियां तदर्थ आधार पर की जाती हैं, जबकि विश्वविद्यालय के कार्य-परिषद् का संकल्प है कि जहां तक संभव हो तदर्थ आधार पर नियुक्तियां न की जायें। यहां पर मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि 46 कामियों की बाद में नियमित आधार पर नियुक्ति की गई है, जब कि इसी तरह के एक दूसरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में दूसरे सदन में बताया गया है कि केवल तदर्थ नियुक्तियों में 40 नियुक्तियां नियमित की गई हैं। इस सदन में जो सूचना दी गई है और दूसरे सदन में जो सूचना दी गई है, दोनों भिन्न हैं, पता नहीं दोनों सदनों के बाहर क्या सूचना होगी—यह मंत्री महोदय बताने लेंगे ?

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार को पता है कि लाइफ-सायंस के डीन की नियुक्ति स्टेचूट के 28वें नियम का दुरुपयोग कर के की गई है, जिन्होंने अपनी पत्नी को भी कहीं कुछ प्रकाशित किये बिना एडहॉक-फैलो नियुक्त कर लिया है तथा सेंटर फॉर एको-एशियन रीसेच में बिना उपयुक्त शैक्षणिक योग्यता के उज्ज्वल भाषा पढ़ाने के लिए एक विदेशी कर्मचारी

सेक्टर को नियुक्त किया गया है ? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्रीमती शीला कोस : आप के राशाल को मैं जितना समझ पाई हूँ—आप किसी एक व्यक्ति के बारे में जानकारी चाहते हैं। क्या ऐसा ही है ?

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता : मैंने कहा कि ऐसी निवृत्तियाँ बहुत हो रही हैं ?

प्रधन महोदय : यह तो इन्होंने उदाहरणार्थ दिया है—क्या यह सही है ?

श्रीमती शीला कोस : जहाँ तक एडवाक एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट्स का तात्त्विक है—इस में जो 88 बतलाई गई हैं—ये तब से हैं जब से यूनीवर्सिटी शुरू हुई थी। इस वक्त हमारे पास जो फिगर्स हैं, उन में हमें बताया गया है कि कुल 6 हैं और इन 6 के लिये भी यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि इस एकेडेमिक ईयर में जनवरी तक इन सारे एडवाक एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट्स को हटा कर कायदे से नियुक्ति की जाये—जैसा कि उन के यहां रूला है।

आप को यह पता है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज प्रांटोनामस बाडोज होती हैं और सरकार का इन में दखल नहीं होता है और हम इन में दखल देना भी नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि हम ने ही इन को प्रांटोनामो दी है। जो कुछ भी वे करते हैं उस में उन्हीं को जिम्मेदारी होती है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : इस में मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था—सैंटर फार एफ्रो-एशियन लैंग्वेज में अजबोक पढ़ाने के लिये जिन शैक्षणिक योग्यता के नियुक्त किया गया है या नहीं, इस के बारे में आप का जवाब नहीं आया ?

श्रीमती शीला कोस : इसके बारे में जानकारी ले कर आप को दूँगी।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : येरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि—इस विषयक प्रश्न के 10 वर्षों के कार्यकाल का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये

“आ समिति” का गठन हुआ था। उस पर 2 लाख रुपये खर्च करने के बाद उस समिति ने 15 महीनों में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया, जिस के उपसंहार में लिखा है—

“Hard decisions by appropriate authorities are necessary to remedy the situation.”

मान्यवर, 161 संसद सदस्यों ने विश्व-विश्वसल्य में व्याप्त कुष्यदस्था की जांच के लिये डिजिटर से एन्कवायरी की मांग की थी, उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रीमती शीला कोस : आप ने सही कहा है कि यूनीवर्सिटी ने आर वमेटी एप्वाइन्ट की थी। उस ने कुछ कार्यवाही की, कुछ मीटिंग्स की, उस की रिपोर्ट एक साल में आनी चाहिये थी लेकिन जो लोग इस में काम कर रहे थे उन्होंने यह महसूस किया कि एक साल कम है। उन्होंने यह भी महसूस किया कि उस वक्त यूनीवर्सिटी में जो हालत थी उस से यह मूमकिन नहीं हो रहा था कि यह कोई कायदे से मीटिंग यूगैरह कर सकें। वह जब मीटिंग के सिबे बैठते थे तो बहुत इन्टरफेरेंस होता था। तो महसूस यह किया गया कि कायदे से जैसा काम होना चाहिए वगैर उस के कमेटी, जो एक फ़ैसला कर सकी थी, वह किसी फ़ैसले पर नहीं आ सकती थीं, और यह भी कहा कि इस में 4-5 साल चाहिए। तो 4-5 साल एक बहुत लंबी अवधि होती है किसी इन्कवायरी के लिए। . . . (श्वषधान) . . . अब यूनिवर्सिटी वालों ने यह महसूस किया, हम क्या करें। दूसरा सवाल आप ने क्या पूछा था, जरा उस को रिपीट कर दीजिए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : 161 संसद सदस्यों ने एक डिजिटर इन्कवायरी की मांग की थी, उस के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है, सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्रीमती शीला कोस : सरकार यह करने जा रही है और सरकार ने यह कर दिया है

कि वहाँ पर बीस बाग्समर को नियुक्त दिया है। नायबुद्दमा साहब को नियुक्त कर दिया है और उन्होंने कहा है कि मुझे थोड़ा सा मौका दिया जाए ताकि वहाँ का जो एटमोस्फीयर है उस को कायदे पर ला सकूँ और मैं काम कर सकूँ। तो एक बड़ी मारी बात यह हुई है और दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे रसीव साहब ने एक धांग की थी और उन्होंने प्रत्यक्ष लिख कर दिया था, उस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो कुछ भी उन की बातें हैं, सरकार उन को एग्जामिन करा रही है और उस के बाद हम बता सकेंगे।

श्री रसीव मसूब : प्राटोनामी के नाम पर जो बुनिवर्सिटीज के प्रन्सर घालेबाजी और घांथलेबाजी है, उस को एलाऊ किया जाता है, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि एक्ट के प्रन्सर यह प्रोवाइडेड है कि विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी हो सकती है और 161 मैम्बरों के लिखने के बाद भी विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी न कराना एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है, जिस से सारा एकेडेमिक माहौल खराब हो रहा है पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी का और पूरे मेशन का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप को यह इल्म है कि एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी के मिनट्स को चेन्ज कर दिया गया, एक रजिस्ट्रार को कम्पर्स कराने के लिए और इस मिलसिले में मैंने प्रेसीडेंट साहब को लिखा है और मिनिस्टर साहब को भी लिखा है। क्या इस मिलसिले में आप कोई एक्शन ले रही हैं। यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है। एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी के मिनट्स को चेन्ज कर दिया गया है और दो प्रोफेसरों ने, जो उस कमेटी में मौजूद थे, इस मिलसिले में खत लिखा है कि मिनट्स को चेन्ज किया गया है और उस की फोटोस्टैड कापी मैंने भेजी है। अगर हर चीज में आप प्राटोनामी लाएंगी, तो कौन सा तरीका है जिससे वे एग्जामिनेट इन्स्टीट्यूशन में इस बपलेबाजी की आप रोक सकती हैं ?

[श्री रसद मसूब : अलुमनी के]

नाम पर जो यूनिवर्सिटीज के अंदर कहे जायें और देहादले जायें हैं असुव अइवो कहा जाता है - जो में समझता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि एक्ट के प्रन्सर यह प्रोवाइडेड है कि विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी हो सकती है और 161 मैम्बरों के लिखने के बाद भी विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी न कराना एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है, जिस से सारा एकेडेमिक माहौल खराब हो रहा है पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी का और पूरे मेशन का नुकसान हो रहा है, जो मैं समझता हूँ कि ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि एक्ट के प्रन्सर यह प्रोवाइडेड है कि विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी हो सकती है और 161 मैम्बरों के लिखने के बाद भी विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी न कराना एक बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है, जिस से सारा एकेडेमिक माहौल खराब हो रहा है पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी का और पूरे मेशन का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप को यह इल्म है कि एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी के मिनट्स को चेन्ज कर दिया गया, एक रजिस्ट्रार को कम्पर्स कराने के लिए और इस मिलसिले में मैंने प्रेसीडेंट साहब को लिखा है और मिनिस्टर साहब को भी लिखा है। क्या इस मिलसिले में आप कोई एक्शन ले रही हैं। यह बड़ा सीरियस मामला है। एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी के मिनट्स को चेन्ज कर दिया गया है और दो प्रोफेसरों ने, जो उस कमेटी में मौजूद थे, इस मिलसिले में खत लिखा है कि मिनट्स को चेन्ज किया गया है और उस की फोटोस्टैड कापी मैंने भेजी है। अगर हर चीज में आप प्राटोनामी लाएंगी, तो कौन सा तरीका है जिससे वे एग्जामिनेट इन्स्टीट्यूशन में इस बपलेबाजी की आप रोक सकती हैं ?

میں اس کہنے۔ بازی کو آپ روک
سکتی ہیں۔]

شیبلی شایلا کول : پرائیویٹ میمبر
سے میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اگر ہم اس
چیز کو مینجر نہ رکھیں کہ یونیورسٹی میں
پرائیویٹ ہے، تو وہی کے لیے کہتے
ہیں کہ سرکار جو ہے، وہ ہمارے سامنے
دیکھ رہی ہے۔ اب آپ ہی فیصلہ کر
دیجیے کہ ہم کیا کریں۔

شیبلی شایلا کول : ہر چیز میں آپ
پرائیویٹ کی بات کریں، تو پرائیویٹ
بازار تو کھلتا ہے، پھر کیسے کام چل سکتا
ہے! میں نے جو سوال پوچھا تھا، اس کا جواب
نہیں آیا ہے۔ انجوائیڈ کمیٹی کے ممبر
کو چونک کر دیا گیا اور میں نے ختم لکھ لیا
اور فوٹو اسٹاپ کا پی بھی بھیجا ہے۔ اس سلسلے
میں آپ کیا کر رہی ہیں۔ ہر چیز میں
پرائیویٹ کی بات کریں، تو کیا آپ کسی میں
بھی دیکھ نہیں رہے ہیں؟

[شری رشید مسعود : ہر چیز میں]

آپ انجوائیڈ کمیٹی کی بات کریں گی تو
انجوائیڈ کمیٹی تو بہت سی ہیں۔
پھر کہیں کام چل سکتا ہے۔ میں نے
جو سوال پوچھا تھا اس کا جواب
نہیں آیا ہے۔ انجوائیڈ کمیٹی کے
ممبر کو چونک کر دیا گیا اور میں
نے خط لکھا ہے اور فوٹو اسٹاپ
کا پی بھی بھیجا ہے۔ اس سلسلے
میں آپ کیا کر رہی ہیں۔ ہر چیز
میں انجوائیڈ کمیٹی کی بات آ جائے گی
تو کیا آپ کسی میں بھی دیکھ
رہے ہیں؟]

شیبلی شایلا کول : سب چیزوں کو
انجوائیڈ کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جب ہو جائے گا،
تو آپ کو اس کا پتہ چل جائے گا۔

پرائیویٹ میمبر : جیسا کہ ہے، تو اس کو
جانب کرنا چاہیے۔

شیبلی شایلا کول : سب سے پہلے، کیا
ممبرانہ کمیٹی کو جانچ کر لیں، یہ اس کے لیے
دے دے۔

[شری رشید مسعود : اس کے لیے صاحب]

کیا کمیٹی میں جانچ کر لیں گی۔
یہ اس کے لیے دے دیں۔]

شیبلی شایلا کول : اس کے بارے میں جانچ
کر لیا جائے گا۔ جیسا کہ ہے، جیسا کہ ہے۔

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir,
lately I have also been connected
with the Jawaharlal Nehru Univer-
sity and the University is in a mess
partly because it is dominated by
the CPI (M) people and partly be-
cause of the recruitment policy. There
are quite a number of Departments
where the professors are not there. I
am one who at least is going to sup-
port the *ad hoc* appointments. My
specific question is that in view of
the fact that there is nobody there
who is teaching and the students are
suffering, whether the procedure of
appointing the academic personnel in
the Jawaharlal Nehru University is
not a long drawn-out affair and whe-
ther qualified educated personnel,
eminently suitable for appointment
really do not wish to go through such
a long drawn-out affair especially in
the field of education thereby making
it essential to appoint them on *ad
hoc* basis. (Interruptions). Students
are suffering because there are no
teachers. It is not because...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't ar-
gue. Order please. Let her answer.

شیبلی شایلا کول : جیسا کہ میں پہلے
کہا کہ پہلے اس کے بارے میں جانچ کر لیں
جیسا کہ ہے۔ کیا اس کے بارے میں
کیا اس کے بارے میں جانچ کر لیں
جیسا کہ ہے۔

कैलाशिया है कि अब एडहाक प्रपोइंटमेंट नहीं को जाएंगी। अब केवल तीन प्रपोइंटमेंट एडहाक हैं। अब एडहाक प्रपोइंटमेंट तभी होती है जबकि स्टोरी में प्ररेंटमेंट करना होता है और उनकी जो दो सेमेस्टर के लिए अभी समझा जाता है। अब जो एडहाक प्रपोइंटमेंट को जाएंगी वे दो सेमेस्टर के लिए को जाएंगी।

Grenades found missing from a Railway Wagon at Howrah Station

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 83 grenades belonging to the Defence Services were found missing from a railway wagon at Howrah station;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

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

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

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिये ये मैं पार्लियामेंट की लायबेरी को प्रेस कटिंग्स लाया हूँ और अपने घर से भी लाया हूँ। इस में 13-8-81 का पेपर 'नेशनल हेराल्ड' हम पढ़ रहे हैं। 'टाइम्स आफ इंडिया' 9-8-81 और 'पायेलियर' 11-8-81, का है। नेशनल हेराल्ड के संस्थापक पंडित जवाहर-लाल नेहरू ये, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं हैं। अब दो मत हो सकते हैं।

83 grenades were found missing from the wagons.

उसमें दिया है कि—

83 grenades reported to be missing were found.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल पूछो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये नहीं पढ़े हैं इसलिए मैं इनकी जानकारी के लिए पढ़ना जरूरी समझता हूँ। अगर ये पढ़े होते तो, जबकि इसमें लिखा है कि जांच हो रही है, यह नहीं कहते कि नो सर, क्वेश्चन डज नाट अराइज।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको छोड़ो और सवाल करो।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सवाल करने से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अखबार का हमने उल्लेख किया है, जिस डेट का उल्लेख किया है क्या उसकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है या नहीं?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मान्यवर हम भी सुबह न्यूजपेपर पढ़ते हैं जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य पढ़ते हैं। लेकिन सरकार का वास्ता न्यूजपेपर के आधार पर चलाने का नहीं है। 11-8-81 को हावड़ा स्टेशन पर बोगी नं० सी० आर० 54857 में 110 पारसल नागपुर से आये थे। जिसके प्रन्दर सात बूडन बाक्स भी थे जिसमें से एक बूडन बाक्स टूट गया था। तुरन्त हमारे आर० पी० एफ० के पारसल स्टाफ और हमारी गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस ने इन्वेन्ट्री की और सेक्शन 461, 379 के अन्धर कम्प्लेंट लिखाई। उसके बाद कार्यवाही चली। जब मिलिट्री वालों से पता लगाया गया तो मालूम हुआ, मैं बोड़ा माननीय सदस्य को समझाना चाहता हूँ, कि इन लकड़ी के बाक्सों में 9 कांडबाई के कार्टेज थे। चार

में 20-20 ब्रेनेड्स निकले और एक में से 17 निकले इस तरह से 97 हुए । चार कार्डबोर्ड कार्टन में कुछ था ही नहीं, लेकिन इसका प्रचार कर दिया गया । जब डिफेंस से पता लगाया तो उन्होंने कहा कि 97 ब्रेनेड्स बाकल में थे, खाली कार्टन इसलिए रखे थे, ताकि पैकिंग इंटैक्ट रहे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका अर्थ कुछ समझे आप ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कुछ नहीं समझे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो बात आपने कही वह भी ठीक है और जो बात में कह रहे हैं वह भी ठीक है, इसलिए इस प्रकार की बातों पर ज्यादा विश्वास करना ठीक नहीं होता ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है वह ठीक हो सकता है, लेकिन जवाब में जो बात बताई गई थी वह गलत थी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है । जब रेलवे से फौजी सामान ही गायब हो सकता है, जैसा कि पहले पटना और दानापुर में भी इस तरह की घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं, तो फिर बाकी की सुरक्षा कैसे हो सकती है ? रेलवे से पूरी की पूरी सीमेंट की बोरी गायब हो जाती है, 50 लाख रुपए का बेंचू गायब हो जाता है । ये सब ट्रेन में असुरक्षा से संबंधित मामले हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि पाण्डे जी इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें । कोयले की चोरी जो असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा की जाती है, उसको तो आप छाड़ दीजिए, आपके ही विभाग के कर्मचारी जो रेलवे का कोयला उपभोग में लाते हैं, उसके बारे में आप क्या कर जा रहे हैं । ये सारी घटनाएं

हो रही हैं । ट्रेन एक्सीडेंट की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, घाज लोगों का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है, रेलों में असुरक्षा की भावना महसूस की जा रही है । इससे मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो रोजाना रेलों में लूट-मार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, इनको रोकने के लिए वे क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं । कहते तो वे हजारों बार हैं, लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं हो रहा है ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री केदार पाण्डे) : ये सारे प्रश्न इस सवाल से संबंधित नहीं हैं । आपका जो प्रश्न था, उसके संबंध में जानकारी दे दी गई है कि एक भी सामान गायब नहीं हुआ है, कोई चोरी नहीं हुई है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आपने असुधार में छपी खबर का खण्डन क्यों नहीं किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है ।

श्री केदार पाण्डे : लोक सभा में जब खुलासा हो गया है तो और आप क्या चाहते हैं ?

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA: I would like to ask the hon. Minister, in view of the mismanagement and corruption in the Railways, whether they have written a letter to the Punjab Government that if anybody brings a rake of coal illegally to Punjab, "You inform us".

SHRI KEDAR PANDEY: It does not arise out of this.

SHRI G. S. NIHALSINGHWALA: There is such a letter with the Punjab Government and I am prepare to bring a copy of that.

Movement of steel in Jumbo rakes

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

(a) whether the Railways' insistence on moving steel in giant-size Jumbo rakes for operational ease is reported to have adversely affected priority seekers, like defence production, power projects, irrigation projects and heavy industry;

(b) if so, whether the Railways have been urged to change this decision;

(c) if so, whether Railways have agreed to change the same; and

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No, Sir. Steel is not being moved in jumbo rakes.

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

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: The Jumbo rakes experiment began in our country sometime in 1979 in a small way keeping in view the faster movement of basic commodities like steel, foodgrains, coal, cement, etc. In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister why the Railways have discontinued this Jumbo rakes concept and what are the circumstances which led to its discontinuance.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, there are no circumstances for discontinuance for the simple reason that it has never been continued. Steel is being transported from the Integrated Steel Plant on two types of wagons. One is Open Box Wagon and another is BFR Flat Wagon. But the Jumbo rakes are covered wagons and naturally steel has never been transported in this type of covered wagons. As a result of the introduction and intensification of the movement of

Jumbo rakes, today we are in a position to haul higher freight and even to the extent of 18 million tonnes per month we are transporting it and it is a good sign of augmenting the transportation.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: My second question is this. As you are aware that small-scale industries in this country are suffering heavily for want of timely raw materials supply. In view of this, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps the Government proposes to take for the faster movement of the raw materials just to save the small-scale industries.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: For the proper functioning of the small-scale industry and augmentation of its production, there are different raw materials which are required. What type of raw materials a small-scale industry needs to be transported depends on the industry and the Government is fully conscious and is determined to encourage and give a helping hand to the suffering small-scale industries. There are small-scale industries for which raw materials or finished products have to be moved. It will be a piece-meal type. On that also, the Government is concentrating.

श्री जमीनूरुहमान: क्या यह सही है कि 18000 बैग्स सिक बैग्स है? अगर यह सही है तो क्या यह भी सही है कि उनको ठीक करके जम्बू रेक्स में कोल फील्ड्स से ज्यादा कोयला ढोने के बजाए दूसरी तरफ लगाया जा रहा है?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन: 18000 सिक बैग्स है यह गलत है। सिक बैग्स चाबीस हजार हैं। उत में से अभी तक तकरीबन बारह हजार सैजेट कर दी गई हैं। नूतन प्रणाली यह है कि इन सिक बैग्स को तुरन्त निकाल दें और उसकी जगह हैल्दी बैग्स को कोल तथा दूसरी चीजों की डलाई के लिए काम में लाएं।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Sir, in their haste to show positive results and in order to make the Railways what the Railway Minister called 'freight-oriented railways', is it a fact that very recently the Railways have given permission to over-load the wagons to the extent of 5 tonnes? After two months, the directive was that, not 5 tonnes, but a wagon can be overloaded to the extent of only 2 tonnes. If so, what are the reasons for giving the first directive and what are the reasons for reducing the overloading from 5 tonnes to 2 tonnes? What is the impact of this overloading on the track?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: It is a simple thing. Overloading has always been done for the augmentation of the movement. So far as the reduction is concerned, this always depends upon the discretion when and how and where to augment the load and so far as the track position in meeting the overload is concerned, the track is intact, all our concerned personnel are examining the track and unless it is fit, we will never load and there is a capacity always for that portion of raising loading potential by 2 to 3 tonnes, 5 tonnes or 4 tonnes. There is nothing surprising in it.

Reports of Pimputkar Committee regarding bungling of funds in Indian Red Cross Society

*377. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Health told UNI correspondent at Dubai on 25th June, 1981 that the report of enquiry by Shri Pimputkar into the alleged bungling of funds in the Indian Red Cross Society has been rejected by the Managing Board of the Society; and

(b) if so, what are the grounds on which the report has been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). It is a fact that the Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, in his capacity as Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, in reply to a Correspondent indicated that the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society had considered the observations of Shri M. G. Pimputkar in regard to certain allegations against the Indian Red Cross Society and came to conclusion that the allegations had no basis. Since this a matter concerning a statutory autonomous society, the Managing Body of the Society is competent to deal with the matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister has, in his written reply, stated:

"Since this is a matter concerning a statutory autonomous society, the Managing Body of the Society is competent to deal with the matter."

I do not know whether the concept of autonomy means that, even in the field of corruption, there is autonomy. Otherwise, the President of this country appointing certain vigilance bodies to go into malpractices and corruption is meaningless. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that, in early May 1978, the then Prime Minister, on the basis of a *prime facie* case, had requested the Central Vigilance Commissioner, Mr. Pimputkar, to go into the matter in depth and find out whether there was any basis for the allegation of malpractices and corruption involved in actually disposing of the relief materials meant for the Bangladesh refugees in black market, and if it is so, what exactly is the approach of the present Government.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, autonomy and corruption, I do not know what relations is the hon. Member imagining...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't say that they are synonymous.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He had his own observations to make on corruption. I should say that he should have referred to autonomy as envisaged in the Act, that is, the Act of the Indian Red Cross Society. When I say 'autonomy', I say autonomy with reference to the provisions of the Act, and the Indian Red Cross Society is functioning according to the provisions of the Act and also the rules made thereunder. Under those provisions, this Society is competent to deal with any matter pertaining to their functioning to their activities.

As far as the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai's request to Mr. Pimputkar is concerned, I can only say that I do not know in what capacity Mr. Pimputkar acted as a person inquiring into the affairs because, according to the information, neither Mr. Pimputkar was appointed as the Chief of the Vigilance Commission nor did Mr. Pimputkar accept the Resolution made by the Indian Red Cross Society. I do not know in what capacity he acted and what inquiry he has made and if he has made an inquiry, whether it has any legal basis.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: My question has not been replied to properly. I asked a pointed question—Sir, this is a part of my first supplementary. In May, 1978, when the then Prime Minister had asked the Central Vigilance Commissioner to go into the matter, will he not accept the fact that, especially from outside India, relief material had been sent to this country to be handed over to the refugees who had come from Bangladesh? I would draw your attention also to the fact that a Swiss lady had already written a letter and actually that was communicated. I would also draw your attention to the fact that the whole material of Red Cross landed in black market in Bombay instead of reaching the needy victims

of the East Pakistan tragedy. That was the report that had appeared in a Swiss newspaper, *Blick*. Actually that was sent to the Secretary-General of IRCS also. And since a lot of publicity was given on the international plane, when such things appear and when the Prime Minister feels it necessary to inquire into the matter so that the image of India is not spoilt, do you think that taking shelter behind some technical aspect of that, you can set aside the recommendations and findings of the Commission? That should be cleared first and then I will ask the second supplementary.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: All this exercise for the last few years, instead of bringing out something against the Red Cross Society about blackmarketing—the sum and substance of what they have achieved is nothing less than blackmailing the Indian Red Cross Society and nothing else. It is unfortunate that efforts are being made to unnecessarily besmear the image of the Indian Red Cross Society. If there are any lapses or drawbacks, the Indian Red Cross Society has taken into consideration and has conducted inquiries and the managing body has come to the conclusion that the allegations are baseless.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: These remarks should not go on record, Sir, because as far as the Red Cross movement is concerned, there is an International Committee of the Red Cross and the Delegation General for Asia in ICRC has actually written to the IRCS and now calling such reports as a method of blackmail is highly objectionable. It is highly objectionable...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is blackmailing whom?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Whoever blackmails, a blackmail is a blackmail against the Indian Red Cross Society.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I can also use such language against you, but such language does not become a Minister. This is very highly objectionable and I would like to point out before asking the second question that it is not merely the international body and its office-bearers who have pointed out these things but on the floor of Lok Sabha this was discussed and one of the workers in the Indian Red Cross Society, Mrs. Laila Fernandes has also raised this issue. I do not know whether that is also described by the hon. Minister as a method of blackmail. Firstly, this language should not be used.

Now I come to the second supplementary. There were two allegations made and I would put forward before the hon. Minister the finding in that regard and I would like to know what is his concrete reaction to these findings of the Pimputkar Commission. The first allegation was that all relief items were not accounted for properly and this led to large quantities of relief materials being sold in the open market. Here, Mr. Pimputkar has opined:

"The total effect of all the evidence is that accounts were not properly kept, perhaps negligently, perhaps intentionally. There appears little doubt that fairly large quantities of relief material were either pilfered or misappropriated and sold. There was a breach of trust."

That is what he has said in regard to allegation No. 1. I would like to know from the hon. Minister—this is part of the same question—is it not a fact that the second allegation is that the process of handing over the goods to the League, i.e. the International League, in May 1972 was not a genuine transaction and that it was only a paper transaction with a view to cover up the irregularities in accounts? Further certain materials meant for Bangladesh were also retained. And on that the finding has been:

"Thus, with no correct ledgers to guide, and transfer of goods on 'as is, where is basis' under the control of the same personnel can be justifiably described as a paper transaction. The allegation has substance."

What is your reaction to these findings of Mr. Pimputkar?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I will repeat again that there was no Commission of Enquiry appointed by the then Prime Minister. Mr. Pimputkar never acted as a Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I said Pimputkar Commission.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You said Commission of Enquiry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He was Central Vigilance Commissioner—that was his designation, I am asking you what was the reaction and response to these two findings of Mr. Pimputkar?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I can give my reactions to a Commission appointed duly according to the Commission of Enquiry. I cannot react to the enquiries made by individuals in their individual capacity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Prime Minister of the country appointed the man and he went into the charges. An official report is available.

MR. SPEAKER: Was he appointed by Government?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He was not appointed by Government. He himself said that 'I am acting in my individual capacity.'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Here is the report. He was appointed by the former Prime Minister. What is it?

MR. SPEAKER: He said that and he has gone on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Do not give protection to the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving. I am just saying this. He has said that Mr. Pimpurkar himself openly said that it was in his individual capacity. If this is incorrect, you come under some other rule. He said that the report was in his personal capacity. He was not appointed by Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Prime Minister of the country asked him to go into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what he denies. You challenge him. You can come under 115.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you unnecessarily give him protection?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not. I am just saying this. He is saying that before you; he has just gone on record. How do I know? (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has studied this report very well. I do not know whether he has forgotten. Instead of giving his reactions and response of the Government, he tried to take shelter behind some technicality.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that he was not appointed by Government. He said that Mr. Pimpurkar himself said that he was doing it in his personal capacity. How do I know?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it the personal decision of the Prime Minister? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Can you throw some more light on this subject?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I again repeat that Mr. Pimpurkar did not enquire into the affairs as a Commissioner. He himself said that he enquired into the matter in his capacity as an individual. He said that he did not accept the resolution passed by

the Indian Red Cross Society for enquiry also. He said that he was doing it on his own. How can I say that he was appointed by Government?

MR. SPEAKER: He was enjoying no authority on behalf of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri Morarji Desai appointed him....

MR. SPEAKER: He has gone on record; you are also on record. What can I do? You come under some other rule. I will have to find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You pull up the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He is denying that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the former Prime Minister of the country asked the Central Vigilance Commissioner to go into it.

MR. SPEAKER: You probe into it. Now, Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Mr. Pimpurkar submitted a report to the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody can do that. Under whose authority he did that I do not know. I will have to look into it. Now, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. (Interruptions). I have allowed him.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, knowing full well that the hon. Minister of Health does not reply to any question properly in the House, I would like to ask him, through you, that when such serious charges have been levelled against the Red Cross Society and when they were brought to the notice of the hon. Minister, whether he is going to look into the affairs or not?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied this question.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He has not replied at all.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Let him reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should he repeat it? He has replied. Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, in 1978 I was also a Member of Parliament. When the Janata Government headed by Mr. Morarji Desai came to power they wanted to make political maligning of every institution which was under the direct control of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They wanted to demoralise even international institutions.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Morarji Government had done so much damage to the functioning of such an institution. If so, whether it is not a fact that this is a living example of setting up such self-styled irresponsible enquiries.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइए, आप जवाब देना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, he has made some observations and they deserved to be repeated in the House.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Is it a fact that in the year 1978 when grave allegations were made against the working of the Indian Red Cross Society the President of India who happened to be the President of the Indian Red Cross Society tendered his resignation as a protest against it? Whether the then Prime Minister of India asked the Central Vigilance Commissioner, Mr. Pimputkar in May 1978 to go into these allegations? Is it not a fact that the Prime Minister of India in May 1978 asked Mr. Pimputkar to go into these allegations and is it not a fact that on that date Mr. Pimputkar was the Vigilance

Commissioner of India? If so, has his report not been received and considered by the Government?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, as I said earlier, the Prime Minister during 1978 should have issued certain directions under the Act itself. According to my information...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is not my question. Mr. Speaker I seek your protection. I am asking him whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Prime Minister of India in 1978 asked Mr. Pimputkar who at that point of time was the Central Vigilance Commissioner to enquire into these allegations. This is my plain question. No Act is involved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Also whether the President of India resigned because of these malpractices?

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Government have no authority to issue directions to the Red Cross Society under the present Act. If the Prime Minister wanted somebody to enquire into certain affairs he should have issued directions under certain laws and appointed a commission. It is a fact that Shri Morarji did not appoint a commission to go into all malpractices. He did not appoint a Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why did the President of India resign from the Presidency of the Indian Red Cross Society? He was connected with the affairs of the Indian Red Cross Society.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer.

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उनको बोलने नहीं देंगे तो कैसे पता चलेगा ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: On a matter on which the Prime Minister acted on his own, the Vigilance Commissioner acted on his own, the House is wasting its time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Why had the President of India to resign from the Presidentship of the Indian Red Cross Society? Reply to that. Sir, please get a reply from him.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Aldehyde and Fusal oil contents of Indian made Foreign Liquor

*370. **SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:**

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

(a) whether Government of India have any knowledge about the aldehyde and fusal oil contents of Indian made foreign liquor branded Brandy, Whisky, Rum and Gin; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that aldehydes and fusal oil can injure the human system if present in large dose in potable alcohols?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aldehydes and fusal oil, if present in large dose in excess of the limits laid down by the Indian Standards Institution, can be injurious to the human system.

Medium of Entrance Examination held by AIIMS for MBBS Course

*375. **SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether entrance examinations are held by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for admission to MBBS course on All India basis every year and candidate of all Universities are allowed to appear at the said examination;

(b) whether medium of the entrance examination is 'English' only and there is no alternative arrangements for those candidates who have passed qualifying examinations through Hindi medium from the various Universities and if so, whether it virtually bars admission of such candidates to MBBS course; and

(c) if so, whether Government would give special considerations to those candidates having Hindi as medium of instruction in the matter of admission to MBBS course in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi and if not, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entrance examination is conducted only in English. However, this does not operate as a bar to candidates who have passed their qualifying examinations in the Hindi medium as the examination is of an objective type, the examinee having merely to mark the correct answer 'Yes' or 'No'.

(c) the admission to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences being on an all India basis, candidates who have passed their qualifying examinations not only in the Hindi medium but also in the various regional languages are eligible to seek admission.

दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों में कोर इंग्लिश विषय लेकर ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में प्रवेश देना

*376. **श्री श्रीका भाई :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के शिक्षा निदेशक ने हाल ही में एक प्रादेश जारी किया है जिसमें व्यवस्था की गई है कि उत्ततर माध्यमक शिक्षा बोर्ड के दसवीं पास छात्र कोर इंग्लिश विषय को लेते हुए प्रवेश पाने के हकदार हैं,

चाहे उन्होंने दसवीं कक्षा में कोर इंगलिश विषय पास न किया हो ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे छात्रों को दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रौढ़ शिक्षा स्कूलों सहित सभी स्कूलों में कोर इंगलिश विषय लेते हुए ग्यारहवीं कक्षा में प्रवेश देने से मना किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्कूलों में उन्हें प्रवेश देने से मना किया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) आदेशों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है प्रत्येक की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल):
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) : दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राजकीय बाल सैनियर माध्यमिक स्कूल नं० 2, राजौरी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली में छायोग्यता के अनुसार चुने गए छात्रों को दाखिल करने के बाद, किसी एक विषय वर्ग विशिष्ट में स्थानों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण एक कोर विषय के रूप में अंग्रेजी के साथ कक्षा XI में दाखिले की मनाही कर दी गई थी ।

कुछ प्रौढ़ शिक्षा स्कूलों में ऐसे कुछ छात्रों को दाखिले की मनाही कर दी गई थी, जिन्होंने कक्षा XI में दाखिले के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यकता अर्थात् सामाजिक विज्ञानों में 150 में से कम से कम 40 अंकों के साथ माध्यमिक परीक्षा पास करने की आवश्यकता को पूरा नहीं किया था ।

Ancient Heritage in Nalanda

*378. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mahabharata, Boudh and Mughal time

heritage are lying hidden under ground on a large scale in Nalanda District of Bihar;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to carry out excavation work to locate them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Available archaeological evidence indicates that antiquarian remains from the time of Buddha to late Mughal period exist in Nalanda District of Bihar. The authenticity or otherwise of the narrative of the Mahabharata has not been established by the excavations conducted in this District.

(b) and (c). The Archaeological Survey of India will continue this year the excavation at Sarai mound close to the excavated remains of the ancient Buddhist establishment at Nalanda. The excavation so far conducted at this mound has exposed remains of an imposing brick temple dedicated to Buddha. The pedestal of the image (reduced to the lowest portion of the leg) bears traces of paintings. The excavation also yielded some minor structures including votive stupas and Buddhist and Brahmanical images. Apart from this, there is no other scheme of excavation in this District.

Shipping agreement with Soviet Union

*379. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he had recently visited the USSR.

(b) whether during his visit he had secured facilities for Indian shipping at the Soviet ports;

(c) whether during his visit he had also signed agreement with the Soviet Union on shipping; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Soviet Union had agreed in February, 1981 to allot 2 berths for Indian vessels at Soviet Black Sea Ports. During my visit in May, 1981, they agreed to consider allotment of additional berth for quicker turn-round of Indian Vessels at Soviet ports. They also agreed to consider diversion of some cargoes to Soviet Far East ports to ease congestion at Black Sea ports.

(c) No Government-level Agreement was signed during the visit.

(d) Does not arise.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में लखनऊ और गोहाटी के बीच चल रही गोहाटी एक्स-प्रेस गाड़ी का नियमित किया जाना

*380. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस लाइन पर रेलगाड़ियों की कमी है तथा अन्य कठिनाइयाँ हैं, इस समय लखनऊ और गोहाटी के बीच बरास्ता, मैलानी और सीतापुर चल रही गोहाटी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी को नियमित कर दिया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान रूट पर गोहाटी तक चलाई गई इस रेलगाड़ी से इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को काफी लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस रेलगाड़ी को नियमित आधार पर चलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई घोषणा करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) से (ग). जी हाँ, 1 अप्रैल/2 डाउन एंटी० मेल को 4-9-1981 से नियमित आधार पर मार्ग परिवर्तन करके मैलानी, आनन्द नगर और पावे सूरों के रास्ते बरेली तथा गुहाटी के बीच चलाया गया है।

India's stand on deep sea bed Mineral resources

*382. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken any steps to make its stand known to the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference Session held in August last on its share of mineral resources in the deep Sea bed outside its territorial jurisdiction;

(b) if so, what; and

(c) the reaction of the developed countries and particularly of the U.S. Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). India's stand on the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the International Sea-bed Area beyond the limits of national jurisdiction is in conformity with the regime set out in the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea which has been adopted in August 1981 as the Official Document before the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea.

(c) The views of India and other developing countries are identical. The

US Government and a few other developed countries have expressed reservations on the basic elements of the Draft Convention relating to the exploitation of the resources of the international sea bed area.

Passenger coaches vis a vis Quantum of traffic

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

(a) whether the present number of passenger coaches is sufficient on each zone to meet the requirement of the passenger traffic in the current years; and

(b) if not, the remedial measures taken therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The present coach holding is just about adequate to meet the current level of traffic, but the number of coaches requiring replacement is very large. Out of the 5,680 coaches for which Planning Commission has allocated funds, about 4,000 will be used for replacement against requirement of over 7,000.

Abolition of brand names of drugs

*385. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government order for the abolition of brand names for certain drugs w.e.f. 1st August, 1981 has been challenged by some multinational drug companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had issued a Notification on 17-1-1981 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.

Three companies viz. (1) M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Bombay, (2) M/s. Cynamid India Ltd., and (3) M/s. Pfizer India Ltd., have filed writ Petitions in the High Court of Delhi challenging the validity and the Vires of Government order.

The Court has granted interim stay of operation and implementation of the impugned Notification dated 17-1-1981 vis-a-vis specified preparations marketed by the above three firms and the matter is *sub-judice*.

रेल दुर्घटनाओं से मारे गये अविवाहित
युवा विद्यार्थियों के आश्रितों को
मुआवजा

*386. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करे कि रेल दुर्घटनाओं में मारे गये अविवाहित युवा विद्यार्थियों के आश्रितों/अभिभावकों को मुआवजे के सम्बन्ध में भूतपूर्व दादा-आयुक्त (न्यायमूर्ति श्री पदम नारायण सिंह) की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890 की समीक्षा की जा रही है। प्रस्तावित संशोधित भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के मसौदे को अंतिम

रूप देते समय अवयस्क/प्राश्रितों, जिनमें अविवाहित युवा विद्यार्थी भी शामिल हैं के मामले में उनके माता-पिता/संरक्षकों को, अतिरिक्त के भुगतान के सुझाव को ध्यान में रखा गया है।

विशेष पोषक आहार योजना

* 387. श्री मनीराम बागडो: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन की विशेष पोषक आहार योजना का 86,390 व्यक्तियों को लाभ मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विशेष पोषक आहार योजना पर प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना रुपया खर्च किया जाता है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस योजना को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) 1980-81 के दौरान 61.81 लाख रुपए का कुल खर्च हुआ। 1981-82 के लिए 65 लाख रुपए का बजट प्रावधान है।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित ढंग के अनुसार और विस्तार समेकित बाल विकास सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत होगा तथा विशेष पोषक-आहार कार्यक्रम केन्द्रों को धीरे-धीरे समेकित बाल विकास सेवा परियोजनाओं के साथ मिलाया जा रहा है।

Joint inspections by State Governments under Form 29 of Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940

*388. SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have placed restrictions on State Governments to ensure that Joint inspections take place before any permission is allowed by State Governments under Form 29 of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940;

(b) whether these restrictions apply to all States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, whether Government are aware that such inspections in the State of Haryana have contributed towards the stagnation of industry's effort to manufacture more import substitute basic drugs?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has not placed any restriction on State Governments regarding the carrying out of Joint Inspections before a Licence is granted in Form 29.

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

Free and compulsory primary education

*389. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for the early fulfilment of the Directive Principles of State Policy laid down in article 45 of the constitution providing free and compulsory primary education for all children upto the age of 14 years; and

(b) the details regarding the number of villages in India, (State-wise) where there are no primary schools as yet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The plan is to achieve universalisation of elementary education by 1989-90. Towards this end, the attempt will not only be to increase enrolment but also to improve retention.

During the Sixth Plan period the concentration will be on the primary stage of education; and the middle stage will be taken up for concentrated attention during the Seventh Plan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Villages without primary Schools/ sections
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1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	6209
2.	Assam	3143
3.	Bihar	25733
4.	Gujarat	2439
5.	Haryana	910
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	11614
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	1899
8.	Karnataka	5598
9.	Kerala	N.A.]
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24324
11.	Maharashtra	5624
12.	Manipur	193
13.	Meghalaya	1784
14.	Nagaland	52
15.	Orissa	18364
16.	Punjab	891
17.	Rajasthan	14369
18.	Sikkim	20

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	2268
20.	Tripura	N.A.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	60179
22.	West Bengal	12046
23.	A & N Islands	272
24.	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	2105
25.	Chandigarh	2
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	2
27.	Delhi	21
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	43
29.	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
30.	Mizoram	31
31.	Pondicherry	1
TOTAL		200141

Proposal of an institution for inland vessels development fund

*390. **SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an institution for inland vessels development fund;

(d) whether it is also proposed to frame schemes for inland water transport development;

(c) whether any study has been made about the length of riverine waterways navigable for country crafts and big mechanised crafts;

(d) whether it is also proposed to seek World Bank aid for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government of India has sanctioned on 19-8-80 the Loan Interest Subsidy Scheme for IWT entrepreneurs under which banks financial institutions are to advance loans on subsidised rate of interest.

(b) A provision of Rs. 45 crores has been made for execution of various Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan of the Central Government of development of IWT.

(c) According to the present information available, the total length of waterways in the country is 14778 kms. approximately out of which the navigable length by boats is 7705 kms. approximately and the length navigable by steamers is 5161 kms. approximately.

(d) and (e). A prefeasibility study of the river Narmada and the Narmada Main Canal for navigation is being carried out by the Government of Gujarat. The Government of India is to give technical help to the State Government for this purpose. The study has since been entrusted to a firm of consultants by the Government of Gujarat and the cost of the study is to be reimbursed by the World Bank.

Akali Leaders Activities in UK and USA

3601. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received information that some Akali leaders on tour to Britain and U.S. recently were indulging in anti-Indira Government propaganda there;

(b) whether some of these leaders had been trying to meet US President

and enlist his support to get associate membership of the United Nations for Sikhs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to exercise check in granting permission to such persons to go abroad and indulge in anti-Government activities?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Government are aware that certain elements as stated have been active abroad in propagating ideas not in harmony with Government's overall policies. Such activities include an approach to the U.N. authorities as well.

(d) Appropriate measures are taken against those who indulge in anti-national activities.

Teachers Provident Fund, Account in Abner Memorial School, New Delhi

3602. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts regarding the Provident Fund of Teachers is being maintained properly in the registers in the schools of ABNER Memorial School, 26, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi and Summer Villa School, Daryaganj, Delhi;

(b) whether a part of the building of these schools is occupied by the Manager of School while parents are paying heavy fees and their children have to sit in the open and in heavy congested rooms;

(c) what are the details regarding the ratio of representatives of members in Management Board of Schools consisting of 21 members;

(d) whether Government realise that these public schools being conducted by the foreign missionaries in India have become means of heavy business by their representative and are not benefiting our children; and

(e) if so, would it be advisable to examine such problems in every Public School run by the foreign missionaries in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEELA KAUL): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration the Provident Fund Accounts of teachers employed in ABNER Memorial School, which is a recognised school, are being maintained. Summer Villa School, Daryaganj, Delhi is an unrecognised school.

(b) The inadequacy of accommodation in the schools has come to the adverse notice of the Directorate of Education, Delhi and the Management has been asked to remove this deficiency at the earliest.

(c) Rule 59 (1) a) and (b) of the Delhi School Education Rules 1973, framed under the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 provides for the scheme of management of recognised schools as under:—

“59 (1) (a)—The managing committee of a recognised aided school shall consist of not more than fifteen members, and the managing committee of a recognised unaided school shall consist of not more than twenty one members;

59 (1) (b) subject to the total number of members specified in clause (a) every managing committee shall include the following namely:—

(i) the head of the school;

(ii) one parent, who is a member of the Parent Teachers' Association of the School, constituted in accordance with such instructions as may be issued by the Administrator, and is elected by that Association;

(iii) two teachers of that school, to be elected by the teachers of that school from amongst themselves;

(iv) two other persons (of whom one shall be woman), who

are, or have been, teachers of any other school or of any college, to be nominated by the Advisory Board;

(v) two members, to be nominated by the Director, of whom one shall be an educationist and the other an officer of the Directorate of Education, Delhi not below the rank of the Principal of a higher secondary school;

(vi) the remaining members to be nominated or elected, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the society or trust by which the school is run:

Provided that in the case of an unaided minority school, such members of the managing committee, as are required by this rule to be elected, may, instead of being elected, be nominated by the society or trust by which such unaided minority school is run:

Provided further that in the case of an unaided minority school, the educationist to be nominated by the Director shall be a non-official who shall belong to the minority by which the school is established and run.”

But in the formation of the Managing Committee of the ABNER Memorial School some contravention of Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 has come to the notice of Delhi Administration and they are taking necessary action in the matter.

(d) and (e). From the returns and documents submitted by the School under Rule 180 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, it is not revealed that the Society managing the school is running it for profit of any individual group or association or any other person. As such the question of taking legal action against this school under the provisions of Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the Rules made thereunder does not arise.

गर्भ निरोध के विभिन्न उपाय

3603 श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्होंने बालू वर्ष की पहली छमाही के दौरान परिवार-कल्याण योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न गर्भ-निरोध उपायों का उपयोग किया है ;

(ख) क्या ये चीजें उका छनाही के घोषित लक्ष्य के अनुरूप हैं, यदि नहीं, तो इस में कमी रह जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन उपायों को और अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) उक्त प्रचार हेतु छोटे समाचार पत्रों का नाम मात्र का योगदान लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर)

(क) जनवरी से जून, 1981 को अवधि में नसबन्दी आपरेशन कराने वालों तथा अन्तर्गर्भाणव युक्ति, और परम्परागत गर्भ निरोधक (मुख सेष्य गोतिर्योऽहित) अपनाने वालों का अन्तिम संख्या इस प्रकार है ।

नसबन्दी	अन्तर्गर्भाणव	जून, 1981
आपरेसन	युक्ति	तक समोक्त
		गर्भ निरोधक
		एवं मुख
		सेष्य गोतिर्योऽहित
		अपनाने वालों
		की संख्या

9,88,000 321,000 27,91,000

(ख) उक्त आधे वर्ष की अवधि के लिये कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है । इस कार्यक्रम के लिये लक्ष्य वित्तीय वर्ष वार निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) छोटे परिवार के सिद्धांत को बढ़ावा देने और विभिन्न गर्भ निरोधक विधियों को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये लोगों को जनकारी देने तथा उन्हें प्रेरित करने के प्रयासों को और अधिक तेज किया गया है । यह कार्य सभी उपलब्ध प्रचार साधनों अर्थात् होडिंग्स "भीति चित्रों, पोस्टरों फोल्डरों, फिल्मों रेडियो एवं दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के साथ अखबारों एवं आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन के वाणिज्यिक कार्यक्रमों में विज्ञापन देकर तथा पारस्परिक संकल्पों के जरिये किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये अखबारों में विज्ञापनों देने का कार्य सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से किया जाता है और छोटे अखबारों के साथ कोई प्रेद-भाव नहीं करता जाता है ।

स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं हेतु प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन खर्च की गई राशि

3604. श्री मनोराय बागडी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 अगस्त, 1981 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार आल इंडिया फंडेशन

आफ जूनियर डाक्टर्स एसोसिएशन के एक प्रवक्ता ने कहा था कि हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य सेवार्थों के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन बहुत ही कम राशि खर्च की जाती है, और, इसके अनुसार केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकार दोनों ही द्वारा की गई राशि प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन एक पैसे से कुछ ही अधिक बैठती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्वास्थ्य सेवार्थों के लिये सरकार द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण सत्रालय में राज्य सत्री : (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Demands of Handicapped persons, Kolhapur

3605. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation dated the 24th April, 1981 from Kolhapur District Apang Yuvak Kriti Samiti (Maharashtra) regarding the demands of Handicapped persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what action has been taken by the Government in this matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The details are contained in the Statement—I.

(c) and (d). The Government has been receiving number of representations placing demands/suggestions of varying nature from time to time from a number of organisations/associations, etc., particularly in the con-

text of the observance of the International Year of the Disabled Persons—1981. These suggestions/demands are considered and taken into account while extending various concessions/facilities or modifying the existing schemes or evolving new schemes for the disabled persons. Statement—II indicates some of the major programmes for the disabled persons.

Statement—I

The main demands made in the letter dated 24.4.1981 of the Kolhapur District Apang Yuvak Kriti Samiti, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) addressed to the Minister of Education.

1. 10 per cent of India's population is disable, deaf, dumb, mentally retarded, orthopaedically handicapped or suffering such illness. But Government has not done any concrete thing.

2. A disable person is capable of doing each and every thing, but Government offices though there is rules, are not employing handicapped persons, employment Officers are not forwarding the cases, though there is rule that priority should be given.

3. Railway stalls should be given to handicapped persons.

4. Handicapped students should get free hostel accommodation on priority.

5. All education should be free and with free travel facility. If not free hostel facility is available.

6. There should be District and State Level Committees at each State and District to solve the problems of handicapped persons, and handicapped persons should be on the Committee. But it is seen that such persons who have not done anything for handicapped are sitting in the Samiti and not doing anything.

7. Those handicapped persons who are unable to come out of house should be given work at their homes.

8. Government should build a building at each district for activities of handicapped persons or should pay the rent for it.

9. All types of handicapped persons should be treated as 'Weaker Section'. Are we not weak? Are we strong? Give us job? We want to work.

Statement—II

Note on some of the major programmes for the disable persons.

1. The existing scheme of Integrated Education has been revised and provision has been made for setting up of assessment facilities, resource room, preschool and parent counselling unit, supply of equipment, incentives for teachers and supply of aids and books to the disabled children, etc.

2. Scholarships are given under the Scheme of "Scholarships for the Blind, the Deaf and the Orthopaedically Handicapped" to the physically handicapped persons from Class IX onwards to assist them to secure such education, academic, technical or professional training on the shop/floor of the industrial establishment as would enable them to earn a living to become useful members of the Society.

3. There are 12 vocational rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped set up on various States by the Ministry of Labour which are giving vocational training and helping the handicapped persons to secure gainful employment.

4. A number of Voluntary organisations, associations seek central assistance every year under the scheme of 'Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Handicapped' for promoting education, training and rehabilitation programmes. These proposals are examined in terms of the scheme of assistance and where the prescribed criteria are satisfied, the financial assistance is given upto 90 per cent

of the estimated cost for both recurring and non-recurring items. In regard to proposals for construction of buildings the assistance is subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

5. 3 per cent vacancies in Group C and D posts/services under the Central Government and comparable posts in the public Sector Undertakings have been reserved for the handicapped persons (1 per cent each for the blind, the deaf and the orthopaedically handicapped persons). A 100 point roster has also been prepared for this

6. There are 18 Special Employment Exchanges to identify and provide placement facilities for the handicapped. Opening of more Special Employment Exchanges and a Special Cell for the disabled in other selected Employment Exchanges is under consideration.

7. Ministry of Petroleum have decided to reserve 10 per cent of dealerships/agencies for certain categories of disabled persons and have prescribed a roster for this purpose.

8. Ministry of Communication have decided to allot telephone booths for the disabled persons, including the blind.

9. Under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, loan is available to the disabled persons and institutions upto Rs. 1,600/- as working Capital loan and Rs. 5,000/- for a term loan at 4 per cent rate of interest to promote self-employment ventures.

10. Weighted deduction of 1—13 times the salary paid to the handicapped persons by employers, where such salary does not exceed Rs. 20,000 per annum, is allowed to employers under Income Tax Act to encourage employment of handicapped persons.

11. To encourage the employers to offer more openings to the handicapped persons, National Awards to outstanding employers of the handicapped persons are given every year.

12. A scheme of giving free subsidised aids and appliances to the disabled persons is in operation from 1980-81. Aids and appliances including artificial limbs, etc., are available to the disabled persons depending upon the income of the disabled persons or his parents/guardians in case he is dependent.

Show-Cause Notice issued by Tuticorin Port Trust

3606. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any show cause notice has been issued by the Port Trust

Tuticorin Major Port to any party under Section 56 of Major Port Trust Act during the year from 1st April to date; and

(b) if so, the names of the parties and the amount involved in the case of short levies, erroneously refunded and final disposal of the case under sub-section (2) of Section 56 of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Show cause notices have been issued by Tuticorin Port Authority towards collection of charges short-levied to the following parties:—

Name of the party	Amount involved	Position
1. M/s. Binny Ltd., Tuticorin	2,026.20	Collected
2. South India Corporation (A) Ltd., Tuticorin	13,875.80	Collected
3. New India Maritime Agencies, Tuticorin	1,653.00	Collected
4. M/s. Campmarine Services, Tuticorin	90.60	Collected.
5. " V.V. Dhanushkodi Nadar & Sons, Tuticorin	608.50	Collected
6. " Corora Shipping Corporation, Tuticorin	3461.50	Yet to be collected
7. " Subramany Shipping Agencies, Tuticorin	2,455.40	Collected.
8. " Diamond Shipping Agencies, Tuticorin	13,977.65	Yet to be collected.
9. " J.M. Baxi & Co., Tuticorin	17,675.80	Yet to be collected.
10. " Shawwallace & Co., Tuticorin	2,189.00	Yet to be collected.
11. " Aspinwall & Co. Tuticorin	1,601.50	Yet to be collected.
12. " Gokak Patel Volkart & Co., Tuticorin	4,950.90	Yet to be collected.
13. " Mochado Bros. Tuticorin	10,340.35	Collected.
14. " International Clearing & Shipping Agency Tuticorin	2,346.65	Yet to be collected.
15. Indian Oil Corpn., Tuticorin	23,516.15	Yet to be collected.
16. P.S.T.S. Thiruvaiarathna Nadar & Sons, Tuticorin	1,794.35	Yet to be collected.
17. Porcira & Roche (P) Ltd., Tuticorin	23,029.35	Yet to be collected.
18. Southern Trading Co. Tuticorin	8,194.55	Yet to be collected.

(ii) There was no case of erroneous refund under Sec. 56(a) of Major Port Trusts Act, 1963

Seniority List of Female P.G.Ts.

3607. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATA-RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6450 on 6th April, 1981 regarding seniority List of female PGTs and state:

(a) whether in the seniority list of PGTs (Scale Rs. 550—900) finalised and issued by Delhi Administration on 1st August, 1979, any mention was made that it will be joint for scales Rs. 550—900 and Rs. 775—1000; and

(b) if not, how the seniority of these two scales Rs. 550—900 and Rs. 775—1000 is now being treated as joint particularly when the substantive holders of scale Rs. 775—1000 had relinquished lien of scale Rs. 550—900 on 5th September 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by Delhi Administration the seniority roster of PGTs (Female) issued on 1.8.79 does not refer to the scale of Rs. 775—1000 though it contains the names of appointees in this scale. Since, however, appointees in the selection grade and in the ordinary grade of a particular category hold posts which are created for work of the same nature and as such form part of a single "grade" (as per definition of "grade" under the Rules regarding seniority) with a common seniority roster, it is sufficient to indicate the "grade" in the seniority roster without specifying the scales of pay.

Setting up of AIMS in Southern Region

3608. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to

set up All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the Southern region;

(b) if so, whether the names of cities where these will be opened have been identified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Payment made by WHO for undertaking certain studies

3609. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation grants substantial money to various D.G.H.S. officers for undertaking certain studies on Health matters;

(b) the amounts so received by such officers during last three years and whether any part of this amount received by them is paid to Central Government; if so, how much and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether these assignments are undertaken by them in addition to their normal duties;

(d) if so, whether their normal duty suffers by paying more attention to their money spinning assignments and shuttling between Nirman Bhawan and WHO's office;

(e) why these officers are not paid through Government channel so as to exercise some check; and

(f) whether Government would make it obligatory for them to get its prior sanction before taking up such assignments?

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

The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Conversion of Madhavnagar-Sangli Line

3610. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2380 on 5th March, 1981 regarding conversion of Madhavnagar-Sangli line and state:

(a) the progress made so far, in the matter;

(b) if no progress has been made, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the plan for further implementation of the said scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The restoration of the 7.77 kms. long Miraj-Sangli and the work of bringing old Madhavnagar station on the main line is an approved work. There is no conversion involved. The estimate will be scrutinised and sanctioned

after the project is cleared by the Planning Commission for execution, subject to availability of funds.

Number of trains derailed from January 1981 to 31st July, 1981

3611. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of passenger, express and goods trains derailed at and between different railway stations from 1st January, 1981 to 31st July, 1981 (date-wise);

(b) the reasons for derailments;

(c) the approximate loss of property and the total loss of lives due to derailments; and

(d) the steps taken to check and avoid such derailments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the period from 1st January, 1981 to 31st July, 1981, there were 525 train derailments at and between different stations as per details below:—

Deraillments

	At stations			Between stations		
	Passenger, Express & Mail trains	Goods Trains	Total	Passenger, Express & Mail trains	Goods Trains	Total
January, 1981	11	27	38	6	31	37
February, 1981	1	19	20	4	34	38
March, 1981	7	18	25	9	28	37
April, 1981	10	16	26	10	37	47
May, 1981	7	25	32	11	34	45
June, 1981	10	16	26	16	33	49
July, 1981	10	40	50	8	47	55
TOTAL	56	161	217	64	244	308

(b) The causes of these derailments are as under :—

(i) Failure of Railway staff	176
(ii) Failure of other than Railway staff	11
(iii) Failure of equipments	
(a) Mechanical	132
(b) Track	44
(iv) Sabotage	10
(v) Accidental	40
(vi) Cause could not be established	1
(vii) Cause not finalised	111
TOTAL	525

(c) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 320 lakhs. In these accidents, including the one to 416 Down Passenger on N. E. Railway on 6-6-81, 326 persons are known to have lost their lives.

(d) 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 promptly. 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.

Integrated seniority of Employees

3612. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a procedure to declare integrated seniority of employees who appear for selection of class II post on Railways and at what stage this seniority is published;

(b) integrated seniority of staff who have appeared in written test on 7th June, 1981 and 5th July, 1981 for post of Assistant Personnel Officer of Western Railway have been circulated;

(c) whether candidates are called for viva-voce according to marks obtained for post of APO;

(d) whether marks obtained by each individual are advised or the integrated seniority; and

(e) what is the result of selection held in 1975 of Western Railways and also of the present selection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) In the departments, where 75 per cent of the vacancies in Group 'B' are filled on the basis of selection, Group 'C' employees coming within the zone determined with reference to the number of vacancies based on their integrated seniority are called. The integrated seniority is notified at the time of initiating selection.

For the post of Assistant Personnel Officer, there is no limit on the number of employees to be called for the selection and all those who are eligible and who volunteer to be considered are called. Integrated seniority is not notified at the time of selection because all eligible employees regardless of seniority are allowed to take the selection.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) A panel of 32 employees was declared as a result of selection held in 1975. The selection initiated in 1981 is in progress.

D.T.C. Bus Services from Mayur Vihar to various Important Terminal Points

3613. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mayur Vihar (near Trilok Puri) a Delhi colony is facing great difficulties for want of sufficient Bus service;

(b) whether it is also a fact there is no direct Bus route from Mayur Vihar to Central Secretariat except in the morning and evening;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce more buses from Mayur Vihar to various important terminal points; and

(d) detailed list of the bus routes on which buses ply from Mayur Vihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Mayur Vihar is situated in close proximity to Trilok Puri resettlement colony in trans Yamuna area. Mayur Vihar is served by route No. 321 operating between Shahdara and Chilla Village. For the convenience of those working in Central Sectt. Complex, from Mayur Vihar three trips in the morning at 0800, 0830 and 0900 hrs. have been provided for Central Sectt. and two trips in the evening at 1720 & 1740 hrs. have been provided from Central Sectt. to Mayur Vihar. The residents of Mayur Vihar can also avail of a large number of services operating from Trilok Puri to various parts of the city. Trilok Puri is served by route Nos. 118, 304, 306, 307; 309, 321, 322, 351, 390 and M-29 (Mini Bus). Transportation requirements of various areas served by DTC are regularly assessed and wherever required additional buses are provided depending on the availability.

Unauthorised passengers in Neelachal Express between Kanpur and Gaya and vice versa

3614. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact about the entry and unauthorised occupation of some unscrupulous elements into 175/176 Neelachal Express between Kanpur-Gaya and vice-versa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the conductor and the railway police on duty are not preventing such elements from entering into the train;

(c) if so, the action Government propose to initiate against the staff on duty who are not checking such unlawful occupation; and

(d) the details about the steps his Ministry propose to take to restore the safety and security of the passengers travelling in Neelachal Express?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). Cases of unauthorised passengers entering reserved coaches on long distance trains including Neelachal Express have been reported. However, the Travelling Ticket Examiners and Coach Attendants have instructions to prevent entry of unauthorised passengers in reserved coaches. At times, however, it becomes difficult for them to control such passengers due to their large numbers. Intensive surprise checks are conducted from time to time deploying large number of TTEs, R.P.F. and G.R.P. personnel with Railway Magistrates and unauthorised passengers travelling in these coaches are dealt with as per rules. Cases of deliberate negligence on the part of staff are viewed seriously and appropriate action is taken against them. Armed G.R.P. and R.P.F. personnel are provided in all important long distance Mail/Express trains including Neelachal Express for the security and safety of passengers.

Incidents of Dacoity, Thefts and Rape in trains

3615. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of incidents of dacoity, theft and rape that took place in trains in the country as a whole during the short period from 1st January to 15th July, 1981 indicating the names of the places, railway-wise where these incidents took place

and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The information is being collected from the State Police authorities and will be placed at the table of the Sabha.

Appointment of Substitutes in Dhanbad Division

3616. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of substitutes appointed in different Departments of Railways in Dhanbad Division from 1979 to July, 1981

(b) out of those substitutes, total number of candidates who are the sons/wards of Railway employees and who are the sons of non-Railwaymen;

(c) names of the local people including Adivasi, Harijans appointed in the said period as substitutes; and

(d) details of the Notifications issued from time to time by Divisional Railway Manager, Dhanbad regarding appointment of substitutes?

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

Electrification of Lines in Karnataka

3617. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka State Government has sent proposals for electrification of certain lines in the State;

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

(c) if the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. 4

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

Railway Time Table

3618. SHRI ARUN SETHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the languages in which the Railway Time Table are published, zone-wise;

(b) the average size of each edition, language-wise and zone-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to publish it in some other language also; and

(d) the details regarding the profit or loss incurred by the Railways in this regard during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a), (b) and (d). A statement is attached.

(c) From April, 1981 issue, Northern Railway are publishing Time Tables in Urdu language also.

Statement

Railway	Languages in which Time Tables are Published.	Average size (In Cms)	Total loss during 1979 and 1980 (In Rs.)
Central	English, Hindi	20·5x15	7,11,844
Eastern	English, Hindi, Bengali	20·5x15	6,82,432
Northern	English, Hindi, Punjabi	15·2x21·5	24,59,815
North Eastern	English, Hindi (Hindi Folder)	14·8x21 14x44 (Hindi Folder)	3,24,299
Northeast Frontier	English, Hindi, Bengali, Assamese	14·8x21	75,429
Southern	English, Hindi, Tamil Malayalam, Kannada	20x15	6,25,485
South Central	English, Hindi, Telegu, Kannada, Marathi	20x15	32,522
South Eastern	English, Hindi, Bengali, Oriya, Telegu, English, Bengali (Pocket).	14·8x21 9·2x12	11,08,244
Western	English, Hindi, Gujarati	14·8x27	14,78,750

Maternity Centres in Orissa

3619. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of Maternity Centres in the State of Orissa is less while comparing it to other States;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Union Government to extend its financial co-operation to the State of Orissa; and

(c) whether any provision of financial assistance to the State of Orissa has been made during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Maternity services are provided through a variety of institutions like Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres in rural areas, Maternity & Child Health Centres, Urban Family Welfare Centres and Hospitals in urban areas. Their number in the State of Orissa is comparable to what obtains in other States.

(b) No specific request has been received from Orissa for financial assistance from the Central Government for opening more Maternity Centres;

(c) Yes. Rs. 48 Crore for family welfare programme which includes Maternity and Child Health Care.

Kottur—Davangere Line

3620. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has communicated to the State Government that extension of the railway line from Kottur to Davangere in Hospet will have to wait

for better times as the laying of 70 km. route would need about Rs. 12.5 crores;

(b) if so, what are the other reasons for not agreeing for the extension of the railway line from Kottur to Davangere; and

(c) whether this will put people to a great loss?

THE DEPTNY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Several representations for construction of a railway line from Kottur to Davangere were received and were replied that the suggestion has to wait for better times.

(b) In view of the constraints of resources, it will not be possible to take up construction of the line at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Principles for Seniority of Railway Employees.

3621. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether directives issued by Home Ministry vide letter No. 9/11-55 RPS dated 22nd December, 1959 regarding principles for determining seniority of Central Government employees were received by his Ministry;

(b) whether one of the principles embodied in this letter determines seniority in cadres where recruitment is made by two sources or more their seniority should be based on basis of quota laid down in recruitment for both sources;

(c) if so, whether said principle was not adopted on Railways on plea that same will not be practical for implementation in organisation like Railways;

(d) whether there were other reasons for not adhering to same;

(e) if so, what are those;

(f) whether in Home Ministry's letter, ministries which may not adopt principles enumerated therein, were to seek a specific exemption from Ministry of Home Affairs;

(g) if so, whether said exemption was sought by Railway Ministry; and

(h) if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) The said order provided that the relative seniority of direct recruits and promotees shall be determined according to the rotation of vacancies between direct recruits and promotees which shall be based on the quotas of vacancies reserved for direct recruitment and promotion respectively in the Recruitment Rules.

(c) to (e). These orders were not adopted in so far as Railways are concerned, one of the principal reason being the practical difficulties which the implementation of the principles would have involved.

(f) It was stated in the Annexure to the O.M. dated 22nd December, 1959 of the Ministry of Home Affairs that whenever it was considered necessary, to follow principles, different from those laid down therein, a specific reference should be made to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(g) and (h). Having regard to the powers vested in the Ministry of Railways in the matter of framing rules governing the conditions of service of Railway servants, the question of seeking exemption by that Ministry from the Ministry of Home Affairs in this matter, did not arise.

राज्यों में संस्कृत कालेजों की स्थापना

3622. श्री रोमाबहादुर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने संस्कृत की शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिये बिहार सहित विभिन्न राज्यों में संस्कृत कालेज स्थापित करने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यों में पहले ही ऐसे कालेजों में संस्कृत पढ़ाई जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या है ; और इन कालेजों द्वारा की गई प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कोल) :

(क) और (ख). अभी तक ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में संस्कृत कालेजों की स्थापना की जा सके । तथापि, राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान को जो शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन है, देश के विभिन्न भागों में छः केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ चला रहा है । केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ स्थापित करने के प्रस्तावों पर गुणागुणों के मापदंड पर विचार किया जाता है । आदर्श संस्कृत पाठशालों को स्थापित करने की शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय की एक अन्य योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वच्छिक संस्कृत संघटनों को यदि वे कुछ स्तरों के

अनुरूप पाये जाते हैं तो आदर्श पाठशाला के रूप में मान्यता दे दी जाती है और उनके अनुमोदित व्यय से 95% तक की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। बिहार में, जगदीश तारायण महाविद्यालय, भा. तथा प्रो. आ. लक्ष्मी (जिला दरभंगा) को ऐसी मान्यता देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ). उ: विद्यापीठों तथा साठ आदर्श पाठशालाओं के नाम तथा पते नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

विद्यापीठ :

1. श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, कटवाबिया सराय, कुतुब होटल के पास, नई दिल्ली।
2. केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, तिरुपति (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
3. श्री रणवीर केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, 256-ए, शास्त्री नगर जम्मू तबी (जम्मू तथा कश्मीर)
4. श्री सदाशिव केन्द्रीय विद्यापीठ, पुरी (उड़ीसा)
5. श्री गंगा नाथ झा केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, इलाहाबाद (उ० प्र०)
6. केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, गुलनाथूर (केरल)।

आदर्श पाठशाला :

1. श्री एकरामचन्द्र संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, बीरपुरी (उ० प्र०)
2. मगवानदास संस्कृत महाविद्यालय हरिद्वार (उ० प्र०)
3. श्री रंजलक्ष्मी आदर्श संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, वृन्दावन, (उ० प्र०)

4. कालीकट आदर्श संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, बालुसरी, कालीकट (केरल)

5. मद्रास संस्कृत कालेज तथा एस० बी० पाठशाला, मद्रास (तमिल-नाडू)

6. मुम्बादेवी संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, बम्बई (महाराष्ट्र)

7. हरियाणा संस्कृत विद्यापीठ, भरोला (हरियाणा)

8. मुगबेरिया संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, मुगबेरिया (पश्चिम बंगाल)

उक्तव्यवस्थाओं के रूप में प्रोत्साहनों, अधिक मात्रा में सहायक-अनुदान आदि के परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी संस्थाओं में संस्कृत शिक्षा तथा सभी दृष्टिकोणों से अनुसंधान को देश के विभिन्न भागों में लोक-प्रियता प्राप्त होती जा रही है।

Allotment of Wagon on Out of Turn Basis

3628. SHRI BAPUSAHIB PARULE-KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagons have been allotted out of turn to certain private contractors (for coal transportation);

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the number of wagons allotted on 'out of turn' basis during the past four months (April to July 1981) with the particulars of the contractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Railways supply wagons for loading of coal against the demands sponsored by the State Governments and other Central sponsoring authorities only and not to private contractors directly.

चिकित्सा शिक्षा तथा दाखिले के लिये छात्रों से लिये गये जाने वाले दान के संबंध में आयोग

3624. श्री नवल किशोर :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चिकित्सा शिक्षा के संबंध में किसी आयोग की स्थापना करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार गैर-सरकारी चिकित्सा कालेजों में छात्रों से दान लेकर उन्हें दाखिला देने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लसकर) : (क) सरकार ने 7 सितम्बर, 1981 को एक चिकित्सा शिक्षा पुनरीक्षा समिति का गठन किया है ।

(ख) नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) सरकार देश के मेडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश के प्रयोजनों के लिये प्रति व्यक्ति शुल्क लेने की प्रथा के पक्ष में नहीं है ।

Development of NHAVA-SHEVA Port

3625. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress of the development of Nhava-Sheva Port (Maharashtra);

(b) whether the progress is in conformity with the time-schedule envisaged in the original plan;

(c) whether there are any variations in the plan and time-schedule; and if so, what are the particulars, causes and consequences thereof; and

(d) action taken by Government to remove the causes and consequences of variation in the plan and in its time-schedule and to achieve speedier implementation of the project and maintenance of the time-schedule thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). Nhava-Sheva Port Project has not been sanctioned so far. The Consultants have been appointed for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report which is expected by the end of 1981. The detailed project planning can be finalised only after the investment decision has been taken.

Apple Loading at Kiratpur Sahib Railway Station

3626. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Administration has received a demand for the provision of certain facilities at the Kiratpur Sahib Railway station of Northern Railway for loading Potatoes and Apples from Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details about demands and the action taken by the Administration to provide these facilities in view of the approach of the loading season (October-November)?

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

(b) The facilities demanded include provision of platform rain shelter and Telephone. The matter is under consideration.

Loss of Railway Consignments

3627. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loss of railway consignments is increasing every month;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the first four months of this year consignments worth Rs. 1.96 crores booked on the railways were either stolen or pilfered;

(c) if so, whether any case has been registered and culprits have been booked;

(d) the action taken so far against the employees responsible for the loss of consignments; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to check the missing of railways consignments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) An increasing trend is noticeable in losses due to thefts and pilferages of booked consignments during the current year.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). During January—April, 1981, 19332 cases were registered in this regard and 1721 out-siders and 201 railways employees were arrested. Their cases are being pursued.

(e) The following preventive measures are being taken by the Railways for prevention of theft and pilferages of booked consignments:—

(i) As far as possible, wagons containing high valued commodities, when running in block loads, are being escorted by RPF personnel.

(ii) All important and vulnerable yards, goods sheds, etc. are guarded round-the-clock by RPF personnel.

(iii) Special attention is being paid to places which are known as black spots.

(iv) RPF staff are detailed at vulnerable outer signals, engineering restrictions, and upgradients where the trains slow down.

(v) At way-side stations when loads are stabled, they are guarded by RPF staff.

(vi) Intelligence about movement and activities of criminals and receivers of stolen railway property is collected by the Crime Intelligence Branch of the RPF and raids are conducted to apprehend criminals and receivers of stolen property.

(vii) Close coordination is maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police and Civil Police for effectively tackling the problem of thefts and pilferages on Railways.

US and Chinese Decision to Supply Pakistan Air Reconnaissance Aid

3628. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported US and Chinese Government decision to supply to Pakistan special air reconnaissance aid including Advance Warning Control System; and

(b) if so, what is the Government's assessment as to how far it is likely to affect India's security and Air defence?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen various reports describing the scope and content of the arms deal between the USA and Pakistan which is reported to be still under negotiation. Government have no authentic information on supply to Pakistan of any

specific air reconnaissance system of advance warning and control system by the USA or any other country.

(b) Government would like to obtain confirmation of the supply and the quantity involved in (a) above before making an assessment.

Facilities to Handicapped Children for Admission at Primary Stage, Scholarship, etc.

3629. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to extend certain facilities to the handicapped children during the 'International Year for Disabled Persons';

(b) if so, the details regarding these facilities with reference to the admission to such children from the primary stage Scholarships; and

(c) what are the other facilities that are being extended in favour of such handicapped children particularly in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Some of the existing programmes for handicapped children have been strengthened and new programme have also been evolved during this year. Significant programmes/schemes are as under:

(i) Special schools for providing in the country. Some of these education to different categories of handicapped children are functioning in the country. Some of these schools are run by Government of India/State Government, while others are being run by voluntary organisations.

(ii) Assistance is provided by Government of India to voluntary organisations under the "Scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations" for setting up facilities for education, training and rehabilitation. Under this scheme 90 per cent cost of new projects is funded by the Government.

(iii) Under the revised scheme of integrated education introduced from 1.4.1981, Government of India meets 100 per cent of the cost of education of handicapped children in the normal school system on certain items on a fixed scale. These are, among other things, salary of teachers, cost of books and stationery, assessment cost and cost of initial equipment.

(iv) Scholarships are given by Government of India under the "Scheme of Scholarships for the Blind, the Deaf and the Orthopaedically Handicapped" to children from Class IX onwards to pursue education or implant training. Most of the State Governments/ Union Territories have schemes of giving the scholarships to children up to class VIII.

(v) A new scheme of giving assistance for purchase of aids and appliances for the handicapped persons including children has been introduced during the current calendar year. Under this scheme aids and appliances are given to handicapped persons free if the income of handicapped persons or his parents is Rs. 750/- per month and at 50 per cent of the cost if the income is from Rs. 751—1500/- per month. Aids and appliances up to the value of Rs. 1500/- can be given under this scheme. Limb fitting, low vision aids, hearing aids and other aids and appliances can be given to the handicapped persons/ children for their physical, social or economic rehabilitation.

(c) The schemes referred to above are applicable in Delhi also. Some of the specific schemes formu-

lated by Delhi Administration during the current year are :

(i) Opening of Nursery/Primary school for the deaf in the Trans-Jamuna area.

(ii) Opening of an Institution for the severely/profoundly mentally retarded children.

(iii) Enhancement of rates of the stipends for physically handicapped children up to 8th standard.

(iv) Grant-in-aid to the voluntary institutions for the welfare of physically handicapped children.

(v) Expansion of integrated education scheme for the physically handicapped children wherein free text books, stationery, aids and conveyance will be provided.

चलती माल गाड़ियों में से पेट्रोल की चोरी

8630. श्री जिहास सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चलती माल गाड़ियों में पेट्रोल की चोरी करने, छड़ी मात्रा में कोयला बाहर गिराने का डिब्बों की सील तोड़कर माल गमन करने के त्तारे में दिनांक 17 जुलाई, 1981 को सिन्धुस्तान में प्रकाशित समाचार सही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसी घटनाओं की संख्या दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही है;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामले मकड़े नये और बोधी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) ऐसे मामलों को रोक्ने के लिये क्या उपायार्थक कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मत्स्यकावुन) :
(क) जी नहीं । 26-6-1981 को मध्य रेलवे के कटनी-वीना खंड पर असमान और पथरिया स्टेशनों के बीच कि० मी० 1110/5-6 पर कंपाइलों के टूट जाने के कारण 70 खाली टंकी माल डिब्बों वाली ई-30 सम माल गाड़ी दो भागों में बट गयी थी । लगभग 23.18 बजे जब इस गाड़ी का पहला हिस्सा पथरिया स्टेशन के मुनर पहा था, उस समय स्टेशन मास्टर ने गाड़ी में ब्रेक यान लगा न होने के कारण अपने स्टेशन पर गाड़ी को रोक लिया । गाड़ी के इंजन को अलग करके खंड में भेज दिया गया और गाड़ी के टूटे हुए दूसरे हिस्से को, जिसमें 24 खाली पेट्रोल टंकी माल डिब्बे और ब्रेकयान था, पथरिया स्टेशन पर लाया गया, जहां से बीना के लिए यह गाड़ी 27-6-1981 को लगभग 3.07 बजे रवाना हुई । पेट्रोल टंकियां खाली थी । इस गाड़ी में कोयला या अन्य प्रकार परेषणों से नदे हुए खुले या सील बन्द माल डिब्बे नहीं लगे थे । अतः, माल डिब्बों की सील से छेड़-छाड़ करने तथा कोयले, पेट्रोल तथा अन्य समान की चोरी होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता । बहरहाल कुल बर्द्धि हुई पायी गयी है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1978, 1979, 1980 और 1981 (जुलाई तक) के दौरान सभी रेलों पर चलती गाड़ियों में माल-डिब्बों की सील तोड़कर चोरी के क्रमशः 1708, 3765, 5842 और 5710 मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली है । इनमें से 192, 214, 368 और 219 मामलों का पता लगाया जा सका है और 1978, 1979, 1980 और

1981 (जुलाई, तक) क्रमशः 274, 267, 484 और 219 अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

(घ) परिवहन के दौरान कोयले और पेट्रोल सहित सभी पदार्थों की चोरियों की रोक-थाम के लिए रेलों द्वारा निम्नलिखित निवारक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

- (1) जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है कोमती परेषण वाले माल-डिब्बों में जब से गाड़ी भार में चल रहे होते हैं, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कामियों की मार्ग-रखी के रूप में तैनात किया जा रहा है।
- (2) सभी महत्वपूर्ण और भेद्य यादों, माल गोदामों आदि की रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कामियों द्वारा रात-दिन निगरानी की जाती है।
- (3) जिन स्थानों पर चोरियों की अत्यधिक घटनाएँ होती हैं, ऐसे बदनाम स्थलों पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।
- (4) भेद्य आउटर सिगनलों, इंजीनियरी प्रतिबन्धों और चढ़ाई वाले स्थानों पर जहाँ गाड़ियाँ धीमी पड़ जाती हैं रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारी फैला दिये जाते हैं।
- (5) जब मार्गवर्ती स्टेशनों पर माल उतारा जाता है, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों द्वारा उसकी निगरानी की जाती है।
- (6) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की अपराध भासूचना शाखा द्वारा अपराधियों और चुराई गयी सम्पत्ति को लेने वाले व्यक्तियों की कार्यवाहियों और गतिविधियों के बारे में भासूचना एकत्रित की जाती है और अपराधियों तथा

चुराई गयी सम्पत्ति रखने वाले व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए छापे मारे जाते हैं।

- (7) रेलों पर चोरी और उठाईगिरी की समस्या से कारगर ढंग से निपटने के लिए रेलवे सुरक्षा बल द्वारा राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है

Complaints regarding Railway Level Crossing in the Capital

3631. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of the Capital have complained of railway level crossings standing in the midst of the crowded roads around Lajpat Nagar station near Okhla Industrial Estate and Seva Nagar;

(b) if so, whether the project to remove the level crossings will be taken up soon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation have intimated that no such complaints have been received by them. An over-bridge on the Bhisham Pitama Marg is under construction, which will be substituted for the Seva Nagar level crossing.

The Lajpat Nagar level crossing is already by the side of the Defence Colony over-bridge and there is no proposal to provide any other over-bridge at the site at present.

The Delhi Administration have sanctioned an estimate for preliminary soil investigations etc. for the Railway over-bridge near the Okhla Industrial Estate.

Number of Vessels operating under Shipping Corporation of India

3632. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vessels being operated under the Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) the profit earned by the Shipping Corporation of India during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that S.C.I. is incurring a loss at several ports; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The number of vessels being operated under the Shipping Corporation of India is 147.

(b) The profit/loss of the SCI during the last three years is given as under:

Year	Profit (Rs. in crores)	Loss
1978-79	—	37.01
1979-80	—	1.85
1980-81	17.40	—
	(Estimated)	

(c) and (d). The SCI has incurred some losses due to berthing delays at some ports. In order to offset/reduce the losses, the SCI have introduced containerisation on several sectors with a view to reducing waiting time of vessels and improving their turn round. Also, an appropriate pattern of loading containers and break bulk cargo has been developed keeping in view the facilities available at Indian Ports.

Determination of Numerical Equivalence of Grades

3633. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the system that Delhi University follows for determining the numerical equivalence of the grades awarded to students by other universities and institutions using dissimilar grading scales;

(b) which authority of the Delhi University is competent to decide the corresponding value (numerical equivalence) of grades and grade point average awarded by other institutions whose diplomas/degrees are recognised by Delhi University under status B(IX) and whether such authority has determined the corresponding value of grades and grade point average in respect of grades of Diplomas awarded by I.I. M. Ahmedabad; and

(c) whether equivalent of grade points have been worked out in respect of 4 point, 7 point and 10 point grading scales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (c). For purposes of admission to a higher course of study in the University of Delhi, each individual case is considered on its merits by the Academic Council of the University.

(b) The Academic Council of University. The Council has not yet determined the corresponding value of grade and grade point averages in respect of the diplomas awarded by Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

Opening of Filoria Control Unit in the country

3634. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some filoria control

units in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, total number of centres to be opened;

(c) the number of such filaria control units going to be opened in Orissa; and

(d) the details about the places where such units will be located?

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

(b) 28 Control Units are proposed to be opened in the country during the Sixth Plan.

(c) 5 are proposed to be set up in Orissa.

(d) Of the 3 control units allotted to Orissa State during the Sixth Plan, there have already been established at Kendrapara, Paradip and Rajapur. The location of the remaining two units would be determined by the State, on the basis of the results of the survey being conducted by the filaria survey units in the State.

Increase in Incidents of Malaria

3635. SHRI MOHANBHAI

PATEL:

SHRI N. DENNIS:

SHRI DAULATSINGHI

JADEJA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of malaria has increased during rainy season in almost all the States;

(b) if so, the number of deaths occurred during this monsoon season due to malaria in each State; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to control this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NTHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Statement showing the incidents of Malaria during this year as compared to the incidence during the corresponding period last year is attached.

(b) Data is available regarding deaths due to malaria from April to July this year during which the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and D.N.K. Project reported 11, 3, 1 and 1 deaths respectively.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the Government in this regard under the National Malaria Eradication Programme to control the incidence of Malaria:—

(1) A Modified Plan of Operation is being implemented in the country with the objective of preventing the spread of Malaria.

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

(3) The laboratories have been decentralised and these function in each Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of the blood smears and institution of radical treatment of the malaria positive cases.

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

6. Insecticidal spray operations are to be undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

Statement

Epidemiological Situation of Malaria in the States/UTs in India during 1981 as per reports received upto 31-7-1981.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ Union Territories	1980 (Corresponding period)			1981			Percentage Increase (+) / Decrease (-) 1981 over 1980			Period upto which information relate		
		B.S. Examined		P.F. Cases	B.S. Examined	Incidence	P.F. Cases	Total Incidence		P.F. Cases	9	10	11
		3	4	5									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1834404	7811	1721	2234682	7286	1988 (-)	6.72	(+)	115.51	April		
2.	Assam	347956	10712	6310	399011	9291	5256 (-)	13.27	(-)	16.70	Do.		
3.	Bihar	734962	13170	8375	631214	10785	6048 (-)	18.11	(-)	27.79	Do.		
4.	Gujarat	1368848	82351	3735	1364943	105204	3946 (+)	27.75	(+)	5.65	May		
5.	Haryana	1011784	71000	283	1045212	78587	4831 (+)	10.69	(+)	1697.07	Do.		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	179366	7422	1	228745	15701	17 (+)	111.55	(+)	1600.00	Do.		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	112292	976	..	112396	618	..	36.68	..	..	Do.		
8.	Karnataka	2020427	112858	2988	2085406	64397	2202 (-)	42.84	(-)	23.63	Do.		
9.	Kerala	136045	534	10	132757	534	4	..	(-)	60.00	April		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	396998	7567	1219	425175	14212	1168 (+)	87.82	(-)	4.18	Do.		
11.	Maharashtra	2353192	71462	12243	1698802	36021	4022 (-)	49.59	(-)	67.15	May		
12.	Manipur	33032	496	199	35645	278	74 (-)	43.95	(-)	62.81	April		
13.	Meghalaya	70716	5548	4884	59493	3439	2687 (-)	38.01	(-)	44.98	May		
14.	Nagaland	14835	1615	634	9427	666	323 (-)	58.76	(-)	49.05	March		
15.	Orissa	838293	73333	55685	638071	63387	50767 (-)	13.56	(-)	8.83	April		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Punjab	.	902850	51797	65	837946	48957	376 (—)	5.48 (+)	478.46 May
17.	Rajasthan	.	1044212	8034	748	1002135	10518	1496 (+)	30.92 (+)	100.00 April
18.	Sikkim	.	11012	13	3	10902	18	1 (+)	38.46 (—)	66.67 May
19.	Tamilnadu	.	955268	20091	1677	1031057	16074	801 (—)	19.99 (—)	52.24 April
20.	Tripura	.	31499	1436	998	23792	811	643 (—)	43.52 (—)	35.57 Do.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	.	2831136	28710	1770	3089900	42063	3144 (+)	46.51 (+)	77.63 June
22.	West Bengal	.	473257	2964	557	476459	3526	324 (+)	18.96 (—)	41.83 April
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	.	39814	4710	269	33544	1993	281 (—)	57.69 (+)	4.46 June
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	.	35890	5262	893	29292	4502	828 (—)	14.44 (—)	15.77 April
25.	Chandigarh	.	12876	3091	2	11285	2394	5 (—)	22.55 (+)	150.00 March
26.	Coalfields	.	23679	1123	95	18743	618	124 (—)	44.97 (—)	30.53 April
27.	KNK Project	.	12996	4195	3240	7594	1618	1284 (—)	61.43 (—)	60.37 Jan.
28.	D & N Haveli	.	6007	735	102	8464	1602	52 (+)	117.96 (—)	49.02 June
29.	Delhi	.	535359	20478	6	543302	19154	26 (—)	6.47 (+)	333.33 July
30.	Goa	.	30105	242	3	20907	194	1 (—)	19.83 (—)	66.67 May
31.	Lakshdweep	.	799	2	..	705	..	..	..	April
32.	Mizoram	.	35273	3493	1359	41114	4041	1080 (+)	15.69 (—)	20.53 Do.
33.	Pondicherry	.	37085	121	1	30263	85	1 (—)	29.75	Do.
TOTAL		.	18492247	623352	110165	18318383	568584	93880 (—)	8.77 (—)	14.78

Introduction of A.C. Second Class Sleeper Coach in Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay

3636. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.C. second class sleeper coaches have been introduced in the Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether the same facility will be given on the Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay; and

(c) if so, when will the new facility be available to the passengers?

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

(b) and (c). The augmentation of load of 151/152 Bombay Central Rajdhani Express is under consideration and when this materialises, provision of one A.C. 2-tier coach will be considered.

Opening of Central Schools in Tribal Areas

3637. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some Central Schools in the tribal Districts of various States during the 6th Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such Central Schools proposed to be opened in the tribal Districts of Orissa;

(c) the places where they will be located;

(d) whether any such Central School is likely to be opened in Rourkela,

Sundargarh or Rajgangpur towns in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details about the implementation action of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are primarily intended to provide educational facilities to children of transferable Central Government employees. These Vidyalayas are opened at those places where there is a sizeable concentration of Central Government employees, or where public sector undertakings, institutions of higher learning are located, irrespective of whether such places are in tribal districts or not. The question of specifically locating the Kendriya Vidyalayas in tribal areas does not, therefore, arise.

(d) and (e). A proposal for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya at the site of the Steel Authority of India Ltd., Rourkela, is under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Gujarat Committee on Urdu

3638. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 819 on 23 February, 1981 re: Gujral Committee on Urdu and state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted to consider the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for promotion of Urdu with respect to the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government have finalised their deliberations; ..J..

(b) if so, the details thereof and government's decision on their implementation;

(c) whether with respect to recommendations of the Gujral Committee Report relating to states, the views of

all the states have been received and if not, the names of states who have still to submit their views;

(d) the details of the views received so far from the state Government; and

(e) what steps are being taken to secure early implementation of the Gujral Committee recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Sub-Committee constituted to consider the recommendations of the Gujral Committee for Promotion of Urdu with respect to the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government has held inter-departmental meetings, the last of which was convened on 15-7-81 with the representatives of Ministry of Railways; Ministry of Communication (P&T Board), and Department of Official Language. The Sub-Committee is finalising its comments and will be presenting a detailed report thereon shortly.

2. Comments on the recommendations of the Gujral Committee Report have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and the Union Territory Administrations of Chandigarh and Delhi. The State Governments of Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Meghalaya and the Union Territory Administrations of Dadra, Nagar & Haveli, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Pondicherry and Arunachal Pradesh have stated that they have no comments to offer. The State Governments of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have stated that the report is under study and their comments would be available thereafter. They are being reminded regularly. Comments from the States

of Assam, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu are awaited. They are also being reminded regularly.

3. The Ministry is making all efforts to expedite the matter by way of contacts with the concerned authorities and through personal visits of officers including the Special Officer who has been assigned exclusively charge of this work.

Overbridge at Muzaffarnagar

3639. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government have requested the Railways to construct a Pedestrian overbridge at Muzaffarnagar (N.R.) connecting New Mandi with Railway Road in the city area; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken about the construction of the above over-bridge?

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

(b) According to the extant policy, cost of new foot over-bridges, to enable the public to go from one side of the railway yard to the other, is to be borne by the State Government/Local Authority. The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Muzaffarnagar deposited charges for survey and preparation of plans and estimates for the proposed foot over-bridge in January, 1981. The work of survey and preparation of plans and estimates is in progress. The estimated cost will be intimated to the P. W. D. Authorities as soon as survey and design is completed. The work will be taken in hand as and when the estimate is accepted and cost deposited by the State Government.

वाराणसी में प्रेमचन्द पर राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना

3640. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि प्रेमचन्द शताब्दी समारोह समिति वाराणसी और राजनीति विज्ञान विभाग ने प्रेमचन्द और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम पर 31 जुलाई, से 2 अगस्त, 1981 तक एक राष्ट्रीय विचार गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया था ;

(ख) क्या उस विचार गोष्ठी में सरकार से यह मांग की गई थी कि वाराणसी में प्रेमचन्द पर एक राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए तथा यह भी मांग की गई थी कि लमेही स्थित प्रेमचन्द के निवास गृह को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित किया जाए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) जी, हां । प्रेमचन्द शताब्दी समारोह समिति, वाराणसी से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, इसने बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के राजनीतिक विज्ञान विभाग के सहयोग से 31 जुलाई से 2 अगस्त, 1981 तक "प्रेम चन्द और स्वतंत्रता संग्राम" पर एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया । इस सेमिनार में विषय के निम्नलिखित पहलुओं पर विचार विमर्श किया गया :

1. "स्वराज्य" के सम्बन्ध में प्रेमचन्द की धारणा ;

2. प्रेमचन्द की कृतियों में किसान ।

3. प्रेमचन्द और सामाजिक वास्तविकता ।

4. प्रेमचन्द और राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रश्न ।

5. प्रेमचन्द और इस समय लेखकों का दायित्व ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) मंशी प्रेमचन्द के पुत्र श्री अमृत राय, प्रेमचन्द के घर की एक व्यक्तिगत संग्रहालय में परिवर्तित करने के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही विचार कर रहे हैं ।

Railway Retiring Rooms

3641. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of railway retiring rooms in the country together with their locations;

(b) what is the system/procedure of their allotment together with the charges therefore, accommodation-wise;

(c) whether Government servants are given preference in their allotment when on L.T.C. tour or otherwise, at subsidized rates, to help them to boost tourist traffic; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The information is being collected from the Zonal Railways.

(b) Public retiring rooms at stations are meant for the use of bona-fide passengers on the basis of first come first served for a short stay to enable them to catch connecting

trains at odd hours. The charges of retiring rooms accommodations-wise are being collected from the railways.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of answer to part (b) above.

खाद्य सामग्री में मिलावट करने के लिए

गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्ति

3642. **आचार्य भगवान बंस :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान खाद्य सामग्री में मिलावट करने के लिए दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किए गए व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्डित किया गया है और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
राज्यमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद रजबनसस्कर) :

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

Visit of Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

3643. **SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had bilateral talks with Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, permanent representative of U.S. to the U.N. during her recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The visit of Mrs. Jeane J. Kirkpatrick provided an opportunity for

an exchange of views regarding various important issues before the UN General Assembly, Indo-US bilateral relations as well as important regional issues. These talks served the useful purpose of maintaining a dialogue between India and the United States and of making both sides aware of each other's respective concerns.

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान

3644. **श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान सरकारी निधि से संचालित एक शैक्षिक संस्थान है और यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्यालय के गठन संबंधी सामान्य नियम क्या हैं ; और क्या इसकी स्थापना एक विश्वविद्यालय पद्धति पर हुई है या किसी अन्य पद्धति पर ; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान प्रशासनिक ढांचे में इस संस्थान की गतिविधियों इसके उद्देश्य के अनुकूल हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों
राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती सत्य कौल) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान, सोलाहटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अन्तर्गत, शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन के रूप में पंजीकृत एक शैक्षिक संस्था है। संस्थान के मुख्य कार्यालय में चार प्रमुख खंड हैं, अर्थात् शैक्षिक, प्रशासन, वित्त तथा परीक्षा, प्रत्येक खंड निदेशक के समग्र निगरान में एक-एक उप-निदेशक के पद के अधिकारी के अधीन हैं।

संस्थान के दिल्ली, जम्मू, इलाहाबाद, पुरी, तिरुपति तथा गुल्वायूर में स्थित छः संघटक विद्यापीठ हैं, इसके प्रतिरिक्त देश के विभिन्न भागों में इससे सम्बद्ध 22 संस्थाएं हैं। संस्थान का मुख्य कार्यालय, इसके संघटक विद्यापीठों के संचालन के अलावा संस्कृत में एक पचास पाठ्यक्रम चलाता है तथा एक तिमाही संस्कृत पत्रिका सहित प्रकाशन निकालता है। इस प्रकार इसके कार्य-कलाप एक विश्वविद्यालय के जैसे हैं। इन संस्थान के मुख्य कार्यालय के अधिकांश कार्यों के पदनाम, शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय के अधीन अन्य ऐसे ही स्वायत्त संगठनों की पद्धति के आधार पर हैं।

(ख) संस्थान के कार्य-कलाप इसके उन लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप ही हैं, जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई थी।

दिल्ली में गरीब बच्चों की बेहतरी के लिए योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन

3645. श्री कल्पना सोनकर : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज कल्याण विभाग गरीब बच्चों की बेहतरी के लिए कुछ योजनाएं क्रियान्वित करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी उनमें से दिल्ली में कार्यान्वित की गई योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) ये योजनाएं किन क्षेत्रों में कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस तरह की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :
(क) और (ख). जी हां। निर्धन बच्चों की बेहतरी के लिए सारे देश (जिसमें दिल्ली भी शामिल है) में बहुत सी योजनाएं, जिसमें निम्नलिखित भी शामिल हैं, कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :—

1. समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना।
2. देख-रेख और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए योजना।
3. विकलांगों के लिए कार्य करने वाली स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की सहायता योजना।
4. भ्रष्टों को सहायक यंत्र खरीदने के लिए सहायता योजना।
5. बालवाड़ी और दिवस देखभाल केंद्रों के द्वारा पोषाहार कार्यक्रम।
6. विकलांग बच्चों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा योजना।
7. विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम।
- (ग) एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है।
- (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विषय

योजना का नाम	क्षेत्रों के नाम
समेकित बाल विकास सेवा योजना	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. जामा मस्जिद 2. नांगलोई 3. नन्द नगरी 4. त्रिलोक पुरी 5. जहांगीरपुरी 6. सीमापुरी 7. मंगोल पुरी 8. खानपुर 9. शंकर पुर
देख-रेख और संरक्षण की आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के कल्याण के लिए योजना	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. लाजपत नगर 2. कीर्ति नगर 3. नेहरू प्लेस 4. इन्द्र पुरी 5. दीनदयाल उपाध्याय मार्ग 6. दक्षिण पुरी 7. डाक्टर अम्बेडकर मार्ग
विकासकों के लिए कार्य करने वाली स्वयंसेवी संगठनों को सहायता	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. मोखला 2. रेड क्रॉस रोड 3. रामकृष्ण मार्ग 4. पहाड़गंज 5. लाजपत नगर 6. जंगपुरा 7. लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग
अपंगों को सहायक यंत्र खरीदने के लिए सहायता योजना	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. अंसारी नगर 2. विष्णु नगर मार्ग
बासबाड़ी और दिवस देख-भाल केन्द्रों के द्वारा पोषाहार योजना	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. शाहदरा 2. पटपड़ गंज 3. रघुनीर नगर 4. कुवसिया बाग 5. मालवीय नगर 6. वालम कालोनी

योजना का नाम	क्षेत्रों के नाम
	7. उत्तम नगर
	8. पंचकुइया रोड
	9. रिठाला गांव
	10. बिराग दिल्ली
	11. सागर पुर
	12. मदनगीर
	13. नारायणा गांव
	14. बलजीत नगर
	15. टोडापुर
	16. घोंडली गांव
	17. पुरानी सब्जी मंडी
	18. वीरपुर गांव
	19. किंगजवे कैम्प
	20. झलीपुर
	21. बाकोली
	22. माखरा
	23. ताजपुर
	24. कुलकापुर
	25. तिग्गीपुर
	26. जींदपुर
	27. मुखमेल पुर
	28. बूढपुर
	29. हिरन्की
	30. बब्तावरपुर
6. विकलांग बच्चों के लिए समेकित शिक्षा योजना	1. प्रेजीडेंट एस्टेट
	2. रिंग रोड
	3. लुडलो कैसल
	4. भारत नगर
	5. सिविल लाइन्स

इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्र शासित दिल्ली की गन्दी बस्तियों और आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले 0—6 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के निर्धन बच्चों के लिए विशेष पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चार सौ से अधिक केन्द्र चलाए जा रहे हैं।

रेल सेवा बोर्ड, इलाहाबाद

3646. श्री मिलोक चन्द : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल सेवा बोर्ड, इलाहाबाद द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों की भर्ती की गई;

(ख) उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) उनमें से मथुरा के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है और मथुरा जिले में तहसील सदाबाद के लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या उम्मीदवारों के परीक्षा पत्रों की जांच मूल्यांकन कभी मथुरा जिले के सदाबाद शहर के अध्यापकों से कराई गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी बार कराई गई ?

रेल गलालय एवं संसदीय कर्म विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद द्वारा नियुक्ति के लिए 6504 उम्मीदवारों की अनुसूता की गयी थी ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश	3982
बिहार	686
पश्चिम बंगाल	369
राजस्थान	330
हरियाणा	340
पंजाब	245
मध्य प्रदेश	52
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5

महाराष्ट्र	16
असम	1
उड़ीसा	7
तमिलनाडु	1
केरल	6
दिल्ली	455

(ग) 245 उम्मीदवार मथुरा जिले के और 53 उम्मीदवार सदाबाद तहसील के हैं ।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) एक बार एक परीक्षक द्वारा और दूसरी बार दो परीक्षकों द्वारा ।

Clerical work by D.M.C. Teachers

3647. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers in the Schools run by the Municipal Corporation are made to do certain other work apart from teaching like preparation of pay bills and other clerical jobs;

(b) if so, whether it affects the teaching of children; and

(c) whether Government would consider appointing regular clerks for preparation of pay bills and other clerical jobs in the interest of proper education of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, regular clerks have already been appointed for preparation of pay bills and other clerical jobs. However, in the exigencies of work the services of teachers are utilised for 2 or 3 hours

once or twice a month to expedite the preparation of pay bills etc. The job is entrusted to the teachers before or after school hours or during vacant periods. Hence, it does not effect the teaching of children.

Allowances paid to present rector of J.N.U.

3648. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total allowances paid to the present Rector of Jawaharlal Nehru University since his appointment in 1977;

(b) the travelling expenses incurred on him during the same period;

(c) the names of the places where he has gone, the purpose of the each visit and duration of stay; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on each of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The total pay and allowances paid to the present Rector of the Jawaharlal Nehru University from the date of his appointment till 31-8-1981 is Rs. 1,36,206.86.

(b) Rs. 21,275.90.

(c) and (d). The information is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Allowance paid to present visitor of Jawaharlal Nehru University

Place of Visit	Purpose of each Visit	Duration of stay	Expenditure incurred by J.N.U.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Centre of Postgraduate Studies, Imphal	Official work at Centre of Post-Graduate Studies, Imphal to discuss matters with Chief Minister & Chief Secretary, Manipur Government.	One day (23-12-1977)	1,687.50	Air fare to and from Imphal and daily allowance.
2. Varanasi & Imphal	To attend conference of French teachers at Banaras Hindu University and Selection Committee meeting at Imphal.	One day at Varanasi and one day at Imphal (During March, 1978).	1,632.85	
3. London, New York Chicago	On his way to Canada to participate in the 12th Quinquennial Commonwealth University Congress, he was permitted by the Vice-Chancellor to visit some important Universities in U.K., U.S.A. & Chicago. In addition he got photostat copies of the research material for G French course.	Two days Three days (During August, 1978)	5,981.63 (a)* 727.86 (b)* <hr/> 6,009.43	(a)* Represents 25% cost of airfare and maintenance allowance at London, New York, and Chicago. (b)* Cost of Photostat copies of Research material.
4. Imphal	To attend Review Committee meeting at Centre of Post-Graduate Studies, Imphal.	Four days (June 1979)	1,430.00	Air force
5. Pune	To attend NDA meeting at Poona.	Four days (January, 1981)	1,506.50	TA/DA (by Air).
6. Bangkok/Hongkong	To attend conference of Association of Commonwealth Universities.	Seven days March 1981	5,220.00 (a) 509.12 (b) <hr/> 5,729.12	(a) Cost of Air Travel. (b) Daily allowance in Bangkok. (c) Boarding/boarding in Hongkong was provided by the host.

1	2	3	4	5
7. Imphal	To hand over the Centre of Post-Graduate Studies, at Imphal to Manipur University.	Tow days (March/April, 1981)	2,188.50	Air fare to and from Imphal and daily allowance.
8. Goa to New Delhi	Returned from home town for attending Vice-Chancellor's conference addressed by the Prime Minister.	One day (May, 1981)	992.00	Return Air fare only.
		TOTAL	21,275.90	

Proposal to set up 'Health for all Programme

3649. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the birth and death rates have decreased significantly in Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Punjab and it is high in Bihar, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Hindi heartland and Ganga basin represent area of high density, signifying increasing pressure of population on land, low literacy, particularly among females, and high material and infant mortality;

(d) whether Government propose to establish 'Health for All programme' universally without any further delay; and

(e) if so, when; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The birth and death rates have fallen in Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Punjab though the decline in the death rates is not so significant. The birth and death rates in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are generally high. Estimates of vital rates for Bihar and West Bengal are not available.

(b) The differences in the vital rates between two groups of States can be attributed to better implementation of health programmes and acceptance of family planning methods.

(c) The area comprising the States of Haryana, Delhi Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal which cover the Hindi heartland and Ganga Basin, has a high density of population, low literacy (both among males and females) as well as high infant mortality rates. The comparative figures are given below:—

	Density	Literacy Rate		Infant mortality rate
	(per sq. km.)	(per 1000 persons) Total	Females	(per 1000 live births)
(i) Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, M.P., U.P. Bihar and West Bengal	245	29.9	17.6	155
(ii) Rest of India	201**	42.9**	32.5**	110
(iii) All India	221**	36.2**	24.9**	130*

**Excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

*Excludes Bihar and West Bengal.

The figures on density and female literacy are based on the provisional estimates from 1981 census while the Infant Mortality rates are for 1977 from the Sample Registration System. Information is not available on the maternal mortality rate.

(d) and (e). The Government of India have prepared a perspective plan to achieve the objective of "Health for all by 2000 A.D." The plan is envisaged to be implemented in phases by the State/UTs. from the Sixth Five Year Plan onwards.

Grants by U.G.C. during 1980-81 for Research and Development of Regional Languages

3650. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants given by University Grants Commission to different universities during 1980-81;

(b) what amount was earmarked for development of regional languages; and

(c) what amount was earmarked for research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The total grants paid by University Grants Commission during 1980-81 are:—

(i) Non-Plan grants
for maintenance
and Schemes of
Scholarships &
Fellowships Rs. 4290.28 lakhs

(ii) Development grants
under Plans Rs. 2659.86 lakhs

(b) According to the procedure followed by the Commission, the development programmes of various universities for all their departments, including those of languages, are scrutinised for a Plan Period as a whole, and the quantum of grant to be paid during that plan is determined. Thereafter, grants are released from time to time on the basis of the progress of expenditure on approved schemes intimated by the universities. There is, therefore, no earmarking of funds in any particular year for the development of different departments separately.

(c) The amount of grants paid to Universities during 1980-81, for various research programmes, for which accounts are separately maintained, was Rs. 7.40 crores.

Payment of Bills to School Teachers of West Zones, Delhi

3651. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the higher officials of Education Department have ever conducted any surprise visit to the schools of West Zones in Delhi to check the working clerical staff in different schools;

(b) whether in some schools the clerical staff have not been transferred and have been working in the same school for more than 10 years;

(c) whether the clerical staff of these schools delay payment of some bills to the teaching and other staff;

(d) if so, the number of bills pending for payment with each school; and

(e) the action Government propose to take for quick payment of bills to teachers and other staff?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, no such complaint has been received.

(d) and (e). In view of reply to (c) above, question do not arise.

Vacations availed by Junior and Senior Residents Working in Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

3652. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) for how many days are the Junior and Senior Residents working in the various clinical, pre-and para-

clinical departments of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi allowed to avail of the summer, winter and pooja vacations; and

(b) are these resident doctors in the I.M.S. allowed to avail of these vacations even when they pursue their Post-graduate studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Junior and Senior Residents of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, are not entitled to summer, winter and Pooja vacations, separately. Instead, they are entitled to 24 days all inclusive leave during the first year and 30 days leave each during the second and third years. The Senior Residents are temporary Government employees and are entitled to 12 days casual leave and 30 days earned leave in a year.

(b) Does not arise.

Bus Accident near Ujjain

3653. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI;

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the tragic accident near Ujjain on 27th June, 1981 involving Delhi Teachers and to state:

(a) the reasons why the passengers list was not in the custody of the transporter and how was the over-loading allowed in the bus from 52 to 58;

(b) are the transporters not supposed to submit a list of passengers to the State Transport Authority so also to the income-tax authorities together with the details of the party leader, in all cases, to ensure proper accounting and checking of tax evasion; and

(c) whether proper receipts were issued by the transporter to the passengers and was the party leader from

amongst the Delhi Teachers; if so, his details together with that of the transporter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). The transporter, while applying for a special tourist permit under Section 63(6) of M.V. Act, 1939, has to submit a list of passengers intending to travel in the bus. The permit-holder transporter had submitted a list of passengers to the State Transport Authority, Delhi. The list was of 57 persons including 20 minors. The transporter was supplied with the attested copy of passenger list by STA Delhi, at the time of the grant of the permit. Delhi Administration have intimated that taking into account the number of minors included in the list, there was no overloading. The are, however, not aware whether at the time of accident, the transporter was in actual possession of the passengers list and whether he had prior to journey issued receipts to the passengers. The Leader in this case was a teacher—Late Shri R. Singh, R/o Munirka, Delhi and the transporter's name and his address is—Shri S. K. Bhasin, B-139; Kalkaji, New Delhi.

Compulsory use of Helmet for Scooter Drivers

3654. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wearing of Helmets while riding on two wheeler scooter is compulsory;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is not compulsory in every State;

(c) whether it is also a fact that compulsory wearing of helmets has brought much money to helmet manufacturers and sellers; and

(d) whether it has also been noticed that helmets provide 'no' protection in the event of an accident?

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

(a) Section 85-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 relating to compulsory wearing of Helmets, was inserted by M.V. (Amendment) Act, 1977 (27 of 1977). The date on which the provisions were to come into force was to be appointed by the Central Government. The enforcement of the provisions meant simultaneous prescribing of Rules. Even though the provisions were contemplated to be brought into force from 1-11-1980, the relevant notifications were cancelled on 31-10-80 in view of the fact that the draft rules framed by the Government had to be re-examined. The net result is that so far the provisions of Compulsory wearing of helmets by Scooters drivers/riders have not been brought into force.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government have no such information.

(d) No. The general experience is that helmet acts as a good protective head-gear.

Setting up for Institutions in Environmental Sciences, Technology and Management

3655. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Institutions of Advanced Study in Environmental Sciences, Technology and Management; and

(b) if so, the location of the institutions and their functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present for the setting up of such institutions.

(b) Does not arise.

Exclusion of Reputed Books B.A. from (History) Course of Delhi University

3656. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that books of some reputed historians have been excluded from the new syllabus for Delhi University B.A. (History) Course resulting in controversy in a section of teaching community; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for the exclusion of the books of the reputed Historians and the step taken by Government to end the controversy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). B.A. (History) syllabus of Delhi University gives a list of such books as have been suggested for reading in connection with each course. According to University authorities efforts have been made to suggest such books as are based on original source material or are of a high standard from various points of view. It is, however, neither desirable nor feasible to have a comprehensive and all inclusive list of books suggested for reading.

The question of Govt. taking any steps also does not arise.

अलजीरिया के साथ आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी समझौता

3651. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और अलजीरिया के बीच आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी विकास के लिए हाल ही में एक समझौता हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विस्तृत ब्यौरे सहित इस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) भारत के आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी विकास प्रगति करने के लिए यह समझौता किस तरह लाभदायक होगा और तत्संबंधी स्पष्टा क्या है ?

बिबेन रावरी (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) :

(क) दोनों देशों के बीच एक "वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग" करार पर 28 फरवरी, 1980 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे ।

(ख) इस करार में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये शामिल हैं : दोनों देशों के बीच तकनीकी और वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्रों में सहयोग, दोनों देशों के पारस्परिक आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ाने के लिए तकनीकी ज्ञान का आदान-प्रदान, अध्ययन तथा विशेषज्ञ प्रशिक्षण के लिए परस्पर छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान करना, दोनों देशों के लाभ के लिए अध्ययन तथा योजनाओं का संयुक्त प्रोत्साहन, औद्योगिक तथा कृषि क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर संयुक्त अनुसंधान कार्य; वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी गोष्ठियों और पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन, और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी समस्याओं का संयुक्त अनुसंधान तथा पहचान ।

(ग) यह करार दोनों देशों के लिए लाभदायक होगा । प्रत्येक देश को दूसरे देश के पास उपलब्ध वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता का लाभ होगा ।

Rewelghment etc. of Coal Wagons at Mazagabn Sewri reclamation belonging to Bombay Port Trust

3658. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plot holders at coal depot at Mazagon Sewri Reclamation belonging to the Bombay Port Trust are experiencing untold hardship with regard to delivery, reweightment etc. of coal and coke wagons;

(b) whether decision arrived at a joint meeting for smoothing out these and other issues with BPT Railway

authorities, are changed by now Railway Managers;

(c) whether there are frequent complaints regarding pilferage of coal wagons and for missing wagons and consequent claims for shortages/damages pending since long time and inordinate delay takes place in the settlement of legitimate claims;

(d) how many such cases are pending since the year 1979 undisposed of, figures of cases for shortages, damages pilferaging and missing wagons-item-wise; and

(e) what steps are contemplated by the Government to improve the situation?

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

(b) It is not correct that decisions taken in the meetings are changed later on. Since December, 1976 all decisions taken in the meetings have been implemented except two decisions relating to the:

- (1) Release of wagons to plot holders without insisting on railway receipt and wagon documents;
- (2) deliveries of more than 3 wagons without asking for cash deposits.

These two decisions (concessions) were later on withdrawn on December 18, 1980 when malpractices started due to the shortage of coal. Even these concessions were withdrawn after giving due notice to the parties concerned.

(c) and (d). As regards complaints regarding pilferage of coal on the BPT Railway and also of missing wagons, the procedure is that whenever overdue wagon is not received or the contents of the wagons are short, claims are lodged by the parties in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Railways Act. Generally the cases are

decided within six months or even earlier. Only those cases which are complex and require clarifications from different Government Railways take more than six months. The informa-

tion about the number of cases of shortages, damages, pilferage and missing of wagons are given below:—

Nature of Cases	1979-80			1980-81		
	Total No. of cases	Cases settled	Pending	Total No. of cases	Cases settled	Pending
Missing wagons	174	155	19	199	79	60
Shortages and pilferage	77	63	14	80	53	27

(e) The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust has reported that as no malpractices are noticed in respect of the said matters, no remedial measures are contemplated.

Transfer of Radiographers, Dark Room Assistants and Nursing Orderly from Safdarjung Hospital

3659. SHRI L. S. TUR:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Director General of Health Services transferred the services of Radiographers, Dark Room Assistants and Nursing Orderly from Safdarjung Hospital to Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons for such transfers as the persons did not belong to Central Government Health Scheme but are on the strength of Safdarjung Hospital; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to bring them to their respective parent departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes Sir. One Radiographer and one Nursing Orderly were transferred to the Central

Government Health Scheme, Delhi and one Dark Room Assistant was transferred to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) Transfers of these persons were ordered as they were reported to be involved in a case of man-handling of senior officers of the Hospital.

(c) In pursuance of the orders of the Court on a writ filed by the Dark Room Assistant, he has been re-transferred to Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. Re-transfers of Radiographer and Nursing Orderly to Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi has been deferred.

Mexico Summit

3660. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects of North South summit at Mexico have brightened in the last few months as a result of pressure from Northern trade unions for implementing the Brandt Commission Report; and

(b) whether Government would be demanding specific commitments from the Northern States regarding capital and technology transfers and access to markets at the Mexico Summit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Government of India has no specific information about the pressure which the trade unions of developed countries are supposed to have put on their governments for implementing the Brandt Commission Report. However, given the role of the trade unions in the formation of the policies of the governments in the developed countries, it is likely that their views might have contributed to the generation of the awareness of inter-dependence amongst nations in these countries. It is too early to comment on the prospects of the restricted North-South Summit that would be held in Mexico on October 22-23, 1981. It may, however, be noted that the Foreign Ministers of the 22 participating countries held a successful preparatory meeting on August 1-2, 1981 in Cancun (Mexico) during which agreement was reached on the framework or discussions in the October Mexico Summit meeting and other procedural matters.

The Government is currently finalizing preparations for our participation in this meeting. The question of financial flows, transfer of technology and access to markets are among those which are being considered.

Request to revive Central Sector Scheme of Road and Bridges of National Importance

3661. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has requested Central Government to revive the Central Sector Scheme under which roads and bridges of National Importance could be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): There has been no general request from the Andhra Pradesh Government

for reviving the scheme of 'Special Road/Bridge works of National importance', as such. However, they requested for the development of the road from Tada in Nellore district to Ichapuram in Srikakulam district under this scheme. It could not be accorded as the Scheme of Road/Bridge/works of National Importance is not included in the Sixth Plan.

Indigenous computer technology for Modernization of Railways

3663. **SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:**
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of utilizing indigenous computer technology for the modernization of the railways;

(b) whether the World Bank which was to give substantial assistance for the modernization of the railways, backed out because of our insistence on indigenous computer technology; and

(c) if so, Government's thinking in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Computerisation of Freight Operations Control on Indian Railways has been under consideration of the Government for some years, and the need for setting up such a system on a carefully planned basis, has been accepted. To the extent feasible indigenous technology will be availed of.

(b) The Bank had written that prior to negotiations for loan for modernization etc., they expected an assurance from the Government of India/Indian Railways that for the First Credit the appropriate licences

and approvals for introduction of a real-time Operation Information System for Freight Operations Control will be forthcoming and for the Second Credit for Railway Electrification they would expect that selection of existing proven equipment for import will be well underway and an implementation programme agreed on.

(c) A decision on this issue will be based on Railways' needs and merits of various proposals. It has also been decided that to the extent necessary, the hardware and software required for this scheme would be imported in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Government of India. A decision on whether import of a complete Operating Information System would be necessary can be taken only on evaluation of the systems in vogue on foreign Railways in relation to the needs of Indian Railways as well as the technology available in India.

People suffering from Goitre over the country

3664. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the national goitre control scheme started sometime at the end of the second plan has failed to control goitre and that millions are suffering from the disease all over the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have identified the reasons for the failure of the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The National Goitre Control Programme is a gradual scheme for meeting the goitre problem by issue of iodised salt in endemic areas. The implementation of the programme is largely vested in the States concerned. Where the programme has been effectively implemented, the incidence of goitre has been substantially reduced.

(b) and (c) These are:—

(i) Inadequate appreciation and priority attached to the implementation of the programme by the States concerned.

(ii) Non-lifting of allocated quota of iodised salt by the agents appointed by the State Government.

(iii) Non-effective implementation of restrictions imposed on entry of non-iodised salt in the notified areas.

(iv) Non-creation of goitre control cells in the State Headquarters/Divisions concerned for proper implementation of the scheme.

(v) Non-availability of covered wagons from Railways for movement of iodised salt, particularly in rainy season.

(vi) Under production of iodised salt, partly due to poor off-take.

(d) The importance of taking effective steps to implement the National Goitre Control Programme has been brought to the notice of the Chief Ministers personally by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

A scheme has been developed for installation of additional plants during the Sixth Five Year Plan period to cover approximately 50 per cent of the endemic population with supply of iodised salt.

Causes of Cancellation of Complimentary Passes

8665. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Railways have discontinued and cancelled some categories of complimentary passes; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) On a review of free travel facilities extended to various individuals/organisations Ministry of Railways have cancelled all complimentary card passes issued to individuals/organisations w.e.f. 13-8-81 except those issued to the Members of the following committees associated with the Railways:—

1. Railway Hindi Salahkar Samiti
2. Hindi Shabdawali Samiti
3. Standing Voluntary Help Committee
4. National Railway Catering Consultative Council
5. Programme Implementation Committee
6. Passenger Amenities Committee.

Replacement of M.A.N. Type EMU Coaches in Bombay

3686. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Committee on Coach Augmentation had admitted that all the MAN Type EMU Coaches in Bombay are long overdue for replacement; 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 MILLIKARJUN): (a) The Report (January, 1979) of the Committee on Capacity Augmentation for Coach Production does not mention about MAN type EMU coaches in Bombay area as overdue for replacement.

(b) Does not arise.

New steps to check population Growth

3667. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken or proposed to take any fresh steps to check the population growth in the country; 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) The family planning programme in the country is kept under constant review, in consultation with the various State Governments, in order to detect any deficiencies and undertake necessary corrective action so that the tempo of the programme is kept up. Efforts for extending the awareness about, and adoption of, the 'Small Family Norm' are being improved and the Services and Supplies delivery system is being strengthened and expanded.

Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic Dispensaries opened during the last two Years

3668. SHRI RAM AWADH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Ayurvedic or, Homoeopathic dispensaries opened during the last two years; and

(b) the assistance being given by Central Government therefor every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Health is State subject and it is for the respective State Governments to open dispensaries according to their needs. How-

ever, the information regarding the number of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries opened by the State Governments as intimated by them is given in the attached statement. The number of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic dispensaries/units opened by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare under the Central Government Health Scheme is as follows:

	1979-80 Ayurvedic	Homoeo	1980-81 Ayurvedic	Homoeo
Delhi	—	3	4	3
Bombay	—	—	—	1
Pune	—	1	1	—

(b) The Government of India does not give assistance to the State Governments for opening dispensaries.

Funds for the dispensaries opened under Central Government Health Schemes are provided by the Government of India in their own budget.

Statement

Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Dispensaries opened by the State Govts./U.Ts during 1979-80 & 1980-81 as intimated by them.

S. No.	States/U.Ts.	Ayurveda		Homoeopathy	
		1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	7	1	3
2.	Assam	+	8	—	—
3.	Bihar	+	6	—	—
4.	Gujarat	+	—	1	—
5.	Haryana	57	20	—	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	77	8	—	1
9.	Kerala	3	6	21	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	174	150	5	14
11.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	1	2
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Orissa	40	8	40	8
16.	Punjab	28	28	7	9
17.	Rajasthan	104	111	5	17
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	4	5
20.	Tripura	—	—	7	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	49	52	+	35
22.	West Bengal	+	10	—	—
23.	A. & N. Islands.	—	—	1	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	10	2
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
26.	D. & N. Haveli	—	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	—	—	—	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
TOTAL :		532	414	103	106

— = Nil

+ = Not available.

Late Running of K. K. Express

3669. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) on how many days K. K. Express, the longest routed train in our country reached its destination in time during the last three months;

(b) whether it is being stopped to give way to other train; and

(c) whether because of frequent delay passengers are not getting their meal in time as dinning car is not provided in this train to save the passengers from starvation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The running of 125/126 bi-weekly K. K. Express was not satisfactory in the past mainly due to Alarm chain pulling. In the months of June, July and August, 1981, 125 Dn K. K. Express reached destination right time on 3, 2 and 1 occasions and 126 Up K. K. Express reached destination right time on 2, 1 and 3 occasions. Every endeavour is being made to run these train in time.

(b) No.

(c) A pantry car is provided on K. K. Express. Meals are picked up

from base kitchens en route. In case of abnormal late running of the train supply of meals is suitably re-adjusted. Besides, snacks like uppama, cutlet, bread, etc. alongwith other a-la-carte items are also available to passengers on demand during meal hours.

Allocation of amount for three Medical College of Orissa

3670. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and provided to the three Medical Colleges of Orissa during the Fifth Plan;

(b) the amount spent on the construction of building in the campus of three Medical Colleges; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) An outlay of Rs. 255.90 lakhs was approved for the three medical colleges of Orissa by the Planning Commission under the State Health Sector during the Fifth Plan;

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa has informed that during 1974-78, the expenditure incurred on construction of buildings for the three medical colleges was Rs. 165.00 lakhs. The college-wise break-up is reported to be as under:—

1. S. C. B. Medical College,
Cuttack. Rs. 57.31 lakhs.
2. V. S. S. Medical College,
Burla, Sambalpur. Rs. 62.17 lakhs
3. Maharaja K. C. G. Medical College, Berhampur Rs. 45.52 lakhs.

Seats for MBBS AND B.D.S. Reserved for Government of India

3671. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of seats for M.B.B.S. and B.D.S. reserved for Government of India nominees for the year 1981-1982;

(b) what are the categories of students entitled to these seats;

(c) whether there is any discretionary quota with the Minister;

(d) what is the procedure of allotment for these seats being followed;

(e) the details of the allotment done this year; and

(f) what is the number of remaining seats, if any, and what are the reasons for not having allotted these seats so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (f). Government of India have not made any reservation of M.B.B.S. and B.D.S. seats in Medical/Dental Colleges. However, the State Governments place at the disposal of Government of India certain seats (which vary from year to year) to take care of States and Union Territories which do not have Medical/Dental Colleges, Children of Defence personnel, foreign students etc., etc. Allocation is based on over-all availability of the seats vis-a-vis the demands from deserving categories and other hard cases fulfilling Medical Council of India criteria. All available seats are being allotted. There is no discretionary quota with the Minister.

Pension for Railway staff

3672. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pensionary benefits of counting half the casual service

for calculating pension for railway staff absorbed later into permanent service applied to casual workers on projects who were later absorbed into permanent railway service; 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) No.

(b) Casual Labour engaged on projects are not entitled to Temporary status, which the open line casual labour are given on completion of 120 days continuous service.

Cancellation of Bhavnagar Palitana train

3673. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Railway Manager of Western Railway has received a letter dated 22nd June, 1981 regarding cancellation of Bhavnagar Palitana train;

(b) whether the authorities are aware about the tremendous difficulties faced by milkmen, students, Businessmen and Government and other employees who travel on this train; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to restore this train?

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

(b) and (c). One of the two pairs of trains namely, 283/284 Bhavnagar-Palitana mixed train was cancelled from 16-6-81 to 17-7-81 and again from 20-8-81 to 24-8-81 due to acute shortage of loco coal. This has since been reintroduced.

Targets of Coach Production Units

3674. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set by the different coach production units of the Railways for the year 1980-81;

(b) the number of coaches manufactured by each of these units;

(c) the capacity for production of locomotives under the railway production unit and number of locomotives produced; and

(d) what is the number of diesel locomotives produced during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The target set by the Production units for the year 1980-81 was as under:

1. ICF	720
2. Railway Workshops	100

(b) The production units have manufactured the following number of coaches in the said year:

1. ICF	720
2. Railway Workshops	92
Total	812

(c)	Capacity		Production	
	Elec. loco.	Diesel loco.	Elec. loco.	Diesel loco.
G.L.W.	66	40	69	37
D.L.W.	—	140	—	166

(d) Total 203 diesel locomotives were manufactured during 1980-81.

Leasing out 'Tin Bigha' to Bangladesh

3675. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5157 dated 26-3-1981 regarding Indo-Bangladesh land boundary demarcation and state:

(a) whether the agreement has since been ratified by the Parliament;

(b) whether the details of the lease terms have since been finally worked out;

(c) if so, the details of the terms; and

(d) whether the lease in perpetuity by India to Bangladesh of an area near "Tin Bigha" is not virtually a transfer of a part of Indian territory to any foreign state?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh signed on 16 May, 1974 has not yet been ratified by our Parliament.

(b) and (c). The terms of the lease-in-perpetuity are still under negotiation with the Bangladesh Government.

(d) Under the terms of the Agreement, lease-in-perpetuity of an area near Tin Bigha in the Cooch Behar District of West Bengal to connect Dahagram with Panbari Mouza (P. S. Patgram) of Bangladesh does not amount to transfer of Indian territory to Bangladesh. Sovereignty over the leased area will continue to vest in India. Moreover, the lease terms proposed by Government of India adequately protect free passage of Indian citizens and their goods across the area to be leased. There is thus no question of any transfer of a part of Indian territory.

Increased surcharged on coal, salt and cement carried through coastal

3676. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the surcharge on coal, salt and cement carried through coastal shipping vessels has been increased;

(b) the reason for the extra levy; and

(c) what would be its effect on the consumers of these commodities?

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

(b) The surcharge has been increased on account of the increase in bunker prices.

(c) The increase in bunker surcharge is likely to have only a marginal effect on the prices of these commodities.

Railway lines for Backward Areas

3677. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Department had decided to connect by railway line the backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether he had given an assurance in the last Session to start railway lines connecting backward areas like Palanur, Hajaribagh via Sherghapi, Himanganj and Gaya in Bihar; and

(c) whether survey work for the new lines has actually started and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Though the Government would like to lay additional railway lines especially in backward areas, the constraint of resources necessitates certain priorities being fixed.

(b) and (c). No assurance as such was given. However, the question of providing new railway lines in some of these backward areas is under Government's consideration. Surveys for the following new lines are now in hand:—

(i) Gaya to Rajgir: The Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey has been completed. The report is under examination.

(ii) Giridih to Ranchi via Koderma and Hazaribagh.	} These surveys are in progress
(iii) Deogarh to Dumka via Basukinath; and	
(iv) Madhupur to Dumka.	

In all these cases, a final decision will be taken by the Government with due regard to technical feasibility and financial viability of the schemes and availability of resources.

'Open School system

3678. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:**

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISHRA:

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

(a) at what stage is the plan to launch a system of 'Open Schools' for persons near 14 years; and

(b) the main features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education has already launched its Open School project for persons of 14 years of age and above. Lessons are being mailed to students in a phased manner starting from the 2nd September, 1981.

(b) The main features of the project are:

(i) Freedom to the learner to select subjects of his/her liking:—The open school intends to give students an opportunity to choose the subjects of their choice from a given list of subjects. The idea behind this approach is that it is a student's prerogative to choose subjects of his liking and relevance.

(ii) Flexible Scheme of Examination:—Examinations can be taken in one or more subjects, subject to a limit of five subjects at a time. When a student passes in five subjects he will get a certificate of having passed the Secondary School Examination of the Central Board. The pass in five subjects may be obtained simultaneously or in parts. In the latter case, credits subjectwise obtained will be accumulated until a pass in five subjects is reached within a period of not more than five years.

(iii) Open Entry System:—Any learner who is more than 14 years of age and who can read and write is eligible for admission to open school.

(iv) Provision for multi-track registration:—The open school has provision for two types of registration—Core registration and Bridge registration. Core registration is meant for the learners who have passed class VIII, while the Bridge registration is meant for those who have not passed class VIII but can just read and write. Such learners are admitted for bridge/preparatory courses.

(v) Provision for Regional Resource-cum-Study Centres:—The Open School proposes to set up Regional Resource-cum-Study Centres in different parts of the country where there is a concentration of open school students, to assist learners to undertake self-study and avail of resource facilities offered at these centres. At these centres one teacher (on part time basis) will be available to students for personal guidance. Students will also be able to borrow some learning materials from these centres.

(vi) Multi-media instructional packages:—In addition to printed materials open school shall also provide:

(1) Face to face contact programme;

(2) Other audio-visual aids like cassettes, special charts and maps;

(3) Use of radio lessons.

Subsequently open school also proposes to provide education through the television media.

(vii) Minimal fee:—A student will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 25 per subject as tuition fee subject to a maximum of Rs. 125 only for the entire duration of the course. Overseas candidates will be required to pay Rs. 200 only as tuition fee (Rs. 40 per subject) plus postal charges.

(viii) Provision for study at student's own place and in his/her own time.

Punctuality of passenger and goods trains during last six months ..

3679. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) zone-wise monthly record of punctuality of different passenger

trains and important goods trains during the last six months and comparative performance in the same period in each of the last three years; and

(b) zone-wise reasons for lack of punctuality, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement regarding Passenger trains is laid on the Table of the House. (Please in Library See No. LT-2809/81. Goods trains do not run as per any fixed Time Table. Hence, there is no data regarding their punctuality.

(b) Punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains on some zonal Railways has been affected adversely on account of alarm chain pulling, miscreant activities, disconnection of hose-pipes, rolling stock failures, accidents, signal failures/defects and other miscellaneous factors.

Late running of 2 SB Bhildi Samdari passenger trains

3680. SHRI VIRDHI CHAND JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 2 SB Bhildi-Samdari passenger train arrives at Samdhari railway station late on 25 days in a month;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether this inordinate delay causes a lot of difficulties to the passengers of 2 JB Barmer-Jodhpur train as they cannot get the connection 2 SB train; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) On account of tight engine link.

(c) Yes.

(d) Necessary changes in the October time Table are being made.

Students registered for M.Phil/Ph. D. Programme in Jawaharlal Nehru University

3681. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many students were registered for M. Phil/ Ph. D. programme in Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) the Centre/School and the topic for which they were registered and also the name of the supervisor and the year of registration;

(c) the number of the research scholars who were awarded fellowship and yet did not complete their programme of study and reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of research scholars who have left the University and the amount spend on them during the last three years?

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

बिदेशों में हिन्दी पढ़ाना

3682. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ हिन्दी और भारत की अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी भाषाएँ भारत में सरकार द्वारा पढ़ाई जा रही हैं और तत्संबंधी व्यवस्था का ज्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) अनेक देशों में विश्वविद्यालयों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं में हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के शिक्षण के लिए सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं। तथापि, भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए द्विपक्षीय सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों में अफगानिस्तान, बल्गारिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, क्यूबा, जर्मनी, जनवादी गणतंत्र, ईरान, इटली, मारिशस, मैक्सिको, पोलैण्ड, रूमनिया, कोरिया गणतंत्र, सोवियत रूस और यूगोस्लाविया में हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के शिक्षकों को उपलब्ध कराने की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस समय भारतीय भाषाओं के शिक्षक बल्गारिया, क्यूबा, जर्मनी, जनवादी गणतंत्र, गुयाना, मैक्सिको, रूमनिया, सूरीनाम और जिनियाद तथा टोबागो में कार्य कर रहे हैं।

(ख) अनेक भारतीय विश्वविद्यालय तथा अन्य संस्थाएँ अंग्रेजी और फ्रेंच, जर्मन, रूसी, नेपाली, जापानी, तिब्बती, लेटिन, ग्रीक, सीरियक, इतालवी, स्पेनिश, हिब्रू, पुर्तगाली, चीनी, तुर्की, बर्मी, थाई, अरबी, इंडोनेशिया, बल्गारियाई, हंगेरियाई, पोलिश, रूमनियाई, सेरबोक्रोएटियन, स्वाहिली, पश्तो, उज्बेक, कोरियाई, सिचली, मंगोलियाई, अरबी तथा फारसी सहित एक अथवा अधिक विदेशी भाषाओं के शिक्षण की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करती हैं। तथापि, भारत सरकार द्वारा किए गए द्विपक्षीय सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत अफगानिस्तान, बल्गारिया, क्यूबा, फ्रांस, हंगरी, जर्मनी, संघीय गणतंत्र, मंगोलिया, पोलैण्ड, रूमनिया, वियतनाम, सोवियत रूस तथा यूगोस्लाविया के विदेशी भाषाओं के शिक्षक 1981-82 के दौरान विभिन्न भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों तथा संस्थाओं में नियुक्त किए गए हैं।

Provision of Sheds at stations between Bikaner and Suratgarh Junction

3683. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway stations between Bikaner junction and Suratgarh junction in Rajasthan where sheds at platforms have not been provided for passengers as a result of which they have to face great difficulty during summer, winter and rainy seasons; and

(b) in case there are such Stations where sheds at platforms have not been provided, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide sheds there for the convenience of passengers and the time by which the sheds are likely to be provided there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The following 12 stations between Bikaner and Suratgarh are not provided with platform sheds.

1. Kanasar
2. Jamsar
3. Jagdevwala
4. Dhirera
5. Dalmera
6. Lankaransar
7. Nathwana
8. Nalkisar
9. Mahajan
10. Arjansar
11. Rajiyasar
12. Biradhwai

Except for Biradhwai, all the other above stations are, however, provided with second class waiting halls which provide accommodation for passengers waiting for trains.

The level of traffic dealt with at these stations is comparatively low

and in consequence, the stations are small. For the present level of passenger traffic, existing waiting facilities by way of waiting halls are considered adequate.

Checking of through trains from end to end

3684. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Southern Railway has issued a circular to Guard, Engine Drivers and TXR staff not to waste time in checking through trains from end to end;

(b) if so, what are the details of the circular issued by Southern Railway, Transportation branch; Palghat; and

(c) the reasons for issue of the circular?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The details of circular issued by the Transportation Branch, Palghat Division are as follows:—

"Having noticed, that guards sent as relief and/or with fresh engine to work trains either from through yards or from way side stations are spending considerable time in checking the formations before starting the train. Attention of all the guards has been drawn to the extant instructions in force which do not permit for such checking by guards on through formations. Checking of formations of through trains is not being undertaken even by TXRs and there is no question of the guards checking such formations. All guards have been notified that when they are asked to take over charge of through trains either in marshalling yards or at wayside stations they should desist from checking such formations and must start the train within the minimum possible time."

(c) The extant instructions on Southern Railway are:—

"Through and intensive examination of the trains must be done at the train originating points. Before being supplied for loading Jumbo rakes will be examined and certified fit for loading so as to avoid detachment of loaded wagons. At the originating points itself it will be ensured that Jumbo rakes start with not less than 85 per bent brake power. Box rakes are also to be run from end to end without further examination. Any portion to be attached to brake vans should also be checked in advance so that there is no need for fresh train examination at any point where the composition of the train is disturbed by detachment and attachment of a part of the train."

The instructions mentioned in answer to (a) & (b) above were issued when it came to notice that guards sent as relief and/or with fresh engine to work trains either from through yards or from way side stations were spending considerable time in checking the formations before starting the train.

Tariff on Reserved Tourist Coaches

3685. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have recently increased the tariff for reserved tourist coaches;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that such increases in tariff are likely to hit the tourist industry; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the normal tariff for reserved tourist coaches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). The charges for reserved coaches and tourist cars have been revised with effect from 1-6-1981. The revision is based on the recommendations of the Rail Tariff

Enquiry Committee which took into consideration all related aspects including international levels of rail fares, effect of global inflation, cost of rail haulage and likely impact on tourist traffic. The effect of the revision will, however, be closely watched.

Ujjain Nai Kheri and Nagda-Piplod Bagla Railway lines

3686. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATTIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of doubling Ujjain-Nai Kheri and Nagda-Piplod Bagla railway line has since been completed; 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) and (b). Ujjain-Nai kheri is already a double line section. Doubling of the section from Nagda to Piplod Bagla has been completed and this section has also been opened to traffic on 3-6-81.

Electrification of some line in Orissa

3687. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any priority to the electrification programme in Railways;

(b) whether Orissa Government has sent any proposal for electrification of some lines in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Quota of Reservation of II Sleeper Berths at Rajahmundry

3688. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from Kerala Samajam, Rajahmundry asking for quota of reservation of II sleeper berths by 131/132 J. J. Express from Rajahmundry towards Cochin; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A representation has been received by the Railway Administration for allotment of quota of reserved accommodation to Rajahmundry station by 132 Up Nizamuddin-Ernakulam Jayanti Janata Express. A quota of 2 second class sleeper berths is proposed to be allotted to this station from 1-10-1981.

Simplification of Curriculum of Studies

3689. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he proposes to announce a fresh change of educational system which we are thinking of every now and then; and

(b) whether Government propose to simplify the curriculum of studies and reduce the burden of small children in their tender age and innovate the pragmatic system for lighter studies on scientific methods?

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

(b) Curriculum reform is a continuous process. NCERT is developing through its project on Primary Education Curriculum Renewal, innovative curricula for the primary stage which lays stress on using local environment for meaningful learning and adopting activity-oriented teaching-learning.

The scheme of studies prepared by NCERT for the ten-year school has already been reviewed with the objective of reducing the curriculum load, by the Review Committee on the Curriculum for the Ten-Year School, 1977. The recommendations of this Committee were considered in the Education Ministers' Conference and the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education in India and accepted for implementation. The syllabi and courses prepared by the Boards of School Education for the secondary and senior secondary stages are reviewed by the Boards from time to time with a view to up-dating and rationalising these as well as to reduce the workload, wherever considered necessary, on the basis of feedback from the affiliated schools and other agencies.

NCERT is also making continuous efforts to improve the quality of education by developing improved teaching-aids and techniques.

Replacement of overaged railway Tracks

3691. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the length of railway track that is overaged and is in immediate need of replacement;

(b) what are the sections where such track is located;

(c) whether the Railways have set a time-limit for replacing these overaged tracks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PAR-

LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
MALLIKARJUN): (a) The total
length of track which is in need of
immediate replacement on condition
basis is as under:

	Primary Renewal		Secondary Renewal	
	Rails	Sleepers	Rails	Sleepers
Broad Gauge	3325 kms	3720 kms	730 kms	721 kms
Metre Gauge	1387 kms	2532 kms	789 kms	578 kms
TOTAL	4712 kms	6252 kms	1719 kms	1299 kms

(b) The Railway-wise distribution of these renewals is as under:

Railway	Broad Gauge				Metre Gauge			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
	Rails	Sleepers	Rails	Sleepers	Rails	Sleepers	Rails	Sleepers
Central	621	633	37	69	..	42	..	..
Eastern	561	641	307	265	..	..	..	..
Northern	437	606	129	105	68	207	188	90
N.E. . . . .	..	..	..	..	263	486	265	253
N.F.	80	158	..	..	565	755	..	..
Southern	281	413	25	37	260	400	102	102
S.C.	315	442	97	97	128	237	147	124
S.E.	446	384	80	115	..	..	..	..
Western	584	443	59	93	103	405	287	9
TOTAL	3325	3720	730	721	1387	2532	989	578

(c) and (d). It is anticipated that all these renewals which have already been sanctioned and included in the Railway's Works Programme would be completed by 1984-85.

Book Stalls for Unemployed Graduates

3692. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9330 on 30 April, 1981 re. ceiling limits of holding of bookstalls and state:

(a) whether the Railways follow the instructions of Ministry of Railways dated 12 June, 1981 regarding entertaining the request of partnership of unemployed graduates in getting book-stalls beyond five and what are the safeguards to ensure that the Railways will approach the Ministry for approval;

(b) whether it is not a fact that Ministry of Railways are discouraging the unemployed graduates who form the partnership in getting book-stalls beyond five and more and more partners are unemployed; and

(c) whether it is not a fact that at present Societies/Associations of unemployed graduates could not be successful and the Ministry of Railways do not want to give any relaxation to a partnership of unemployed graduate in holding Bookstalls beyond five?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Most of the unemployed graduates holding bookstall contracts are having only one bookstall each. To encourage the cooperative movement and also in consideration of large number of members of a cooperative society/an association of unemployed graduates, the zonal railways have been authorised to allot bookstalls to cooperatives/associations beyond 5 without seeking approval of the Ministry. Compared to cooperative society, the membership of a partnership is very limited and this can be formed by two individuals. There is, therefore, no justification for applying the same exemption as given to the cooperative societies/associations to the partnerships of unemployed graduates. In view of clear instructions to the Zonal Railway Administrations, the Zonal Railways after examining the justification for allotting bookstall contracts to individuals and partnerships, can approach the Ministry for exemption. The individual of a partnership firm can always represent their case to the higher authority on the zonal railway or to the Ministry.

Allotment of Box CRT Wagon to Kerala

3693. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many BOX CRT wagons have been allotted for loading tiles in Kerala during the year 1981;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the interested parties for the allotment of Box wagons; and

(c) if so, what measures Government have taken to fulfil this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) BCX/BOX/CRT wagons are meant for loading in full train loads and not for piecemeal loading. Since the parties requested for piecemeal loading, they were allotted only ordinary covered wagons. During the period January to August, 1981 a total of 337 wagons were loaded for clearance of tiles from Kerala. On 31st August, 1981, no demands for movement of this traffic were pending.

(b) Yes.

(c) In view of reply to part (a) above, this does not arise.

Calcutta Metro Rail

3694. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cracks have developed in the buildings of Colleges, Hospitals, Cinemas and residential houses situated in the South Calcutta as a result of the earth works relating to Calcutta Metro Rail; and

(b) if so, the number of the parties to whom Government have given compensation and what further steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Cracks were noticed in one college building, one Cinema House and in some old residential houses due to unavoidable settlement of adjacent soil during excavation.

(b) Compensation for repairing such damages to the affected parties is determined by an Independent

Authority—'Competent Authority' appointed under the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act 1978 and payments made by Metro Railways. Eight parties have so far preferred their claims amounting to nearly Rs. 20 lakhs. These are under consideration of the Competent Authority. Wherever immediate repairs are considered necessary for safety, these are also arranged by the Metro Railways.

Devadasi System

3695. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in *Indian Express* dated 27th July, 1981 'Devadasi system goes on secretly';

(b) if so, whether Government have tried to find out the whole truth of this matter; and

(c) what steps are likely to be taken by Government to do away with this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Devadasi system is prohibited by the Bombay Devadasi Prevention Act of 1934 and the Madras Devadasi (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, inhibits prostitution in the commercialised form as an organised means of living. The Act provides ample safeguards for women and girls from being exploited for the purpose of prostitution. Further steps to be taken include education and awareness about the social, economic and legal aspects of the problem and providing opportunities for training and income generation activities for women.

Railway halt at Mahendranath

3696. **SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for providing railway halt at Mahendranath between Chainwan and Ekma stations on North Eastern Railway was under consideration of Government and a survey was also made in this respect; and

(b) if so, when the said halt is likely to be provided there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). It was decided by North Eastern Railway in the year 1979 to open a halt station at km. 359/8-9 between Chainwa and Ekma stations with the condition that the earthwork will be done by the local people through Shramdan. Construction of the halt is being delayed due to non-fulfilment of this assurance by the local people. State Government of Bihar has also not yet furnished the name of the proposed halt. The said halt will be opened as soon as the requisite formalities are completed.

Draft National Health Policy

3697. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:**

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

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

(a) whether the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare in its report has recommended the adoption of the Draft National Health Policy; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The Seventh Joint Conference of the Central Councils of Health and Family Welfare, which took place in June, 1981, has recommended the adoption of the draft National Health Policy with certain observations. The policy document, recast on the basis of the aforesaid recommendations has also since been considered by the Consultative Committee of the Parliament. The document will now be processed further.

Demand for passenger ships between Bombay and Mangalore

3698. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for passenger ships between Bombay and Mangalore;

(b) if so, what action Government has taken in this regard; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Some requests have been received for operation of passenger service between Bombay and Mangalore.

(b) and (c). Mogul Line Limited is considering a proposal to introduce Roll-on Roll-off passenger-cum-cargo service between Bombay and Goa which may be extended, if necessary, to Mangalore.

Betel Leave Booking in West Bengal

3699. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the betel leaves worth crores of rupees are sent to other States from West Bengal;

(b) whether he is aware that for the last one year, the Railway authorities are denying betel leave booking from various railway stations like Ulberia, Bagnan, Mecheda, Panskura, Serampore, etc. by reducing the time of stoppage of various Mail and Express Trains and thus running economically about ten lakh families of West Bengal;

(c) if so, whether he would look into the matter to save the economy of West Bengal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Betel leaves Traffic is being offered for booking from stations in West Bengal.

(b) Betel leaves traffic is being accepted for booking from the stations under reference and cleared by nominated trains.

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

Israeli Type Raid on Pak Nuclear Complex

3700. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report published in Pakistan Press saying that military advisers in India have suggested an Israeli-type raid on Pakistan's nuclear research centre; and

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

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

(b) The report is baseless, tendentious, and mischievous. It is surprising and regrettable that it has been given currency in Pakistan. We have expressed our serious concern to Pakistan over the report.

ट्रेनों में बिना टिकट यात्रा समाप्त करने के लिए टी० टी० ई० और कंडक्टरों को अनुदेश

3701. श्री बभाराम शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बसाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ट्रेनों में बिना टिकट यात्रा किए जाने को पूरी तरह समाप्त करने के लिए टी०टी०ई० और कंडक्टरों को अनुदेश जारी किए हैं;

(ख) क्या इस बात के अनुदेश भी जारी किए गए हैं कि प्रत्येक टी०टी०ई० और कंडक्टर को प्रतिदिन बिना टिकट यात्रा के कम से कम तीन मामले जाने चाहिए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त अनुदेश जारी किए जाने का क्या प्रोचित्य है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एचए संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री भस्मिकार्जुन) :

(क) से (ग) कंडक्टरों के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि वे प्रतिरिक्त किराया टिकट जारी करने के लिए प्राधिकृत नहीं हैं। लेकिन कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले कार्य की याह लेने के वास्ते स्वानीय स्थितियों और यातायात की मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए रेलों द्वारा टिकट जांच कर्मचारियों के लिए कुछ लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं।

Head Quarters are there in each Division of the Southern Railway.

(b) the reason for Madurai Division having only one Head Quarter at Madurai with 120 TTEs and six Travelling Ticket Inspectors;

(c) whether saving can be effected if the sleeper coach of Madurai Head Quarter is bifurcated into three or four Head Quarters and handed over to the General Checking Sections; and

(d) the reaction of Ministry thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Number of Headquarters (Depots) or Sleeper Coach Travelling Ticket Examiners in the Divisions of Southern Railway is as follows:

Madras Division	1
Madurai Division	1
Bangalore Division	1
Mysore Division	2
Trivandrum Division	2
Tiruchirappalli Division	4
Palghat Division	5

(b) Madurai Junction being centrally located is most convenient from operational point of view.

(c) No.

(d) Bifurcation of the Depot is not considered desirable.

Demands of Railway traction workers

3703. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traction workers of Indian Railways have submitted a memorandum listing their demands; and

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

Travelling Ticket Examiner's Headquarters in Southern Railways

3702. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sleeper coach Travelling Ticket Examiners' (TTEs)

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

(b) In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source get due consideration and action, as considered necessary, on merits, is taken. The demands of the railway traction workers have also been dealt with within the framework of this policy.

Delinquent Officers of N. F. Railway.

3704. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Ministry delayed to take action against delinquent officers of N. F. Railway Head Quarters who were found responsible by the Railway Vigilance in connection with malpractices and corruption adopted in awarding handling contract MG and BG at Kathihar station;

(b) if not, reasons why action has not been taken so far against such officers when Railway Ministry admitted the action of malpractice in handling contract;

(c) whether it is a fact that a vigilance case was registered against certain officers of Engineering department of Kathihar who were working at Kumedpur for earth work in connection with BG line in N.F. Railway; and

(d) if so, who are responsible and what action is taken so far against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Investigations have been completed and the investigation report is under examination in the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) Detailed investigation is in progress to fix responsibility.

Percentage of result in examination conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education

3705. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students appeared for the All India Senior School Certificate/All India Secondary School/Delhi Senior School Certificate/Delhi Secondary Examination conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education and the percentage of result in each of the above examinations during the last three years;

(b) the number of students applied for re-check and the number of cases in each of the above examinations in which the marks were corrected;

(c) the number of first class science students who passed the All India Senior School Certificate and All India Secondary School Examinations this year but could not get admission for Degree courses in the Delhi University; and

(d) the steps Government propose to increase seats for degree courses proportionate to the number of students qualifying for the courses each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). There are more than 8,000 students who have passed and secured 40 per cent and above marks and are otherwise eligible for admission to undergraduate courses. Out of 8,000 students more than 5,000 students are 1st divisioners whereas only 4,080 seats are available in all the Science Courses at the under-graduate level, Honours as well as Pass Courses in Delhi University.

The University proposes to have adequate number of additional seats in various science courses. The matter

is under consideration in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

Statement

Percentage of Result in Examination conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education

(a) Sl. No.	Name of Examination	Year	Number of candidates appeared	Percentage of result
(i)	All India Secondary School Examination . . .	1979	31014	87.7
		1980	36871	90.1
		1981	40409	93.9
(ii)	Delhi Secondary School Examination . . .	1979	63308	57.2
		1980	73736	55.9
		1981	72462	56.4
(iii)	All India Senior School Certificate Examination	1979	11909	83.0
		1980	17900	84.0
		1981	19750	85.4
(iv)	Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination	1979	24238	63.5
		1980	35242	64.0
		1981	35479	78.7
(b) Sl. No.	Name of Examination	Year	Number of candidates who applied for rechecking	Number of cases in which marks were corrected
(i)	All India Secondary School Examination . . .	1979	386	8
		1980	440	10
		1981	695	17
(ii)	Delhi Secondary School Examination . . .	1979	281	2
		1980	176	3
		1981	288	8
(iii)	All India Senior School Certificate Examination . .	1979	626	4
		1980	975	11
		1981	1070	10
(iv)	Delhi Senior School Certificate Examination	1979	477	2
		1980	660	2
		1981	709	10

प्रथमा परीक्षा को हुई स्कूल के समकक्ष मान्यता दिया जाता

3706. श्री चन्द्रपाल शंखानी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, इलाहाबाद द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रथमा परीक्षा को स्कूल लीविंग सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा को केवल हिन्दी विषय के समकक्ष मान्यता दी है ;

(ख) प्रथमा को पूर्ण एस०एल०सी०, हुई स्कूल परीक्षा के समकक्ष मान्यता नहीं दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि प्रथम परीक्षा में अन्य विषयों और अंग्रेजी के प्रतिष्ठित हिन्दी एक विषय के रूप में शामिल है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस परीक्षा को पूरी मान्यता दिये जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) जी, हाँ। शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, इलाहाबाद द्वारा आयोजित प्रथमा परीक्षा को, विभिन्न शिक्षा बोर्डों/विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा आयोजित एस०एल०सी० परीक्षा के केवल हिन्दी स्तर के समकक्ष ही मान्यता प्रदान की है।

(ख) देश के विभिन्न भागों में अनेक स्वेच्छिक हिन्दी संगठन परीक्षाएं आयोजित करते हैं। क्योंकि भारत के संविधान के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी भाषा की प्रोन्नति और प्रसार की जिम्मेदारी संघ की है, शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी शिक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों पर तथा गृह मंत्रालय और संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सहमति से कुछ स्वेच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं को, सरकारी सेवा में रोजगार के प्रयोजनों के लिए, जहाँ हिन्दी अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं, एस०एल०सी०

इन्टरमीडियेट/बी०ए० के समकक्ष मान्यता प्रदान की है। यह मान्यता केवल समकक्ष हिन्दी परीक्षाओं में निर्धारित हिन्दी के स्तर के सम्बन्ध में ही दी गई है और इसे जित परीक्षा के बराबर माना गया है, उसके पूर्ण प्रमाण-पत्र / डिग्री के समकक्ष नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए। अतः हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन इलाहाबाद द्वारा आयोजित प्रथमा परीक्षा के केवल हिन्दी के स्तर को ही एस०एल०सी० के हिन्दी के स्तर के बराबर माना गया है। विभिन्न स्वेच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाओं को पूर्ण रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करना मुख्य रूप से राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा बोर्डों/विश्वविद्यालयों की जिम्मेदारी है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुये पूर्ण मान्यता प्रदान करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वास्टेयर-किरान्गुल सेक्शन का विद्युतीकरण

3707. श्री कोपूर मुखन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में वास्टेयर-किरान्गुल सेक्शन के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड रेलवे की इच्छानुसार दिलमिली तथा भंगूरा और पांच अन्य स्टेशनों को विद्युत सप्लाई करने को तैयार था परन्तु रेलवे ने दिलमिली तथा भंगूरा के लिये विद्युत सप्लाई स्वीकार नहीं की ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अपने पिछले समझौते का उल्लंघन करते हुए रेलवे दिलमिली और भंगूरा में विद्युत सप्लाई के लिये न्यूनतम प्रभार भरा नहीं कर रही है ?

रेल तंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप लॉबी (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ। चारनंद-किरन्तुल खंड के जगदलपुर-किरन्तुल खंड का, जो मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ता है, अगस्त 1980 में बिद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है।

(ख) रेलवे द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड के 7 सब-स्टेशनों से बिजली सप्लाई करने के संबंध में समझौता किया गया है। यद्यपि, तकनीकी कठिनाइयों के कारण 5 सब-स्टेशनों में बिजली ली गयी है, लेकिन भ्रमगुरा और विलिमिला के रेलवे सब-स्टेशनों के समापन में देरी हो गयी है और अभी तक इन सब-स्टेशनों में बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी है।

(ग) चूंकि, बिजली की सप्लाई नहीं हुई है, अतः कोई उपभोग्य प्रभार बकाया नहीं है। लेकिन, ठेके की शर्तों के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा सेवित 7 सब-स्टेशनों के लिए वार्षिक न्यूनतम गारंटी-शुदा राजस्व स्रजाना देय हो जाता है। दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे यह सुनिश्चित कर रही है कि इन भुगतानों को समय पर कर दिया जाये। अतः करार का किसी प्रकार उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है।

Unconfirmed Class IV staff at Howrah and Sealdah stations

3708. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of class IV staff who still remain unconfirmed at Howrah and Sealdah Railway stations of Eastern Railways;

(b) period for which they have served the Railways;

(c) whether some of them were employed without any regular recruitment process; and

(d) when they are likely to be confirmed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) 289. As staff belonging to Traffic and Commercial Department only are posted at the stations proper, the figures of 289 relates to these departments only.

(b) 2 to 13 years.

(c) No.

(d) As confirmation of staff depends upon the availability of the permanent vacancies, no definite date can be indicated.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF HANDICAPPED

3709. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the measures taken to make "The International Year of Handicapped" a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): To make the International Year of Disabled persons a success, a National Committee with the Minister of Social Welfare as Chairman has been set up to act as an Advisory Body to the Government of India on the formulation of objectives, priorities and programmes of action and review, from time to time the progress in this field. With the approval of this Committee, a National Plan of Action has been formulated. Keeping in view the objectives and priorities laid down in the Plan of Action the existing programmes for the disabled persons are being strengthened and new programmes are being evolved. Significant programmes which have been taken up during the International Year of Disabled Persons and those already in existence are enumerated in the attached statement.

2. Likewise, a majority of the State Governments/Union Territories have constituted State level Committees and formulated their Plan of Action.

to take into consideration specific needs of the handicapped persons in their respective States and mobilise popular support for the action programme.

To make the people aware of the significance of the Year and to focus attention on handicapped concerted efforts are being made by the Central and State Governments to launch publicity campaign through various media, by organising exhibitions, functions, competitions etc.

For specific programmes of the disabled, Plan outlays in Ministry of Social Welfare have been raised to Rs. 24.43 crores in the Sixth Plan.

Statement

Some of the existing programmes for the disabled persons are being strengthened and new programmes are being evolved in the context of International Year of Disabled Persons. Significant programmes which have been taken up during the International Year of the Disabled Persons and those already in existence are as under:—

Programme/Scheme taken up during 1981;

1. A new scheme of giving assistance for purchase of aids and appliances for the handicapped persons has been introduced during the current calendar year, 1981. Under the scheme, a sum of Rs. 48.39 lakhs has been distributed to leading organisations for purchase of aids and appliances to be given free or at 50 per cent subsidy to disabled persons. 100 per cent cost on this scheme will be met by the Central Government.

2. Under the revised scheme of Integrated Education introduced from 1.4.1981, Government of India meets 100 per cent of the cost on certain items on a fixed scale. These include among other things, salary of teachers, cost of training of teachers, transportation costs, cost of books and stationery, assessment costs and cost of initial equipment. Under the earlier scheme, the cost was being shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis and that

scheme did not cover all the above aspects.

3. 18 Special Employment Exchanges for physically handicapped persons were set up in the country from 1959 till the year 1979 to identify and provide placement facilities to the handicapped. During the current year 3 more such employment exchanges have been set up at Baroda, Rajkot and Surat.

4. There were 11 vocational rehabilitation centres for the physically handicapped set up in various states which are arranging vocational training and helping the handicapped persons to secure gainful employment. One new centre has been added during the current year at Sitamarhi (Bihar) raising the total to 12.

5. 11 Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centres attached to 5 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up during this year. These centres will provide training and other facilities in rural areas. During 1981, 15 per cent of dealerships/agencies of public sector oil companies have been reserved for disabled persons. A roster has also been prescribed to ensure allotment of agencies to disabled persons.

6. During the year 1981, a National Award has been presented to an outstanding placement Officer too. In the past National Awards were presented only to the outstanding handicapped employees/self-employed workers and employers of the handicapped. This is intended to encourage placement of the handicapped.

7. 3 per cent posts of Group C and D categories under the Central Government and in Public Sector Undertakings had been reserved for physically handicapped persons. A 100 point roster has now been prescribed to ensure employment of the handicapped. Suitable jobs which can be performed by them without loss of productivity have also been identified. Following the lead given by the Central Government, the State Governments have also reserved certain percentages of vacancies for the handicapped.

Liaison Officers have been designated by all the Ministries of the Government of India to coordinate the employment of the handicapped.

8. Ministry of Communications has decided to allot telephone booths for the disabled persons, including the blind.

Existing programmes/schemes

9. Scholarships are given to disabled persons from class IX onwards to pursue education. Stipends are also given for in-plant training. About 10,000 students/trainees are annually getting scholarships under this scheme.

10. Grant is given to voluntary organisations up to 90 per cent of the cost for training, education and rehabilitation programmes for the disabled persons. During 1980-81, approximately Rs. 15 lakhs were given more than the amount of grant given in the preceding year. Rs. 1.12 Crores was disbursed to 114 organisations.

11. Under differential rate of interest scheme, loan is available to disabled persons and institutions up to Rs. 1500/- and working capital loan and Rs. 5000/- on term loan at 4 per cent rate of interest. This is to promote self-employment ventures.

12. Weighted deduction of 1-1/3 times the salary paid to blind or physically handicapped persons by an employer in respect of employees whose salary does not exceed Rs. 20,000/- in a year is allowed under Income Tax Act. This is to encourage employment of physically handicapped persons.

13. Government sponsors research in areas of rehabilitational aids for the handicapped.

14. Cost of diesel/petrol is being subsidised to facilitate mobility of the disabled.

सैंटिक टैंकों की सफाई

3710. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की गोंडा रेलवे कालोनी के क्वार्टरों के 190 सैंटिक टैंकों की सफाई के लिये 1980-81 में टेंडर आमंत्रित किये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सैंटिक टैंकों की सफाई हुए बिना ही ठेकेदार को भुगतान कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले में कोई जाँच करने और इसके लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कानूनी और सम्बन्धित कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल प्रबन्धन एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी नहीं, भुगतान 160 सैंटिक टैंकों के बारे में किये गये वास्तविक कार्य के लिए ही किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Increase in U.S. Naval Power in Indian Ocean

3711. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U.S.A. is increasing its naval power in Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, what is the total number of air-craft carriers which are active in the Pacific, Arabian and Indian Ocean; and

(c) what is Government's reaction in regard to the increase in naval force by U.S.A.?

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

(b) Currently two U.S. aircraft carrier task forces are believed to be operating in the Indian Ocean area, including the Arabian Sea.

(c) India has consistently opposed Great Power Military presence in the Indian Ocean area. There has been a sharp increase in the US military presence in the Indian Ocean in the recent past. We have voiced our opposition to this both at the UN and other international fora as the presence of outside powers introduces tensions and conflict in our neighbourhood and constitutes a threat to peace and stability. India is working with other Non-Aligned as well as littoral and hinterland States with a view to implementing the 1971 UN Resolution on the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

जूनियर डाक्टरों की समस्याओं का समाधान

3712. श्री राम प्यारे पमिका : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में जूनियर डाक्टरों की समस्याओं के किसी समाधान पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार उनकी समस्या का समाधान कब तक खोज लेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ जूनियर डाक्टरों ने अपनी समस्या को लेकर घातमहत्या तक कर ली है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने ऐसे डाक्टरों ने घातमहत्या की है क्या सरकार इनकी समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई ठोस कार्य-

बाही कर रही है ताकि ऐसी दुर्घटनाएं भविष्य में न हों ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीहार रंजन लस्कर) :

(क) और (ख). जूनियर डाक्टरों की मांगों के बारे में सरकार और दिल्ली के जूनियर डाक्टर्स फेडरेशन के बीच 1-9-81 को एक समझौता हुआ था। यह समझौता पर्याप्त रूप से लागू किया जा चुका है।

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के सिलसिले में सरकार को किसी घातमहत्या के मामले की जानकारी नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Creation of Legal and Treaties Division

3713. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the objects in creating the Legal and Treaties Division was the publication of treaties;

(b) if so, how many treaties have been published so far, yearwise;

(c) how many are proposed to be published in future; and

(d) if they have not been published so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The principal object of creating the Legal and Treaties Division in 1958 in the Ministry of External Affairs was to deal with the questions of international law and the law of treaties. In 1968, publication of treaties was included as one

of the functions of the Legal and Treaties Division.

(b) and (d). The Legal and Treaties Division has been collecting authenticated copies of all treaties and agreements concluded by India. A list of these treaties and agreements is enclosed with the Annual Reports of the Ministry of External Affairs. Texts of treaties and agreements have been published in the following official publications:

(i) Official Gazette: as and when required under a statute, such as the agreements relating to avoidance of double taxation, maritime boundary, etc.

(ii) Foreign Affairs Record: (Published by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi).

(iii) Foreign Policy of India: texts of documents, 1947—1964. (Published by Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi).

(iv) Indian and Foreign Review: (Published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi).

(v) India's Trade Agreements with other countries: as in force on May 1976. (Published by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, New Delhi).

A comprehensive compilation of Treaties has been planned.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs intends to publish during 1982 treaties concluded by India in 1980 and 1981.

Conjunctivitis causing paralysis

3714. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a new item published in The

Indian Express' an English daily dated August 17, 1981 which indicates that conjunctivitis can cause paralysis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that detailed investigations done in the J. J. Group of Hospitals at Bombay and National Institute of Health in Tokyo have revealed that 'There is high degree of correlation between the serological evidence of Conjunctivitis virus infection and neurological disorder which offers convincing evidence of the etiological role of Conjunctivitis virus in the paralytic disease; and

(c) whether Government have taken or propose to take some medicinal and clinical measures to prevent the above disease?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes, Preventive measures by health education were taken. No specific treatment is known.

Untoward incidents at National Library, Calcutta

3715. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of various untoward incidents occurring daily within the premises of the National Library at Calcutta;

(b) whether recurrence of such incidents are due to inapt administration of the authorities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Government are not aware of any untoward incidents occurring daily in the premises of the National Library, Calcutta. However, the two Associations of employees at the National

Library, Calcutta have held demonstrations during lunch hour agitating for their demands connected with their welfare.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand of United Committee of Railwaymen

3716. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of government has been drawn to the demand of the United Committee of Railwaymen, Northeast Frontier Railway Pandu, Gauhati that the Appendix III-A (IREM) which was cancelled by the Administration, should be held again so that the examinees can derive the benefit of seniority, promotion, etc; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. The Appendix III (IREM) Examination was not cancelled by the Administration. In fact, like all other centres, necessary arrangements to conduct this examination at Maligaon were also made. The request made by United Committee of Railwaymen (URC) for holding a Supplementary Examination was examined, but was not considered feasible administratively.

गिरीडीह और रांची के बीच रेल सड़क का निर्माण

3717. श्री रीत लाल प्रताप वर्मा: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष सरकार द्वारा मंजूर किये गये कोडरमा और हजारी बाग के रास्ते

से होकर गिरीडीह और रांची के बीच रेल सड़क बनाने के बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में ब्योरा सभा-पटल पर रखा जा सकता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) अभी इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति नहीं दी गयी है।

(ख) हजारी बाग टाउन और कोडरमा के रास्ते रांची से गिरीडीह तक बड़े आमान की एक लाइन के निर्माण के लिए मोटे तौर पर एक टोड़ अध्ययन किया गया था ताकि विस्तृत यातायात सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा सके और इस क्षेत्र में एक उपयुक्त किराया-यती रेल लाइन के लिए स्थान का पता लगाया जा सके। सर्वेक्षण दल की सिफारिश के अनुसार, हजारीबाग और कोडरमा के रास्ते रांची से गिरीडीह तक बड़े आमान की एक लाइन के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरी एवं यातायात सर्वेक्षण की चालू बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है। सर्वेक्षण अनुमान की मंजूरी दी जा रही है। तत्पश्चात् सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया जायेगा जिसके पूरा होने में लगभग 12 महीने लगेंगे।

राजस्थान को देश के मुख्य शहरों से जोड़ने वाली रेलें चालू करना

3718. श्री मनकल सिंह चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान को देश के मुख्य शहरों से जोड़ने वाली रेलों की संख्या काफी कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार दिन में भी जयपुर-बंगलौर, जोधपुर-गोहाटी, कोटा-वाराणसी, कोटा-भद्राचल, जयपुर-खण्डवा और जयपुर-जयपुर रेलों को चालू करने पर विचार करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग
में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी
नहीं, राजस्थान को देश के कुछ बड़े नहरों
से जोड़ने के लिए गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) फिलहाल, नदी गाड़ियां चलाना
सम्भव नहीं है।

Traffic on long distance routes

3719. SHRI RAM SWAROOPRAM:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-
sidering to introduce alternate methods
(inland waterways, etc.) to relieve
the heavy traffic on long-distance
routes for the transport of goods;
and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes
drawn up regarding the matter?

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

(a) and (b). The following measur-
es are being taken to relieve heavy
congestion on long distance routes
for transport of goods:—

(i) Inland Water Transport

A provision of Rs. 45.00 crores has
been made for execution of various
development schemes included in
Sixth Five-Year Plan of Ministry of
Shipping and Transport for Inland
Water Transport. Some of the im-
portant schemes pertain to acquisi-
tion of vessels for replacement/addi-
tion to the fleet of Central Inland
Water Transport Corporation Limit-
ed, capital repairs to its vessels, dev-
elopment of Rajabagan Dockyard,
provision of infrastructure facilities,
techno-economic studies, hydrogra-
phic surveys and commodity move-
ment studies for important water-
ways, loan interest subsidy scheme
for IWT entrepreneurs, running of
ferry and cargo services in the Ganga,
capital dredging of Zuari-Mandovi

and Mapusa rivers and improvement
of Udyogmandal Canal. With the
acquisition of fleet for replacement
and addition and capital repairs of
CIWTC's vessels, the pressure on rail
and road transport to the North East-
ern Region is likely to be relieved.

The Government has also decided
in principle to declare Allahabad—
Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagira-
thi-Hooghly river system as a National
Waterway. For this purpose a draft
Legislation will be brought before
Parliament.

(ii) Coastal Shipping

Government of India attach con-
siderable importance to coastal ship-
ping as supplementary mode of trans-
port to relieve pressure on rail and
road transportation. Considering its
increasing importance in the years
to come, Government had constitu-
ted on 15-9-1980 a Committee under
the Chairmanship of Director General
of Shipping to prepare a plan for
Eighties in respect of coastal ship-
ping. The Committee's Report has
now been received and is under exa-
mination.

B.G. Double Lines laid during 1980-81

3720. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the
Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of Broad-gauge
double lines laid during 1980-81;

(b) which are the routes that would
have double lines during 1981-82;
and

(c) whether Government would
consider the proposal to lay double
line on Madras-Trivandrum route?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-
LIKARJUN): (a) 132.11 Km. of Dou-
ble line were opened during 1980-81.

(b) A Statement is attached

(c) On the Madras-Trivandrum B. G. route, the line from Madras to Palghat Junction is already doubled. Doubling of the line from Palghat

Junction to Shoranur and from Shoranur to Ernakulum, in patches, is in progress. There is no proposal to double the line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum, at present.

Statement

Doubling Works included in 1981-82

1. Shahabad-Gulbarga	26.33 km.	Central Railway
2. Rohtak-Jakhal—Phase I	76.00 km.	Norther Railway
3. Bhainikurd-Shahabad Markanda on Panipat-Ambala Section	48.21 km.	Northern Railway
4. Shoranur-Alwaye section—Patch doubling	24.33 km.	Southern Railway
5. Hyderabad-Telapur on Secunderabad-Wadi Section	27.57 km.	South Central Railway
6. Manickgarh-Wirur and Sirpur Town-Rechm Road on Grand Trunk route	18.25 km.	South Central Railway
7. Pembarti-Pindial on Secunderabad-Kazipet Section	46.20 km.	
8. Shahibagh-Virangam-Balance line between Chharodi-Virangam (Phase II)	45.40 km.	
9. Nagda-Ujjain section—Balance doubling between Piploda-Bagla-Naikheri	25.35 km.	
	32.82 km.	Western Railway.
TOTAL	370.46 km.	

Overaged Railway Coaches and Wagons

3721. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many overaged railway coaches and goods wagons were condemned as unusable in the period between January, 1980 and December, 1980 and between January, 1981 till 31st July, 1981;

(b) is it a fact that because of forced running of such overaged wagons, frequent accidents are taking place; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated to remedy the situation?

LIKARJUN): (a) The following number of coaches & wagons were condemned due to overage:

	January, 1980 to December, 1980	
	B.G.	M.G.
Coaches	158	108
Wagons	3399	842
	January, 1981 to July, 1981	
	B.G.	M.G.
Coaches	188	146
Wagons	6999	888

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-

Review Committee on functioning of National Library, Calcutta

3722. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Library of Calcutta is managed by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Review Committee was set up for the better functioning and management of the Library; and

(d) if so, facts thereof and how far the recommendations of the Review Committee have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The National Library, Calcutta is a subordinate office of the Government of India under the Department of Culture. During 1976, both Houses of Parliament passed the National Library of India Act, 1976 which envisaged an autonomous Board for the National Library, Calcutta; but, during 1977-78, the Janata Government decided not to bring the Act into force and therefore the National Library continues to be a subordinate office of the Department of Culture.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. V. S. Jha was set up by the Government in May, 1968 to review the working of the National Library, Calcutta and to suggest measures for its efficient functioning and further development. This Committee, inter-alia, recommended that the then Advisory Council should be replaced by a Governing Council exercising real authority which means vesting the Governing Council of the National Library, Calcutta with complete autonomy i.e. delegated auto-

nomy. The Government agreeing with most of the recommendations of the Jha Committee, in principle, decided to give the National Library, Calcutta the largest measure of autonomy and accordingly moved the National Library Bill in the Lok Sabha on 18-12-1972. The National Library of India Act, 1976 was enacted and received the assent of the President on 11th June, 1976. The question of bringing the Act into force is now being examined afresh.

Firing on Indian Workers in Nepal

3723. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian workers working in Raghupati Jute Mill at Birat Nagar, Nepal were lathi-charged and fired upon on May 4, 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several died in the firing and their dead bodies were not given to their relatives residing in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that when some workers demonstrated before Jogbani P.S. in India, the S.P. of Purnia District ordered lathi charge and drove all the workers inside Nepal; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen reports regarding police firing at the Raghupati Jute Mill in Birat Nagar (Nepal) on May 3, 1981. According to these reports, incidents of labour trouble led to the firing. There is no information as to whether there was any lathi charge at the Jute Mill premises on that date.

(b) As reported by the Nepalese authorities to the district administration at Purnia (Bihar), the police

fring resulted in the death of one labourer and injuries to five others. The deceased, Shri Biswanath Ram, had apparently no relative at Jogbani though he was temporarily resident there. The Nepalese authorities have informed us that they handed over the body to the management of the Raghupati Jute Mill who in turn conveyed the news of his death to his relatives. Since the relative took some days to come and as there were no facilities for preservation of dead bodies in Birat Nagar, the body had perforce to be cremated. According to the Nepalese authorities, compensation was paid to the relatives of the deceased and a signed receipt obtained from them.

(c) and (d). According to reports received from the Bihar Government, the death of Shri Biswanath Ram created some tension in Jogbani with several workers of the Jute Mill crossing over to Jogbani. On receipt of this information, the Purnia district authorities proceeded to Jogbani and made necessary arrangements for the maintenance of law and order. The Superintendent of Police, Purnia, has however, denied ordering any lathi charge on the workers to drive them back into Nepal.

More Platforms at Howrah Station

3724. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many trains have to wait outside Howrah station for want of a berth;

(b) if so, whether Government would take urgent steps to increase the number of platforms at the Howrah station; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIA-

MENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) Sometimes, trains have to wait outside Howrah station for want of a platform in case trains are running out of path.

(b) and (c). A new Coaching Terminal at Padmapukur has been planned. The completion will synchronise with the construction of Second Hooghly Bridge. This will ease the position at Howrah considerably.

Number of persons trained every year by the Merchant Navy Establishment

3725. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many training establishments are there to train Merchant-Navy Officers and ratings;

(b) how many are trained every year from these establishment;

(c) how many are still unemployed among those trained; and

(d) what efforts are made to get employment for them?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There are six Merchant Navy Training Establishment for Officers and Ratings. Out of these six, three are imparting training to Cadets/Officers for service as Navigating and Engineering Officers in the Merchant Navy and the other three institutions are giving training to young boys for service as Deck and Engine Room Ratings on board the ships.

(b) 470 Cadets/Officers are trained every year for service as Navigating and Engineering Officers in the Merchant Navy and 640 young boys are trained every year for service as Deck and engine Room Ratings on board the ships.

(c) So far as the trained cadets of T. S. Rajendra and D.M.E.T. es-

establishments are concerned, there is no unemployment among them; on the contrary the present annual turn out falls short of the industry's requirement. The Shipping Companies are permitted to recruit direct deck and engineering apprentices. The number of trainee seamen (Ratings) waiting for jobs at Bombay and Calcutta is 437 and 188 respectively.

(d) Efforts are made to minimise the waiting period of trainee seamen by persuading the Shipping Companies to employ more of them along with regular seamen on their rosters. The Government have also appointed an Expert Committee to go into the problem of unemployment among seamen.

Expansion of Mechada and Haldia Stations

3726. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion of Mechada and Haldia stations by providing marshalling yards at both the places;

(b) if so, 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) and (b). There is no proposal for expansion of Haldia and Mechada stations. However, there is a proposal for shifting of existing Parcel and Booking offices of Mechada station in connection with work of provision of private siding and Exchange Yard to serve Thermal Power Station at Kolaghat.

(c) The expansion of Haldia and Mechada stations has not been considered justified in view of existing traffic facilities being adequate.

Cities Served by CGHS

3727. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities having facilities of Central Government Health Schemes;

(b) what are the criteria for allocation of amount to such units; and

(c) what are the facilities given in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Delhi (including peripheral cities of Ghaziabad, Gurgaon and Faridabad), Bombay, Calcutta, Patna, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow.

(b) The funds are provided to C.G.H.S. units, as specified in the budget approved annually, according to the requirements of staff, medicines, hospitalisation, equipment, material and supplies and administrative functions.

(c) The medical facilities provided under the CGHS consist of (i) out-door treatment through dispensaries; (ii) supply of necessary drugs; (iii) laboratory and X-ray investigations; (iv) domiciliary visits; (v) ambulance services in Delhi; (vi) in-patient treatment for all medical and surgical cases including operations; (vii) specialists care; (viii) ante-natal care, confinement and post-natal care for women; (ix) emergency treatment; (x) advice of family planning including supply of free contraceptive appliances etc.; and (xi) hospital treatment in specialised hospital for diseases like cancer, tuberculosis, polio, mental diseases.

दिल्ली रिग रेलवे सेवा

3728. श्री कुम कन्व वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में दिल्ली के आसपास रिग रेलवे सेवा अधिक सुविधाजनक और लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रस्तावित विद्युतीकृत रिग रेलवे 35.3 कि० मी० लम्बी है और बिजली रेल गाड़ियाँ इस दूरी को 60 मिनट में पूरी कर लेंगी जबकि इस समय परिव्रता रेलवे द्वारा लगभग 110 मिनट का समय लिया जाता है । प्रस्तावित रिग रेलवे जिसके 20 स्टेशन होंगे, लाजपतनगर, सेवा नगर, दय बस्ती, दिल्ली किशनगंज, मिटो बिज, सिलक बिज और पटेल नगर आदि ऐसे अत्यधिक आवादी वाले क्षेत्रों को सेवित करेगी तथा सुबह और शाम के समय 15 से 20 मिनट के अंतराल से दोनों ओर 70 गाड़ियाँ चलेगी । रेलवे आशा करती है कि सुबह और शाम के व्यस्त समय में 2.4 लाख यात्री इससे यात्रा करेंगे । इसे अधिक सुविधाजनक और लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रगति मैदान और सराय रोहिल्ला दो प्रतिरिक्त स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । इस योजना से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम का बोझ हल्का हो जायेगा । विशेषकर उन व्यस्त क्षेत्रों में जहाँ इस समय दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की सेवाएं अत्यधिक समय लेती हैं । दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के भागों का पुनः निर्धारण करने की सिफारिशों के प्रतिरिक्त संबंधित रेल सड़क प्रणाली का सुझाव देने के लिए एक संयुक्त

संयोजन भी किया जा रहा है । इसके प्रतिरिक्त नये बुकिंग कार्यालय, परिवहन क्षेत्र अर्थात् का निर्माण करने के अलावा प्रतिरिक्त पैबल पुलों, टैपों, प्रसाधन सुविधाओं आदि की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है ।

Increase in Distressed Railway Bridges

3729. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the number of distressed Railway bridges is on the increase;

(b) If so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the number thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 1941 (One thousand nine hundred and forty one).

Implementation of Dr. Anantaraman Committee's Report on PUC Teachers of BHU

3730. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the affairs of Banaras Hindu University particularly the problems of PUC teachers; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to resolve the dispute arising out of the non-implementation of Dr. Anantaraman Committee's recommendations to solve the problems of PUC teachers of Banaras Hindu University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of Dr. Anantharaman Committee and other relevant records were further considered by a Committee appointed by the Executive Council under the Chairmanship of the former Vice-Chancellor. In the light of the recommendations of this Committee, the Executive Council decided on 22-7-79 that the vacancies of Lectures existing at present and arising thereafter in the Departments concerned may be first filled from amongst the "P.U.C." teachers subject to their suitability, and the post be advertised for open selection only in the event of non-availability of a suitable teacher. This decision was reiterated by the Executive Council on 8-3-1980; and is being implemented by the Banaras Hindu University.

Representations of the Workers Union of Madras Port Trust

3731. DR. A. KALANIDHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the workers union of Madras Port Trust, Madras for the grant of certain concessions/ex-gratia payments in the year of the centenary celebrations of the Madras Port Trust; and

(b) if so, the action taken on them and the policy of Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEER-ENDRA PATIL): (a) Unions of workers have made representations to the Madras Port Trust for grant of bonus, gift, and a number of

concessions in connection with the centenary celebrations of the Madras Port Trust. These demands are under discussion between the Port Trust's Chairman and the unions.

(b) If the Port Trust authorities make any recommendations to the Ministry which require Government approval under the rules, these will be examined on merits, when received.

New Maynaguri-Sital Line

3732. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for laying railway track between new Maynaguri (North Frontier Railway) and Sital, District Cooch Behar, West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether preliminary survey has been undertaken; and

(c) what are the principal places the proposed railway is likely to pass through?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Traffic-cum-Reconnaissance Engineering Survey for the construction of a new BG railway line from New Maynaguri to Sital via Saptibari, Ranirhat, Jamalabhat, Nayahat, Mathabhangra, Rangamati & Sitalkuchi (83.75 kms. was carried out during 1977. This revealed that the project would not be financially viable (return being negative). Due to limited financial resources and unremunerative character of this project, it has not been possible to take up the construction of this project so far.

New Promotion Scheme for Non-Academic Staff of All IITs.

3733. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum on new promotion scheme for non-academic staff of all IITs from the Co-ordination Committee, All-IIT Employees' Union Association, Kharagpur; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum is being examined.

बोधपुर, बोकानेर और जयपुर डिवीजनों में रेल सेवाओं का पुनः प्रारम्भ होना

3734. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर, बीकानेर और जयपुर डिवीजनों ने उन रेल सेवाओं को पुनः प्रारम्भ करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाए हैं जो उन्होंने अप्रैल-मई में रद्द कर दी थीं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त डिवीजनों की कितनी ट्रेन सेवाएं पुनः प्रारम्भ की गई हैं, और उन डिवीजनों में कितनी ट्रेन सेवाएं अभी रद्द पड़ी हैं ;

(ग) क्या अभी भी रद्द पड़ी ट्रेन सेवाओं को पुनः शुरू करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) अप्रैल और मई 1981 के महीनों में जयपुर, बीकानेर और जोधपुर मण्डलों में कोयले की कमी, लाइन में दरारों पड़ जाने आदि के कारण कुल 52 और 30 जोड़ी गाड़ियां रद्द की गयी थीं । जून तथा जुलाई 1981 के दौरान यह संख्या और भी अधिक हो गयी थी । 1-9-81 को इन मण्डलों में 10 जोड़ी गाड़ियां पूर्णतः/अंशतः रद्द थीं ।

(ग) और (घ) . ज्योंही लाइन की पूरी तरह से मरम्मत हो जाएगी और कोयले की स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा, इन गाड़ियों को फिर से चला दिया जायेगा ।

Pak bid to influence events in Bangladesh

3735. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned 'Pak bid to influence events in Bangladesh' appearing in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 2nd July, 1981; and

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

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

(b) Government would not like to comment upon bilateral relations between two other sovereign states.

Additional Orthopaedic Specialist for C.G.H.S. in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

3736 SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government assured the House that in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi, one additional orthopaedic specialist will be made available for C.G.H.S. beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing the same so far; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b and (c). Does not arise.

Progress in Stabilising Population in India

3737. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have achieved any progress in stabilising the population in India; 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): The stabilisation of the population in India would be achieved only when the growth rate becomes zero, i.e., when the birth rate becomes equal to the death rate. Currently, the growth rate is high as a result of the birth rate being much higher than the death rate. The national goal is to reduce the birth rate to 21 per thousand and the death rate to 9 per thousand population by 2000 A.D. If this target is

achieved, it is expected that the population of the country will get stabilised by about 2050 A.D.

Allotment of Foreign Exchange for treatment of Prime Ministers

3738. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of amount of money and foreign exchange allotted and spent for treatment for Prime Ministers during 10 years preceding 30th June, 1981, with dates and amount indicated against each;

(b) amount spent in foreign exchange on average for tour, travel, entertainment etc., everything inclusive for each trip made by Prime Ministers during the same period with dates and amount against each; and

(c) other relevant details in connection with foreign exchange expenses relating to Prime Ministers during aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) The Prime Minister is a beneficiary of the Central Government Health Scheme. No separate accounts are maintained regarding individual members of the Central Government Health Scheme, and this would include the Prime Minister. As far as hospitalisation is concerned no bills have been received for reimbursement in respect of any of the Prime Ministers themselves during the 10 years preceding 30-6-81.

No foreign exchange was spent for treatment of Prime Ministers during the same period.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Foreign Exchange expenditure incurred on the Tour, Travel, Entertainment, etc. of the Prime Ministers during the Period 1-7-71 to 30-6-81.

Sl. No.	Countries Visited	Date of Visit	Foreign Exchange expenditure on tour, travel, entertainment, etc. (everything inclusive) on each trip made by the Prime Minister	Other relevant details in connection with Foreign Exchange Expenditure	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	U.S.S.R.	27-9-71 to 29-9-71	Rs. 18,914-00		
2	Belgium			Belgium	= Rs. 23,221-93
	Austria			Austria	= Rs. 25,622-90
	U.K.			U.K.	= Rs. 32,198-76
	U. S. A.	24-10-71 to 13-11-71	133,490-41	U. S. A.	= Rs. 10,187-13
	France			France	= Rs. 14,251-79
	Federal Republic of Germany			Federal Republic of Germany	= Rs. 27,967-90
3	Bangladesh	17-3-72 to 19-3-72	23,510-20		
4	Sweden			Sweden	= Rs. 36,584-90
	Czechoslovakia	13-6-72 to 23-6-72	100,451-65	Czechoslovakia	= Rs. 29,041-61
	Hungary			Hungary	= Rs. 34,825-14

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5	Bhutan	27-10-72 to 29-10-72			Rs. 39,299.00	
6	Nepal	7-2-73 to 10-2-73		61,937.32	
7	Sri Lanka	24-4-73 to 29-4-73			33,424.57	
8	Yugoslavia	. . . . .	} 13-6-73 to 26-6-73			77,362.69		= Rs. 10,168.62
	Canada	. . . . .						= Rs. 67,194.07
9	Algeria	. . . . .	3-9-73 to 10-9-73			7,155.65	.....
10	Iran	. . . . .	28-4-74 to 2-5-74			17,692.74	.....
11	Maldives	. . . . .	12-1-73 to 14-1-75			13,913.67	.....
12	Iraq	. . . . .	18-1-75 to 21-1-75			32,112.96	.....
13	Jamaica	. . . . .	27-4-73 to 4-5-75			151,042.45	.....
14	U.S.S.R.	. . . . .	8-6-76 to 13-6-76			88,360.10	.....
15	German Democratic Republic	. . . . .	} 1-7-76 to 7-7-76			83,732.25		= Rs. 37,402.25
	Afghanistan	. . . . .						= Rs. 46,330.00
16	Sri Lanka	. . . . .	15-8-76 to 19-8-76			506,985.99	.....
17	Mauritius	. . . . .	} 8-10-76 to 17-10-76			50,970.57		= Rs. 4,039.94
	Tanzania	. . . . .						= Rs. 32,666.50
	Zambia	. . . . .						= Rs. 14,264.13
18	London	. . . . .	6-6-76 to 16-6-76			54,511.80	.....
19	U.S.S.R.	. . . . .	21-10-77 to 27-10-77			48,386.00	.....
20	Nepal	. . . . .	9-12-77 to 11-12-77			28,220.00	.....

1 2 3 4 5 6

21	Australia	. . . 11-2-78 to 17-2-78	Ra. 32,534-06	.....
22	Belgium	. . . }		Belgium.	= Ra. 26,509-36
	U.K.	. . . 5-6-78 to 16-6-78	247,289-74	U.K.	= Ra. 36,422-25
	U.S.A.	. . . }		U.S.A.	= Ra. 184,358-13
23	Kenya	. . . 30-8-78 to 1-9-78	1,286-33	.....
24	Sri Lanka	. . . 3-2-79 to 6-2-79	7,166-03	.....
25	Bangladesh	. . . 16-4-79 to 18-4-79	47,126-97	.....
26	U.S.S.R.	. . . }		U.S.S.R.	= Ra. 99,289-68
	Poland	. . . }		Poland	= Ra. 38,978-76
	Czechoslovakia	. . . 10-6-79 to 22-6-79	171,614-71	Czechoslovakia	= Ra. 1,156-00
	Yugoslavia	. . . }		Yugoslavia	= Ra. 32,190-00
27	Zimbabwe	. . . }		Zimbabwe	= Ra. 132,633-76
	Tanzania	. . . 16-4-80 to 19-4-80	143,673-51	Tanzania	= Ra. 11,039-75
28	Yugoslavia	. . . 7-5-80 to 9-5-80	38,785-92	.....
29	Switzerland	. . . }		Switzerland	= Ra. 192,491-94
	Kuwait	. . . }		Kuwait	= Ra. 61,577-35
	Abu Dhabi	. . . 5-5-81 to 12-5-81	450,248-14	Abu Dhabi	= Ra. 101,722-09
	Dubai	. . . }		Dubai	= Ra. 94,456-76

Election of Engineers for Guyana

3739. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Guyana offered permanent service to the Engineers for a period of three years and accordingly a selection was made and letters were also issued to the candidates;

(b) if so, the name of persons whom appointments were offered and whether it is also a fact that the names of five candidates were cancelled at the last moment when they had completed all the formalities for passports, their tickets had already been received and they were ready to go; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to send these five engineers?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The Government of Guyana had sought, through their High Commission in New Delhi, a panel of names of Engineers for consideration and selection to appointments in the Guyana Electricity Corporation. A panel of names received from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was forwarded to the High Commission of Guyana. Subsequently, eight officers were selected by Guyanese authorities from out of the names transmitted through the High Commission of Guyana. However, on 7th July, 1981, some of these persons to whom appointments had been offered by the High Commission of Guyana were intimated that the offers were being withdrawn. We have informed the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms who are primarily concerned with drawing up the panel about this to enable them to take further suitable action.

Filling up of regular Vacancies of Female Principals by Delhi Administration

3740. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Personnel and A.R. in its circular dated 30th December, 1976 had defined ad hoc vacancy and laid down that regular vacancies exceeding one year should be filled by regular method and not by ad hoc appointments;

(b) if so, how selection made on 3 January, 1970 by Delhi Administration through regular DPC, in accordance with approved recruitment rules against regular vacancies of female Principals are still being treated as ad hoc even lapse of 11-1/2 years;

(c) whether to term such selection as ad-hoc is a misnomer particularly when UPSC's prior approval under UPSC (Exemption from consultation) Regulation had been obtained every time during past decade; and

(d) how long more it will take to mitigate this hardship keeping in view that these female officers will be reaching maximum of scales by next four months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) According to the Department of Personnel and A.R. memorandum dated 30-12-1976, it is permissible to make, in the exigencies of work, ad-hoc appointment against regular vacancies, pending selection of eligible officers for regular appointment.

(b) to (d). In January, 1970, a Departmental Promotion Committee was constituted to recommend names of Post-Graduate Teachers for appointment to the posts of female Principals on ad-hoc basis as at that time the seniority lists of female PGTs. had been finalised. Persons recommended by the D.P.C. were appointed and the empanelled principals were subsequently regularised on the basis of recommendations of the D.P.C. At

that time the post of Principal was Class II post. However, as a result of revision of pay scale of Principals, the post was classified as Class I post in 1973 with retrospective effect from 27-3-1970. The order regularising the appointments of such Principals had consequently to be revoked as advised by the U.P.S.C.

Till now the seniority list of Vice Principals, one of the feeder grades for promotion to the post of Principal, has not been finalised on account of various writ petitions pending in the Delhi High Court. Under the circumstances, the existing ad-hoc arrangements had to be continued and the question of making appointments on regular basis will be taken up only after the writ petitions have been decided and the seniority of vice-Principals is finalised.

Pak Nuclear Test on Turkish Territory

3741. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Pakistan's proposal to conduct its nuclear test in the Turkish territory and USA's encouragement for Pakistan-Turkish consultations in this respect; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen press reports alleging that Turkey is providing Pakistan with a test site for its first nuclear device in the shape of a tunnel in South Turkey. These reports indicate that senior intelligence and White House officials within the American Government are encouraging Pakistan-Turkish consultations on this matter. Government have noted the denials issued by the Governments of Pakistan and Turkey. Government are following these developments on a continuing basis.

China's Keenness to share Experience in Rural Finance and Agricultural Development

3742. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Peoples' Republic of China has shown its keenness to share with India its experiences in rural financing and agriculture development as stated by the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Bank of China; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). We have had consultations with the Government of China on exchanges in the field of agriculture which would be of interest to both sides. It is proposed to continue these exchanges.

ABNER Memorial School, New Delhi

3743. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the powers of Manager's of the ABNER Memorial School 26 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi and Summar Villa School, Daryaganj, Delhi to run the school alongwith the authority. Mission from abroad has given to them;

(b) the details regarding the deal between the landlord of 26, Ferozeshah building and the Management of ABNER Memorial School while purchasing the building;

(c) how the ABNER Memorial School's manager is collecting donation in the name of school building fund and what is the account position and whether it is being audited;

(d) what are the service conditions laid down in respect of school for employing Teaching Staff and Class IV servants; and

(e) whether there are cases that the Teachers are kept on probation for ten years while appointing them in 1968 and confirming them in 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEL-LA KAUL): (a) Of the 2 schools, only the Abner Memorial School, 28 Feroze-shah Road, New Delhi, is a recognised unaided minority school. According to the scheme of the management framed by the school in terms of Section 5 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973, the Manager has powers with regard to finance, supervision and inspection of teaching and non-teaching staff, purchase of stationary/stores, maintenance of building etc.

The Summervilla School functioning at Daryaganj, Delhi is an un-recognised School having pre-primary classes and Classes I and II. This school does not come within the purview of Section 5 of the said Act.

As ascertained by the Delhi Administration, the overall control of the two schools is exercised by the Lott Carey Baptist Mission Society in India, a body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(b) The details about this deal are not available.

(c) According to the facts available with the Delhi Administration, the School is not collecting donations for School Building Fund. The School, however, submits returns and documents in accordance with the Rule 180 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973. Such accounts upto the year 1979-80 have been audited and accounts for the year 1980-81 are under audit. The School maintains a separate Building Fund but it is revealed that the accounts with regard to this are not being maintained in the manner prescribed under section 18(3) of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973.

(d) The service conditions are as specified under section 15 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973.

(e) Out of 30 teachers only 7 appointed on or after 13-7-81 are on probation; the remaining teachers have been confirmed. It has also been ascertained that one teacher appointed in July 1968 in Summervilla School (Unrecognised School) was confirmed in May, 1978.

Bridge at Nangal Rai, New Delhi

3744. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of construction of a railway bridge at Nangal Rai, New Delhi, is in progress;

(b) if so, its width and one-side length and when the work is scheduled to be completed;

(c) whether the bridge will be supported by pillars or by walls and if it is to be supported on walls, the length thereof;

(d) whether the construction of the bridge is likely to effect the existing position of the market if so what will happen to the shops on either side of the market, whether some road or passage to the shops will be given; if so its width in feet;

(e) whether these shops will have to be demolished and, if so, to what extent; and

(f) whether alternative site will be allotted and if so, when, and procedure thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi who are concerned in the matter, the bridge is expected to be completed by October 1982. The bridge, including approaches, would be six lanes with facility for pedestrians. The bridge would be about 133 m. long and approaches on Tihar Jail side and Kirby place side would be about 427 m. and 381 m. long

respectively. The approaches are partly on pillars and partly earthfilled. The length of earthfilled portion shall be about 122 m. and 168 m. on Tihar Jail and Kirby Place sides respectively. A path measuring 3 m. to 4 m. in width will be available in front of the existing properties on both sides. Some unauthorised structures on Municipal land have been removed by the DDA and there is no further proposal to demolish any structure except encroachments on the Municipal Land.

Urea Shipment from USSR

3745. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated 9th May, 1981 under the caption "USSR agrees to bulk urea shipment";

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting of Indo-Soviet Joint Committee and decisions arrived at; and

(c) when will the first instalment of urea reach India, the mode of payment to be made by India i.e. in rupee or rouble?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The news report referred to has come to the notice of the Government. Some of the important items discussed in the 3rd meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Committee related to:—

(i) Settlement of levy of tonnage dues at the ports of each other;

(ii) Action to be taken on short landing of cargoes;

(iii) Fertilizer shipment;

(iv) Participation in third country trade;

(v) Cargo movement from India to USSR-Far East;

(vi) Containerisation in the Indo-Soviet Trade;

(vii) Turn-round of ships at Indian and Soviet ports;

(viii) Utilisation of Indian fleet for the carriage of Soviet Cargo.

2. While some of the issues mentioned above were settled, consideration on some others was deferred to the next meeting of the Joint Committee. An Agreement was reached that consequent on the coming into force of the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969, the problem of levy of tonnage dues would stand resolved. It was also agreed that Soviet side would consider India's request for diversion of cargo from Black Sea ports to Soviet Far East ports with a view to easing congestion. Further, the Soviet side was prepared to buy containers from India. They also agreed to reserve two berths exclusively for Indian vessels at Black Sea ports with a view to avoiding delays to Indian vessels. They also agreed to utilise Indian vessels for movement of their dry bulk cargo subject to Indian rates being internationally competitive.

3. As regards the shipment of bulk urea, it was agreed that an experimental beginning would be made in this regard with a view to finding out measures necessary for regular bulk movement of urea. The first instalment of 13,000 metric tonnes has reached India on 28 August, 1981.

Payment of T.A., D.A. by WHO for Writing Articles on Health Matters

3746. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Health Organisation makes huge payment by way of T.A., D.A., Honorary and ex-gratia payment to the

various officers in his Ministry including D.G.H.S. and other attached and subordinate offices for writing articles on health matters;

(b) whether these rates are very remunerative and much above the Central Government rates and no portion of this surrendered by these officers to the Public Exchequer when they get full-time salary and allowances from the Central Revenues and such assignments are looked after by these officers in addition to their day-to-day duties which suffer when they are running after such lucrative tax free assignments; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to set matters right and safeguard the interests of the Public Exchequer?

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

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

Proposal of Introduce Longer Trains to be Hauled by Coal

3747. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to introduce longer trains to be hauled by coal;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and on which routes these trains will be introduced;

(c) how far it will cut down the transmit time and the maximum load that could be carried by one train; and

(d) how the rolling stock will be utilised on its return journey—whether the traffic potential has been studied, if so, what is the assessment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The Railway Ministry are considering running of freight trains hauled by diesel or electric locomotives with loads upto 7,500 tonnes, with new type of BOX 'N' wagons, fitted with air brakes, which are under manufacture. They will not be hauled by coal fired engines. The 7,500 tonnes trains will comprise of 92 BOX 'N' wagons. Routes are being selected taking into account the loading and unloading potential of these long trains essentially for mineral traffic. It is expected that these trains will improve throughput with the same number of trains and thus improve utilisation of section capacity.

The use of the stock on the return journey is being simultaneously studied.

Policy Directive to Import commodities on F.O. B. basis

3748. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up at the highest level the issue of Public Sector Undertakings flouting policy directive to Import commodities on f.o.b. basis;

(b) if so, what are the serious implications of the matter and whether the Commerce Ministry was also consulted in the matter and if so, their reaction;

(c) which are the Public Undertakings involved; and

(d) what is the outcome of the action taken by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). There are Government instructions that as a general policy, all import of commodities by Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings should be on f.o.b. basis. As it is not always possible to buy f.o.b., de-

partures in suitable cases are permitted in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping & Transport. These instructions have recently been reiterated to various Ministries including the Commerce Ministry. This has been taken up more as a general matter to be re-emphasized than any flouting of rules by any Public Undertakings. This has been done to support Indian shipping especially at the present juncture when the freight offerings and freight rates in the world shipping are showing a declining trend.

Measures to prevent carrying Passengers on roof tops of Buses

3749. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the report in Bus mishaps, the latest being the one which took place near Pahalgam in Kashmir on the 17th August, 1981 resulting in large number of death. Government will consider urgently need for amending the Motor Vehicles Act or rules made thereunder banning strictly the carriage of passengers beyond the licensed capacity and particularly on the roof tops;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are taken to prevent carrying of passengers on roof tops of buses particularly in hilly areas and making it a cognisable offence under the Motor Vehicles Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Section 82 of the M.V. Act, 1939 *inter-alia* provides that no person driving or in-charge of a motor vehicle shall carry any person or permit any person to be carried otherwise than "within the body of the vehicle". The con-

vention of the provision of this Section attracts imposition of the fine under Section 12 of the Act. In addition, the Transport Authority which granted the permit may under Section 60 of the M.V. Act, 1939 cancel or suspend the permit for using the vehicle in a manner not authorized by the permit. The existing provisions are considered sufficient to deter the permit-holders to use or cause or allow the vehicle to be used in any manner not authorized by the permit.

Representation from A-IS C/T Railway Employees Association, Central Railway

3750. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Manager, Central Railway, has received a representation dated 13th October, 1980 from All India Scheduled Castes/Tribes;

(b) if so, details of said demands/suggestions made therein;

(c) what action has been taken by the concerned authorities on each of the said demands/suggestions; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons for delay therefor?

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

(b) to (d). A statement giving the position is attached.

Statement

It is a fact that the D.R.M. Central Railway, Nagpur received a representation dated 13-10-1980 from the All India SC & ST Railway Employees Association, Nagpur. Position in regard to the various points raised therein is as follows:—

Item No. 1: Deficiency in reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes specially in Medical Department.

Continuance efforts are being made to wipe out shortfalls in the various categories of posts in all departments on the Railways. A crash Programme has been launched w.e.f. 1.4.1981 for a period of six months to wipe out shortfalls in Class III and Class IV categories of posts on Indian Railways. As regards the case of Dr. M. B. Sakhare, AMO (Class II), Nagpur, he was promoted to Senior Scale as D.M.O. purely against a leave vacancy and this arrangement had to be terminated on 23-11-1976 when the incumbent of the post resumed duty. However, his case for promotion is being further examined.

Item No. 2 : Informal meeting with the Association representatives.

Two groups exist in the All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees' Association each claiming to be the real representatives of the Association. One of the Groups went to the Court of Law, restraining the other from using the name of the Association. It was decided by the Ministry of

Railways that none of the two groups will be entertained in Informal Meetings till their claim is settled in the Court of Law. The matter is further under examination as per the recent court order furnished by one of the groups.

Item No. 3: Harrassments and transfers of the Office Bearers of the Association.

The procedure applicable to office bearers of recognised Unions in the case of their transfers etc., is not extended to the unrecognised Association/Union. However, it is stated that transfers are normally ordered on promotion/shrinkage in the cadre or in the interest of administration. There has been no prejudice in regard to transfers of SC/ST office bearers of this Association.

Item No. 4 Representation to the Association in the Divisional Quarter Committee.

Details of Housing Committees functioning on the Central Railway with members of SC/ST communities are as under :—

S. No.	Housing Committee	Total Members	Members belonging to SC	ST
1.	Ajni	11	2	—
2.	Nagpur	11	—	3
3.	Wardha	12	2	1
4.	Ballarshah	11	2	—
5.	Pulgaon	10	1	—
6.	Amla	12	4	—
7.	Junnardeo	11	1	1
8.	Warora	7	1	—

Thus, it will be seen that there is adequate representation of SC/ST on the Housing Committees.

Item No. 5 : Step motherly treatment given in the Control Office of Nagpur Division to the SCs and STs - Shri R. K. Vaidya not considered for officiating as Chief Controller.

Shri R. K. Vaidya was promoted as Chief Controller during the leave vacancy from 30-4-1979 to 9-7-1979 but his work was considered unsatisfactory. Shri F. M. Bhamgara, Section Controller junior to Shri Vaidya stated to have been promoted as Chief Controller, was never promoted as Chief Controller as alleged.

Item No. 6 : Activities of the so called Akhil Bhartiya Soshit Karamchhari Sangh on Nagpur Division.

So far no incidence has occurred to establish that there will be communal riots in the area of Nagpur Division. It is alleged that Administrative Officers are supporting the activities of Akhil Bhartiya Soshit Karamchhari Sangh. Since the Association has not quoted any specific instance it is not possible to comment on this issue. Akhil Bhartiya Soshit Karamchhari Sangh is also an unrecognised body and as such no facilities to this unrecognised body have been extended.

Item No. 7 : Instructions published in the Brochure by the Railway Board for SC/STs not being compiled with.

It is correct that vacancy of Dy. Chief Controller occurred on 31.8.80 and the Nagpur Division had to make ad hoc arrangement to man the post. The post is controlled by the Headquarters office and the rosters are maintained by Hd. Qrs. It therefore, become necessary for Nagpur Division to make ad hoc arrangements according to the divisional seniority pending posting from the Hd. Qrs. Office. Shri Markam who

belongs to Scheduled Tribe Community, has since been promoted, as Dy. Chief Controller with effect from 27.12.1980 against ST quota.

Item No. 8 : Harassment to Shri T. U. Nandanwar, Train Conductor, Nagpur belonging to Malba Community (ST).

Shri T. U. Nandanwar, TTE was promoted on 31-12-77 against ST quota as Train Conductor. On a representation from Shri M. M. Ramtekkar, TTE, Nagpur Division who claimed to be an ST and senior to Shri Nandanwar, the latter was reverted to make room for Shri Ramtekkar on 17-3-1978. Thereafter, Shri Nandanwar represented that Shri Ramtekkar did not belong to ST community. On verification through Civil Authorities, the allegation of Shri Nandanwar was found to be correct and Shri Ramtekkar was reverted as TTE. Subsequently, Shri Ramtekkar made a complaint that Shri Nandanwar also did not belong to ST community. On verification through the Collector of Nagpur and Chhindwara it was found that Shri Nandanwar also did not belong to ST community. Accordingly, he was also reverted from the post of Conductor to that of TTE. Subsequently, Shri Nandanwar went to Nagpur High Court and brought a stay order directing that he may be given a chance to produce evidence contradicting the letters of Collectors, Nagpur and Chhindwara cancelling his caste certificate. Shri Nandanwar was given a chance to produce his evidence in a Fact Finding Inquiry but he failed to attend the inquiry and failed to produce any evidence refuting the letters of Collector, Nagpur and Chhindwara with the result that orders for reversion were issued finally. Since then Shri T. U. Nandanwar has been making repeated representation to all authorities without producing any letter to cancel the letters of Collector, Nagpur and Chhindwara under which the Caste Certificates issued

to Shri Nandanwar was cancelled. Thus, privileges admissible to the ST. community persons are not being extended to Shri Nandanwar.

Item No. 9 : Mass transfers of SCs/STs working on Nagpur Division.

The position in respect of the employees mentioned under this item has been examined and it has been found that no transfer has been done causing severe hardship to SC/ST staff purposefully. It is not correct to say that they are office bearers of this Association and they have been deliberately transferred out of Nagpur.

Item No. 10 : Spoiling of Confidential Reports.

In order to make the writing of Confidential Reports more objectives based on the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission, new C.R. forms have been introduced on the Indian Railways since 1977. These forms together with guidelines to fill these forms ensure that CRs are written more objectively and there is no scope for spoiling the CR of anybody intentionally as much as besides the reporting officer, CRs are reviewed by a Reviewing Officer and by a countersigning officer. However, details about the individual cases mentioned are being collected from Central Railway. As regards the suggestion to take the gradation one step higher in the case of SC/ST candidates, this is not permissible as per extant orders.

Item No. 11 : Celebration of religious functions on Railway Land.

In terms of extant orders, permission to hold meetings in railway land to unrecognised union/associations is not admissible.

Item No. 12 : Threatening by DPO/ADRM/DBM to the officials of the Association.

Since the Association has not pointed out any particular case, no comments could be offered.

Item No. 13 : Promotion in the class IV category against reserved quota.

With reference to his application dated 22-10-1980 Shri Premdas Maroti, Yard Khalasi was informed that there was no post of Mate under Loco Foreman, Ajini. However, he will be considered to the post of Muccadam which is in his channel of promotion, as and when his turn comes.

Item No. 14 : Dealing of policy in the DRM's P. Branch Nagpur.

Shri Shyam Naidu, Sr. Clerk in the Traffic Section of the personnel Branch of Nagpur Division, was supposed to initiate office notes for Orders of the officers concerned. However, his notes were being sent through Office Supt. incharge of that Section. Shri Naidu has been now transferred to other Section under normal rules.

Item No. 15 : Functioning of Welfare Organisation in the DRM's Office.

It has been observed that Shri Kharbade, Sr. Labour Welfare Inspector is not capable of extracting work from the Typist working under him. Shri Zinjarde, Typist, has to work under Shri Kharbade. However, Shri Zinjarde, has been given additional work of WSSC/Scout Guides and Cultural Academy as the SLWI(G) who normally used to look after this work, is not capable of looking after this work independently. Several warning have been issued to him. Still keeping in view that he was an ST employee, deserving all sympathy and extending maximum guidance to him, he has not been able to come up to the standards of other Welfare Inspectors.

Item No. 16 : Misbehaviour of Shri Radhakrishnan, PWI, Pulgaon.

The allegations against Shri Radhakrishnan have been found to be baseless.

Item No. 17: Posting as Guard of departmental candidates.

Shri Kalicharan Maniram, Trains Clerk will be promoted to the post of Guard in his turn.

Item No. 18 : Full recognition to the Association.

Under extent orders of the Government, any Association of Govt. Employees formed on the basis of caste, religion or creed is not to be recognised.

Item No. 19: Provision of separate Cell for SC/ST employees.

Instructions exist that a Reservation Cell should be opened in each division/workshop and Asstt. Personnel Officers should be nominated to look after this job who will be assisted by at least one Inspector. The Ministry of Railways have instructed the Central Railway to follow these instructions, strictly.

Item No. 20: Supply of information regarding the roster points vacancy position and appointment selections to Association.

According to the extent orders, Roster Registers are not open for inspection by the members of Association.

Supply of Wagons at Ballarshah Railway Station

3751. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 31st March, 1981 from Vice-President of the Ballarshah Charcoal Forest Contractors' Association, Ballarshah, District Chandrapur, (Maharashtra) regarding irregular Supply of wagons for 'E' Class loading at Ballarshah Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details of grievances made;

(c) what action has been taken with regard to the demands in the said representation;

(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) and (b). Yes, the representation is about (i) inadequate and irregular supply of wagons for movement of charcoal from Ballarshah station under priority 'E', (ii) restrictions on registration of indents for allotment of wagons under priority 'E', and (iii) for issuing necessary instructions for regular supply of wagons for movement of this traffic.

(c) The supply of wagons is being made in accordance with the priority and seniority of indents. During the period January to March, 1981, a total of 80 wagons were loaded at Ballarshah under priority 'E' (not 25 as brought out in the representation of the Association). During January to July, 1981, a total of 368 wagons were supplied for loading of this traffic and only 15 demands remained pending. To assist in regular clearance of this traffic, a commodity quota ensuring a minimum daily loading has already been prescribed on the Central Railway. Further, in order that the traffic under priority 'E' does not suffer, two days in a week i.e. Sundays and Wednesdays have been set apart on that Railway for loading on the basis of the seniority of indents irrespective of the priority of the traffic.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Memorandum Regarding Stoppage and Allotment of Berths in Jayanti Janata Express at Wardha

3752. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorandum dated 1st May, 1981 has

been received by the Chairman, Railway Board from the "Pravasi Mandal" unit Wardha (Maharashtra) regarding stoppage and allotment of berths in Jayanti Janata Express (Train No. 131 and 132) at Wardha (Maharashtra); and

(b) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken in that regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. However, a representation dated 26-3-81 was received in the Ministry of Railways from Sarva Seva Sangh, Wardha on the same subject.

(b) Wardha is served by two Railway stations i.e. Wardha Jn. and Wardha East. All trains on Bombay-Nagpur-Howrah route except 59/60 Gitanjali Express are stopping at Wardha Jn. At Wardha East, of these trains only 29Dn/30Up Bombay-Howrah Express stop. As regards trains to and from south 17/17 Madras-Jammu Tawi Janata Express stop at Wardha Jn., 15/16 G.T. Express and 21/22 Hyderabad-New Delhi Dakshin Express stop at Wardha East. Adequate number of trains are thus serving Wardha.

Proposal to Provide Greater Autonomy to AIIMS

3753. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to provide greater autonomy to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in its functioning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Rules and Regulations under the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 have recently been renewed and modified to provide greater autonomy.

राजगीर से पटना तक ट्रेन

3754. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय उपलब्ध ट्रेन सेवाओं से सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए बम्बिहार पुर राजगीर रेल मार्ग पर स्थित अपने घरों से पटना सचिवालय तथा अन्य कार्यालयों में समय पर पहुंचना ट्रेनों के अत्यधिक विलम्ब से चलने के कारण असंभव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजगीर से पटना तक एक ट्रेन चलाने का है जिस से कर्मचारी प्रातः 10 बजे तक पटना निश्चित रूप से पहुंच सकें और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सुबह के दैनिक यात्रियों को ले जाने वाली 411 अप राजगीर-बाया दानापुर सवारी गाड़ी का चालन बदमाशों की गतिविधि खतरे की जंजीर खींचने आदि के कारण संतोषजनक नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Eastern Railway Training School

3755. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a good number of candidates selected through Railways Service Commission, North Eastern Railway have been given appointment in Eastern Railway and sent for Training in Eastern Railway Training School;

(b) if so, the details of the relevant Employment Notice of the Railway

Service Commission, North Eastern Railway, the lists of successful candidates for different categories who have been appointed in North Eastern Railway and in Eastern Railway; and

(c) reasons for sending those candidates for appointment in Eastern Railway where Eastern Railway has got its Service Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) and (c). Recruitment to non-technical popular categories for Danapur and Dhanbad division of Eastern Railway was earlier entrusted to the Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur. Recruitment to these Divisions is now being done by the new Railway service mission established at Danapur.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Victimisation of Loco running staff

3756. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of victimisation of Loco Running Staff in the form of removal from service under Rule 14 (ii) of Railway Servants' D&A Rules, 1968, forced retirement, suspension, penal transfer and wage cuts;

(b) particulars of Locomen who have got stay order from the High Courts against removal from service under the said Rule forced retirement and penal transfer but not allowed to join duty;

(c) whether all the Running staff who were on forced retirement in N. E. Railway have been taken back to duty by the administration; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking back the other Locomen on duty who were forcibly retired?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MAL-LIKARJUN): (a) No railway servant is victimised for legitimate trade union activities. It is only for specific acts of omission and commission that a railway employee is taken up after following the procedure laid down in the rules. In the context of illegal mass sick leave movement resorted to by Loco Running Staff during January-February 1981, the following action was taken.

No. of employees dismissed/removed/terminated	588
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No. of prematurely retired on review of service	603
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No. of employees suspended	193
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Information regarding transfers and wage cuts is not available.

(b) A number of employees have gone to the Court against their removal from service/premature retirement penal transfer. The Railway administration is taking necessary action. The exact number of such action. The exact number of such court cases is not available.

(c) Out of 138 railway employees prematurely retired, 122 have been taken back to duty on consideration of their appeals.

(d) Appeals preferred by employees against the action taken after following the procedure laid down in the rules are considered by the competent authority, who decides each case on merits.

Leprosy patients in Karnataka

3757. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJ-ARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where leprosy is prevalent; and

(b) the total amount allocated to Karnataka Government for upgradation and maintenance of leprosy centres in 1980-81 and the amount earmarked during 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The leprosy is prevalent in almost all the States and Union Territories.

(b) The total amount allocated to Karnataka Government for upgradation and maintenance of leprosy centres for 1980-81 and 1981-82 under National Leprosy Control Programme is as under:—

(i) 1980-81—Rs. 13.60 lakhs
(equal amount to be spent by State Government during 1980-81).

(ii) 1981-82—Rs. 29.70 lakhs.

Declaration of national Highways in Karnataka

3758 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Highways in Karnataka proposed to be declared as National Highways during 1981-82; and

(b) what are the details in this regard?

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

(a) Government do not propose to declare any State road as a National Highway in 1981-82.

(b) Does not arise.

Traction Motors

3759. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of traction motors needed for a rake;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities use these motors after the normal life;

(c) whether these motors are repaired properly; 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 8-coach, Electrical Multiple Unit rakes have 8 traction motors. The 9-coach rakes have 12 traction motors. Some 9-coach rakes have 16 traction motors.

(b) Yes. If any motors are in good condition even after normal life, they are continued in use.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Use of Communication Technology in Health Field

3760. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are using communication technology like T.Vs. films and slides in the health field;

(b) if so, the details regarding the nature and extent of requirement of hardware, number of mobile units of TV type, films and slides for this purpose;

(c) what is the financial worth of these technologies purchased so far and the area of public health, child health and immunizations were covered; and

(d) how many of these technologies were developed locally and how many imported?

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

(b) to (d). Films, slides and other audio-visual efforts are carried on through the media organisations of the Central and State Governments and other agencies. These organisations

do not confine themselves only to communication of Health and Family Welfare messages as these are interspersed with other films and slides. Thus, the financial worth of these cannot be separately identified, for the health field alone. Technology required for these purposes is mostly available in the country.

National Highways in Orissa

3761. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the specification for construction of National Highways;

(b) whether it varies from State to State;

(c) whether it is a fact that the construction of some National Highways in the State of Orissa was to be started and if so, the progress thereon;

(d) whether Government have been bearing the entire cost of construction and maintenance of National Highways in Orissa during last three years; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(a) The width and thickness of pavements on National Highways are decided primarily on the basis of traffic and soil characteristics. There are three components in a pavement—firstly, the sub-base consisting of stabilised soil layer or compacted stone-metal; secondly, the base usually consisting of stone-metal compacted in place and bonded by water or bitumen and thirdly, surfacing comprising usually of asphalt carpets. After the thickness and type of each component layer have been decided based on traffic and local conditions, the specifications for materials and methods of construction are followed uniformly for each layer according to guidelines laid down in the Book of Specifications of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(b) Specifications for construction of individual items of work do not vary from State to State. But the width, total thickness as also type and thickness of each component layer of pavement may vary from State to State and even within the same State depending on traffic conditions, environmental conditions and availability of materials.

(c) It is presumed that the Member has in mind the construction of new National Highways. Owing to financial limitations, Government of India do not propose to make any new additions to the existing National Highway system at present and attention is proposed to be concentrated on the development of the existing National Highways which is a continuing process.

(d) Yes.

(e) The yearwise expenditure incurred on the construction and maintenance of National Highways in Orissa during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows:—

Year	Expenditure on	
	construction/or improvement (Rs. in lakh)	Maintenance and Repairs
1978-79	392.01	106.01
1979-80	370.91	134.62
1980-81	374.13	158.37

Grant out of Health Minister's Discretionary Fund

3762. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the purpose for which and under what condition grants are given from Health Minister's Discretionary Fund?

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

and the conditions under which grants are given from Health Minister's Discretionary Fund are given below:—

(a) Providing comparatively small scale financial help to individuals, voluntary organisations and private hospitals and dispensaries for the purpose of medical relief and health development and carrying on researches in the field of medical treatment and public health;

(b) Giving relief to the poor and needy chronic patients, suffering from T.B., Leprosy, etc. and to the blind and disabled;

(c) Providing amenities for the inmates of Leprosy Asylums, Crippled Children's Homes etc. (Government servants Centre as well as State Government Employees) will not, however, be eligible to receive financial assistance out of the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant);

(d) All grants shall be made at the discretion of Health Minister and under his orders given (personally) in writing;

(e) The amount of the grant in any case shall not ordinarily exceed Rs. 10,000 during a financial year. In special circumstances, however, a large amount may be expended with the prior concurrence of the Ministry of Finance;

(f) All grants shall be of a non-recurring nature and no recurring liability shall be undertaken;

(g) The grant shall be utilised by the grantee within a year of its sanction;

(h) The grantee shall have to furnish a certificate to the effect that the grant has been utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned. The utilisation certificate shall be supported by the grantee either by the audited statement of accounts (audited by a Chartered Accountant) or by details of expenditure supported by relevant receipts, vouchers etc., as the case may be;

(i) Grants or aids out of the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant will not ordinarily be made to individuals or voluntary organisations if grants or aids for the same purpose or object have been made by another Ministry or Department or under any other Schemes of the Ministry of Health.

Quota for Reserved Accommodation for Kalyan

3763. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager, Western Railway, has received in the month of March/April, a representation from Kalyan (District Thana, Maharashtra) demanding some quota of reserve accommodation for Kalyan, on all down trains of Western Railways from Bombay Central;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what decision the Railways have taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, decision has been taken so far, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c). A demand for allotment of 25 to 30 seats each by 15 Dn. Saurashtra Express; 11 Dn. Gujarat Express; 17 Dn. Saurashtra Janata Express; 7 Dn. Ahmedabad Janata Express and 27 Dn. Vadodara Express trains was made in the representation. Since Kalyan station is a suburban station of Bombay area and the passengers can reserve the accommodation from the reservation offices at Bombay Central Churchgate along with other passengers, it is not considered necessary to earmark exclusive quotas of reserved accommodation for this station.

Class I Officers in Mechanical Department

3764. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that class I officers in mechanical department, who are recruited on Indian Railway basis, are promoted as senior scale officers on the basis of their zonal seniority in Junior officers grade;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that while promoting them to the Junior Administrative grade, their length of service in senior scale grade is not the criteria, instead they are promoted to J. A. Grade on the basis of their seniority in class I i.e., the date of their initial appointment as junior scale officer, made on the Indian Railway basis;

(c) if so, what is the reason for adopting this procedure; and

(d) the reason of their length of service as senior scale officers is not counted for promoting them as Junior administrative officer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Junior Scale (Class-I) officers of the Mechanical Engineering Department are generally promoted to the senior scale on the Railways on which they are posted. It is not convenient at these earlier stages of their service to make inter-Railway changes of officers on all-Railway seniority basis.

(b) Appointment to the Junior Administrative Grade of the Mechanical Engineering Department are made by selection on merit and all-Railway seniority from amongst officers in the Senior Scale, taking into account their length of service in senior scale. Their seniority however, counts from the date of their initial appointment to Junior Scale Class-I.

(c) and (d). Overall, seniority of Class-I Officers is dependent on the date of initial appointment. This is, therefore, a prime criterion in assessing each officer's turn for promotions. Service in Senior Scale is also taken into account to ensure that he has put in the requisite minimum service in this grade before promotion to Junior Administrative grade.

Confirmation of Direct Recruits and Promotees

3765. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board's letter No. E(NG) I-70-CNY-31 dated 2nd December, 1970 read with its letter of Even No. dated 1st January, 1971 implies that save with the concessions given in Board's letters referred the confirmation of employees in the Railways is to be done according to the quota of recruitment fixed for direct recruits and promotees respectively;

(b) if not, what are the rules of confirmations of direct recruits and promotees who are recruited to a category in a stipulated quota; and

(c) whether the rule of not following the quota of recruitment at the time of confirmations is not contrary to the rules of confirmation meant for all Civil service employees of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Railway employees are governed by rules framed by Railway Ministry and not by the rules applicable to Civil Service employees. Railway employees are confirmed according to seniority subject to the availability of permanent vacancies. Board's orders of 2-12-1970 read with those of 1-1-1971 had been issued to cater to a particular situation then existing, when a number of promotees were awaiting confirmation even though permanent posts were available.

Fixation of Seniority of Head Train Examiners

3766. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there are number of irregularities in fixation of seniority in cadre of Head Train Examiners grade Rs. 550—750 (RS) of Northern Railway;

(b) whether a number of persons who were promoted to grade Rs. 550—750 (RS) later have been shown senior to persons who were promoted to this grade earlier;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether Northern Railway administration has received a number of representations against seniority list;

(e) if so, what action has been taken by administration to correct the seniority list;

(f) whether last selection for grade Rs. 700—900 was conducted on the basis of this defective seniority list despite number of objections to this effect; and

(g) what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by administration of Northern Railways to avoid same?.

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A few representations have been received.

(e) Representations have been replied to, but a Writ Petition has been filed in High Court by some of the Train Examiners.

(f) Selection has been conducted on the basis of the existing seniority list provisionally subject to High Court's decision.

(g) Does not arise.

Railway Division at Bangalore

3767. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a decision has been taken to carve out a separate Railway Division with Headquarters at Bangalore and whether the existing Mysore Division will be allowed to function or it will be re-organised;

(b) what is the estimated expenditure involved on building the Headquarters and residential accommodation for Officers and staff; and

(c) where will the Headquarters of the new Bangalore division be located and built and how long will it take for this new division to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Bangalore Division has been formed by reorganising the jurisdiction of Mysore and Madras Divisions which will also continue to function within the revised territorial limits.

(b) Allocation of some land free of cost by the Karnataka State has been processed and its location is under way. Eventual cost can only be determined after full details of the land availability by the State are worked out. The rough estimate for the works would be around Rs. 4 crores.

(c) Some departments and operational controls for the new Division have started functioning after the Division was formally inaugurated on 27-7-1981. Other activities shall be progressed depending upon the land/resources availability.

Cost of Social obligations to Railways

3766. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Obligations cost Railways Rs. 104 Crores' appearing in the Financial Express, New Delhi dated the 17th August, 1981;

(b) if so, what are these 'social obligations' on account of which the Railways suffered this loss; and

(c) how long the Railways are required to discharge their so called social obligations?

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

(b) The details of these 'social obligations' are given in the Chapter 'Social Costs', of the Indian Railways Year Book 1979-80 which was circulated among the Members of Parliament along with other Budget documents during the last Session of Parliament.

(c) The question of 'social obligations' of the Indian Railways has been examined in depth by the High Level Committee on Social Burdens and the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee who have given their recommendations in this regard. These recommendations are under examination in the Ministry of Railways.

Transfer of Commercial vessels with their Staff to CIWTC

3769. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to hand over the commercial vessels with their staff to CIWTC

for running commercial service in the Ganga;

(b) whether this transfer would affect most adversely to the entire complement of work-charged staff taken over from the Farakka and permanent regular staff as well; and

(c) if the reply of (a) and (b) is in affirmative what steps Government propose to take to ensure that the pay prospect and pensionary benefit of all the affected staff would be fully secured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is proposed to transfer commercial services along with its vessels and the staff connected with these services run by Regional Office of Inland Water Transport Directorate at Patna to Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, which is a public sector undertaking under the control of this Ministry. No decision has, however, so far been taken in this regard.

(b) As the proposal has not yet been finalised, the categories of staff which are to be transferred, will be known only after a decision has been taken.

(c) A decision about pay prospect and pensionary benefit of all the affected staff will be taken under the rules.

DTC Bus service to Uttari Pitampura

3770. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships and lot of inconvenience caused to residents, especially young children of Uttari Pitampura, Residential Colony developed by the Delhi Development Authority, which is at a distance of about 3 Kms. from the Ring Road,

Wizirpur Depot because there is no DTC bus facility available for them at present; and

(b) if so, whether DTC bus facilities will be provided to the residents of different Blocks of Uttar; Pitampura, Pitampura Residential Scheme of Delhi Development Authority to mitigate their daily hardships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). Pitampura, a D.D.A. Colony is served by the net-work of DTC buses plying on routes No. 114, 141, 921, 933, 938, 163, 164, 170, M-8 and 901. Recently Sharmik Sewa, a new route, has also been introduced from Kingsway Camp to K. W. Camp via Pitampura w.e.f. 30-8-81. Besides, the transportation requirement of Pitampura colony is assessed regularly and as and when considered necessary, additional services are provided.

Clearing of Goods from the ships of Shipping Corporation of India in Bombay and Calcutta

3771 SHRI A. NEELALHLOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clearing of goods from the ships of the Shipping Corporation of India has been undertaken by the Shipping Corporation itself in Calcutta and Bombay; and

(b) what is the procedure adopted in Madras city?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEER-ENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Loading and unloading of goods from ships is done by Stevedores appointed for the purpose at the Port of Madras.

दो बड़े तेल वाहकों पर भारतीय नौबहन निगम को हुई हानि

3772. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री रसीद मत्सूब :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नौबहन निगम ने प्रस्तावित मथुरा तेल शोधक कारखाने के लिए 1975-76 में दो बड़े तेल वाहक जहाज खरीदे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निगम को इन जहाजों का उपयोग न किए जाने के कारण अब तक 40 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है और उसने सरकार से इस हानि की क्षति पूर्ति करने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन जहाजों का समुचित उपयोग न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र पाटिल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारतीय नौबहन निगम को इन विशाल तेलवाही जहाजों के चलाने से 31 मार्च, 1981 तक 30.00 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है, इनके न इस्तेमाल करने से नहीं। भारतीय नौबहन निगम ने इस घाटे के बारे में सरकार को सूचित किया है जिस से इसकी प्रतिपूर्ति की जा सके।

(ग) इन जहाजों का दयासंभर अधिक से अधिक इस्तेमाल किया गया।

Grant to State Government for Promotion of Family Welfare Programme

3773. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantum of grants given to the State Governments for the promotion of the family welfare programmes and the number of sterilizations that took place in each State during the last two years; and

(b) whether the State Government of Bihar has approached the

Union Government regarding financial assistance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Two statements giving details of grants given to State Government for promotion of Family Welfare Programmes and number of Sterilisations performed during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are attached.

(b) No separate and specific request has been received from Government of Bihar for any additional financial assistance in this regard.

Statement I

Details of Grants provided to state Governments for promotion of Family Welfare programmes during 1979-80 and 1980-81

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Grants-in-Cash		Value of Assistance in Kind	
	1979-80	1980-81	1979-80	1980-81
1. Andhra Pradesh	811.01	1021.44	49.22	44.03
2. Assam	162.66	160.46	9.69	12.73
3. Bihar	712.03	783.48	43.87	37.92
4. Gujarat	685.74	743.45	52.51	61.5
5. Haryana	187.77	226.20	21.83	28.50
6. Himachal Pradesh	85.78	112.51	5.62	10.41
7. J & K	82.81	94.98	9.11	9.3
8. Karnataka	637.21	571.77	51.93	55.78
9. Kerala	436.79	449.35	23.65	13.49
10. Madhya Pradesh	682.80	668.85	40.70	37.45
11. Maharashtra	981.23	1038.36	67.24	84.26
12. Manipur	30.05	44.53	2.61	1.09
13. Meghalaya	11.99	17.19	1.63	0.73
14. Nagaland	4.51	4.89	1.92	1.88
15. Orissa	440.98	557.11	28.04	28.00
16. Punjab	227.36	236.95	29.83	40.52
17. Rajasthan	393.11	545.35	32.35	36.26
18. Sikkim	8.71	9.47	0.93	0.87
19. Tamil Nadu	725.32	772.67	55.06	39.49
20. Tripura	16.30	20.96	0.81	1.68
21. Uttar Pradesh	1389.69	1442.46	94.68	107.06
22. West Bengal	595.10	734.69	46.25	44.31
TOTAL	9309.15	10389.14	669.48	699.20

Note: During 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 286.16 lakhs was also provided as arrears of assistance to Government of Karnataka.

Statement II

Details of Sterilizations done in States during 1979-80 and 1980-81

Sl. No.	State	Sterilisation operations* performed during 1979- 80 & 1980-81	
		1979-80	1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182,388	233,448
2.	Assam	22,253	[23,983]
3.	Bihar	87,734	[92,481]
4.	Gujarat	220,203	200,594
5.	Haryana	26,943	32,527
6.	Himachal Pradesh	[10,511]	14,900
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8,420	10,530
8.	Karnataka	117,167	142,775
9.	Kerala	99,026	104,584
10.	Madhya Pradesh	125,760	129,326
11.	Maharashtra	289,173	311,877
12.	Manipur	2,475	2,133
13.	Meghalaya	197	263
14.	Nagaland	120	238
15.	Orissa	90,676	90,310
16.	Punjab	28,011	47,632
17.	Rajasthan	47,316	100,541
18.	Sikkim	303	300
19.	Tamil Nadu	157,642	131,224
20.	Tripura	879	457
21.	Uttar Pradesh	56,530	76,865
22.	West Bengal	155,804	209,940
		17,29,537	19,56,878

*Figures are provisional.

External Publicity of National Achievements

3774. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the adequacy of the publicity given abroad to highlight the national achievements;

(b) whether Government have laid down some guidelines to various missions abroad and other agencies during the last two years in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir. The adequacy of publicity activities to highlight India's achievements abroad is constantly under review and it is being improved.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Details are as follows: guidelines have been issued on: (i) highlighting of major Indian political, economic, social, scientific and technological achievements;

(ii) the manner in which adverse publicity being given to developments in India should be countered;

(i) briefing foreign visitors of all categories coming to India regarding India's history, cultural traditions and matters relating to current development in India;

(iv) the treatment of Indian visitors to countries abroad, particularly political leaders, journalists, artists, writers, authors;

(v) the utilization of such visits abroad by prominent Indians, to project Indians developments and achievements in a positive light;

(vi) modernising the publicity equipment, both in terms of printed

publications and equipment for audio-visual publicity;

(vii) updating and modernising their libraries, with particular attention being given to books and periodicals, highlighting developments and achievements in India with special emphasis on economic scientific and technological achievements;

(viii) the utilization and distribution of publicity material continuously being produced by the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs and the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India which is despatched to them on a regular and continuous basis;

(ix) Apart from these, specific briefs and guidelines have been despatched to interpret critical developments in India in correct perspective. Full background information has been supplied to them on events like communal incidents, disturbances in the North Eastern states, the so-called claim for Khalistan Movement advocated by some persons of Indian origin staying abroad and so on.

(x) The adequacy and improvement of India's external publicity activities and guidelines thereon are constantly under review at two levels: (i) the Minister for External Affairs and the Minister for Information & Broadcasting meet periodically to review developments in India and give periodical instructions to meet publicity requirements. (ii) a Committee of officials under the Chairmanship of the Foreign Secretary consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the All India Radio, the Doordarshan, the Press Information Bureau, the ICCR and other concerned Ministries meet once every two months or quarterly, as required, to discuss problems related to external publicity and to take prompt and adequate steps to meet the external publicity requirements.

(xi) guidelines have been issued on updating and utilization of basic reference material on India which is despatched to Indian Missions abroad on a regular and continuous basis.

Pending Proposals received from Andaman and Nicobar Administration

3775. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many proposals from Andaman and Nicobar Administration are pending before the Government for approval concerning medical care, training, improvement and other matters etc. pertaining to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when these proposals were received and what action has been taken and if no action has been taken yet, when it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHARANJAN LASKAR: (a) Yes Sir,

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Regularisation of Ad hoc Appointment in education department of A and N. Administration

3776. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many D.E.Os., Assistant Directors, Principals in the Education Deptt. of A & N Administration

are in ad-hoc employment and since when;

(b) whether any recruitment rules have been framed after such ad-hoc appointment for regular appointment in such category of posts;

(c) if so, whether any provision has been incorporated in the said recruitment rules to regularise the services of the ad-hoc employees working for a number of years; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to safeguard the interests of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as possible.

Change in Primary Education By A & N Administration

3777. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A and N Administration is changing the pattern of primary education with effect from 1981-82 education year and if so, the salient features thereof; and

(b) whether the primary education will be taught through the medium of mother tongue and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, as soon as possible.

Jagadhari-Pnonta Dehra Dun Line

3778. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the suggestions for extensions of the proposed Jagadhari-Pnonta Railway line to Dehra Dun in U.P., so as to provide a direct link between Haryana, H.P. and U.P.;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, action has been taken, the likely date by which the decision would be taken and the survey ordered?

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

(b) and (c). Due to scarcity of resources, it will not be possible to undertake the scheme, for the present.

Co-Education Higher Secondary School 'D' Block, Ashok Vihar, Delhi

3779. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether co-education Higher Secondary School, 'D' Block, Ashok Vihar, Delhi which was being raised to a Model School has been bifurcated into separate shifts for Boys and Girls and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Lady Principal and the Lady Teachers have not yet been posted for the Girls Shift and as a result no regular classes are being taken since this bifurcation, and if so, the reasons therefor and by what time the new incumbent are expected to take up their assignments; and

(c) whether the Laboratory of the School is not properly equipped as a result the Science Students are experiencing a great difficulty in doing prac-

tical experiments and if so, what action is being taken to equip the Laboratory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Co-education Higher Secondary School 'D' Block, Ashok Vihar, has been bifurcated into separate shifts for Boys and Girls owing to large enrolment. There was no proposal for raising this school to a Model School.

(b) The Principals for both Schools have been posted. The teachers have also been adjusted.

(c) There was shortage of equipment in science laboratory. The equipment is being made available to the school.

Facilities for Clinical Check up in favour of Government Employees covered under C.G.H.S

3780. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the facilities for comprehensive clinical check up extended in favour of Government Employees covered under C.G.H.S.;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are put to severe hardship due to absence of any X-Ray, Orthopedic, Cardio-check-up facilities; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the remedial steps Government propose to take without delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RAMJAN LASKAR): (a) The facilities for clinical examination/investigation viz. routine blood, stool, urine and biochemical tests are provided to C.G.H.S. patients at CGHS laboratories in dispensaries/polyclinics. X-ray, Cardio and Orthopedic check-up etc. are conducted in the approved hospitals.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में बारात का भोपाल स्टेशन पर लूटा जाना

3781. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी से यात्रा कर रही एक बारात को, 25 मई, 1981 को भोपाल स्टेशन पर दिन दहाड़े लूट लिया गया था तथा रेलवे पुलिस ने इसमें कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में की गई जांच का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उस समय उनके बचाव के लिए नहीं आए ह्यूटी पर तैनात रेलवे पुलिस कामियों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अतुलकार्जुन): (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। 25-5-81 को, छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस जैसे ही भोपाल के प्लेटफार्म से चली, 10-12 यात्री, जो बलूची समुदाय के मालूम पड़ते थे और जिन्होंने पहले बारात के लिए प्रारक्षित दूसरे बजों के 3 टियर यान में प्रवेश किया था, बारात पर हमला किया और उन से चार घड़ियाँ, एक सोने की घंगूठी और कुछ कपड़े छीन लिए और भोपाल याई के 'सी' ब्रेकिन के निकट गाड़ी ठहरने पर भाग गए। स्टेशन अधिकारी, रेलवे पुलिस, भोपाल के कन्स्टेबल पर बाइको को जांच के लिए भोपाल प्लेटफार्म में वापस लिया गया। स्थानीय राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस के अधिकारियों पुलिस अधीक्षक और उप-महानिदेशक पुलिस भोपाल ने घटना-स्थल का दौरा किया। उप महानिदेशक पुलिस (रेलवे) भोपाल ने भी घटना-स्थल का दौरा किया। राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस भोपाल ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा

395 के अर्धीन मामला सं० 1048/81 दर्ज किया और वह मामले की छानबीन कर रही है। बाद में पुलिस ने भोपाल के रेल पथ के दोनों ओर रहने वाले बलूची समुदाय के सदस्यों सहित कुछ अवाञ्छनीय व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था। चूंकि रेलवे पुलिस/सिविल पुलिस के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी घटना स्थल पर गए थे और यथा अपेक्षित श्रम्यवाही की थी। अतः उनके विरुद्ध किसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Underground Railway for Capital

3782. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to replace the existing circular trains in Delhi by electrified ring railway trains;

(b) whether there is also a proposal for an underground railway in the Capital;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the capacity of passenger transportation as a consequence thereof?

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

(b) No.

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

Members of Railway Board ..

3783. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many members are there at present in the Railway Board, their dates of assumption of office and probable date of retirement from the membership of the Board; and

(b) whether any member of the Board has been given extension of service, if so, on what basis the extension was given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There are at present five Members of Railway Board. The Chairman, Member Engineering, Member Staff and Member Mechanical assumed office on 17-11-1980 and the Financial Commissioner, Railways, on 29-12-1980. Their probable dates of retirement are as under:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Chairman | —30-6-1983 |
| 2. Financial Commissioner | —30-4-1984 |
| 3. Member Engineering | — 31-10-1981 |
| 4. Member Staff | — 31-12-1982 |
| 5. Member Mechanical | — 31- 8-1982 |

(b) The Chairman, Railway Board, has been approved by the President to continue in service till he attains the age of 60 years, in administrative interests, with a view to maintaining the tempo of vital transportation needs of the country.

Demand of All India Station Masters' Association, Madurai Division

3784. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madurai Division Unit of All India Station Masters' Association has submitted any demand for consideration to the Divisional Manager, Railways, Madurai; and

(b) if so, what are the demands and what are the responses to each demand by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-

TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) The demands put forward by the Station Masters, *inter alia*, contained the issues like revision of grades of Station Masters, parity in percentage distribution of posts, uniform avenue of promotions and service conditions, provision of leave reserves, supply of uniforms etc.

In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source, get due consideration and action as considered necessary is taken.

The demands of the All India Station Masters' Association have also been considered by the Government from time to time within the financial and administrative constraints, and appropriate action has been taken on merits of the demands.

Conversion of Medical Stores Organisation into Government Company

3785. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to convert the Medical Stores Organisation into Government Company under section 25 of the Company's Act;

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands at present; and

(c) what benefit the conversion will give to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A proposal to convert the Medical Stores Organisation into a Government Company under Section 25 of the Company's Act was considered in all aspects but was not accepted by the Government.

Rail India Tourism Development Corporation

3786. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-
CHARYA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Rail India Tourism Development Corporation under the Railway Board for promoting tourists traffic;

(b) whether this will affect the working of India Tourism Development Corporation or supplement its activities; and

(c) what type of activities will be taken up by this new Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Not for the present.

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

Epidemic of Conjetiviles in State Capitals and Industrial Centres

3787. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) which were the State capitals or industrial centres where the epidemic of conjetivities had spread widely during recent times; and

(b) what concrete measures were taken to check the spread of this epidemic?

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

Express Train between Ranchi and Jharsuguda via Rourkela

3788. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to provide an express train between Ranchi and Jharsuguda via Rourkela;

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

(c) the details thereof?

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

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

Reducing Working Hours in Central Schools

3789. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to reduce the working hours of the Central Schools in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the decision likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Members of Legislatures holding office under Foreign State

3790. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the members of the Houses of Legislatures in India who hold office under a foreign State;

(b) the details of the members of the Houses of Parliament who hold offices under a foreign State;

(c) the details of the positions held; and

(d) the conditions of the services held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). An MLA in the Tamil Nadu Assembly is Honorary Consul General of Turkey in Madras. Government are not aware of any other legislator holding office under a Foreign State.

Appointment of Science Teachers in D.M.C. Schools

3791. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Schools run by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, there are no regular qualified Science Teachers;

(b) whether teachers of the Corporation are made to teach science after undergoing a seminar of a short duration they are not even qualified or have no knowledge of the subject;

(c) whether in certain cases teachers have been asked to teach science even when they have never undergone science seminars or never studied science in their academic career; and

(d) if so, whether Government consider appointing qualified science teachers in the interest of proper education of the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, in the Primary Classes there is no system of appointing subject teachers. Teachers are required to teach all the subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Social Studies and Science, Art and Drawing. There

are quite a number of teachers who had offered Science subject at the High School or Senior Secondary School level and who are capable of teaching Science to Primary Classes. For teachers who had not offered science subject at the Senior Secondary or High School stage, special seminars/ refresher courses are organised with a view to equipping them with Methodology and context of Science Teaching consistent with the syllabus of science subject in Primary classes. These teachers are capable of teaching science to children in Primary schools.

(d) Does not arise.

Vending licences to actual Cooperative Societies

3792. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board's Policy is to allot vending licences to actual Vendors' Cooperative Societies in preference to private contractors;

(b) if so, the respective total number of railway canteens in the N.E.R. run by private contractors and Vendors' Cooperatives;

(c) whether vending and canteen co-operative society, Ltd., Darbhanga, has been staking its claim for allotment of the licence for Refreshment Room at Darbhanga junctions through representations to him and the General Manager, N.E.R.; and

(d) if so, decision taken thereon?

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

(b) Number of Railway Refreshment Rooms run by private contractors on the North Eastern Railway is 27 and by Vendors' Cooperative Society is one.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under examination by the North Eastern Railway Administration.

Opticals made of Ophthalmic Glass

3793. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of opticals sold in the market, especially in the rural areas are not made of ophthalmic glass but of LOP (opticals made of window glass);

(b) that these opticals are very harmful to the human eyes and can lead to blindness; and

(c) if, so, whether Government are contemplating any legislation to curb this menace?

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

(b) These glasses can be harmful in causing discomfort to some extent but do not lead to any permanent damage or blindness.

(c) Yes.

Vacation, availed by Junior and Senior Residents Working in Institute of Medical Sciences B.H.U., Varanasi

3794. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) for how many days the Junior and Senior Residents working in the various clinical, pre-and paraclinical departments of Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi are allowed to avail of the summer, winter and Pooja vacations; and

(b) whether these resident doctors in the BHU are allowed to avail these vacations even when they pursue their post-graduate studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

तीन बसते-फिरते औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की बसें

3795. श्री आर० एन० राकेश: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 जुलाई, 1981 के "नवभारत" में प्रकाशित इस भाष्य के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिसम्बर, 1979 में 10 लाख रुपये मूल्य की नवीनतम उपकरण से लैस तीन बसें खरीदी हैं, जिनका प्रयोग चलते-फिरते औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के रूप में किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए अब तक कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृति नहीं दी है जबकि इस लम्बी अवधि में इन बसों में जंग लग गया है;

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

(घ) इन बसों को कब तक उपयोग में लाया जाएगा?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग के राज्यमंत्री (श्री बी. हार रजन लस्कर)

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही उठता।

(घ) एक मोबाइल क्लिनिक तो पहले ही इस्तेमाल की जा रही है और शेष दो का उपयोग भी जल्द ही आरम्भ कर दिया जाएगा।

U.S. Attitude towards North-South Issue

3796. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a major shift in US attitude to North-South problems;

(b) whether negotiations still continue between the two countries with a view to make the October summit fruitful and the establishment of a more rational economic relationship between the North and the South; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Defining the principal features of the foreign policy of the Reagan Administration the US Secretary of State, Mr. Alexander Haig, said, on 11th August, 1981 that one of the four pillars of its foreign policy was "our (US) commitment to progress in the developing countries through peaceful change". Mr. Haig also stated that the US stands ready to assist the developing countries and participate in the North-South Dialogue. At the same time he remarked that "President Reagan recognises that the essence of development is the creation of additional wealth rather than the selective distribution or existing wealth from one part to another".

US policy on specific North-South issues is still evolving and, as such, it is not possible to comment on whether there has been any shift in that country's attitude to North-South problems.

(b) and (c). The Government of India are in touch with the Governments of other participating countries, including the USA, with a view to making the forthcoming restricted Summit meeting fruitful. There is general agreement that the meeting will be political in character, conducted in an open and informal atmosphere,

without a set agenda, providing for a frank meeting of minds on major issues of international economic co-operation for development. Consultation with other participants is continuing.

U.S. Arms Sales Policy

3797. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noted any shift in US-arms sales policy in so far as the new policy directive signed by Mr. Reagan in the second week of July, 1981 had made no mention of the Human Rights considerations;

(b) if so, what is the Government's assessment about the nature and extent of such shift; and

(c) what is the likely impact thereof on the prospects of world peace?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government are aware that the new US arms sales policy announced in July, 1981 marks a shift from the policy followed by the previous US Administration and also that the new arms sales policy does not make any specific mention of Human Rights considerations.

(b) It is the stated view of the US Administration that in order to retain maximum flexibility in terms of protecting US interests, their policy in this area should not be made subject to any limitations, and that arms transfers to friends and allies, complement American security commitments and serve important foreign policy objectives.

(c) Government have constitently upheld the crucial role of disarmament in bringing about a greater measure of peace and security in the world. An arms sales policy which might lead to a quantitative and qualitative increase in the availability of lethal weapons in various parts of the world can only be viewed by us with con-

cern. Government have noted, however, that the US Administration has, while, announcing its new arms sales policy, indicated that this should not be seen as heralding a period of unrestrained military transfers. The United States has also stated its interest in exercising restraint in arms transfers and its willingness to consider specific proposals directed towards this end.

New Long Distance Trains proposed to be introduced

3799. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details of new long distance trains proposed to be introduced from November, 1981;

(b) the names of the trains whose frequency of service is proposed to be increased from November, this year; and

(c) whether in order to meet the long pending demands of the people of Western Orissa Government would increase the frequency of Kalinga Express to 3 days in a week from November, 1981?

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 long distance train in new Time Tables to come into force from 1-10-1981. It is proposed to increase the frequency of 59/60 Gitanjali Express and 173/174 Himagiri Express.

(c) No.

Employment of Former Foreign Secretaries with US Foundations

3800. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
PANDEY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Jagat Mehta and Shri Kewal Singh who recently retired from the post of Foreign Secretary are serving one or the other US foundations;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) whether they have taken permission;

(d) if so, when;

(e) whether it is a fact that two years have to elapse for a retired civilian to take up a private job; and

(f) if so, whether it is a fact that Shri Jagat Mehta has not complied with this requirement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir, according to information available Shri Kewal Singh, formerly Foreign Secretary, has been a Visiting Professor of Political Science, at the college of Arts and Sciences, University of Kentucky, Lexington. Shri Jagat Mehta, also former Foreign Secretary, presently has a fellowship at the Woodrow Wilson International Centre, Washington, D.C.

(c) No, Sir, under the rules seeking prior permission was not required; but they kept the Ministry informed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir: under the CCS (Pension) Rules 1972 Government servants are required to take prior permission within a period of two years from the date of their retirement, in case they wish to accept commercial employment.

(f) This fellowship does not fall in the category of commercial employment.

12.20 hrs.

RE. REPORTED MURDER OF LALA JAGAT NARAIN, FORMER M.P. AND MANAGING DIRECTOR OF HIND SAMACHR, JULLUNDER.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : (हिसार)
अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत आपके पास नोटिस दी है... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्यादा बोलने से नहीं, ठीक बोलने से बात सुनी जाती है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सारे सदन की बात है, इसमें सरकार और अपोजीशन की कोई बात नहीं है। जनतंत्र में जिन्दगी चाहे इधर की हो, उधर की हो, चाहे किधर की भी हो, समूचे राष्ट्र की जिन्दगी होती है। लाला जगत नारायण 82 साल के थे, आजादी की लड़ाई में जनैल थे और अध्यक्ष जी, आपके प्रान्त के थे। वहाँ पर वे कांग्रेस सरकार के मंत्री रहे, दोनों वक्त में, और राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी रहे। वे एक बहुत बड़े समाजसुधारक एवं लेखक थे। 82 साल की उम्र में उनकी जिन्दगी का खातमा, किसी पैसे या चरित्र के कारण नहीं, जन सेवा की लेखनी के कारण हुआ है। भारत में अगर इस प्रकार से अपने बिचार प्रकट करने पर किसी को कल्ल किया जायेगा तो फिर न जनतंत्र रहेगा और न जमूहरियत रहेगी। जिसने भी हमारे बुर्जुआ लोग हैं किसी भी पार्टी के ... (व्यवधान) मैं भी हूँ... (व्यवधान) यह बड़ी गम्भीर चिन्ता की बात है, गांधीजी की हत्या लाला जगत नारायण की हत्या इस किस्म की हत्याओं से समूचे राष्ट्र और सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं की जिन्दगी खतरे में है इस लिए मैं चाहूँगा इसके ऊपर पूरी तरह से विचार हो, यह लोक सभा मुकम्मल तौर पर इस बतला की निन्दा करे और समूचे देश में यह आवाज पहुँचे।

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any other point?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं सुभाव के रूप में जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस की तरफ से निन्दा का प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिए, जिन्होंने भी ऐसा अपराध किया है उनके खिलाफ।

मैंने एक दूसरी नोटिस भी दी है कि आज से कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में गंगा के पानी...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दे दिया है सारा का सारा। नहर चलती रहती है, उस में हाथ भड़ा नहीं सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लाला जी संसद् के पुराने सदस्य थे। उनकी हत्या करने वालों के सम्बन्ध में जो समाचारपत्रों में छपा है उस से ऐसा लगता है कि निरंकारी बाबा की हत्या जिन लोगों ने की थी, जो पंजाब में शरण ले रहे हैं वे, वही इस में शामिल हैं। दिल्ली के ले० गवर्नर ने पंजाब सरकार को लिखा कि जो भाग गए हैं उनको पकड़ने में मदद दें। (व्यवधान) यह कन्द्रीय सरकार जिम्मेदार है लालाजी की हत्या के लिए... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले पर किस तरह से बहस होगी?

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it. We will look into it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग बैठिए, क्या कर रहे हैं?

Order please; one by one.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: (Dum Dum): Let them bring out the facts. Let them bring the culprits to book. Mr. Speaker, I request you to issue a direction.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Sir, Lala Jagat Narain has been murdered. He was an eminent and notable writer and journalist as also an old freedom fighter. The murder, as it appears, seems to be motivated politically and we have to condemn that after we hear what the hon Minister has to say in this case. So, I have given a Calling Attention Notice for your consideration.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I object to the remarks of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee that the Central Government is responsible for the murder of Lala Jagat Narain. This should be expunged.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, लाला जगत नारायण जी की हत्या का समाचार बहुत ही दुःख और बर्फीर है। अभी इसके बारे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप कोई और बात कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर: ऐसी संभावना व्यक्त की जा रही है कि गढ़वाल के चुनाव में...

(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं आपकी बात सुनूंगा। आप बैठिए। बात खत्म हो गई, आपने फिर उसको बढ़ा दिया। आप बैठते क्यों नहीं हैं।

It should not form part of the record. I did not allow him.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: (Baddagara): Sir, you are aware of, more than anything else, the great contribution that Lala Jagat Narain has made for our country. He was a freedom fighter. I would therefore request you to direct the Home Minister to make a statement today itself about the whatever evidence that he has and whatever information that he has must be shared with the House.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख): अध्यक्ष जी, सम्मान्य लाला जगत नारायण की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस विषय में सारी बात आ गई है।...

श्री राम लाल राही: मने एकजानमेंट मोशन दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। निरन्तर ऐसे सम्मानित पत्रकारों और समाज सेवियों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हो गई आपकी माँग।

(अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. No adjournment motion is allowed.

(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, my point is that I have given a Calling Attention Notice about the two State Government declaring war with the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. You come to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): Sir, I gave you a notice of an urgent matter. I would like to know what action Government is taking about the report which appeared in the newspapers that currency notes are being circulated in the name of Khalistan. (Interruptions). I want to know what the position is and what the Government is doing about it. It is serious matter (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is also connected with this thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not connected with this. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is very much connected. This is one of the corollaries. (Interruptions)

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाल्लः (संगरूर): अध्यक्ष जी, लाला जी का कत्ल यह जाहिर हो चुका है कि उस में कौन हैं। इसके भलावा सब को यह पता है कि कौन सो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज पंजाब में हैं, उनकी मदद करती हैं तथा किसके साथ संबंध हैं। लाला जी का कत्ल कोई मामूली कत्ल नहीं है, एक साजिश है और पोलिटिकल साजिश है।

(अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप उतावले क्यों हो रहे हैं, शास्त्री जी। सारे ही सज्जन हैं, मैं सब को एक साथ नहीं बुला सकता।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाल्लः: मैं आप की नोटिस में बह बच्य लाना चाहता हूँ—बोर्डे दिन हुए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला था कि फ्ला-फ्ला प्रोहिबिटेड वोर के लाइसेंसज सब जमा करा दें। तमाम लोगों ने जमा कराये, लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने ऐलानिया कहा कि हम जमा नहीं करवायेंगे। उनके

पास वे प्रसलाई अभी भी मौजूब हैं और उन्होंने जमा नहीं करवाये हैं। . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य: वे कौन हैं ?

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाल्लः: सारी दुनिया को पता है, उनका सम्बन्ध प्रकाशी पार्टी के साथ है, उनका पोलिटिकल सम्बन्ध प्रकाशी पार्टी से है। . . . (अवधान) . . . उनके पास अभी प्रसलाई हैं और ये लोग भी उनके साथ तात्काल रखते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कांस्पीरेसी की पूरी तरह से इन्वेस्टीगेशन होनी चाहिए।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना): लाला जगत नारायण की हत्या के सम्बन्ध में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई नई बात बतलाइए, इस पर तो जब डिस्कशन होगा तब बोलियेगा।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: आप किसी की सुनते नहीं हैं, मैं बोल रहा हूँ मुझे सुनिए तो सही। मुझे मेरी बात पूरी करने दीजिए। यह पोलिटिकल मर्डर का सिलसिला पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में फैल चुका है। उस पर बहस होनी चाहिए—यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा): मैं इस विषय में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि लाला जी लगातार . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: इस को बाद में देखेंगे—

I know much more than that.

श्री जयपाल सिंह करमच (झांझा): राजनीतिक हत्यार्य और प्रभुकरियाँ—मैंने, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र लिखा है . . .

अभ्यस नहोदय : मैंने देखा है—

Anything new I have already taken action on that.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : जी बमकी मरे पत्र आये हैं, मैंने उनके बारे में लिखा है...

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let me make my statement.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I am on a point of procedure, Sir. I am backbencher. I have not loud voice. People give notices. I do not know what is the procedure you are adopting in allowing the people here to speak. People who have not even given Adjournment Motion have been allowed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I was just allowing them on a point of order. I will stop all of them, if you like.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: What I want to say is that at least allow those who have given Adjournment Motion to speak first. After all, you have got the list of persons who have given you the Adjournment Motion notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me I will tell you what it is. Your name is there. You must realise the gravity of the situation, Sir, Mr. Shejwalkar, you must understand what it is.

I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from:

Shri T. S. Negi
Shri R. L. Rahi
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
Shri Satish Agarwal
Shri Harikesh Bahadur
Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar
Shri K. K. Goel
Shri George Fernandes
Shri Mani Ram Bagri
Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

on the gruesome murder on the Ludhiana-Jullundur highway of one of our very leading journalists, Shri Jagat Narain, who was a former Member of Parliament and Managing Director of Hind Samachar, Jullundur. It is shocking that, according to Press reports, he should have fallen a victim at the hands of assailants who want to spoil the peace, harmony and integrity, which has existed in this ancient and holy land of ours and which has had the good fortune of being nurtured in values of spirit and soul by innumerable saints of each and every religion here. This is a dastardly act by reportedly anti-national men of extremist belief which are contrary to the traditions of the country and no words can be too strong to condemn such dastardly acts which are a crime against secular, democratic polity and against also the freedom for which our forefathers and martyrs toiled and gave their lives. This is too precious for us to lose like this.

I am sure the House will join me in this sense of sorrow.

I will also ask the Home Minister to make a statement on the floor of this House.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAI): This dastardly act, as you have correctly described it has got a ramification which disturbs the political life of our country. Our Home Minister has lost no time in going to that area, and he has gone there. He has had a talk with the people concerned, and he has come back. Whatever are your directions, I will convey them to the Home Minister—to make a statement on this.

श्री प्रमल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कब होगा ?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the statement come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
स्टेटमेंट पर सवाल करने की इजाजत होगी?

Then you will quote the rules and will not allow Members even to ask for a clarification.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बाद में कर लेंगे।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप इस पर कालिंग एटेशन एडमिट कर लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा और मैंने आप की बात मान ली।

(व्यवधान)

बाद में करेंगे।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : बाद वे कैसे होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूल के हिसाब से जलेंगे। उन से पूछ लेंगे कि किस तरह से हो सकता है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डो (मुजफ्फरनगर) : बहस करने के लिए मौका दीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : इस पर कालिंग एटेशन ले लीजिए। मिनिस्टर साहिब की भी कहने का पूरा मौका रहेगा।
... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती राम कुलारी सिन्हा।

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CENTRE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF BOARD OF PRACTICAL TRAINING, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80, ANNUAL REPORT AND 1979-80, ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF VISVA-BHARATI, SANTINIKETAN FOR 1979-80, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2793/81]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training Eastern Region, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Practical Training, Eastern Region, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2794/81]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Visva-Bharati, Sanitineketan, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2795/81]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1978-79 along with Audit Report thereon.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2796/81]

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar (Assam) for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2797/81]

(8) A copy of the corrected @ Annual Accounts (Hindi@ version) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute (Western Region) Bhopal, for the year 1979-80.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for laying the Annual Accounts mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2798/81]

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Minutes

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to their Eighth Report.

12.19 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(1) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1981."

(2) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th September, 1981."

(3) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Cine-workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(4) "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 8th September, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the

@Annual Accounts, both Hindi and English versions were laid on the 23rd March, 1981. Corrected Annual Accounts in Hindi are being laid because of mistakes in Hindi version.

Cine-workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th September, 1981."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(1) The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(2) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EIGHT REPORT

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED THREATENED STRIKE BY ASIAD PROJECT LABOUR

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I call the attention of the Minister of Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported threatened strike by Asiad project labour and urgent need to avoid it by settling their grievances."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Reports have appeared in certain newspapers that construction labourers of the Asiad projects and the D.D.A. will go on a strike from Thursday, the 10th September, 1981 to press their demands for better wages and improved working conditions.

2. Reports had appeared earlier that labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, were being violated.

The matter was brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration. They have reported that the following project sites were inspected by a team of officers of their Labour Department:—

(i) Construction of Fly Over at I.P. Estate.

(ii) Construction of Fly Over at Oberoi Hotel.

(iii) Construction of Fly Over at Lodhi Hotel.

(iv) Construction of Fly Over at Mool Chand Hospital.

(v) Construction Indoor Stadium at I.P. Estate.

(vi) Construction of Village Complex for Asiad-82.

(vi) Construction of a swimming pool at Talkatora.

The records of various contractors connected with these projects were examined and enquiries were made regarding the various welfare facilities and other benefits required to be provided to the workers under the Labour Laws. Some discrepancies in respect of certain contractors were detected and necessary steps are being taken to get them rectified and for taking legal action wherever considered necessary. Eighteen prosecu-

[Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha]

tions have already been launched and more cases are being processed. The Central Industrial Relations Machinery has also carried out inspections of C.P.W.D. contractors and issued show cause notices in some cases for paying less than the statutory minimum wages.

The Officers of the Delhi Administration also had talks with some labourers working on the sites. However, there was no complaint about incidence of bonded labour.

The Delhi Administration has been asked to look into the demands.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This matter, as the hon. Minister has admitted, has appeared in a number of newspapers for quite a few days and naturally these reports are very disturbing. Up till now, until this Calling Attention notice had been admitted, nothing had been said on the subject publicly by the Government or by the DDA or by any of the authorities who are connected in any way with this construction work.

Now the statement which has been read out, I am afraid, is a typical routine sort of reply which any bureaucrat in the Ministry could have prepared. The point is that you have to consider this question in the background of the facts from the reports which are available. I do not know if the Government will confirm that. A sum of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1000 crores is going to be spent on this Asiad project. Asiad project no doubt is a prestigious affair; and since India has been selected as the venue of the games next year, unless the games are cancelled for any reason, everybody is interested to see that the work in connection with the preparation for these games is done efficiently, without any waste of public funds, without any corrupt practices and so on. In the background of this huge amount of money which is going to be spent, these reports have emerged of the way the labour which is employed on these projects is being

treated. I take the statement of the Minister to be a sort of, what shall I call, it, half admission that some serious irregularities—to put it at a very low key—and malpractices are there. They are being looked into, she says.

Some officers had inspected various sites and given some reports, but nothing has emerged clearly from the statement at all. One should also bear in mind that today is Thursday, the 10th September, 1981, when, according to the reports appeared in the Press, the strike of these labourers is to take place. There is a report which says that they are going to hold demonstrations in front of the Parliament House after going on strike today; and their demands include ration cards, provision of water, electricity, medical and educational facilities at the workers campus, adequate compensation in the case of death or injury and DTC passes for an amount of Rs. 10 each.

Now a statement had also appeared in yesterday's paper in the name of Shri V. K. Malhotra who, as you all know, was in charge of the previous committee for these Asian games, which was later derecognised by the Indian Olympic Association. A new committee has been appointed called 'The Special Organising Committee'. Many eminent gentlemen sitting here are probably members of that Committee. I was also invited to be a member of that Committee, but I declined. Now, Mr. Malhotra's statement may be criticised by some people as motivated or something; I do not know. But some reply must be given to the public charges which he had made because they have a bearing on the conditions in which the labour is working. According to him, the progress of the work at the various sites, that include various stadia which are being built, the flyover, the various hotels which are being constructed including some private five-star hotels, for the construction work of one of which Mr. Stephen's house has been levelled to the ground, here on Raisina Road, in order to provide a plot for a private five-star

hotel. But according to Mr. Malhotra, the progress of the work on these sites is very slow and very highly exaggerated claims are being made on behalf of the Special Organising Committee. For example, he has said, that the main Stadium which is being built at the Lodi Road, according to the Special Organising Committee, about 55 per cent of the work is already complete. According to Mr. Malhotra, it is only 35 per cent. I cannot say anything about this. These are all judgments which are being made by different people. But what is the Government version? Moreover, he has stated something which I do know, that there is no trace of any track being laid! The idea of the Games was that six months to one year before the Games, the track must be laid so that our own Indian sportsmen and athletes can get into training and practice on that track. There is no sign of a track so far! And, therefore, Mr. Malhotra has expressed doubts whether the deadline for construction by June 1982 will be fulfilled or not. Whatever it is, it is in this context that we have to find the discontent of these thousands and thousands of contract labourers who are being employed on these sites, which has reached a boiling or bursting point that today they are probably going on strike, which will mean further delay in the construction work and the Government has been sleeping over it though the reports have been appearing in the Press for several weeks now. And an organisation, the bona fides of which I think nobody will doubt, it is not a political organisation, the People's Union for Democratic Rights, has made an intensive survey of the conditions of the work which is going on and they have published a report. It was given wide publicity in all sections of the Press, though the Government is sleeping soundly over it.

So, I just say, to point out what they said, briefly what some of these reports say. The main thing is what

she has mentioned, that allegations have been made that the labour laws, like the Minimum Wages Act, Inter-State Migrant Workmen's Act, Bonded Labour Law, are all being violated. Also, I should say that the women labourers also should get equal pay for equal work. I had reports that the minimum wages for unskilled labour working at these sites is Rs. 9.25 per day. It has been fixed at Rs. 9.25. But the reports claim, according to these sources, that the male workers in fact get only Rs. 8 because the rest of the amount is paid to people called Jamadars, who are the recruiting agents of the contractors who have brought these people from villages in distant States. They come from Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal and from Orissa. All these impoverished unemployed people who are really migrant labour under the terms of the law, have been brought here by these jamadars, acting as the agents of the contractors and from every one of them, from their daily wage the Jamadar takes his cut, because, the contractor who is employing the Jamadars pays him no salary. The contractor gets the benefit of their service and gets the worker and he does not pay him any salary or any commission. The Jamadar makes his income by taking a cut out of the miserable daily wage of these workers. This is the situation. Women are being paid only Rs. 7 and children—it is a shameful thing and photographs have appeared—are working in some of these construction sites. Some of them are too small to work, but they are playing in the mud, filth and dust while their fathers and mothers are working on the sites, and some are being used on half the wage. They should not be employed at all. They are there at these sites which are hazardous and there are chances of accidents, and all this has been banned by law, but they are there. The Labour Minister can go and see for himself. And I understand that an NDMC engineer is quoted to have stated:

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

"We will employ children if it is necessary".

He does not bother about the laws and other things passed by this House. This scandalous state of affairs is going on. The Minister said that the officers of the Delhi Administration had talks with some labourers working on the site and there was no complaint about the incidence of bonded labour. When the officers of Delhi Administration come and talk to the workers in the presence of the jama-dars and contractors, is any of them going to give any evidence about bonded labour? The reports appearing say that they are brought from their homes and they are made to sign a bond which many of them do not understand. They cannot read; they are illiterate. Many of them are coming from States where they do not know Hindi. The bonds are written in Hindi. I would like to know whether the Government knows about these bonds and what is stipulated in those bonds. As far as I have been able to make out once they have signed it, if they are dissatisfied with the conditions of work, they cannot leave. The contractor is shifting them from site to site. Once they are brought by a particular contractor, they cannot be released without the permission of that contractor. If that is not bonded labour, I would like to know what bonded labour is. It is going on here under the very nose of the Government in the capital city of this country. Yesterday during Question Hour, all sorts of statistics were reeled out as to how bonded labour is being detected and eliminated. Why not make a start from your own backyard and see what is going on here? Just because a prestigious Asiad Project is connected with it, Government should not shut its eyes to that and try to see that the whole matter is blacked out. They are living in utter squalour. No housing is provided. They are living in leaking tents, jhuggis and hovels. There is no proper water supply. In one place I am told, two hand-pumps have been provided and they are connected to

a nearby nullah with dirty water. All their requirements of water have to be met with that! It is no wonder that a lot of diseases are spreading among them. Some people have died. Some children have died. Diseases like blood dysentery are rampant. There is hardly any sanitation. They are supposed to be provided with some medical facilities, but nothing has been provided. Instead of telling us clearly about these things, the statement of the Labour Minister says:

"Some discrepancies in respect of certain contractors were detected and necessary steps are being taken to get them rectified."

What is the meaning of this? We want to know who are those contractors. He could tell us their names, how many have been detected, for doing what and—what punishment or penalties have been imposed on them. We do not know anything. Some contractors have been issued show cause notices in some cases for paying less than the statutory minimum wage. Currently they have won a case for issuing show cause notices to them. It means it was detected that they were not paying the statutory minimum wage. This is nothing new. This is going on everywhere in our country. All these good laws which we pass here, so many laws we pass, but in the field of implementation these laws are non-starters. Nothing happens. Benefits which we are laying down statutorily for the poorer sections of the workers—construction workers and the like—do not reach them. The crying shame is that it is happening in Delhi, in a project where nearly Rs. 1000 crores are going to be spent, for the benefit of whom, I would like to know.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister whether this system of allowing these recruiting jama-dars to make forcible deductions from the daily wages of workers will be stopped or not, whether any steps will be taken to see that these workers at least receive in full the statutory minimum wages which have been notified for them and whether

women are going to be paid equal wages when they are doing equal work with men.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA:
Of course!

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What do you mean by saying of course? They are not being paid equal wages now. They are getting Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 9.25. I would like to know why children are allowed to work in such hazardous construction sites. Children are never employed there in any civilised country. What are they going to do about elementary human facilities like water, medical care, accommodation and so on? These workers are not sub-human beings. They are not animals brought here like slave labour to construct some five-star hotel, some fly-over and some stadium for the greater glory and prestige of the special organising committee. I am very glad now that I refused to be a member of this Committee because so many stinking things are coming out. The Indian Olympic Association which de-recognised the earlier Committee and has approved the present Committee—I do not want to go into that controversy—is not represented on the executive administration of this special organising committee. I have got with me the figures. There is no official representative of the IOA on the special organising committee. So, on the one side, the Government is sleeping and on the other the Indian Olympic Association seems to have left everything to this special organising committee. And in between, this kind of things are going on.

Of course, it is not my headache though as an Indian I will regret if we make some kind of a laughing stock of ourselves in front of the world if we are not able to discharge the responsibilities which we have, rightly or wrongly, taken upon ourselves, of playing the host for the Asian Games. So, these things are

to be completed on time. On time means not only for the foreign guests who are coming but also for our own athletes and sportsmen, who should first be given a chance for training and practice in the indoor stadium and on the astro turf which is to be brought from abroad and laid. When are these things going to be completed? If the people who are made to work as labourers for constructing all these things, are going to be treated as slave labour and bonded labour and worse than sub-human beings, then I am very sorry to say that no decent citizen in this country can approve of this kind of thing which is going on. I want to hear from the Minister some concrete things that they propose to do, why they have not done anything so far and not these generalities.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): While I greatly appreciate the basic sentiments expressed by the hon. Member and his concern, which we all share, for the welfare of the construction workers, who are engaged not only in the Asiad but everywhere, wherever construction activities are going on, I would like to assure the House that the statement that my hon. colleague has just made, is a factual one. And you would agree that a factual statement can, of course, be called bureaucratic. But facts remain facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What are the facts? There are no facts—some contractors, some defaults.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The facts have been suppressed. (Interruption)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Why do you not bring their names before the Government?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why do you not find it out? You have got the machinery for finding it out. I

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

have got no machinery. (Interruption) I am glad that your colleague also seems to be agitated. (Interruption). Thousands of women are working there. (Interruptions).

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:

There are two or three matters. There is a mention of a strike notice, a possible strike which, the hon. Member says, is taking place today. There has been a reference to the statement released to the press by the Peoples Union for Democratic Rights which, I find, has been issued on the 17th of August. The hon. Member has generally pointed out the progress of the work on the Asian Games. He seems to be dis-satisfied with the progress of the work. You will agree that the Calling Attention Motion does not cover this aspect of the matter.

But I would like to tell him that, as far as my information goes, progress is continuing satisfactorily and almost all these projects are expected to be completed within the schedule time.

Regarding the expenditure as he knows well perhaps, many statements have been made in this august House that the total expenditure envisaged for Asia is Rs. 306 crores outside the Plan and Rs. 54.83 crores is the provision for Asian Games. So, the total expenditure would be around Rs. 361.20 crores, and not about Rs. 1,000 crores. The infra-structure that is built up in the process would be available not only for the capital city of Delhi but also for those who come to the capital city. It will be a permanent infra-structure facility built up.

Coming to the pith and substance of the points made by the hon. Member regarding the conditions of labour as the statement itself says, deficiencies were found when the Delhi Administration labour machinery went to the site. Therefore, 18 prosecutions were launched against different parties. For example, for the indoor stadium executed by Tarapore

discrepancies were found regarding the wage slips; for the Oberoi fly-over latrines and canteens and indoor stadium, application for licence was not filed properly; for another indoor stadium the latrine was not there and so prosecution was launched; for the dress room of Lodi Hotel fly-over, notice was not properly displayed and for a latrine notice was not displayed and licence not filed, indoor stadium notice not displayed and so on and so forth. 18 prosecutions have been launched.

I have never claimed total compliance of the labour laws. I only say that wherever deficiencies were found, we have taken proper action. The Delhi Administration is the appropriate authority in the matter. I have discussed this matter with the Lt. Governor and the labour relations people of the Delhi Administration. We had meetings twice or thrice and we have requested them to enforce the Minimum Wages Act. I fully agree that there should be no place for a jamadar. We have said that there should be no place for a jamadar, who deducts a portion of the wage. The inspection office of the Delhi Administration have found this in one case. We have asked the Delhi Administration to see that this sort of malpractice does not creep in of deducting the duly earned wage of the construction workers. So, we want to stop this practice of jamadars.

Regarding the concept of equal pay for equal work, we have asked the Delhi Administration to see that this concept is brought into practice. We have also said that all the facilities mentioned in the Act, like canteens, pure and safe drinking water etc. should be provided to them. We have further asked the Delhi Administration and the DDA to provide mobile hospital to go round each and every construction site to give succour to the workers who require medical assistance.

We have further suggested that full compensation should be provided under the Workmen's Compensation Act and Injuries Act to any worker

who meets with an accident. We have also suggested that inspection should be made regularly by the officials of the Delhi Administration all over the work sites concerned, so that the contractors or the sub-contractors or whoever it might be, are on their toes all the time so that they know that the administration is alert on this score.

As far as other questions are concerned regarding the supply of bonded labour, my hon. friend asked: 'How do we say that they are not bonded labour?' Just filling in a bond does not make one a bonded labour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is the content of that bond? Have you examined?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: My hon. friend with all his knowledge for which I have great respect, knows that just filling in a form does not make any one bonded labour. There is a statutory difference between a contract labourer and a bonded labourer, and there is a Migrant Labourers Act and in most of the cases this Act is, I think, under operation and to the enquiries made by the Delhi Administration staff, some of the contractors have shown them their agreements, they said that they have duly registered these agreements with the concerned State Governments, but I have asked the Delhi Administration people of the Labour Department to visit each and every construction site and verify whether or not these bonds have been properly registered with the concerned State Governments. If they have not been done, they should take appropriate action under the available laws. I share the concern of the hon. Member in this respect, but he would agree that the Asia project is a very prestigious project. He has rightly mentioned this fact and I hope that nothing shall be done which will provide a hinderance to

the timely fulfilment of this prestigious project which is a national project. But in the meantime I share the concern of the hon. Member and I assure him and through you, the hon. House, that the Government will do whatever is practicable and possible and legally possible to provide succour and help to the construction workers in the Asia project.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, the Calling Attention notice talks about the threatened strike and the need to avoid it by settling their grievances. About that, what are they doing to see that the grievances and demands are settled? He has not said anything. Will they be given any ration cards or they are not expected to eat any rice or wheat in Delhi? Will they be given any ration cards?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The hon. Member may agree that either there can be canteens which can serve them a meal on a subsidised basis or ration cards. When they get rations they have to cook their own meal, but when there is a canteen on a subsidised meal basis, we have to be selective on this and see what serves the need of the individual construction worker at individual construction site. We cannot generalise these matters.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How many workers can be fed in a canteen? How many workers are employed on this Asia project? Can he give us the figure?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: There are 5000 workers engaged in the project in the Delhi Development Authority area and 1500 workers in the New Delhi Municipal Committee area and 200 workers under the Central Public Works Department.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is the total?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Yes.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adccr):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the problems of the construction workers who are mostly migrant workers are not new. In the capital city construction work of various types has been going on in the last several years. Reports have appeared from time to time about the conditions of work and the sufferings of these construction workers. Asiad project, of course, is a prestigious one and the number of workers engaged on this project is also considerably higher. But this problem of migrant workers in the capital city of Delhi is a part of the problem of migrant workers all over the country. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there appeared reports in the press about migrant farm workers being recruited from Bihar, Orissa and eastern parts of U.P. They were brought from Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and elsewhere. They were subjected to inhuman exploitation. It was reported in the press—"some of them were treated almost like bonded labourers, kept under guard. After the work was over, armed guard were posted lest they should escape". This is the first point that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Is not a new problem at all. The problem of migrant workers has been there in many parts of the world. I would like to ask the hon. Minister when construction work at a large scale in ASIAD Project is going on in which hundreds and thousands of workers—men, women and children have been employed, why did the Central Labour Ministry and the Labour Department of Delhi Administration not care to go to these sites to find out that real working conditions of these workers? Now from the statement of the hon. Minister it seems only recently the Labour Department has started moving in this direction. That is why in the statement it has been said:

"some discrepancies in respect of certain contractors were detect-

ed and necessary steps are being taken to get them rectified and for taking legal action wherever considered necessary".

ASIAD construction work had started several months back. Why did the representatives of the Labour Department of Delhi Administration not care to go and inspect the sites? When did the representative of the Labour Department of Delhi Administration make this inspection? It is reported that some officers have talked to some labourers. Is it not obligatory under the Minimum Wages Act that the principal employer has to keep the record, has to keep a register or a muster roll of all workers? Has this obligation been complied with by the contractors? In the statement it has been mentioned:

"However, there was no complaint about the incident of bonded labour".

Here in the Report of the P.U.D.R. it has been mentioned that "In any case, near the Mool Chand Hospital fly over site, 100 workers belonging to Orissa recruited by the contractor were treated as bonded labour. They were being given 75 paise each and some rice daily".

"They had been promised better jobs in Iraq."

Promises have been given by the Contractors that they would be provided better jobs in Iraq—not in India. Therefore, I want to know whether there is any—proposal to undertake an extensive survey to find out the real conditions of the workers and whether bonded labour also exists. Merely because some officers had talked to some labourers, you cannot find this out.

Is the Government aware that these agents who recruit labourers are free to recruit migrant workers from any State without the knowledge of the State Government? Is there any proposal under consideration of the Gov-

ernment to set up some machinery in the States, a sort of employment exchange or something like that, where migrant workers can get registered and the agents or the contractors can recruit them only through these employment exchanges?

Lastly, I would like to ask, in view of the large number of workers involved in the Asiad project sites and in view of the large number of serious allegations levelled against the employers, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to appoint some special officers either by the Delhi Administration or by the Central Labour Department to see that all the concerned labour laws are strictly implemented.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I agree with the hon. Member in the sense that he said that it is not a new problem. This problem has been going on or some time. It was, therefore, that the Parliament, in its wisdom, enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. It was exactly to meet the challenges of this problem that the Parliament was good enough to enact this law. The appropriate State Governments throughout the country are implementing and adhering to the provisions of the statute.

As far as my information goes, in Delhi, the Delhi Administrations Labour Department has been inspecting the construction sites. It was not just because of this strike notice or because of the statement that inspections were made. But they were making inspections even before.

13 hrs.

As regards the particular point mentioned by the Hon. Member regarding labourers coming from Orissa, the inspection team that went to see that particular site mentioned in the Mukhiya report mentioned that the contractor who had brought the Orissa labour from Orissa informed that he has brought these workers after entering

into a written agreement with each of these workers, that the agreements were entered under the provisions of Orissa Dock Labour Control and Regulation Act, 1975, and the copies of the same were endorsed to the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bhubaneswar. In the agreement specific provisions have been made for the payment of advances, railway fares for transportation, daily supply of foodgrains, payment of minimum wages of Rs. 120 per month, weekly holiday, overtime payment, supply of drinking water and temporary accommodation etc. The contractor had also furnished Money Order receipts in respect of amounts sent by some workers to their families in Orissa. It is further informed that there is no restriction on the movement of workers and they are free to return to their native places as and when they desire. According to him, a number of workers have already returned since the commencement of the work. The last batch of 21 workers who have gone back left on the 18th August, 1981. Individual enquiries made from the workers have also confirmed the above statement of the contractor.

Regarding the particular point made by the Hon. Member I have this report to make which has been provided to me by the Delhi Administration.

I once again assure the Hon. Member that whatever is possible under the law will be done to help the construction workers who are working in the Asiad Project. They might be migrant labour or contract labour or whoever they might be, we shall try our utmost to enforce rules and statutes.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सही मायने में सरकार ध्यान उन समस्याओं की ओर गया ही नहीं है। यदि गया होता तो उन के वक्तव्य में जो विषमताएँ पाई गई हैं, उन्हें दूर करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती। "कुछ, कुछ, कुछ" को मिलाकर पूरा तथ्य बन जाता है और यह दौड़ा-दीड़ी में अधि-

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

कारियों द्वारा रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है। यानी, पहले से कार्यवाही की गई होती तो रिपोर्ट में तथ्य होते। इसलिए मैं आरोप लगाऊंगा कि आप लोगों ने इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है कि कार्यवाही हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है और लेबर-कानून की अवहेलना की जा रही है या उसका पालन किया जा रहा है। श्रमिकों की क्या स्थिति है? श्रमिकों को रहने के लिये घर नहीं है, शौड भी नहीं है, और सबकों पर पेड़ के नीचे सोते हैं। जब ऐसी स्थिति है, आप श्रमिक कानून को लागू कर रहे हैं—इसमें हमें सन्देह है। आप की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र ने भी केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के ठेकेदारों का निरीक्षण किया है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस अधिकारी ने किया है और उस की क्या रिपोर्ट है, क्या आप बता सकते हैं? क्योंकि जैसा हम को मालूम हुआ है, ठेकेदारों से तोट ले कर अधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट दी है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे अधिकारी किस पद के हैं, किस नाम के हैं और किस शारीर को उन अधिकारियों ने जांच की?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कितने ठेकेदारों पर श्रम-कानून की अवहेलना का मुकदमा चलाया है? यदि चलाया है तो क्या वे मुकदमे अनन्तकाल तक चलते रहेंगे या उन को सजा भी मिली है? यदि सजा मिली है तो कितनों को सजा मिली है और कितनों को नहीं मिली है?

अभी आप ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का इरादा है तथा क्या इस के लिये कोई काल निर्धारित है या कंस्ट्रक्शन समाप्त होने के बाद उन पर मुकदमे चलाये जायेंगे?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा—उन की शीपडियों में रोशनी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। नई दिल्ली की जो स्थिति है वह उन के लिये

उपलब्ध नहीं है तो उन के लिये रोशनी, पानी और स्वास्थ्य के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने वक्तव्य में अभी कहा था कि उन के लिये ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने जो जवाब दिया है वह सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सुविधायों की पूर्ति के लिये आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं? उन के रहने की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन के लिये शीपडी या टेन्ट बनाये जा सकते हैं।

अन्तिम प्रश्न—अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट पर निर्भर न करते हुए क्या आप संसद सदस्यों की कोई कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं जो 15 दिनों के अन्दर श्रमिकों की समस्याओं की जांच कर के आप को रिपोर्ट दे? इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो वक्तव्य शासन की ओर से प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में यह भालोचना की कि उस में तथ्यों का स्पष्टतया उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से विनम्रतापूर्वक यह आग्रह करूँगा कि वह इस पहलू पर भी विचार करें कि क्या यह सम्भव है कि इतने कम समय में सारे तथ्यों को एक लम्बे वक्तव्य के रूप में प्रारम्भ में ही प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाय। क्या सारा समय लम्बे वक्तव्य को पढ़ने में लगा दिया जाय या पूरक प्रश्नों के उत्तर के रूप में उन तथ्यों को और अधिक प्रकाशित करने का अवसर दिया जाय? मूल प्रश्न किस प्रकार का होता है, वक्तव्य भी उसी के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं। मैं ने भी विनम्रतापूर्वक यही प्रयास किया है कि विज्ञान सदस्य श्री इन्जनीयर्स गुप्त जी ने जो प्रश्न पूछे उन का उत्तर मेरे पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर दिया जाय। मैं सम्मानित सदस्य से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ

कि हमें जो भी सूचना मिलती है, वह हमारे प्रशासन से, जो हमारी अपनी इकाई है, तथा हमारे अधिकारी वर्ग से प्राप्त होती है। अगर उस में कोई तथ्य सत्य से परे मालूम हो तो उसकी जांच हो सकती है। लेकिन यदि हम प्रारम्भ से ही जो तथ्य दिये गये हैं उन को असत्य या त्रुटिपूर्ण मान कर चलें, तो कार्य चलाना कठिन हो जायगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने मतलाया है कि उन के पास कोई सूचना है कि कुछ अधिकारियों ने सत्य से परे रिपोर्ट दी है। यदि उन के पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी है तो मैं अनुग्रहीत होऊंगा, माननीय सदस्य कृपया अपनी जानकारी हमें दे दें और मैं प्राश्नस्त करना चाहता हूँ—हम पूरी जांच करेंगे कि वे अधिकारी कौन हैं और उन की रिपोर्ट क्यों दोषपूर्ण है। लेकिन बिना सूचना के, वे इस बात से सहमत होंगे, मेरे लिये कोई जानकारी देना कठिन होगा, क्योंकि मुझे कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वह कहाँ की बात है।

जहां तक विशेष अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की बात है—इन्टरस्टेट इम्प्लेमेंट वर्कमें एम्प्लायमेंट एक्ट की धारा 7 और 3 में रजिस्ट्री-आफिसर और लाइसेंसिंग आफिसर की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस एक्ट के प्रावधानों के तहत रजिस्ट्री आफिसर तथा लाइसेंसिंग आफिसर के रूप में डिप्टी-सेक्टर-कमिश्नर को नियुक्त किया है। इस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये, उस के लिये वही उत्तरदायी अधिकारी है, क्योंकि जितने भी इस प्रकार के ठेकेदार हैं वे उन को लाइसेंस ही भी देते हैं और रजिस्ट्री भी करते हैं। और वही एक विशेष अधिकारी के रूप में कार्य करता है लेकिन इसके अलावा भी अगर किसी प्रकार के विशेष अधिकारी की आवश्यकता होगी, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन से कहेंगे कि वह प्रबन्ध ऐसा करे क्योंकि बहुत सारी लाइट्स पर काम चल रहा है।

श्री कप्तान मिश्र मधुकर : प्राप ने यह नहीं बताया कि कितनों पर मुकदमे चले और क्या सजा मिली ?

श्री नाथभाज दत्त सिन्धारी : मैं वही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं अभी खड़ा हूँ और आपकी अनुमति होगी, आपकी कृपा होगी, तो मैं उत्तर देने का प्रयास करूंगा। मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर किसी और अधिकारी की नियुक्ति की आवश्यकता होगी, माननीय सदस्य ने तो एक अधिकारी की बात कही, एक से भी अधिक अधिकारी को इस में लगाना उचित होगा, तो दिल्ली प्रशासन को लगाना चाहिए, यह हमारा विचार है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो मुकदमे चलाने की बात पूछी है, जो मामले अदालत में इस समय हैं वे 18 हैं। वे सभी अदालत में चल रहे हैं और उन का अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। यह अदालत के ऊपर है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक फैसला करे। हमारा प्रयास यह है कि यथाशीघ्र निर्णय हो ताकि प्रभावी कार्यवाही हो सके।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have listened to the statement of the hon. Minister of State and also to the replies given by the Minister to the various questions raised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yours will be a new one.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I can assure you.

The statement, to begin with, does not carry conviction primarily because of the fact that there has been no reference about the attempts being made for the settlement of the disputes and settlement of the demands for which these large number of workers are probably going on a strike to-day. There is no reference about that. Secondly, because of the fact that the statement does not accept the existence or incidence of the bonded labour system in

[Shri Chitta Basu]

this project. Thirdly, the statement is not only, what I would say, half-hearted but a full-fledged attempt to suppress certain facts. A deliberate attempt has been made to suppress facts. It has not revealed any facts. It has revealed certain facts but it has concealed more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The statement made by a Lady Minister will never be liked by a bachelor.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This is a different kind of statement. I am sorry that statement is neither wanted nor desired by me.

My first charge against the government is that while the Government has accepted in this statement that certain laws have been violated and mentioned two, as a matter of fact, after going through the conditions of work, I have come to the conclusion that not less than six existing labour laws have been violated and you, being a man of labour, would understand. I am making a list of these laws which have been violated by the ASIAD project.

(1) The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 which was brought to prevent economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections.

(2) The Minimum Wages Act of 1948, the object of the Act being to fix minimum wages with a view to obviate chances of exploitation of labour.

(3) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which is an Act to provide for the payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers and for the prevention of discrimination on grounds of sex.

(4) Personal Injuries (Compensation) Act, 1963.

(5) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, and, lastly

(6) The Employment of Children's Act, 1938.

These are the existing laws which have been violated in the ASIAD Project. That is the moot point. Now, I should have the chance of explaining as to

how these laws had been violated. I shall be very brief. Regarding the Minimum Wages Act and Bonded Labour Act, I have come to know that all the workers were getting less than the minimum daily wages fixed, and, in some cases, were leading a life of bondage—tied to the Jamadar—that is, during the entire period of work—without any right to quit and join some other work. This is the violation of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and Minimum Wages Act. I think these workers were getting Rs. 7 only as has been mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The second violation is the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. Such migrant labourers are entitled to certain benefits. The benefits are—displacement allowance, suitable residential accommodation during their period of employment, prescribed medical facilities free of charge and regular payment of minimum wages. These are the facilities which are provided under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act. These workers of the ASIAD have been denied the benefits like the displacement allowance which is equal to 50 per cent of the monthly wages payable to them or Rs. 75—whichever is higher to be paid to the migrant workmen at the time of recruitment by the contractors.

Then there are no provisions for suitable residential accommodation, no minimum prescribed medical facilities. Therefore, Sir, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act has been violated in almost all the cases. Both under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act and the Standing Regulations, the contractors are expected to provide suitable accommodation for the labourers. These Standing Regulations have been violated. As I mentioned, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act has also been violated.

Sir, the plight of women and children working at the sites is worse. At some sites like the flyover near Minto Road, women are getting Rs. 7 each as daily wages, the remainder of their dues appropriated by the Jamadar

This is a gross violation of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which prohibits discrimination of the payments on the ground of sex and also of the ILO Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) which has been ratified by the Indian Government.

Sir, although child labour is prohibited, there are large number of children aged between 10-14, employed at the Talkatora site. I can give some details also. Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned that there are some officers—C.M.B. officers—it is on record—who actually employ the children when there is shortage of water. Therefore, Sir, this is a palpable violation of the Employment of Children Act. Women labourers with children face an uphill task, having to work for regular hours at the sites and looking after the children at the same time.

Sir, there is no provision for these. These are the violations. If you permit me—I think you should permit me—I can say this. There are certain instances which are of heart-rending nature. I quote: Some workers from Bhawanipatna of Orissa who had come in a batch of 55 and worked under a 'Jamadar' called Amar Nath Raut, each of them gets 7 kg of rice and Rs. 2.85 for vegetables per week besides Rs. 110 p.m. as salary. He often deducts a full day's wage if he is not satisfied with the work. At Talkatora workers are required to do at least half an hour's overtime without any extra payment.

It has been admitted as mentioned by Mr. Kadiyan that a contractor accepts that he has brought some men from Orissa under the Orissa Dahan Act—a hangover from colonial days—under which the employer gives some money in advance to the worker and extracts from him as much labour as possible in lieu of the advance. In addition to this under the Orissa Dahan Act these contractors entice a large number of migrants who come over to Delhi on the assurance that they will be all sent to Iran and Iraq

after one year and during this one year they will work here and for which they will not get any wage. Sir, it is horrible and cruel. Therefore, the House should get some idea about the cruelty that is perpetrated on the ASIAD workers. These workers also complained that we work while there is work. While there is no work there is no payment made. Mr. Adhir Biswas, a worker from 24-Parganas said when a construction firm runs out of raw-material or there is rain or there is no work then they are not paid. Further he said a very shocking thing and I quote: we are not allowed to form a union which could voice our grievances. These contractors do not allow them to form unions. This is the statement of the workers engaged there.

Lastly, some workers have made a statement that some labourers at the ASIAD site got to Delhi originally as members of the kisan rally organised by the Congress (I) some months ago but were left behind by the organisers and without any money to return to their villages they are forced to work at the sites.

Sir, a typical case is that of Bhawan Mishra who entered India from the then East Pakistan in 1964 and moved from one refugee camp to another in Mana and Hushangabad in Madhya Pradesh and then to Kaganhagar in Andhra Pradesh. On falling ill and quitting one camp his ration card was cancelled. He came to Delhi to present his case before the Rehabilitation office people who sent him to the Bastar camp from where he was sent back to Delhi for further clarification. Finally, Sir, that unfortunate displaced person from East Pakistan has landed himself up as a labourer in one of these Asiad sites. Sir, these are really very cruel incidents. Therefore, Sir, I am coming to my question straight now. Having regard to all the facts which I have narrated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one general question please.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes. Would the hon. Minister constitute a committee of the House to see that the grievances of these workmen are properly identified and a proper report is made available to the House itself? This is number one. Then, number two is this. So far as implementation side is concerned, there are instances of violation of 7 laws. Would the Government of India set up a cell, a particular cell of officers of his Government, his Department, to see that these existing laws are properly implemented in each of the Asiad sites? Would he set up a special cell to monitor the working of these Acts in the Asiad project sites? Finally, Sir, may I know this? Has the Government of India got any project or any proposal to provide alternative jobs for these people after the Asiad games construction work is over? I am afraid that several thousands of these workers will be thrown out of their jobs. Would the Government consider right from now to provide alternative jobs for them after the completion of this work, because the work will be for only 10 months or 12 months.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The way in which you are saying, I am afraid whether they will continue till the completion, because, they will go. You have made so many suggestions.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: They have nowhere to go. They were left behind by the organisers of the Congress-I Kisan rally. They have got nobody to take them back. They are forced to stay there. At least there should be some alternative project for them so that after the completion of the Asiad project they could be provided with some suitable jobs. We have to see that they live in this country of ours with dignity, honour and prestige, as real, free Indian citizens of this country.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: We have just heard a veteran parliamentarian. I am rather very chary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is a veteran trade union leader also.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I would not be very polite on my part to brandish words and arguments with him. He said that our statement did not carry conviction with him; and that there has been a deliberate attempt to suppress facts. Sir, I am sure that he is following the dictum of Randolph Churchill who said that it is the duty of the Opposition to always oppose and never to support the Government! A veteran Parliamentarian as he is, he is following that age-old dictum, always to oppose the Government and never to support it at any point. So, whatever effort I may make,—I may try my best to reply,—I do not think that I would be able to carry conviction with the hon. Member. What the hon. Member did was to read out the sum and substance of the statement made by Shri Govinda Mukhoty, President, Peoples' Union for Democratic Rights on the 7th of August. He has read out the main charges levelled by Mr. Mukhoty. These points have already been very ably referred to by Shri Indrajit Gupta. I never thought that he would repeat the same points which Shri Indrajit Gupta has already mentioned.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: No, no. He has not made this point.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: To all these points in substance I have already replied. Whatever Acts are being followed, we have accepted that. Inspections have been made. They have found out certain irregularities; prosecutions are launched. I don't think that Mr. Chitta Basu can level any charge against us, saying, we have not acted to enforce these laws. We have done our best. He also mentioned the name of one Amarnath Rauth. I have already replied to that point when Mr. Madhukar spoke about it. I have already read out from the inspection report on that very point which he made regarding Mr. Rauth.

Regarding the so called bonded labourers from Orissa, they are not bonded labourers. They are contract labourers. They are migrant labourers. The Inspection Report is there and

whatever particulars are given, we are not satisfied. We have ourselves asked the Delhi Administration that they should fulfil the responsibility and there is a Statute and they should take whatever action is required under the rules and regulations. Now, regarding having a Committee of the House, it is not the tradition that we have committees for all such matters. It would be impossible for this House to function if we have a Committee set up for each and every complaint. I was surprised to find one allegation being repeated by the veteran parliamentarian, no less a person than Mr. Chitta Basu. He said that they were not being allowed to form Unions. If they were not allowed to form Union, how can there be a strike today? There is a Union and there is a strike notice. There is a demonstration and there are Unions. The Calling Attention Notice itself mentions of the strike notice by the Union. The Unions are there. The strike notice is there. I do not know how many people are there in the Union. This is being organised and there is a strike notice. The Calling Attention Notice to which Mr. Chitta Basu has appended his signature itself mentions the strike notice by a Union, that is, Bharat Mazdoor Union.

Then again being an eminent politician, he should have restrained himself from making it a political issue by mentioning "kisan rally". I do not know whether these leaflets were of a Kisan rally or of a Mazdoor rally. There are so many rallies like Kisan Rally, Mazdoor Rally, trade union rally, etc.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This statement has come.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have also got the statements here. There are no names mentioned. There are no addresses mentioned. I would like the hon. Member to give me any names. Do you have any names? I request the hon. Member to give the names just now. He is mentioning it in a generalised way. I would request him to refrain from speaking like this

in this House. It is not a very good example.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Our kisans do not work all the year round. They do not have work for the whole year. Some might have come here.

श्री जेनुस बगर (गाजीपुर) : उपस्थित महोदय, अभी माननीय मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि उनको कुछ यूनियन्स की तरफ से स्ट्राइक का नोटिस मिला है। जहाँ तक हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता ने एशियन गेम्स प्रोजेक्ट में काम कर रहे मजदूरों को सुविधा और राहत दिये जाने और उनके साथ अच्छा बर्ताव करने के सम्बन्ध में जो बात कही है, जो सुझाव दिये हैं, मैं उनसे बिस्कुल सहमत हूँ लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यूनियन्स का जो नोटिस दिया गया है और उस के साथ-साथ इस माननीय सदन में जो चर्चा उठाई गई है, उस का मतलब यह है कि बाहर के काम करने वालों को भड़काया जाय, उन को काम करने से रोक जाये और एशियन गेम्स की तैयारी के लिये जो काम तेजी से हो रहा है, उस में रुकावट बाली जाये।

यह हमारे देश का गौरव है कि आज 30 साल के बाद हमारे देश में एशियन गेम्स होने जा रहे हैं। 1953 में पहले एशियन गेम्स हमारे देश में हुए थे और हमारा देश एशियन गेम्स का फाउन्डर मेम्बर है। एक छंटा सा देश बाईलैण्ड है, वहाँ 3 बार एशियन गेम्स हो चुके और हमारे जैसे बड़े देश में पहले एशियन गेम्स के बाद यह दूसरे एशियन गेम्स 30 साल की लम्बी अवधि के बाद हो रहे हैं। पिछली सरकार ने भी इसकी स्वीकृति दी थी, लेकिन न जाने क्यों पिछले बड़े धर्मा से पूरे देश में यह प्रोपेगन्डा और हवा फैलाई जा रही है कि एशियन गेम्स राष्ट्र-हित के विरुद्ध जाते हैं। कोई कहता है कि उस में 700 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है और कोई कहता है कि 1000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है जो कि दूसरे अच्छे कामों पर खर्च हो सकता है।

लेकिन जैसा सभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया और हम सब को मालूम है समग्र 400 करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च हो रहा है और एशियन गेम्स के मद में केवल 56, 57 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो रहे हैं। बाकी जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, इस से दिल्ली को कि राजधानी है, उस का विकास हो रहा है और हमारे देश की राजधानी दुनिया की बड़ी-बड़ी राजधानियों के बराबरी पर बन जायेगी। यह एक परमानेंट एस्टेट है, स्थायी चीज बनने जा रही है, लेकिन हमारे विरोध करने वाले लोग हमारे अच्छे कामों का भी विरोध करते हैं। अच्छा काम हो, दिल्ली के अच्छे बनने की बात हो, दिल्ली को शक्ति देने की बात हो, दिल्ली के विकास की बात हो, उस के भी वे विरोधी हैं। कौन नहीं जानता कि ब्रिज-कूच प्राचीन काल से आज तक हमेशा एक दूसरे के करीब लाते रहे हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्भावनाएं बढ़ाते रहे हैं।

मैं तारीफ करना चाहता हूं अपने इंजीनियरों और मजदूरों की और काम करने वालों की और विशेषकर अपने वर्क्स हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री और डी० डी० ए० की, जिन्होंने इस वेलेजिग जाब को, बोर्डेडिनों में इतने बड़े काम को कर दिखाने की हिम्मत की है। मुझे मालूम है कि सभी कुछ दिन पहले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एक्सपर्ट्स ने यह राय दी थी कि इतने कम समय में एशियन गेम्स का काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता, लेकिन हमारे इंजीनियर्स ने और हमारे मजदूरों ने यह कहा कि भारत के पास क्षमता है, इतने कम दिनों में भी हम इतना बड़ा काम पूरा कर देंगे। हम बर्बाद देना चाहते हैं अपनी मिनिस्ट्री आफ वर्क्स हाउसिंग को, डी० डी० ए० को और अपने काबिल इंजीनियरों, मजदूरों और कार्यकर्ताओं की, जिन्होंने दुनिया के इतिहास में पहली बार इतने कम समय में कंस्ट्रक्शन का इतना बड़ा काम कर दिखाया है। दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसी मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी।

यह तो सिर्फ सरकार को बदनाम करने की इनकी चाल है। अच्छे काम को भी वे पसन्द नहीं कर सकते। उससे प्रेरित हो कर भी, जब कोई और कोई मामला इन्हे नहीं मिला तो यहाँ यह एक मजदूरों का मामला लेकर चले आये। बाहर कुछ लोगों के एजेंट हैं जो ट्रेड यूनियन के काम करते हैं, कहीं-कहीं उड़ीसा से, वेंस्ट बंगाल, यू० पी० और बिहार से दिल्ली में लाये हैं और उन एजेंटों का काम ही यही है कि मजदूरों को भड़काएँ, उन्हें काम न करने दें, उन्हें काम करने से रोकें, ताकि एशियन गेम्स प्रोजेक्ट समय पर पूरी न हो और सरकार तथा देश की बदनामी हो। यही उन की संभा है और इसी संभा के तहत वो काम कर रहे हैं। आज हाउस में यह बात ला कर यहाँ से उनको भड़काने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मेरा आयोजन पर यह खूना चार्ज है कि वे एशियन गेम्स के रास्ते में बहुत बड़ी बाधा उपस्थित कर रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का आभार सुन रहा था। मैं उनका बड़ा सम्मान करता हूँ। वह बड़े मजबूत आदमी हैं, अच्छी बात कहते हैं। उनकी चिन्ता के साथ मैं अपने को सम्मिलित कर रहा था। लेकिन बाद में जब मैंने देखा कि राजनैतिक सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, राजनैतिक बाहें कही जा रही हैं, तो मुझे स्वाभिमानी तौर से यह कहना पड़ा है।

जहाँ तक मजदूरों की सुविधा और सहूलियत देने की बात है, हमारी सरकार इस मामले में सजग है। सी०पी० इन्फ्यू० डी० ज्वेला एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज से मजदूरों को मांगता है। वह कभी कंटेन्टर या एजेंट से मजदूर नहीं लेता है। वह अपने मजदूर, इंजीनियर, ओवरसियर और अन्य कार्यकर्ता हमेशा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के द्वारा लेता है। अगर सी०पी० इन्फ्यू० डी० और डी०

की ओर देखते हैं कि ठेकेदार मजदूरों को पैसा नहीं दे रहा है, तो वे ठेकेदार के बिल में से पैसे काट लेते हैं और उस में से मजदूरों को भेंट करते हैं और उन को रहने आदि की व्यवस्था करते हैं। वे यह भी देखते हैं कि क्या मजदूरों को ठीक तरह से रखा जा रहा है या नहीं और ठेकेदार उनके साथ उपादत्तता नहीं कर रहे हैं। जैसा कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री ने बताया है, श्रम विभाग के लोग भी समते हैं और देखते हैं। तब भी इस बात की संभावना है कि जहां इतनी बड़ी संख्या में मजदूर काम करते हैं, वहां कहीं कहीं ज्यादाती हो सकती है, यही नहीं कानून का उल्लंघन भी हो सकता है और कहीं कहीं बड़े और खराब आदमी भलत नीयत से काम कर सकते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस पर और भी सख्त निगाह रखें।

कल कुछ लोग मेरे पास आये थे। उनसे मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि इन्द्रप्रस्थ एस्टेट में यू पी ब्रिज कारपोरेशन फ्लाई ओवर बना रहा है, वहां उसका रिजिनल मैनेजर मजदूरों को दीड़ा दीड़ा कर, पटक पटक कर, मारता है। मंत्री महोदय यू पी ब्रिज कारपोरेशन की अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कल वहां के कुछ जिम्मेदार लोग मेरे पास आये, जो काम करने में इन्ट्रस्टेड हैं, हड़ताल करने में नहीं। उन्होंने मुझे यह सूचना दी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह स्पेशल सूचना दे रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी दें।

जहां तक मजदूर बस्तियां हैं, वहां उनके रहने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है जबकि कम है, कम जगह में अधिक लोगों को रखा जा रहा है। इस बात को अवश्य ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन लोगों को अच्छी जगह पर रखा जाए, जहां उन के बैठने, उठने और रहने का स्थान काफी हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्री खुद जा कर साइट्स को देखें—मानवीय

आधार पर देखें। वहां किसी इंस्पेक्टर या आफिसर को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर हमारी राज्य मंत्री चली जाएं, तो अच्छा है। यह भी है, उनका नरम दिल है, वह देखें कि क्या उन के रहने की व्यवस्था ठीक है, अगर वह ठीक नहीं है, तो वह उन के किसी उचित जगह पर रहने की व्यवस्था करें।

एक सवाल और है। जो मजदूर देश के कोने कोने से आए हैं और यहां काम कर रहे हैं तो एशियन गेम्स के बाद यह जो परमानेंट स्ट्रक्चर बन रहा है या जो परमानेंट ऐक्टिविटीज वहां शुरू होंगे, उस में क्या उन मजदूरों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जो उस के लिए योग्य पाए जाएंगे, उन को रखा जाएगा? मेरा यह कहना है कि उन को रखा जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोई कायदा कानून बने तो बनाया जाना चाहिए। जैसे कि होटल खुल रहे हैं, होटलों में चांकीदार की जरूरत है, बेयरों की जरूरत है, और दूसरे काम करने वालों की जरूरत है या और बहुत से प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, बहुत से बाजार हैं, दुकानें हैं, ये सारी चीजें जो खुल रही हैं, उन में काम बढ़ेगा या सरकारी काम भी जो बढ़ जायगा, एशियन गेम्स में भी बहुत से लोगों की जरूरत पड़ेगी, बहुत से कामों के लिए तो उन में भी जो इन में से योग्य पाए जाएं उन को परमानेंट नेचर का काम दिए जाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। क्या इस के लिए भी वह कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे?

एक मानवीय सदस्य : हमारी बात न बुनं तो उन की तो मुन लीजिए।

श्रीमती राम कुमारी सिंह : आप की तो बहुत मुन लिया, अब इन की मुनिए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : अब इनका क्या जवाब देंगे? ... (व्यवधान) ... हम लोग तो भड़का रहे हैं, वह तो नहीं भड़का

रहे हैं ? लेकिन उन्होंने भी वही बात कही है । उन्होंने कहा कि मजदूरों को पीटा जा रहा है ।

श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा : कोई एक डिस्पूट तो मेरे सामने लड़िए कि हम सेटिलमेंट करें ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सम्मानित सदस्य ने अपनी अजस्वी बाणी में जो तथ्यों का प्रकाशन किया है उस के लिए मैं उन का आभारी हूँ । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

चित्त बसु जी जो हैं वह चित्त को मोह लेते हैं, चित्त प्रसन्न कर लेते हैं ।

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : नहीं, इन का चित्त बस में नहीं है । . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : चित्त बन में नहीं है ? तो चित्त बस में करने की कुछ प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं ।

श्रीमन्, सम्मानित सदस्य, गाजीपुर ने जो बात कही, एक तो उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश पुल निगम के एक तथ्य का उल्लेख किया जहाँ कुछ मारपीट की घटनाएँ हुई, उसकी जानकारी उन्होंने दी है, उसकी अवश्य जांच कारायी जायगी और मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन के लोगों से जांच करने के लिए कहूँगा । माननीय सदस्य अगर लिख कर तथ्य दे दें तो उस के बारे में ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जांच हो सकती है ।

एक उन्होंने यह कहा कि कम जगह पर लोगों के लिए तम्बू का इंतजाम करने में और झुग्गी इत्यादि का इंतजाम करने में कठिनाई हो रही है, यह बात सही है । कई जगहों पर इतनी घनी आबादी है जहाँ फ्लाई ओवर बन रहे हैं दो चार, वहाँ आसपास कहीं तम्बू बगैरह लगाने की जगह नहीं है । हमने और राज्य मंत्री ने रोज बैठक की थी उसमें भी यह तथ्य सामने आए हैं । लेकिन इस में दिल्ली प्रशासन स्वयं भी इसके लिए चेष्टा कर रहा है कि उस स्थान के आस पास

कहाँ उनको जगह दी जा सकती है और वह जगहें दी गई हैं । और भी जहाँ प्रावस्थान है उनके लिए तम्बू लगाने की या रहने का स्थान बनाने की उस के लिए वह चेष्टा कर रहे हैं इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि आस पास की आबादी पर भी उस का कुप्रभाव न पड़े । क्योंकि इस का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है कि इतनी तंग जगह में अगर जगह देंगे तो जो तमाम आस पास रहने वाले लोग हैं, घनी आबादी वैसे ही है तो पहले के जो वहाँ के बाशिन्दे हैं उन को भी असुविधा न हो, इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए उनके आवास का प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

जहाँ तक वहाँ जाने का सवाल है, हमारे जो एशियाड प्रोजेक्ट्स की देखरेख करने वाले मंत्री हैं वह स्वयं इसको देखते होंगे लेकिन राज्य मंत्री जी के लिए उन्होंने विशेष रूप से आग्रह किया है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मुद्दा को मानना उचित ही होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She will also take Mr. Zainul Basher. Even Mr. Indrajit Gupta—if you want you can also go along with the Minister and personally see the things. You can take some members from the Opposition also because this is a big national issue. The prestige of our country is involved. Therefore, we must conduct these Asian games very well. We must keep the prestige of our country high. Everybody must cooperate. The workers, according to you are also sacrificing. Why can you not cooperate?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन् जहाँ तक इस का प्रश्न है, यह हो सकता है कि चन्द तत्व ऐसे हों लेकिन यह मेरे लिए कहना कठिन है कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यह प्रश्न उठाया उनके मस्तिष्क में कोई ऐसी बात रही होगी कि एशियाड खेल कूद में कोई रूकावट पड़े । क्योंकि सभी लोग उत्तरदायी नेता हैं । विरोधी दल के नेताओं का भी इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा दायित्व है क्योंकि एशियाड राष्ट्र की एक शोभा है । इसमें पार्टी का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । हम भाषा करते

है कि बिरोधी दल के जो नेतामन हैं वे ऐसा अनमत तैयार करने की चेष्टा करेंगे जिससे कि यह एशियाड का काम समय से पूरा हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में उन का पूरा सहयोग है और आगे भी रहेगा—ऐसा हमारा विश्वास और आशा है। हो सकता है कि कुछ तत्व जो इन नेताओं (जो हमारे सामने बैठे हैं) के प्रभाव में न हों उन को भी प्रभावित करने की चेष्टा की जाएगी—इस की मुझे आशा है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो इंजीनियर्स, दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और सी०पी०डब्ल्यू० इ० की प्रशंसा की है वह बहुत उचित है। हमारे इंजीनियर्स किसी पार्टी के नहीं हैं। उन्होंने ने मजदूरों की सब से अधिक प्रशंसा की है—इसके लिए मैं उनका बड़ा आभारी हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्य तथा इस माननीय सदन की भावनाओं को उन मजदूरों, इंजीनियरों एवं अन्य काम करने वालों तक पहुंचाने की पूरी चेष्टा करूंगा। मैं दिल्ली प्रशासन से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस सदन की भावनाओं को वहाँ काम करने वालों तक पहुंचा दिया जाए।

14.51 hrs

RE: CALL ATTENTION

Reported murder of Lala Jagat
Narain

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that in response to notices received from a large number of Members and the observations made by the Members earlier this morning the Speaker has admitted a Calling Attention for tomorrow on the reported murder of Lala Jagat Narain.

As such, the Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement on the subject in reply to Calling Attention tomorrow.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, you wanted to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I would only like to make an appeal to hon. Members. Now the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) is going on. Two hours have been allotted. I would like hon. Members to co-operate to complete this item on the agenda this evening.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Supplementary Demands you want to be completed. That means, what do you want? You come up.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is what cooperation means.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That you must say.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Till the demands are approved by the House, the hon. Members should co-operate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House agrees to complete the Demands and to sit beyond 8 O'clock.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): That can be done, provided one item on the agenda is removed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which item?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There is one item before these Demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Because it will take time, this request has been made. Because it will take more time, Government wants that this item to be completed.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Why do you not take it out?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. It cannot be taken out.

I adjourn the House to meet at 2-55 p.m.

13.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifty five minutes past fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at fifty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th September, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th September, 1981."

Three members have given notice of amendments.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): 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 so that the issue of violation of the instructions of the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra in selling 63 lakh litres of alcohol to different States at an extra price of Rs. 5 per litre for collection of funds could be included in the items for discussion." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Niren Ghosh,

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur): He is coming, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): 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 following recommendations:

that the Committee find time to discuss:

(1) the Government of India's decision to go in for a loan of Rs. 5,000 crores from the International Monetary Fund;

(2) the failure of the Government to release the Dearness Allowance due to the Government employees;

(3) statement of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. A.R. Antulay that the CIA was involved in demanding his ouster as Chief Minister." (3)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have already moved my amendment. I would like to make a brief observation on this amendment. The newspapers on 5th September, 1981 have already given the information that the Finance Minister of West Bengal has publicly declared that though the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals had instructed the Maharashtra Government that they should sell 65 lakh litres of alcohol to various States, what the Chief Minister did was....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Are we going into the merits of the entire matter? Let him confine himself to the report of the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rule 290 allows the motion to be discussed for half an hour and each member can take not more than five minutes. I am perfectly within my right. The West Bengal Finance Minister had already announced and publicly declared that whereas the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals had already instructed the Maharashtra Government that they should sell 65 lakh litres of alcohol to various States, what the Chief Minister of Maharashtra did was, the Maharashtra Government sold 1 lakh litres each to Karnataka and Gujarat and for the rest, the information given by the West Bengal Finance Minister is, that he charged Rs. 5 extra per litre in order to collect funds, for what purpose, the Chief Minister alone. Knows. As a result of that, West Bengal suffered a lot. Recently the Chief Minister has already confirmed that Bengal was not given the requisite quota because of that statement that was made by the Finance Minister. This is highly objectionable. I want this issue to be discussed in the House and therefore, I want the entire report to be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I beg to move?

That in the Motion,—
add at the end—

"subject to modification—

That the Report of the Business Advisory Committee be sent back to the Committee for consideration and inclusion of following items:—

1. Role and function of the Governors.
2. The role of Home Ministry in Garhwal bye-election." (2)

The role and function of the Governors throughout the year, have become a subject of bitter controversy because they have been reduced to the status of minions and schemers on behalf of the Central Government. He, Whoever differs from them is not tolerated. Shri Raghukul Tilak had

been given the sack. The way it has been manoeuvred to ease out Shri T. N. Singh, who is universally regarded as a non-partisan man, a man of integrity, honesty and objective in his approach, shows that there is an ulterior motive to topple the Left front Government and impose President's rule and have rigged elections after some time.

About the role of the Home Ministry in the Garhwal elections, the Home Minister himself camped there for 15 days. Police force from neighbouring States were inducted without the knowledge of the Election Commissioner. The bye-election has been countermanded. If this is the role of the Home Ministry, the country is bound to proceed towards wreck and ruin.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): You will recall that the Finance Minister has repeatedly said that it is not possible for him to disclose just now what the conditions of the IMF loan are. And if I remember a right, he made the point that it was not in public interest just now to disclose the terms on which the loan was being secured. However, we have seen in the last few weeks that there have been a lot of reports on it. Some of them have emanated from Washington; some of them put out in this country by people who have some links with the International Monetary Fund and people who have served with the IMF. Now, one discovers that the New York Times is being used to tell the people in India what are the terms of the sell-out which the Government of India is going in for. This morning's press has quoted some extracts from the 'New York Times' report. I just read one sentence:

"The Times said India has agreed with the IMF on targets for the expansion of domestic credit in the next three years, the size of Government deposits, the rate of monetary increase and the balance of payments. The targets are secret but they are not as stringent as

[Shri Niren Ghosh]

those required of other countries borrowing from the IMF."

In other words, we are gradually being told through the international press now what are the terms under which the Government of India is going in for this loan or for the kind of sell out as we have called it. There are certain things which are happening within the country also. The rupee in terms of the dollar has gone down by 15 per cent. There is now adequate circumstantial evidence to believe that the Home Minister's action in issuing the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance is prompted not by the exigencies of the situation within the country but by the International Monetary Fund requiring the Government of India to deal with the workers within the country.

So, I insist that the Finance Minister must not only make a statement but, since Parliament is now due to adjourn at the end of next week, the question of the IMF loan must be debated in this House. There can be no compromise on this question.

The second point I want to make pertains to the dearness allowance to the Government employees. You will have noticed that the cost of living index for working class has shot up to 447 points, an all-time high. The instalments of dearness allowance have become due to the Government employees, one due since April. The dearness allowance becomes due when the prices have gone up. I know very well that people sitting in the Government, who are totally ignorant of the conditions under which dearness allowance is paid, propound the theory that if the dearness allowance is paid, the prices are bound to go up. Prices do not go up because the dearness allowance is paid; in fact, the dearness allowance is paid only after the prices have gone up. Now three instalments of dearness allowance have become due, one instalment from April, another instalment from June and now the July instalment has also

become due. We, therefore, insist that there should be a discussion especially because in the last few weeks Government has been indulging in arm twisting of the Government employees. There is the threat of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill. We will deal with when it is taken up. There is a meeting of the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM), the members are summoned, when they arrive here, they are informed that the meeting is not taking place. Informal discussions take place when some select members of the JCM are persuaded to accept that DA need not be paid in cash, they are made to agree to some kind of impounding idea, which Government are apparently trying to sell to these people. We, therefore, insist on a discussion on the question of dearness allowance so that the employees of government and various other institutions which depend for DA on the Government announcement are not deprived of their money.

The third point relates to Shri Antulay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We discussed it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not discussing Shri Antulay. I am only wanting a discussion on Shri Antulay. He has come out with a very interesting statement—I do not know what to call it; so very simply call it an interesting statement—where he has come, he has come out with the discovery that the entire campaign against him, as he calls it, is engineered by a foreign hand. We know that the people on the other side are accustomed to seeing hands, because it is the hand that got them here. Since the hand got them here in the first instance, they see hands in any thing that happens anywhere in the country. He has discovered the hands of CIA in this campaign against him.

We also learn from the newspapers that Shri Antulay has submitted his resignation. It has been sent apparently to the Prime Minister, though the person who should be accepting

the resignation is the Governor of Maharashtra. If the resignation is with the Prime Minister, what is holding her hand? Who is holding her hand and preventing her from accepting the resignation? Is there any foreign hand involved, which is preventing the acceptance of the resignation of Shri Antulay, which is now in the hands of the Prime Minister? We would certainly like to have a full-fledged discussion on this question, so that we do not have this stinking scandal of Shri Antulay constantly coming up in this House. I know that at 5 O' Clock there is a discussion in the Rajya Sabha. This House has a lot of more interesting, a lot of more important and a lot of more urgent business to attend to, but we would like to get rid of this Shri Antulay problem. We would therefore insist that we do have a discussion of this, unless the Prime Minister immediately accepts his resignation, and gives him the sack.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has raised the question of electoral reform. This matter was discussed here through a motion. The question of price rise and other matters were also brought here on a motion by the Finance Minister and it was discussed threadbare.

Shri Niren Ghosh raised the question of the role of the Governor. The Government never violates any article of the Constitution. With regard to the role and the functions of the Governor, the provision and conventions are already there, which are being observed. So, I need not say anything.

Garwhal was discussed through a motion here. Shri Harikesh Bahadur got tired of it. Therefore, this question has been entrusted to Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It has not been discussed here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Perhaps, you were away from the House at that time. A question was put about electoral reform.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Electoral reform has been discussed here.

Sir, about the International Monetary Fund loan and also the dearness allowance, currently the Demands for Grants (General) are being discussed in this House and Shri George Fernandes who is a very eminent parliamentarian, can bring this to the notice of this House and participate very effectively in the discussion.

About Shri Antulay, he has taken the press into confidence. Whatever has been said is not relevant now for our discussion, though he would like to highlight the problems in the manner in which they were brought out in the press or discussed in the Maharashtra Assembly.

So, we are not inclined to accept the amendments and I request the honourable House to adopt the Report without any amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate, you are not pressing your amendment?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, Sir. I am pressing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Lobbies have been cleared.

Now I put amendment moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That in the Motion,—

add at the end—

“subject to modification—

That the report be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee so that the issue of violation of the instructions of the Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra in selling 63 lakh liters of alcohol to different

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]
states at an extra price of Rs. 5 per
litre for collection of funds could be
included in the items for discussion."
(1).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2]

AYES

15.17 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Bhim Singh, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Choudbury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R. P.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Imbichibava, Shri H. K.
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
*Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Mukunda

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Nihal Singh, Shri
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Shri A. K.
Roy, Dr. Saradiah
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shamanna, Shri T. R.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Singh, Shri B. D.
Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ahmed, Begum Abida
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Bansi Lal, Shri
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

*Wrongly Voted for AYES.

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhole, Shri R. R.
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chakradhari Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Choudhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghani Khan
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Era, Anbarasu, Shri
 Era Mohan, Shri
 Ghufan Azam, Shri
 Gireraaj Singh, Shri
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Jai Narain Roat, Shri
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Kamakshaiiah, Shri D.
 Khan, Shri Malik M. M. A.
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 *Kodiyar, Shri P. K.
 Kosalram, Shri K.T.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
 Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Mishra, Shri Umakant
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Motilal Singh, Shri

Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekbara
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekbara
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
 Nagina Rai, Shri
 Nahata, Shri B. R.
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nibalsinghwal, Shri G. S.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Parohi, Shri Keshaorao
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri C. D.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patnalk, Shrimati Jayanti
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rahim, Shri A. A.
 Ramulu, Shri H. G.
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Reddy, Shri G. Narasimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Sankhavar, Shri Ashkaran
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is: Ayes 65; Noes 111.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I put Amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Niren Ghosh to vote.

The question is:

That in the Motion,—

add at the end—

Subject to modification—

That the Report of the Business Advisory Committee been sent back to the Committee for consideration and inclusion of the following items:—

1. Role and Function of the Governors.

2. The role of Home Ministry in Garhwal bye-election. (2)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3]

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Bartman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
 Bhim Singh, Shri
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy
 Chakravorty, Shri Satyasadhan
 Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Digamber Singh, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ghosh, Shri Niren
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
 Giri, Shri Sudhir
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hasda, Shri Matilal
 Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
 Jharkhande Rai, Shri
 Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
 Kodiyan, Shri P. K.
 Lawrence, Shri M. M.
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mandal, Shri Mukunda
 Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Modak, Shri Bijoy

15.28 hrs.

The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri Rasheed Masood, Ajit Bag and P. K. Kodiyan;

NOES: Sarvashri Zail Singh, Birbel and Kamal Nath Jha.

Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sen, Shri Subodh
 Shamanna, Shri T. R.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Singh, Shri B. D.
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ahmed, Begum Abida
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
 Anuragi, Shri Godij Prasad
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Baitha, Shri D. L.
 Bansj Lal, Shri
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari
 Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhole, Shri B. R.

Bhuria, Shri Dilcep Singh
 Birbal, Shri
 Brijendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chakradhari Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekher Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Era Anbarasu, Shri
 Era Mohan, Shri
 Ghufraan Azam, Shri
 Gireraaj Singh, Shri
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 • Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Jai Narain Roat, Shri
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Virbhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jha, Shri Kamaaj Nath
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mallik, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mishra, Shri Umakant
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mahanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Motilal Singh, Shri

Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara.
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
 Nagina, Rai, Shri
 Nalk, Shri G. Devaraya
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nihalsinghwal, Shri G. S.
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri C. D.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S.B.P.
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rahim, Shri A. A.
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.

Sawant, Shri T. M.
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kaji Charan
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Nawaj Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vyas, Shri Girdhar Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ram-
 chandra
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Zail Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of Division is Ayes 66; Noes 128. The amendment is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes. I think you are also pressing.

*The following Members also re-corded their votes:

AYES: Sarvshri Indrajit Gupta, Masudal Hussain, Satyagopal Misra and Ajit Bag;

NOES: Sarvshri H. G. Ramula, Ashkaran Sankhawar, B. R. Nahata and K. A. Swami

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes. The Finance Minister has now come. Why don't you ask him to make a statement on both the IMF and the DA?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has already replied.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is now your time to study the report and the terms that you are apparently accepting. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri George Fernandes to the vote of the Houses.

The question is:

"That in the Motion—

add at the end—

"subject to modification—

That the report be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee with the following recommendations:

that the Committee find time to discuss:

(1) the Government of India's decision to go in for a loan of Rs. 5,0000 crores from the International Monetary Fund;

(2) the failure of the Government to release the Dearness Allowance due to the Government employees;

(3) Statement of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra Mr. A. R. Antulay that the CIA was involved in demanding his ouster as Chief Minister;"

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4) 15.55 hrs.

AYES

Asharia, Shri Basudeb
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Bhim Singh, Shri
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chandra Pal Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dandavate, Shrimati Pramila
Das, Shri R. P.
Digamber Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Imbichibava, Shri E. K.
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jharkhande Raj, Shri
Kashyap, Shri Jaipal Singh
Kodiyar, Shri P. K.
Lawrence, Shri M. M.
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Mukunda
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Niha Singh, Shri

Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
 Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri M. Ramanna.
 Rajan, Shri K.A.
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri
 Rasheed Masood, Shri
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sen, Shri Subodh
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Singh, Shri B. D.
 Surya Narayan Singh, Shri
 Turkey, Shri Pius
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
 Ahmed, Begum Abida
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Baitha, Shri D. L.
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Behera, Shri Rasabehari
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
 Bhakta, Shri Mangranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
 Birbal, Shri
 Brhendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Chakradhari Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Choudhury, Shri A. B. A. Ghandi, Khan
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwari
 Dubey, Shri Ramnath
 Era Anbarasu, Shri
 Era Mohan, Shri
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
 Gireraj Singh, Shri
 Gulsher Ahmed, Shri
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Jai Narain Roat, Shri
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Virbhji Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Lakappa, Shri K.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
 Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mallik, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina

Mishra, Shri Umakant
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Misra, Shri Nitayananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
 Nahata, Shri B. R.
 Naik, Shri G. Devaraya
 Namgyal, Shri B.
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nihalsinghwal, Shri G. S.
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri C. D.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Pattabhai Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rahim, Shri A. A.
 Ramtulu, Shri H. G.
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rathor, Shri Uttam
 Ravani, Shri Navin

Reddi, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Shankhwar, Shri Ashkaron
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Sawant, Shri T. M.
 Shalini, Shri Chandra Pal
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Swami, Shri K. A.
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tripathi, Shri R. N.
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal.
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yusuf, Shri Mohamed
Zail Singh, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction the result* of the division is: Ayes 70; Noes 140. The Amendment is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th September, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.36 hrs.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the legislative business.

Bill to be introduced. Mr. Zail Singh....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After introduction of the Bill, we take up the notices under Rule 377.

Mr. Fernandes, you are raising a point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I am on a point of order under 19A of the Speaker's Directions.

The Direction 19A says:

"A Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice in writing of his intention to do so.

(2) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this direction shall be seven days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice."

Under 19A the Speaker does have the power to waive this seven days' notice. I am aware of that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Still, what is your point of order?...

The Speaker has got powers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We are not discussing that. We are aware of that. But what I am concerned with is that the statement of the Home Minister has now been circulated in justification of his move under 19B to get the waiver of this Rule that requires him to give us 7 days' notice.

Sir, everybody is agreed that this is a most important Bill that the Government is bringing forward in this session. I am not going into the merits of the Bill. When the motion is moved, those of us who have objection to this Bill will have our say. The point is: you look at the memorandum...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Which provision of the Rules has been infringed?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: 19A.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you are making a speech now. ...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have to make a speech. ...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): Sir, there should be a time limit. How long does he want to waste the time of the House? You see 19B. The second proviso is very clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Direction 19A (2) says:

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Carvshri L. S. Tur and Ajit Bag.

NOES: Sarvshri Nagina Rai, Ghufraan Azam and Amarinder Singh.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10-9-81.

"The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this direction shall be seven days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice."

What is that you are raising? The Speaker has got powers and has already allowed it. ... The Speaker has already allowed it. I rule your point of order out of order. ... No, no, you are wasting the time of the House. I am not allowing you. I have given my ruling. I rule your point of order out of order. I am not allowing. ...

Now, Mr. Zail Singh,

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, this is against the constitution. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Chitta Basu have already given notice of their opposing the introduction of this Bill. (Interruptions) Why can't you wait? I want the guidance of the House. Can I not ask for the guidance of the House? These two hon. Members....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have given notice. Allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This lung power will not help you. I want

brain power. I said the first two hon. Members, Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Chitta Basu have given notice of opposing the introduction of this Bill in time. Further... (Interruptions) Please listen to me. Their names were balloted. Shri Ramavatar Shastri and Shri Chitta Basu and 44 others from various political parties have also given notices. I want the guidance of the House whether we can restrict this to limited political parties.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, then only.... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of order. As far as opposing the introduction of the Bill is concerned, nobody exercises the right on behalf of the party. The right is exercised by the individual Member of every party. Therefore, you have to give chance to all of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want your guidance. You want the chance to be given to all the fortyfour. Now, Shri Ramavatar Shastri is Number 1.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Under what rule?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under Rule 174. They are obstructing the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point of order is out of order. Nobody obstructs the House. Please sit down. Now, Shri Shastri.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Rule 72 says:

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

Here, as pointed out by you, 44 Members want to speak. The scope of the discussion is rather limited. Nobody can discuss the merit of the Bill at this stage. Only the competence can be discussed now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have already given your ruling

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I have been permitted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall give my ruling.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as legislative competence is concerned this Ordinance has been discussed by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has held that the Ordinance is valid.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not concerned about that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as Article 14, 19, 21 and 143 are concerned the Supreme Court has discussed it and all the challenges have been met by the Supreme Court. Sir, when the discussion is going to take place the Members must keep this in mind and they should not repeat these things. They should not discuss the merits of the Bill. They should not go to the competence. The scope of their speech is very limited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members the rule is very clear and you can oppose the introduction of the Bill but I draw your attention to Rule 72:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion....."

Therefore, I would very much like all these 45 members will make only brief statements not exceeding three minutes. I will not permit long speeches.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, the House may even sit upto 12 O'clock to finish it today.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram-
avatar Shastri....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज 10 सितम्बर का दिन है और हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह काला दिन साबित होगा इसलिए कि सरकार ने इस काले विधेयक को इस सदन में आज 10 सितम्बर को पेश किया है। इस अवसर में इस काला दिन के अलावा और कोई दिन नहीं कहा जा सकता।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 26 अगस्त को ... (अवधान)...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are creating disturbance; such disturbance should not be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No disturbance shall be there. Order please. The Chairman of the House is making that request, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 26 अगस्त को राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस काले विधेयक को अध्यादेश के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान के सामने पेश किया और यह साबित कर दिया कि जो सरकार अभी हुकूमत में है, उसे जनतंत्र से कोई भी प्रेम नहीं है। वह तानाशाही हुकूमत के रूप में काम करना चाहती है। (अवधान) इसीलिए

लोक सभा का सत्र जब 17 अगस्त से प्रारम्भ होने वाला था तो इस बात को जानते हुए भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने अध्यादेश जारी किया। अध्यादेश न जारी करने के लिए इन्हें कई बार सलाह दी जा चुकी थी लेकिन उस के बावजूद इन की बुद्धि में वह बात नहीं आयी। इन्होंने फिर भी अध्यादेश का सहारा ले कर जनता के ऊपर चोट करने की बात की है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक के जरिये हिन्दुस्तान के अमजीवी वर्ग पर सब से बड़ी चोट की गयी है। इस बिल को पेश करके सरकार ने संविधान की धारा 19 का हनन किया है। संविधान की धारा 19 यह बता रही है कि यहां के नागरिकों को एसोसिएशन और भाषण की स्वतन्त्रता है। (अध्यक्षान) इस धारा के तहत संगठन बनाने की आजादी है। इस धारा के तहत एसोसिएशन और यूनियन बनाने की आजादी है। यूनियन क्यों बनायी जाती है? उपाध्यक्ष जी, अपने हकों की हिफाजत के लिए बनायी जाती है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, on a point of order. When you made your observations I expected the hon. Member to confine to the rules and procedure of the House. But now he is going into the merits of the case. I would only make a request to you to tell him that he should confine himself to the rule. Sir, we never like to interrupt the hon. Member when he speaks. But if he transgresses the rules and procedure, you have to give a definite ruling and you have to stop the Member.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am quoting the Constitution. Therefore, it is within the rules.

इस में अमजीवी वर्ग को अधिकार दिया गया है, आप उस अधिकार को छीन रहे हैं।

भाषाई मगधानदेव (अजमेर) : देव यूनियन बनायें, यह कहाँ है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप की बुद्धि में यह बात नहीं आयेंगी।

भाषाई मगधानदेव : आप की बुद्धि तो झुझाचारी हो गयी है सभी सिर पर कासा लगाया हुआ है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप की बुद्धि को बदलना होगा।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि आप ने हिन्दुस्तान की वर्किंग क्लास पर चोट की है। यूनियन और एसोसिएशन बनाने की आजादी उन को मिली हुई है और यूनियन और एसोसिएशन कुछ मांगों के आधार पर बनायी जाती है ताकि उन के जीवन के स्तर में सुधार हो सके। यूनियन जब कोई बनाता है तो उस में समय समय पर हड़ताल करने की जरूरत होती है और यह अधिकार हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूर वर्ग ने अपने कर्बानियों के बाद हासिल किया है और जिते आप की सरकार ने मना। यदि कोई उपाय नहीं रहेगा तो मजदूर वर्ग को हड़ताल करने का अधिकार होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief. Let your speech be brief.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : लेकिन अगर आप हड़ताल के इस हक को छीनना चाहते हैं तो यूनियन बनाने का क्या मतलब रह जाता है? यूनियन इसीलिये बनती है कि तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद अगर उनकी मांगों न मानी जायें तो उन्हें हड़ताल करने का अधिकार हो, ताकि हड़ताल कर के वह मालिकों पर दबाव डाल सकें, सरकार पर दबाव डाल सकें और आम जनता की बता सकें कि उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है।

[श्री रामावतार मास्सी]

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस को लाकर संविधान पर करारी चोट की जा रही है। इस संविधान में वर्किंग क्लास को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, श्रमजीवी जनता को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, उन पर चोट की जा रही है।

इस बिल को लाने का वैसे भी कोई औचित्य नहीं है, क्योंकि आपने खुद कहा है कि आप का उत्पादन बढ़ा है, हड़तालें कम हुई हैं, मैन-हेज का नुकसान कम हुआ है, जब आप खुद इस तरह की बातें कहते हैं तो फिर इस तरह का काला-कानून इस संबंध में पेश करने की क्या जरूरत है, क्या औचित्य है? अगर हम देखते कि देश में अव्यवस्था फैल रही है, उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, कामों में रुकावटें आ रही हैं तो आप की दलील को हम सुन सकते थे, लेकिन अभी तो आपके सामने कोई दलील नहीं है और न ही संविधान के अनुसार आप का तर्क सही है और न ही इस का कोई औचित्य है। इन्हीं दो बातों को लेकर हम इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि इसे पेश नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

आखिर मैं उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार कुछ भी कर ले, लेकिन हम समझते हैं, पूरा हिन्दुस्तान समझता है, हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर वर्ग समझता है, हिन्दुस्तान का मेहनतकश ग्राम समझता है कि यह संविधान को तोड़ने वाला है और यह सरकार रक्षक नहीं भक्षक बन रही है। जनता को और वर्किंग-क्लास को पूरा अधिकार है कि... (अवधान)...

इन भक्षकों का मुकाबला करें। जो भक्षक बन गए हैं, जनतंत्र को मिटा रहे हैं, दिशाहीन कर रहे हैं, इन का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार रहना है। आगे दीजिए अगला सत्र, आप को मालूम हो जाएगा। लाखों मजदूर पार्लियामेंट का घेराव करेंगे। अभी भी वित्त मंत्री जी के घर पर हजारों केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी इस बिल के खिलाफ अपनी मांगों को ले कर और मंहवाई-भत्ते की किस्तों को देने के लिए शावदार धरना चला रहे हैं।

हवा का रुख पट्टानिए शानी जी वर्किंग-क्लास आप के इस काले कानून को नहीं मानेगी और आपकी तानाशाही का विरोध करेगी।

मैं आपके सामने इस बिल को फाड़ते हूँ और इसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस पूरे बिल को फाड़ कर के जला देगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस काले-कानून का फिर से जोरदार तरीके से विरोध करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आखिर में भी आप की अक्ल ठुसत हो और आप इस बिल को वापिस ले लीजिए।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill primarily on the ground of legislative competence of this House. Sir, I would urge upon the Members sitting on the Treasury Benches that they should have exercised their conscience, if they have got any. They should also understand the spirit of the Constitution of our country, the traditions we have built up during these years and in the direction of preservation and expansion of democracy.

16 hrs.

Sir, as you know, many of the leaders sitting there were leaders of earlier days who were very much determined to oppose the encroachment of the democratic rights of the people by the British imperialists. You can remember, Sir, even during the British days when the Rowlett Act was placed, many of the Congress leaders sitting opposite opposed that because it was the intention of the British regime to take away the democratic right of the people of our country. I would only urge upon you to remember those old days and follow the footsteps of your leaders who were very much in the frontline to fight against the British imperialism for

the preservation of the democratic rights and also for the expansion of the democratic rights. Therefore, I urge upon you to ponder over what you are going to do and how the democracy of our country is going to be in peril.

Sir, Article 19 of our Constitution gives us the Fundamental Right to form Associations or unions. I think as a trade union worker, you would agree with me—I am happy you would agree with me from the Chair—that the right to collective bargaining is integrally connected with the right to form associations or unions. The right to collective bargaining is of crucial importance, is of vital importance, because the right to collective bargaining gives certain derivative right—the right to strike also. The right to collective bargaining, Sir you will agree with me and the House will agree with me, is again integrally and indivisibly linked with the right to strike. It does not require much argument to explain to the House that if the Associations or unions have no right to strike, their right to collective bargaining is reduced to nil, is reduced to zero, is nullified, is negated in all its contents and meaning. The right to strike is a derivative right of the right to form associations and form unions, which is guaranteed under Article 19 of our Constitution. Therefore Sir, if the right to strike is denied, it means the right to collective bargaining is also being denied. And if the right to collective bargaining is denied, then the right to form associations and unions is also denied. Therefore, Sir, this Bill which seeks to take away the right to strike, which means right to strike for enforcing a collective bargaining, is a denial of the right under Article 19(c) as guaranteed in the Constitution of the country. Therefore, Sir, this House has got no legislative competence to legislate on this subject which seeks to ban the strikes. And therefore, this introduction is to be opposed. This is my first argument.

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MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have touched on legislative competence. Now about the constitutional point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This Bill is violently inconsistent with certain laws existing in our country, passed by this Parliament. Certain provisions of this Bill are violently inconsistent with those very specific provisions of the existing law, viz Industrial Disputes Act, 147 which this House has passed. Industrial Disputes Act, 149 1947 defines strike in Section 2(q). I am reading it:

“strike” means a cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any industry acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding, of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment;”.

This is the definition of strike in the Industrial Disputes Act. May I show you the inconsistency with this, in the Bill which is being proposed? In the new Bill strike has been defined thus:

“strike” means the cessation of work by a body of persons while employed in any essential service....”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you are going into the details of the Bill. You should not go into them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This comes under the head legislative competence. It does come. You listen and then give your ruling. It says in the new Bill:

“strike” means the cessation of work by a body of persons while employed in any essential service acting in combination or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to

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work or to accept work assigned, and includes—

- (i) refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service;
- (ii) any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service; "

have you applied your mind?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already applied my mind to your speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Have you taken into account the violent inconsistency? It is not only inconsistency. Contradictory provisions are there. This Bill provide a definition of strike which is completely different from, and completely contradictory to the definition of strike as embodied in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which is an Act of Parliament. I think this House has got no legislative competence to consider this Bill. (Interruption) I am not going into the merits of the Bill. You look at Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This also provides for the prohibition of strike. The main object of the Bill is to prohibit or ban the strike. There is another provision in the Act of Parliament for prohibiting the strike. You should go through it; you should take it into account. The Home Minister should pay some attention to this. Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 says as follows:

"No person employed in a public utility service shall go on strike..."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Was this Bill vetoed by the Law Ministry? Otherwise, how so many constitutional provisions are there?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: When a strike can be declared illegal? It says as follows:

"(a) Without giving to the employer notice of strike, as hereinafter provided, within six weeks before strike; or

(b) within fourteen days of giving such notice or

(c) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice as aforesaid; or

(d) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings."

There are specific provisions for prohibiting a strike or declaring a strike illegal. If you permit me, I can quote what are the penal measures if somebody takes part in a strike which is declared illegal under the Industrial Disputes Act. But here the process or the procedure or modality of declaring a strike illegal is very much extraordinary. It is a blanket right to ban any strike. Not only that, the Government also proposes to include the widest variety of working class engaged in different industries.

The definition of the essential services and public utility services by and large is the same in content and meaning. Would you kindly take note of it? You kindly see the definition of the public utility services under section 2(n) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

It is there in Section 2(n). The definition of "essential services" far exceeded the scope and coverage of the public utility services as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act. The Government proposes, by this Bill, to have sweeping powers to cover all industries, not only essential services it includes the industries covered by (d) and (e) of Section 3 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. They want to have a far wider scope.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It also encroaches upon the rights of the State Legislature of Assam. It is an infringement upon the State's rights mentioned in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. How can you say, in these conditions, that this House has got the legislative power? That is number one. Secondly, it takes away one of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Article 19(c). It wants to have a blanket power to have any strike including in the industries which are mentioned in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Thirdly, it infringes upon the rights of the States, as mentioned in List II of the Seventh Schedule. Therefore, this House has no legislative competence to make a law to consider a Bill of this kind. Before I conclude, therefore, I want to say that this Bill is ill-conceived, it is draconian, it is anti-working class and anti-democratic. This Bill reminds us of British days. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I am on a point of order. It is specifically mentioned in the rules that when a Member opposes a Bill he has to make a brief statement and not a long harangue. This should be followed in the case of the Opposition also. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You cannot say.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I am submitting that this rule should be applicable to every Member and he should not be allowed to make a long speech. He should confine himself to make a brief statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see Rule 72 and the proviso there, which says—

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

But I will appeal to them not to take more time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will also appeal to them to respect Rule 72. I will appeal to them not to take more time. Mr. Chitta Basu, please conclude. He is concluding.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am going to conclude, Sir. I think the House would agree that this Bill is ill-conceived, is Draconian in nature, is anti-working class, is anti-democratic; it takes away the fundamental rights of the working class of this country. It is an assault on the democratic rights and civil liberties of the entire people. It is a precursor of emergency days. It is aimed at stifling the voice of the working class. It is an attempt to have a dictatorial regime in our country. It is an attempt to destroy and annihilate and emasculate the working class movement of our country. The working class of this country shall not accept these things lying low. They will fight for the democratic rights. They will fight for the preservation of their civil liberties by shedding the last drop of their blood. Therefore, I request the Government that they should not play with fire. It will be unwise to play with fire. The organised strength of the working class of our country has to be taken note of. We know that they can get this Bill passed here in this House because they have got a brute majority. But this majority in the House is not equal to the majority outside. The majority of the people outside are for democracy. They are for the preservation of their civil liberties which they have won after years of struggle. Therefore, they are not going to give up their democratic rights and civil liberties. Therefore, even at this late stage, I hope good sense would dawn on them and they will decide to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, I would expect from my hon. friends on the other side

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that when we are discussing an issue of a momentous nature like this, at least we should get a hearing. On a matter like this, we would expect that there should not be command performances on that side. Why are we objecting to this at this stage? We feel that this is one of the package measures being introduced in this country, following the ordinance, to sell out this country, it is part of the selling out of this country to obtain some munificence from the International Monetary Fund. That is one part. The other part is that this Government has become synonymous with repression and Draconian measures and our experience is such that we cannot but believe that this is part of a measure which is intended to denude the people of their minimal rights in this country. No other section of the people is the Prime Minister so much afraid of as the working class of this country. That is why we have seen how the railway strike was crushed and the methods that were adopted. We have seen how MISA was used against the working people of this country. We have seen how leaders of trade unions were arrested and put behind the bars without any trial or chargesheet. We have seen how the locomen's agitation was dealt with. We have seen how the public sector employees in Bangalore were dealt with. Recently we have seen how the LIC employees were dealt with and how the Supreme Court orders were violated with impunity. And, the Ministers here had the hardihood to say, "Well we do not agree with the Supreme Court!" Therefore, we say that this is not only a part of sell out of this country to the IMF, the World Bank but also this is a part of calculated attempt which is being made by the present Government, as we had seen prior to 1977, to crush the working people in this country because she is afraid of the working people and the organised sector.

I know I cannot question the decision of the hon. Speaker. But have

you seen the memorandum which has been issued justifying a shorter period for circulation of the Bill. It says:

"Consultation with the various Ministries and Departments was also found necessary so as to ensure that services considered essential for the life of the community are adequately covered."

Was the ordinance issued without any discussion, without any consideration, without any consultation amongst the Ministries? We find in the papers that the Labour Ministry was not aware of it. We find that the Home Ministry does not take responsibility except the Minister who had to sponsor it. We find from the papers that before going to royal wedding, our Rashtrapatiiji was made to sign on the dotted line in the midnight because the mid-night manœuvres—what we have seen in the country, are the order of the day.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): The hon. Member has just said in his speech that the country is being sold. This is defamatory not only to the Members of this House but to the whole country. Therefore, under Rule 380, such words which are defamatory to the whole country should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. If there is anything defamatory I shall expunge that.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Rule 380 says:

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

This is defamatory not only to the Members of the House but to the whole country. (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The intention is that when an hon. Member speaks, he should not make sarcastic remarks on the Head of the State. While Mr. Chatterjee was speaking, he was referring sarcastically to the Head of the State, the President of India. That must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I never wanted to raise a point of order when Mr. Basu was speaking. But my friend, who claims himself to be an eminent lawyer—I also agree partially not fully—will agree with me that the scope of the discussion at this stage will only be to put forth whether the Bill is outside the legislative competence of Parliament.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am coming to that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So far as this Bill is concerned, it is governing mainly by entry 70 of the Union List. The Supreme Court has also said that it is within the legislative competence. What is it then that has to be argued at this stage? Let them say that. They cannot go on lecturing generally. They cannot go on talking on diverse matters which are foreign to the scope of rule 72 at this stage. They can say that when the Bill is under consideration. If it is within the legislative competence, then rule 72 is not attracted at all and the matter ends there. Why should they go on giving detailed lectures? He is behaving like a platform speaker... (Interruptions). The point is whether it is outside the legislative competence... (Interruptions). That is why I say under entry 70 and other entries of the Union List, Parliament has power to make this law. Parliament is framing the law under entry 70 and other entries of the Union List. Once that be so, there is no question of legislative incompetence at all. So, what is the argument that is being advanced now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Legislative competence and constitutional propriety. Please stick to them. When the consideration of the Bill comes, you can speak on the other aspects. Now speeches are being made as though the Bill has already been introduced.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: After hearing the lecture of the Law Minister...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: No lecture.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: After hearing the lecture of the hon. Minister of Law, representing Secunderabad, may I continue, a little more enlightened by you?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should be brief.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The position is this. I was drawing your kind attention to a very important part of this Bill, which is sought to be introduced, the Memorandum which has been circulated, to which I have drawn your attention. This is an admission that there has been no consultation prior to this, according to them. The Memorandum further says:

"Further, a statement of policy setting out the views of the Government on the question of redressal of the genuine grievances of the workers was also to be finalized."

This is the application of the mind given by the Government to a Bill of this important nature. This Government speak volumes about the primary of the Directive Principles in this country. They say that the Fundamental Rights must subserve to the Directive Principles of State Policy in this country, that Part IV must predominate over Part III of the Constitution.

What does part IV say? It says:

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by

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securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

You are taking away the worker's right of agitation and demonstration and strike which the workers have earned after years and years of struggle, after giving their blood, sweat and toll. Is this the way of securing and protecting a social order, in which justice, social, economic and political shall be enshrined? Article 38(2) says:

"The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations."

What is happening is that they want to perpetuate the inequalities in income, the inequalities in status. When inflation is raging in the country, when the purchasing power of the rupee is going down and the people's misery is maximising every day, when the consumer price index is going higher and higher, when the rich people are making more money, they are going to perpetuate this inequality in income and the inequality in status (Interruptions).

Kindly read article 43-A of the Constitution, which was introduced during the Emergency by the Forty-second Amendment. It reads:

"The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry."

When the Directive Principles of State Policy demand that Bills be introduced to give the workers right of participation in the management,

by this Bill you are making them slaves of the rich people, making them bonded labour of the big sharks, the monopolists and black marketeers in this country. This is an open violation of the Directive Principles of State Policy. I know the hon. Minister will say that the courts cannot enforce it. That seems to be your safeguard, your safety valve. But article 14 of the Constitution is enforceable by courts and that is the equality clause in this country.

Kindly read clause 3 of this Bill. It leaves to the Central Government the power to decide in public interest to issue orders banning a strike. What is the object of this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going into the details.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly see the Preamble. This is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But you are going into the details of the Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am reading the Preamble. Kindly see the Preamble of the Bill which says:

"to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community."

Where are the guidelines? What is the object of this statute? What would be the nexus? How the courts will decide public interest in this? No reasons are to be recorded and no reasons are to be disclosed. Therefore, it violates openly Article 14 of the Constitution.

Kindly see the definition of "strike". You have seen, and I hope you still are, in the trade union movement in this country. Don't you feel unhappy that today the minimum rights of the workers are taken away and how the definition of "strike" has been enlarg-

ed to cover any type of activity? Kindly see the definition of "strike". It includes "refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service." Who will decide what is necessary? Who will decide by whom this work has to be done? It is not stated. There are no guidelines and there is no indication. Nothing has been indicated. I have to work overtime, but who will decide? I do not know. Is there any indication, any time limit or any other limit has been provided? Nothing is indicated.

Kindly see clause 2(b)(ii) which says:—

"any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service."

What is this 'substantial retardation of work'? On these matters nothing is said in this Bill.

We are not going into the merits of the Bill, we have got many things to say on the merits, which we will say at the appropriate time if this Bill is introduced ultimately.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: There is nothing new about them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: At least, I think the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has got no voice in this House so far as voting is concerned. We cannot recognise him otherwise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, you are assured, the Bill is going to be discussed in this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why I said, 'if this is ultimately introduced'. To that, our venerable Minister laughs.

I am submitting that these are nothing but arbitrary provision included in

the Bill without any guidelines, without any indication, without any statutory provision which can be looked into for the purpose of finding out the basis for its application. I submit that this is not only a draconian and black Bill, but this is a direct attack on the working class of this country which has suffered under the weight of problems and hindcaps. And I submit that this is nothing but an affront to the Constitution and rape on the Constitution and this House should not be a party to this Bill and so I object to the introduction of this Bill.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हार्जपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने अभी जो विषयक प्रस्तुत किया है उस के बारे में मैं सरकार के जो झांके हैं वे आपको सुनना चाहूंगा। इन झांकों से बताया गया है कि टोटल मैन डेज का लौस, हड़ताल और लोक-आक्ट्स में कितना-कितना किस-किस साल में हुआ :—

1977 में	25.32	मीलियन
1978 में	28.34	मीलियन
1979 में	43.85	मीलियन
1980 में	12.91	मीलियन और
1981 में जनवरी-मार्च में	3.45	मीलियन।

इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार ने यह दिखलाया है कि इंडस्ट्रियल और प्रोद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उसने प्रगति की है। जब आप प्रोद्योगिक क्षेत्र में एक तरफ प्रगति की बात कहते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि सम्बन्ध अच्छे हो रहे हैं, उत्पादन भी बढ़ रहा है तो दूसरी तरफ आप इस बिल की लाने और आर्डिनेंस जारी करने की बात करते हैं। उसके पहले ही आर्डिनेंस के द्वारा राष्ट्र-पति के माध्यम से कार्यवाही की गई, ये दोनों चीजें हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की समझ में नहीं आ रही हैं। एक तरफ तो आपके संबंध सुधर रहे हैं, मजदूर

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

और मालिक के बीच में संबंध सुधर रहे हैं, आप कहते हैं कि आपका प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ आप यह कदम भी उठा रहे हैं जो कदम मजदूर के विरोध में है। यह कदम प्री-इमरजेंसी के रूप में है, जैसा कि 1975 के पहले 1974 में उठाया गया था उसी तरह से 1982 से पहले यह 1981 में उसकी रिहर्सल चल रही है।

इस तरह से ये दोनों बातें एक दूसरे के प्रति विरोधाभास प्रकट करती हैं। या तो सरकार के आंकड़े गलत हैं या सरकार की नीयत साफ नहीं है जो कि यह बिल रखने जा रही है।

दूसरा मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मजदूर हड़ताल पर क्यों और कब जाता है। कोई मजदूर हड़ताल से खुश नहीं होता। कोई मजदूर अपने बच्चों को भूखों मारना नहीं चाहता। जब मजदूर सब तरफ से बेबस हो जाता है, जब उसके सामने कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता तभी मजदूर हड़ताल पर जाता है और इस कालन के द्वारा मजदूरों को बंधुआ मजदूर बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। यह सरकार की साजिश है।

उपराध्यक्ष महोदय आज सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में फेल हो चुकी है। कानून-व्यवस्था की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए, बाकी जितने भी क्षेत्र हैं, सभी क्षेत्रों में सरकार फेल हो चुकी है। आज इसका नतीजा यह है कि इस तरह के कानून शानी जी आपके माध्यम से लाए जा रहे हैं। प्रकाश के प्रति हमारे मन में सम्मान है। हम जानते हैं कि अंदर से आप भी इसे लाना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन आप इसको लाएंगे, क्योंकि ऐसा आपको आदेश दिया गया है, इसलिए आप इसे सभा पटल पर रखेंगे। लेकिन आप इस बिल को लौटा दें, आप अमर हो जाएंगे।

हालांकि ऐसा करने से आपको मंत्रीमण्डल छोड़ना पड़ेगा, लेकिन आप देश में सबसे अधिक जनप्रिय हो जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह कानून ना सिर्फ मजदूर विरोधी है, बल्कि यह इमरजेंसी के पहले की रिहर्सल करने वाला तानाशाही कदम है।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में फेल हो चुकी है। मूल्यवृद्धि आज आसमान छू रही है और इसकी वजह से जब कर्म-चारी अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ना चाहेगा तो आप इस तरह का कानून बना रहे हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि यह जनतांत्रिक कानून है। लेकिन जब कोई भी आपके विरोध में भाषण करेगा या जिस पर आपको शक-शुबहा होगा कि यह कर्म-चारियों को भड़काएगा तो आप उसको बिना वारंट जारी किए जेल में बन्द कर सकते हैं। आपकी सीधी-सीधी नीयत है कि आप हम लोगों को जेलों में बंद करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानी जेल सिंह जी से कहूंगा कि वे जेल सिंह न बने। हम लोगों को फिर से जेलों में न डालें।

इस कानून के सम्बन्ध में जो सदस्य कानून के ज्ञाता हैं वे तो ज्यादा प्रकाश डालेंगे, मैं जो मोटे तौर पर समझा हूँ और जो कुछ समझा हूँ उसके आधार पर कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसे कानूनों का प्रयोग सिर्फ अपोजीशन के खिलाफ ही नहीं होता, बल्कि पक्ष के लोगों के खिलाफ भी इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इसलिए यह जो संविधान विरोधी, मजदूर विरोधी, मौलिक अधिकारों को छीनने वाला और इमरजेंसी लाने वाला काला विधेयक शानीजी आप ला रहे हैं, इसको आप वापिस कर लीजिए और

भर हो जाए। इसको आप रही की टोकरी में फँस दीजिए।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I oppose the introduction. It is true that scope is very limited and only on the basis of legislative competency I can do so. At the same time I must also express my views regarding the draconian measures which are being adopted. Basically the rights have been granted under the Constitution to a labourer and to the labour organisations giving them a right to have strike. As was read out, they are prepared to have a share in the management. How is it that one fine night they came to a different conclusion—if labourers are given further right, it will affect production of the whole country and for getting more production they must take away the rights of strike and all other activities?

Basically, I must say, it is a perverse approach. It was tried earlier also and it brought no fruit. By suppressing or by taking all these sweeping powers and compelling the workers to work, I am afraid, the Government does not want to understand the psychology of workers. Whether the mill-owners or those who are on the other side are going to be benefited or not is a different point. How can this measure bring in more production? That is the point. I feel, honestly, this is just going the reverse way. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time. I only wish to draw your attention to the fact that in Part II of the Constitution on Fundamental Rights, article 13(2) says:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of contravention, be void."

I feel, article 13(2) controls article 19 in which 19(1) clearly says that one of the fundamental rights is "to form associations or unions". This right is not an abstract right. One forms "associations or unions", not some sort of social clubs, for bargaining purposes. These unions are bargaining agents and they are supposed to carry on struggles of the working class. If they are robbed of their right to carry on struggles of the working class, in that case, the right to form unions becomes a meaningful right. Therefore, it is a corollary of the fundamental right. Once a fundamental right is guaranteed by the Constitution, the right to carry on legitimate activities of unions, it also becomes a fundamental right as a natural corollary. Therefore, even when that right is taken away, the fundamental right is encroached upon and article 13(2) is attracted and, to that extent, I feel that this particular Bill will be completely outside the legislative competence and, therefore, I challenge the Bill on that ground.

श्री जयपाल सिंह करयप (भाबला) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस आवश्यक सेवा बिल को ला कर मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि नए रूप में इस देश के मेहनत करने वाले और काम करने वाले लोगों पर इनरजेंसी बोपी जा रही है। इस तरह के तानाशाही कानूनों का सहारा ले कर यहां के लोगों के उचित और न्यायसंगत अधिकारों का दमन करने की यह एक कोशिश है। मैं इसका घोर विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुँगा हूँ।

भारतीय संविधान का जो प्रीएम्बल है उस में बड़े साफ और खुले शब्दों में यह कहा गया है :

भारत के लोग भारत की एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों की सामाजिक, धार्मिक और राजनैतिक

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

न्याय, विचार अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता, प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता प्राप्त कराने के लिए तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए...

जिस भारतीय संविधान के आधार पर हम आज अपने देश की व्यवस्था को चला रहे हैं उस में जहां एक ओर डेमोक्रेसी की बात कही गई है वहीं दूसरी ओर सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न की बात भी कही गई है। उस सब के विरोध में जा कर इस बिल को लाया गया है। तानाशाही की तरफ ले जाने वाला यह बिल है। डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने वाला यह बिल है। इसके अलावा समाजवाद की जो गरिमा है उसको नष्ट करके पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में सारी शक्तियां देने वाला यह बिल है। मेहनत करने वाले श्रमिकों, सेवा करने वाले लोगों का सारा का सारा जीवन इस बिल में आपने उनके हाथ में दे दिया है।

संविधान के निर्देश सिद्धांतों को आप देखें। दुर्भाग्य से हमारी संसद की लाइब्रेरी में अब तक का संशोधित संविधान हिन्दी में हमें नहीं मिला इसलिए मैं अंग्रेजी में ही उसको पढ़ूंगा। आर्टिकल 43 और 43(ए) इस प्रकार है

"43. The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas."

"43a. The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other

way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry."

अगर श्रमिकों को मालूम होता, वह पढ़े होते कि तुम्हें मैनेजमेंट में अधिकार दे रहे हैं, प्रोफिट में हिस्सा दे रहे हैं तो हम निर्देश सिद्धांतों की तरफ बढ़े होते। लेकिन उधर न बढ़ कर हम उसको वायलेट कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 120 में यह दिया हुआ है कि जो भी बिल 15 साल के बाद पेश किया जाएगा वह हिन्दी में होगा, और हमें सदन में भी विश्वास दिलाया गया। लेकिन अब तक अंग्रेजी का अनुवाद कर के ही बिल हमारे सामने रखे जाते हैं। इसलिए आर्टिकल 120 का सीधा उल्लंघन है और उसके अनुसार इस बिल को पेश नहीं किया जा सकता। जिस तरह से प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसको देख लें लिखा गया है आवश्यक सेवा विधेयक यह इमरजेंसी सविसेज मेंटनेंस बिल, 1981 का हिन्दी अनुवाद कर के हमको दे रहे हैं। इससे बड़ी संविधान की क्या अवहेलना होगी, इस से बड़ा क्या अपमान होगा? और ऐसा बिल हमको ट्रांसलेट कर के समय में दे भी नहीं पायेंगे। इस लिए संविधान के सारे अनुच्छेदों के विरोध में यह बिल है। भारत में प्रजातंत्र है और आज बोट क्लब पर दसियों हजार मजदूर माननीय राजनारायण के नेतृत्व में इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए आये हुए हैं। अगर आपने इस मजदूर विरोधी काले बिल को वापस नहीं लिया तो सारे देश के काम करने वाले मजदूर आप से टक्कर लेने के लिए मजबूर होंगे। अगर आप उनके अधिकारों को कुचलने की कोशिश करेंगे तो उसे देश वर्धात्त नहीं करेगा। और जिस तरह

से घाप बिल लाये हैं उसको घाप बापस ले लेना देश में अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए संघर्ष होगा बड़ी मुश्किल से हमने अधिकार लिए हैं। आपकी देन नहीं है, बल्कि संघर्ष कर के मजदूरों ने अधिकार लिए हैं। और अगर उन अधिकारों को छीनने की कोशिश की गई तो मजदूर लड़ेंगे और उन अधिकारों को ले कर रहेंगे भले ही उसके लिए काम करने वाले मजदूर को खून बहाना पड़े। यह बात कह कर मैं इस बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURY (Bengaluru): Sir, it is not necessary for me to make a long speech. The working class of this country and the organized sections of the trade union movement all over India have expressed their opposition to this measure, this black measure, the ESMO which is now being replaced by the Bill which the hon. Minister has sought to introduce. There is little doubt about the fact that this is an atrociously arbitrary measure which gives power to the Government to intervene in labour relations particularly with regard to their right to strike whenever they choose. What has been most disturbing is that, since this Government came back to power, since the last 21 months, it has completely failed to evolve a meaningful and purposeful industrial labour relations policy. They have been numerous Conferences called by the Union Labour Minister and attended by various State Labour Ministers in which platitudes about amending the Industrial Relations Act, about giving right to workers to participate in the management, about amending and updating minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, etc., were repeated, but up till now nothing has been done. In the last one year or more, the soaring price level, the inflationary conditions, have rapidly eroded the real income of the people, and clearly in the background of this failure of the

Government to give them any relief and being afraid of the natural reactions of the working people against the sharp deterioration in their standard of living, they now feel that the working class is bound to rise in protest. That is why they are bringing this Bill as a pre-emptive measure. So, there can be no doubt about the fact that this measure takes away one of the cherished rights of the working class and in that sense, it is thoroughly an anti-democratic measure, a black measure. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan. He is absent. Mr. A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, while framing the rules, particularly when rule 72 was put, nobody anticipated that the future Government would come out with such a monstrous Bill. That is why, legislative competence, and such polite and precise terms were there. Actually, this Bill is a plain war on the workers.

Regarding Constitutional propriety and justiciability, I would like to add that this House is not simply a court. Here we have to deal not only with justiciability and legality but also with justifiability. Also we have to create some good precedents.

17 hrs.

This Bill derives its main strength from a Supreme Court judgement in 1962 on some Bank Employees' Association case; there it was decided and the Supreme Court has observed that the right to make association, the right to form a union, which is covered by 19(1)(c) of the Constitution, is a Fundamental Right. But that does not automatically extend to the right to bargain and right to strike. So, the Supreme Court, in its wisdom, is very correct in propounding the theory that the right to strike is not a fundamental right, but it is definitely an important

[(Shri A. K. Roy)]

right. In this way, you can, argue and the government can argue that right to vote is also not a fundamental right and tomorrow they may come out with a Bill to disfranchise the people on the argument that this parliament has got the legislative competence to disfranchise you because the right to vote does not come under the Fundamental Rights. In this way, if we argue, it is a legislative way of thinking. But actually what is the fact? What is the picture? What is the morality? What is the moral stake of this Government to come out with this Bill? In one breath they are saying that there is no question of industrial insecurity and corruption is increasing and not only that, the manday lost is on the decrease and with the same voice they are coming out not only with a Bill but with an ordinance. This is nothing but an abuse of the high office of President. They are very touchy when our esteemed comrade, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said that the President was made to sign on the dotted line. I would like to know what was the urgency of promulgating this ordinance in the midnight of 28th July? Can anybody argue and justify the suddenness and urgency which led to the President signing the ordinance?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: On a point of order, Sir. Rule 352 says that a member while speaking, shall not use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the House. It also says that the Member shall not use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debate. The rule is very clear. He cannot make any reference to the President.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that I will go through the records. When it was raised by another hon. Member, I have already said that I will go through the records.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I say that every action of the executive is open to the scrutiny of this sovereign House.

I would like to tell, not only that, we are creating a bad precedent. It is such a bad law and the Bill has been so badly drafted and you will see here the jurisdiction is blurred between this Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. It does not negate the Industrial Disputes Act. That is one thing. But it is not colluding but it is colliding somewhere and it is blurring in another place. You might have been the penal provisions. I may point out the penal provisions. They are clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. One is that if somebody is found indulging in or instigating any illegal strike or lock-out, he would be punished with such and such imprisonment and fine. The same provision is also there in the Industrial Disputes Act. The Industrial Disputes Act in Articles 26 and 27 say that if somebody is found and proved to have participated in or instigated any illegal strike or lock-out or something like that they would also be punished. In some cases, who is the deciding authority? The jurisdiction of the Industrial Disputes Act in deciding whether the strike is legal or illegal is colliding with the jurisdiction of the central Act and there is no clear demarcation between the two. You know the Article 20 (1) and (2) say that no person can be charged at the same time or the same thing by two independent authorities. Here they are just creating two independent authorities. I would like to know how the Government in practice is going to demarcate the operation. Either you could have done one thing. You could have amended the Industrial Disputes Act. After all what have you done? You have only enlarged and you have only given the definition of the Essential Services...a long list. They could have easily included that within the public utility service and you could have amended the provisions of Articles 26 and 27 by increasing the quantum of punishment also from one month to one year or from six months to two years or even to ten years.

After all the working class are not living in your mercy. The know how to

fight or their right to strike or even the right to live. They do not want your mercy. You could negate the Industrial Disputes Act and hell with it. We are in a new dynamic era and we are seeing the Essential Services Maintenance Bill 1981. The days of 1947—Industrial Disputes are gone. This not only infringes or cripples the working-class but this has crippled the fundamental rights and, in a round-about way, it has also crippled the Labour Department.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, please sit down. He is on a point of order. I must hear him.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
I am on a point of order under Rule 356. It says.

"The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a Member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech."

Here we have been hearing the repetition of the fundamental rights. These have been discussed by so many Members. I request that you can curb that. What is wrong in avoiding the repetition?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why can't you request him? I say that the ruling party has no time to speak on this. They cannot oppose it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am sorry. I shall not take time. I feel unhappy here. I would like to remind you as also the hon. Member who spoke just now that there is something wrong with his seat. I say that this is not only curtailing the rights of the working-class but it also cripples the rights of the Labour Ministry to come out with a labour legislation. This Bill takes away the rights of the working-class.

Also it takes away the right of the Labour Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Labour Minister introduces the Bill, you won't oppose.

SHRI A. K. ROY: No, Sir. This is an atrocity committed on the working class as also on the Labour Department and the Labour Minister. My friend, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, will join me in this to fight for the right of the working-class.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you oppose the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI A. K. ROY: That is the difficulty. Why I oppose this is because of this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yours will be the last sentence.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, we are approaching the day when the Labour Ministry would be a wing or a part of the Home Ministry. It would be a horrible thing. Everywhere the policemen would be in charge of conciliation; there will be no conciliation at all. The policeman who has been entrusted with the job will be saying that some one is instigating.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you are going into the details of the Bill.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill because this takes away some of the precious rights of the working-class people. Not only that. The aim is to make the Labour Ministry and the Minister as a part of the Home Ministry. This has come as a threat and the Bill aims at terrorising the working-class and, in this context, I say they are out to fight this Government which is pursuing the policy of anti-people and anti-working-class.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members you already know that there

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

are 43 Members to speak. I had consultations with leaders of some Opposition parties. You may have a long speech when the Bill is introduced. Already we have taken one and a half hours to two hours. I have already called the leaders of all parties whose names had been given. Therefore, I want your guidance. I do not want to take up the point of majority or minority. So, I will call each Member and you will get up and say: You oppose the introduction of the Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. You give three minutes each Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must help me. It is a very important Bill and, as such, I want to take your opinion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): How many are left?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thirty. I hope you will agree to second member from the same party.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also help. Shri Niren Ghosh second from the CPI(M).

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, this Bill seeks to usher in Emergency without declaration of Emergency. This Bill, as has already been said, is placed at foreign dictation especially IMF and World Bank. This Bill is not only anti-working class and anti-democratic in nature but also it is directed against the entire people of India. This Bill is anti-India. By such measures they are only losing the support of the masses. They are caught in the maelstrom of a deep crisis in which they have nothing to offer to the people of the country except bullets, black laws, shootings and killings. While they have nothing to offer to the people, they offer everything to the monopolistic class. How is it that within 8 years the assets of Tata and Birla have gone up by more than Rs. 500 crores each?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Rs. 1200 crores.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I said, Rs. 500 crores in each case. Will the Government take away this money? Never. The monopolists have been given a hike by means of increase in petroleum prices in fertilizer prices and so on so that they can make any amount of money in every possible way. You cannot stop them. You will never do that because you are their servants. The Government is only trying to crush the working class because it is the only organised force whom you are afraid of. It is the patriotic duty of the workers and the people of India to rise in revolt against this state of affairs. I want to warn this Government that there have been general strikes and hartals already and tomorrow there will be a strike and a hartal in Bengal. Later on, it will be there in Maharashtra; then other States will follow. There will be an All India General Strike also. This measure is against the working class. The time has come when it is the duty of the working class to rise in revolt, to carry on the struggle to the better end and never rest till the goal is reached. They will never rest till the goal is achieved, till this state of affairs is completely erased from India and this Government is pushed aside and thrown out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I shall not deal with the Constitutional points raised by some other hon. Members. I will deal with three points only. One is the motive of the Government in bringing forward this Bill. It is 6 weeks since the ordinance was promulgated. I would like to hear from the Home Minister whether he has had any occasion to use this ordinance, to use any of the powers made available to Government under this ordinance, in the last 6 weeks. Sir, during the last 6 weeks there was no emergent need for them to use the powers made available to them under this ordinance. That being so, this ordinance was not

really justified. (Interruption) You have a different law in Assam. I hope hon Members educate themselves before they interrupt me. You get an ordinance on the 26th of July. Ordinance making powers are available in very extraordinary circumstances and extraordinary situations. Parliament was due to meet on the 17th of August, even though you may not have made a formal announcement about it. When you went to the President asking for these extraordinary powers, one would have thought that there might have been really urgent compelling reasons why you were doing it. If you had no occasion to use this law, it means, this law was not related to a situation that 'was prevailing and that 'is' prevailing in the country. Sir, I will not now go into statistics. I will deal with these points when we come to the merits of the Bill and when we take up the Bill for discussion. But at this Introduction stage, I wish to point out first of all that your motives are suspect; you never had any need to use it so far. In otherwords, there has been no situation in the country which warranted such a law at the present moment. This is my first submission:

The second point I want to make is the very cavalier manner in which this Ordinance was promulgated and now this Bill has been brought forward. Sir, I raised a point of order. You ruled that out without hearing my point of order. Now, under Rule 19 (a), (b), the hon. Speaker could have given permission. But please go through this Statement which the Home Minister has given to the Speaker. Should this House be treated in such a cavalier fashion? Are we expected to swallow the statement of the Home Minister mentioned in this sheet of paper? And it all started from the day the Ordinance was promulgated and there was a demonstration outside the Prime Minister's house to welcome this

ordinance. This is what I was told. What did the Prime Minister say? Now, because somebody apparently made a grievance, besides there are grievances made by trade unions and others who commented on this Bill that this is an attack on the working people and the employers could go scot-free, what about lock-outs and lay offs? These points were made. And then in the next morning newspapers we saw those bold headlines of the Prime Minister telling us that the lock out are covered and the lay offs are covered. I went through the whole ordinance all over again.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: With the magnifying glass?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Speaker did not send me a magnifying glass. Certainly I would have gone through this ordinance with the magnifying glass, but he did not. So, I have gone through the ordinance all over again. May be somewhere we have slipped. After all the Prime Minister the all-knowing, the all-wise the all-powerful the whole Government of India's paraphernalias are at her disposal, should know better. So I accepted her statement and went through to find that there was no such provision at all and the Prime Minister of India was making a statement which was broadcast by the entire media in this country, bold headlines in the newspapers in this country that the lock-outs and lay-offs are covered. This again shows the lackadaisical manner, the cavalier fashion in which the law was in the first place brought forward in the form of an Ordinance and subsequently being treated by the Home Minister through this statement. What does the statement contain? What do you say in the statement? Sir, it is one of the most absurd statements which could have been made by seeking exemption under rule 19(b). Further, I would like to quote the Home Minister;

[Shri George Fernandes]

"Further, a statement of policy setting out the views of the Government on the question of redressal of the genuine grievances of the workers was also to be finalised.

Read this statement which is a very very loaded statement.

"A statement of policy setting out the views of the Government on the question of redressal of the genuine grievances of the workers was to be finalised".

Have they been finalised? In other words, are you trying to tell us that after being in power for 20 years, you don't have a machinery to deal with the genuine grievances of the workers? Is that what you are trying to tell us through this statement which you sought exemption under Rule 19 (a).

You did not give us the lay-offs in time. And then you give this excuse. Did he tell us, Mr. Deputy-Speaker? Certain important changes relating to prohibition of lock-outs and lay-offs in Essential services had been incorporated. What are those great changes? Those silly clauses, Section 8 and Section 9, power to prohibit lock-outs, power to prohibit lay-offs have been included. May be a junior clerk in the Home Ministry is capable of writing this in 10 minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not in the Home Ministry.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: All right. A senior clerk in the Home Ministry and junior clerk in the Labour Ministry are capable of writing these sentences in 5 or 10 minutes. And you are trying to tell us through this piece of paper that you are something very profound and if you are all that profound, before you came out this draconian piece of legislation, why did you not go through the ramifications about the lock-outs since your Prime Minister herself came out by saying that "we have already in-

cluding lock-outs and lay-offs". Why did you not at least from that day onwards, for any other reasons, try to save her face? Why did you try to take Parliament for a ride? To what extent Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, again what lackadaisical and cavalier manner are you treating the law?

The third and the last point is the most important one. You are today bringing forward the legislation, Mr. Home Minister. I am sorry, Sir, the Home Minister is not here. His Deputy is not here. Then what is the use of the rest of you being here? There must be somebody representing the Home Ministry here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is coming.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : What is the use of bringing forward a law that you are not in a position to implement? Do you really believe that you will be able to implement this law? Sir, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, my friend, Hon^{ble} Mr. Vasant Dada Patil is here. He will remember this. In Maharashtra some years ago, they brought forward a law of this nature. They enacted a legislation of this nature and said anybody going on strike will be arrested; anybody supporting the strike will be jailed. It was something similar to this, not so draconian perhaps, not such a summary trial perhaps, but they brought forward some such a legislation to deal with the State Government employees, who were going on strike. The State Government employees went on the strike. They could not arrest one man. We organised in the whole of Maharashtra, Hundreds of thousands of workers who contributed one rupee each pinned a badge on their shirt front saying 'I have contributed one rupee in support of the State Government employees strike'. They could not touch a man, Sir. And I assure the Home Minister, you may transfer industrial relations from the Labour Ministry to the police constable. This is what

you are trying to do. But I can assure you not merely because the policemen have their own problem, the policemen themselves are fighting not merely because of that, your presence will be inadequate, I can assure you all your police force will be inadequate, if at all you think in terms of implementing this law. Therefore, Sir, a law that cannot be implemented should not be introduced, because it will not only bring the law itself into disrepute. It will also bring those who are trying to introduce this law, those who on the strength of their brute majority are going to pass this brutish law, into disrepute, assuming there is something more left to bring them to disrepute.

*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to strongly oppose the introduction of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill. There are 1.5 lakh industrial workers in my constituency and I and my constituents oppose this measure tooth and nail on the following grounds:

The workers earned their rights after fighting many a struggle. Acts like Industrial Dispute Act gave some privileges to the workers which are taken away by Section 12 of this Bill. No worker would be prepared to lose his legitimate rights. I oppose the introduction of this Bill as it is an anti-labour bill.

The definitions of 'Essential Service' and 'Overtime' given in the Bill are far-fetched. They are extra constitutional. The Parliament is entitled to declare any service which is within its legislative competence as essential and ban strike therein. Out of 210 subjects included in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution, Union, Concurrent and State List, Parliament can legislate on 144 subjects. The Government can declare many services as essential ones and ban strikes. This amounts to excessive delegation and not formal or 'normal' as pointed out in the memorandum of delegation.

According to the provision of the Bill if a worker refuses to do overtime work owing to his domestic difficulty or ill-health, it would be presumed that the worker is on strike. Thus, the excessive scope of definition of these terms will certainly crush the entire labour movement in our country depriving them of their basic rights.

Sir, the Home Minister cannot claim that the ordinance had to be promulgated as there was industrial unrest which urgently demanded such a step. A statement released by the Home Ministry gives the following figures of strikes and stoppage of work during the last three years which prove that the number of strikes has come down and industrial relations are improving.

Year	Strikers	Stoppage of work
1978	2117	1980—January to March 840
1979	1336	1981 — do — 340
1980	899	

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

In the recent interview on T. V. the hon. Home Minister confirmed that the state of industrial relations was improving. It is a paradox that on the one hand you announce industrial relations to have improved and on the other, you come out with such a draconian measure. By passing this legislation the Government wants to arm itself for taking steps regarding wage-freeze and bonus. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill, with all the force at my command.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Bashirhat): Out of consideration for your, Sir, I will be brief, and I will not repeat the points which have been covered already.

My first point is that if this Bill, or in fact any Bill brought in this House in consequence of an Ordinance, it should not be different from the Ordinance. It should not basically be in conflict with the Ordinance. Here, we have an Ordinance promulgated on July 27; and now we have a Bill. The two are different in two basic respects. Such a thing I have not seen before in this House. The point has already been made by Mr. George Fernandes that when an Ordinance is promulgated, we presume that such an important matter as an Ordinance is promulgated after due consideration, and that Government must have given its mind to it seriously. That Ordinance, as you all know, had no mention of anything in it except the strikes. It was only a plain and simple 100 per cent anti-strike measure. And then the Prime Minister was either ignorant about it or did not read it or did not know its contents or was misled by one or more of her colleagues. She spilt the beans, Sir. Let the cat out of the bag by making that public statement that no, no. It covered everything it covered not only strikes but lock-outs and lay-off also. There was not a single

word about the lock-out and lay-off or anything in the Ordinance. It is an extraordinary state of affairs.

Now you have brought forward a Bill which is an after-thought.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I am on a point of order. Suppose in any factory strike is declared and that strike continues for 30 days or 40 days or 60 days. What is the consequence out of this strike? It is the lock-out?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has put some life in this discussion. Mr. Mallikarjun has helped you. He will reply to it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The concern which they had expressed was for maintenance, uninterrupted maintenance of supply of essential services and goods, which is apparently what they were worried about. But at the time of promulgating the Ordinance, the only aspect of interruption of production or supply that was there in their head was the strike by the workers; nothing else. Everybody else who is responsible for dislocating and sabotaging production in this country, who are their friends, they forget about it; and later on it was an embarrassing position. The whole country was saying, what is this one sided attack on the workers?

Now we have been presented with this Bill in which another clause has been added about the lock-out and lay-off. They did not have the time to define in this Bill what is lock-out and what is lay-off? Of course, they will say that the same definition which is there in the Industrial Disputes Act will also apply here. But, in the case of strike, they have taken the trouble to define it: it means everything including refusal to work, over-time and all that. But then in

such a hurry, they had no time to define in any clause what is the meaning of lock-out, what is the meaning of lay-off: and apart from the definition, there is not even a mention of another thing which is known as closure. I do not know what is the use of saying these things, addressing these remarks to Shri Zail Singh. This is not his field. But since they have decided that this should not be basically a labour Bill but a police Bill, therefore, he is unfortunately here supposed to pilot this Bill. There is such a thing as closure. I would like to ask my young friend, Mr. Mallikarjun, when a closure goes on for 30 days, 60 days, 365 days and 720 days, what is the conclusion of that? Is that not any dislocation of supply of goods and services?

The other days, last week, you had passed a Bill here taking over the Dalmia Cement Factory in Dadri in Haryana belonging to Dalmia. They cannot be kicked around the way the workers can be kicked around. So, Dalmia closed down that cement factory in March 1980. It was not a lock-out; it was a closure. A notice was put up "closure"—this mill will not run any more. I think cement is an essential commodity in this country. We are talking about it every day here. From March 1980 to now, August 1981 the mighty Dalmias kept that cement factory closed, the workers and their families starving on the streets but, nobody here bothered about it for so long. Then, because cement is in short supply, and there is a black market, I am glad at last they decided to take over the mill. But what happen to the Dalmias? Do they suffer? Have they been punished in any way?

In this Bill, any Policeman,—any Policeman, it does not even say that it should be a Policeman not below a certain rank, any Policeman a constable—without any proof, without any evidence, merely on suspicion, he can arrest. A Police constable, on suspicion can arrest. We all know the level

of intelligence and intellectual ability of many constable in this country, I do not want to mean any affront to them but we are seeing how they are behaving all over the place. The moment, he suspects or thinks that I am doing something against the law, he can arrest me. And then a summary court will be set up immediately to sentence me, to send me to jail whatever it is. Of course, this is a Police legislation. It is not a labour legislation at all. It is a Police legislation. I want to say that this Statement of Objects and Reasons which should have some conformity, it begins by saying, I am quoting—

"There have been certain disquieting trends likely to affect the maintenance of essential services."

Therefore, "it was considered necessary..." Certain 'disquieting trends': 'trends'; 'likely to affect'!

What are those? What were those trends which were so disquieting which upset them so much that in the middle of the night made them promulgate this Ordinance. They could not wait for Parliament to assemble. And, as Mr. Fernandes has pointed out, after promulgating this Ordinance they have not had occasion to use it even once! What were those disquieting trends which were so urgent, so emergent, so pressing? This is all nothing but presenting the country with a *fait accompli*. It is not a properly considered piece of legislation at all and further I would make only two points.

This is a piece of domestic legislation. Domestic in the sense that it is something that we are sitting in this House, the Parliament of India called upon to legislate here. But I want to ask you, through you, Sir, whether it is beating the dignity of Parliament that a legislation should be brought here which everybody knows today is part of the *quid pro quo*, as part of the *quid pro quo*—for that loan of Rs. 5,000 crores which is being sought from, they are trying to tender their

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

bona fides to their creditors, to their future creditors, to tell them that their money will be safe, that we will see to it there is no labour trouble, we will see to it that the workers are kept suppressed and look, for that reason we do not trust even the Labour Ministry any more, we have given the Police Ministry the charge of this thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Shame.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I say that this is a bill and patently there is no case for it; there is no case at all. No case at all. Later on we will see during the debate about the strikes, lock-outs and mandays lost and all. There is no reason for this Bill excepting that they are anxious to show somebody that they are here sitting with a *lathi* which they are willing to use against the workers. All this after though about lock-outs and lay-off is not going to convince anybody. There have been so many lock-outs in this country, so many closures, not a single employer or owner has ever been proceeded against. Never! Because, they are all big people. They are Birlas, and Tatas, Goenkas, Dalmias and Singhanias and they could not touch one hair of their heads. They are their dearest and closest friends on whom they are depending so much. Therefore, whatever is written here, is against the workers. We know that very well.

Another point I would like to mention here is, that this Government goes every year to the International Labour Organisation.

शानी जी, आपको मान्य है कि आई० एल० ओ० एक चीज है जिसकी कॉन्फेंस हर साल जिनेवा में होती है, हर साल गवर्नमेंट का डेलीगेशन वहाँ जाता है ?

The delegation is composed of Government representatives, employers' representatives and labour representatives. As far as the delegation from India is concerned, the labour representative, have been chosen only

from INTUC; it has become the monopoly only of the INTUC. Nobody else is allowed to go. You know, Sir, there are a number of countries who are members of the ILO where there are multiplicity of unions and those countries see to it that the various trade union bodies are given representation in that delegation, so that they can speak with a representative voice. But not in India. Anyway, I am leaving it at that. In the ILO, our Government has signed and ratified a number of ILO's recommendation and conventions. I want to ask whether a Government which goes to Geneva and signs and ratifies certain basic conventions and recommendations has got the right, after coming back here, to use its majority in Parliament to pass laws which go absolutely against ILO's recommendations and conventions. Is there any morality in it? It is absolute hypocrisy. These ILO recommendations and conventions are very firm and clear on the question of the right of association and right of collective bargaining. And, right of collective bargaining means that collective bargaining should be used in order to settle disputes and avoid strikes. If that collective bargaining fails, it is understood that the workers have a right to go on strike. They have signed those things sitting in Geneva, but coming back here, they want to impose a blanket ban. You can consider a particular strike in a particular set of circumstances, whether it should be permitted or not. That I can understand. But you are bring a general law and you want to impose a blanket ban on all strikes. This is a challenge which I think even at the time of emergency the working class did not have to face. Therefore, all I can say is, you can go ahead with this; but that is inside this chamber and not outside. Outside don't think that this law is going to cow down people. People do not go on strike for fun. Please don't try to make fun of it, I do not know how many strikes you have led, but in my time, I have led a good

few strikes. If you see the condition of the workers who have sometimes to remain on strike for three, four or five months, if you see the condition of their families and their children in those days, they have to sell their household goods, their wives' ornaments and utensils and borrow money to eat and live somehow. Do you think people do it for fun? (*Interruptions*). I do not think anybody will trust you with leading a strike. Therefore, this is an unproductive Bill.

भाचार्य जगदान देव : हड़ताल करा

हो क्या फिर ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is a counter-productive Bill. It is not going to fulfil the purpose which you have in mind, i.e. that all strikes will be banned. The working class will meet this challenge, if necessary they will go on strike, if there is no other way left. And, if that means facing repression, they will face repression. We are prepared to face repression also.

My last appeal is this. I had said it the other day to the Prime Minister also, when I happened to meet her. Every day we are being reminded of this threat on our borders and everybody is worried. My friend, the Defence Minister, is sitting there. External enemies are arming themselves and preparing. We do not want and we do not say that war will come tomorrow. But nobody can also say that it will not come. There is a threat and that threat is against our country. At that time, when some enemies are trying to have a confrontation with us, is this the time you select to have a confrontation with the working class in your own country? You want to declare a war on the working class of your own country, instead of getting their co-operation? My friend, the lady sitting here, goes on saying every week, "We are coming, we are coming with a new law which will amend the Industrial Disputes Act and everything and put industrial relations on a new footing". That bill is not coming.

What comes instead is the Lathi Bill, Police Bill? May I know where is that statement of policy to which a reference has been made in the papers circulated by the Home Minister that upto 7th September they were busy finalising the Bill and finalising the Statement of Policy? It has not been put before us. Is that also being prepared by the Home Ministry? If the statement of policy is how to quickly settle the grievances and disputes of the workers, that should be the province of the Labour Ministry. I do not know whether that has been taken over now by the Ministry of Home Affairs. But in any case, it has not seen the light of the day; we have not seen it. And it is only a statement of policy and not legislation or anything.

I think, the whole adventure on which they are embarking is fraught with grave consequences for the country, for the Government itself and for industrial peace in the country. I hope that they would consider it again and not rush like the bull in a China shop and try to pass it because they have got the majority. They can pass it but the consequences of it will be incalculable. I am warning them. Therefore, we oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur). I oppose the introduction of this Bill because this Bill is draconian in nature, undemocratic and unconstitutional.

This Government is in the habit of deceiving and torturing the workers. We have been seeing it for a long time. They had once given bonus. But during the Emergency, they snatched it away.

भाचार्य जगदान देव : आप यह बताइए आप ने पार्टी को घोषा दिया या नहीं ? हमारी पार्टी को घोषा दिया । और जनता को भी घोषा दिया ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Kindly ask Acharya Bhagwan Dev not to interrupt. He is Acharya, he is Bhagwan and he is Dev. So he is three in one. He is not an ordinary person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Trimurti.

MR. HARIKESH BAHADUR: Article 19(c) says:

"All citizens shall have the right to form associations or unions."

If unions are formed, these unions will have certain duties to perform. But if this Bill is passed, there will be a ban on the activities of the unions. It means that nobody will like to form union. And this Bill, if it is enacted, will violate Article 13(2) of the Constitution which says:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

If this Bill is passed, nobody will like to form a union because union activities will be stopped. Therefore, ultimately it violates this Article 19 (c) of the Constitution which is a Fundamental Right.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nazimabad): What is the union activity?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: If through collective bargaining their grievances are not removed, then they will have to agitate, which you are going to stop. It means, you are going against the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. Is this House having this power? In fact, if this Bill is passed, it means, we are going to act against the Fundamental Rights. That means, it is beyond the legislative competence of this House. When a matter is beyond the legislative competence of this House, how can the Government bring such a type of Bill before the House to enact it into law? That is why I say it is completely an unconstitutional Bill.

Therefore, it should be rejected lock, stock and barrel. So, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not know why my good friend, Sardar Saheb, has been handed over this baby, because I find the real architects of this measure, the evil geniuses which worked behind this legislation are absent from the House today. The people who have been advising the Prime Minister and this Government on the so-called new approach to labour have conveniently decided to absent themselves and hand over this baby to Sardar Saheb.

While he is a very good man and I have great affection for him, so far as this Bill is concerned, this is another evidence of an approach and perspective of this Government towards the working class. As my good friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, said a little while ago, this is a police legislation, not a labour legislation.

I oppose the introduction of this Bill, not only because it is an assault on the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution—it goes beyond that—but also because it is an assault on certain values, on certain principles on which the entire freedom struggle has been based. During the freedom struggle—we have the good fortune of having with us here today Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi, who is a great leader of our struggle—during the national struggle we were fighting for *Swadharma Narayan*, we were fighting for the rights of the *Kisans*, for the right of the *mazdoors*. So, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was inaugurating the All Indian Trade Union Congress in Nagpur, he said: the freedom of this country does not mean the freedom of Birlas and Tatas to operate; freedom of this country shall mean the meaningful realisation of your rights and your right to struggle for these rights. That was the concept of freedom. But where are we today?

When this Government came to power with, what is called, a massive mandate, they criticised their predecessors, and in some cases rightly so, that they were anti-labour and that they stood for an assault on the basic and fundamental rights of the working class. But now, having got into power, where are they going? They are going in a direction, which is the direction given by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the direction of the multi-nationals and the international finance cartels, the direction of our own monopolies, the people who suck the blood of the working class of this country.

It is amusing to find the background of this legislation. There used to be what is known as the Tripartite Conference. Even that Conference was called off this year and they have gifted this enactment to the working class. It shows complete bankruptcy of ideas and total inability to comprehend the factors operating in our economy.

So, I would say it has rightly been handed over to Sardar Saheb, because he does not understand beyond the requirements of his Ministry.

It has been argued by spokesmen of this Government that if industrial production is to go up, the loss of man-days should be prevented. While I am certainly, like anyone else, opposed to irresponsible trade unionism, I want to pose a question before you today. According to the latest study of man-days lost, wages and prices, it has been proved, firstly, that in the period 1968-75 industrial production and profitability increased irrespective of man-days lost.

18.00 hrs.

Secondly, the real income of the organised working class declined by 28 per cent during the period covered from 1968 to 1975. While corporate profits have increased, the real wages of working class declined. Is this the

disquieting trend referred to in the aims and objects of this Bill? Even in this year, giving an answer in the other House the distinguished Minister for Labour had stated that the number of man-days lost in 1979 was 43.85 million while in 1980 it came down to 21.93 million. Is this the disquieting trend that came to the notice of the Government that has called for this kind of draconian legislation? That is, after a fall of 49.9 per cent in the mandays lost, they have resorted to this legislation. But as my good friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said a little while ago, there are certain other disquieting trends in the country. You know them. There is also the trend which a little while ago I referred to, the trend towards a sharp reversal of the policies which they followed till 1975. That is in the direction of International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, that is in the direction of multinationals and monopolists at home.

I do not want to dwell at length on these things, but back-room exercises have been going on. Unfortunately the Finance Minister is not here, but he should enlighten us on these exercises. They came from the roof-tops saying that there is no conditionality while we know from A to Z what is conditionality in every case for the last 30 years as far as these institutions are concerned. There is another step, that is, massive private foreign investment, for which the Government is being prepared in the Ministry of Industry.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is already Six O'clock. We will continue tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you were not present in the morning. It has been already decided to continue after Six O'clock. The House has agreed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You allow him to speak.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is up to the House to decide whether the time is to be extended or not. The House has not taken any decision regarding extension of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. On a request made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, it was announced in the House that because this Bill is coming up, it will take more time and therefore, the House will continue beyond Six O'clock till this motion is disposed of.

AN HON. MEMBER: When was it?
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was decided. (व्यवधान)

भाषायें भगवान देव : इससे यह साबित होता है कि ये लोग सोरियस नहीं हैं और भ्रष्टारों के जरिए सस्ती पब्लिसिटी चाहते हैं। इन सबको बँडोना पड़ेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was decided before lunch. Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan, you can continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can go through the proceedings. It was decided before Lunch that the House would sit beyond Six O'clock. It was agreed by the House. Yes, Mr. Unnikrishnan, you may continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On the one hand every one of the Members wants to speak and on the other hand, you are raising so many technical issues.

AN HON. MEMBER: We will discuss tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have already decided, the House will continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not possible.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Who has decided?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I say this has been decided and the House shall continue beyond 6 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was decided. I cannot give you wrong things. I cannot make wrong statements. The House will continue after six O'Clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only one person should speak. There is no co-ordination among the Opposition. One person should speak.

भाषायें भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस चर्चा को प्रागे चलवाइए, इन को हाउस में बँडना पड़ेगा। ये मजदूरों के हितर्षी बनते हैं, लेकिन यहाँ बँडना नहीं चाहते हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When I spoke you observed that I was raising some technical points. You should exercise some sort of self-restraint. I am quite within the rules to take up technical matters if these technical matters are important and effect the business of the House. Do you, as a Presiding Officer, try to debar me from raising this technical thing, may I ask?

The question is, it is not only technical but it is substantial that you are going to extend the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, it has already been decided.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying, it has been decided. The House shall continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to know the sense of the House—whether the House shall continue after 6 O'clock?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall continue. It will continue. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When you asked the sense of the House, the sense of the House should have been taken. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall continue. The sense of the House has been taken.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is the ruling party which wants the House to continue. It does not mean that it has the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr George, before we dispersed for lunch, I asked the House and the House agreed.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am sorry, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The discussion will take more time. The House has to sit.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: . The House shall continue. Shri Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want the co-operation of all the Members. Every one of you—13 of the Members want to speak from the Opposition. But you are prepared to sit after 6 O'clock. What is this? It is one way traffic. Shri Unnikrishnan may please continue his speech.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please do not waste the time of the House. I have called Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is the usual practice of the House when you have taken the sense of the House that it will be sitting beyond 6 O'clock, you have not said for how long it will continue. You have not decided the time. It cannot be for indefinite period, *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House is extended; the House is continuing. Mr. Unnikrishnan, you continue your speech. The House shall continue. *(Interruptions)* Don't record anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to give you more time. I am calling all the members who want to speak. If you do not cooperate, what can I do? *(Interruptions)* All of you go to your seats first. No point of order. We have already taken a decision before Lunch, You were not in the House. It is recorded in the proceedings. You ask your colleagues.

Mr. Unnikrishnan to continue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I have made it amply clear that we cannot cooperate in this respect because they are going to attack the rights of the whole working class. We refuse to cooperate. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is left to you. I request you to kindly cooperate. We are discussing a very important Bill. We are not school children, including me. We are discussing a very important Bill affecting the working class of India. We are discussing a Bill which will affect the future of Indian working class. You do not want to extend the time. I can understand your seriousness about it. Mr. Unnikrishnan to continue his speech.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER: Upto what time we are going to sit?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The decision has already been taken before Lunch, in the morning itself, and now the sense of the House is that the House continues.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. That is the sense of the ruling party, not of the House (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You go through the proceedings. It was decided before Lunch. You were not in the House at that time (*Interruptions*). One at a time. There is no coordination amongst the Opposition.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You have not mentioned the time, upto what time it is extended. What is the time extended?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will continue.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER: Will it continue indefinitely? Is that your ruling? Just for clarification, I want to know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can raise it after some time.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER: Is it going to continue indefinitely?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You raise it at appropriate time.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER: I just want to know what is the decision that the House has taken. We are going to sit beyond 6 O' Clock no doubt. But upto what time we are going to sit? You kindly make it clear. Is it 12 O'Clock or 4 A.M. in the morning? I don't mind. Whatever the decision, you make it clear.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised a very pertinent point. In the morning, before Lunch—it is in the Minutes also and in the proceedings—it was decided that we will complete the introduction of the Bill; then we will take up 377 and complete the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) today. That was the decision taken in the morning, before Lunch. Now Mr. Unnikrishnan,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You say, it is before lunch. Then you say it is in the morning. We don't take lunch in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Morning means forenoon. I cannot argue with you. You are a Professor.

(*Interruptions*)

We will have 377 and Hon. Members are waiting. I have told you that we are discussing a very important Bill. It will carry on. Many Hon. Members are waiting until Supplementary Demands are taken up. You are wasting the time of the House. I am not permitting anybody. Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKIRISHNAN: I would like to say in conclusion that instead of prompting the airmen of in-

creasing production and productivity and, what they call, the over-all national good and public welfare, is it not taking the working class to a point of confrontation a fresh time? And that is undoubtedly going to create a situation in this country which shall work to the detriment of production and national good and public welfare but I wish to warn the Government today that you cannot escape the consequences of this legislation. You shall certainly be responsible for it and you shall also go down under avalanche.

I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

श्री रमेश मसूब (सहारनपुर): मोतरिम मोतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बिल की मुखालफत में खड़ा हुआ हूँ और इसलिए इसकी मुखालफत कर रहा हूँ कि यह कांस्टीच्यूशन के आर्टिकल 13, 14, 19 और 43 इन की खिलाफवर्जी में है। अगर आप कांस्टीच्यूशन का फिएम्बल पढ़ें तो इस में लिखा है—

"WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, economic and political;

यह हमारी डेमोक्रेसी, हमारी सोशलिस्ट डेमोक्रेसी का मकसद है कि हमें यहाँ इकोनॉमिक और सोशल जस्टिस लाना है। उसकी वजह से वर्कर्स अगर स्ट्राइक करते हैं तो आप लोग उस पर पाबन्दी लगा रहे हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि आप इस फिएम्बल के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं। एक तो मैं इस प्वाइंट पर इस को अग्रोज करता हूँ।

दूसरे जो प्रशॉशल सर्विसिज आपने बताया हैं, उनकी आर्टिकल 14 के मुताबिक कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं दी है। आपने प्रशॉशल और नान-प्रशॉशल को किस प्राउण्डस पर अलग अलग किया है, यह नहीं बताया।

(Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are only analysing. But he is the man who is participating.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am already here.

(Interruptions)

श्री रमेश मसूब: आपने प्रशॉशल और नान-प्रशॉशल सर्विसिज में डिस्टिन्ग्विशन इन्सतूड किया है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने जिन सर्विसिज को प्रशॉशल बताया है उनकी कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं दी है। आपने जिन सर्विसिज को प्रशॉशल में इन्कलूड किया है, इसका मतलब यह है कि आप उनका हक छीनना चाहते हैं। उन सर्विसिज में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं आप उनका हक छीनना चाहते हैं कि उनके इम्प्लायर चाहे वह गवर्नमेंट हो या प्राइवेट हो अगर उनके साथ ज्यादा कर देने लगे तो उनके पास कोई रास्ता नहीं रहे। आप यह हक छीन रहे हैं, इस बिल के तहत। इस बिल को हमारे साथियों ने काला बिल कहा है, यह बिस्कुल सही है, बल्कि यह तो ऐसा बिल है जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान को काला कर देगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के क्लॉज 2(1)-(ए) और क्लॉज 2(ए) (1) में देखिए। इस में कहा गया है कि शासन को अधिकार होगा कि वह जिस सर्विस को भी आवश्यक समझे उसे एम्प्लॉयबल डिक्लेयर कर दे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से बहुत ज्यादा

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं। इतने पावर एंजोइंटिव के हाथ में नहीं देने चाहिए कि वे जिस सर्विस को चाहें एसेंशियल सर्विसेज डिकलेयर कर दें, वगैर पार्लियामेंट की स्वीकृति के। मेरे खयाल से यह अधिकार सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट को ही होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार यह बिल पार्लियामेंट के पावर को भी एक्सीड करता है।

तीसरी बात जो अभी कही गई है कि जो हमें इंटरनेशनल मानेटरी फ़ण्ड से लोन मिल रहा है, उसका प्रेशर हमारे ऊपर है, जिसको गवर्नमेंट बताना नहीं चाहती है। 26 जुलाई को इस आर्डिनंस को लाने की क्या जरूरत थी, जबकि 17 अगस्त को पार्लियामेंट शुरू होने वाली थी, लेकिन क्योंकि प्रेशर जमादा आ रहा था और हम दिखाना चाहते थे कि बाहर से कोई प्रेशर नहीं है, इसलिए यह आर्डिनंस जारी कर दिया गया, ताकि लोगों पर जाहिर किया जा सके कि हमारे यहां कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं होगी, प्रोटेक्शन बढ़ेगा, इसलिए आज हमें ऋण दे दें।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहजपुर) :

महترم चिट्ठी अफ़ेयर صاحب - मैं इस बिल की مخالفت में कहा हूँ हूँ और मैं लैम्बे अस्की مخالफ़त को रहा हूँ कि ये काल्पनिक तेषन के आर्थिक 13 - 12 - 11 - 10 - 9 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40 - 41 - 42 - 43 - 44 - 45 - 46 - 47 - 48 - 49 - 50 - 51 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 73 - 74 - 75 - 76 - 77 - 78 - 79 - 80 - 81 - 82 - 83 - 84 - 85 - 86 - 87 - 88 - 89 - 90 - 91 - 92 - 93 - 94 - 95 - 96 - 97 - 98 - 99 - 100 - 101 - 102 - 103 - 104 - 105 - 106 - 107 - 108 - 109 - 110 - 111 - 112 - 113 - 114 - 115 - 116 - 117 - 118 - 119 - 120 - 121 - 122 - 123 - 124 - 125 - 126 - 127 - 128 - 129 - 130 - 131 - 132 - 133 - 134 - 135 - 136 - 137 - 138 - 139 - 140 - 141 - 142 - 143 - 144 - 145 - 146 - 147 - 148 - 149 - 150 - 151 - 152 - 153 - 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شری وشند مسعود : آپ نے ایسٹنشل اور نان ایسٹنشل سروسز میں ڈسکری میشن ان والو کیا ہے - میرے کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ نے جن سروسز کو ایسٹنشل بنایا ہے انکی کوئی کلیئری فکشن نہیں دی ہے - آپ نے جن سروسز کو ایسٹنشل میں انوالو کیا ہے اسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ آپ انکا حق چھینا چاہتے ہیں کہ انکے ایمپلائز چاہے وہ گورنمنٹ ہو یا پرائیویٹ ہو اگر انکے ساتھ زیادتی کرنے لگیں تو انکے پاس کوئی راستہ نہیں رہے -

آپ یہ حق چھین رہے ہیں - اس بل کے تحت - اس بل کو ہمارے ساتھ ہوں نے کالا بل کہا ہے - یہ بالکل صحیح ہے بلکہ یہ تو ایسا بل ہے جو سارے ہندوستان کو کالا کر دے۔

اس بل کے کلاس ۶ (ا) (اے) اور کلاس ۶ (اے) (۱) میں دیگئے - اس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ شام کو ادھکار ہوگا کہ وہ جس سروس کو بھی آؤشک سمجھے اسے ایسٹنشل ڈیکلئیر کر دے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس پرکار سے بہت زیادہ ادھکار دے دئے گئے ہیں - اتنے یارو لیکریکھوتھو کے ہاتھ میں نہیں دہلے

چاہیں کہ وہ جس سروس کو چاہیں ایسٹنشل سروسز ڈیکلئیر کر دیں - پھر پارلیامینٹ کی سوری کوئی ہے - میرے خیال سے یہ ادھکار صرف پارلیامینٹ کو ہی ہونا چاہئے - اس پرکار یہ بل پارلیامینٹ کے یارو کو بھی ایکسپنڈ کرنا ہے -

تیسری بات جو ابھی کہی گئی ہے کہ جو ہمیں انٹرنیشنل سونیڈری فلڈ سے لون مل رہا ہے اسکا پریشر ہمارے اوپر ہے - جسکو گورنمنٹ بتانا نہیں چاہتی ہے - ۲۶ جولائی کو اس آرڈیننس کو لانے کی کیا ضرورت تھی - جبکہ ۱۷ اگست کو پارلیمنٹ شروع ہونے والی تھی - لیکن کہونکہ پریشر زیادہ آ رہا تھا اور ہم دیکھنا چاہتے تھے کہ باہر سے کوئی پریشر نہیں ہے اسلئے یہ آرڈیننس جاری کر دیا گیا - تاکہ لوگوں پر ظاہر کیا جاسکے کہ ہمارے یہاں کوئی اسٹرانک نہیں ہوتی - پریویشن بڑھے گا اس لئے آپ ہمیں شرم دے دیں - ان سب باتوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں اسکا وردہہ کرتا ہوں -]

श्री पीयूष टिंकी (मलीपुरखार) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल गृह-युद्ध लाने वाला बिल है। आज हमारे घर में हर तरफ से गड़बड़ी है और शासन का दिवाला निकलने वाला है, इसलिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है।

जो आदमी काम करने वाले हैं, जिनके हाथों से देश की संपत्ति बनती है, देश का निर्माण होता है, उन लोगों को सजा देने के लिए उन्हें जेलों में डालने के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है। इस बिल के लागू होने के बाद समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में गृह-युद्ध की संभावना को हम पैदा कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का घोर विरोध करता हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि इसका विरोध करने के लिए हमारे साथ, हमारे दल के साथ पूरे देश के लोग हमारे साथ हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. You are the only lady Member who is opposing. That is why I have allowed you, not from Party angle.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pansukura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mr. Tirkey concluded by saying that the whole country would be opposing the Bill. Naturally, since I belong to my country, heart and soul, I am here to oppose the introduction of this Bill. The

fact that the Home Minister is running away every now and then keeping one substitute and not being able to sit here, the very bringing of the Bill and the subsequent events, all have shown that the Government itself is not at all sure of the Bill. Otherwise, they could have introduced it long back. It took them such a long time to think over and introduce, and even after that, they are not sure that they can do anything. That is the reason for running away. I think, even at this last moment, they should see the writing on the wall and see the reason, what prompted them to introduce a cosmetic clause

about lock-out etc. And see what is happening throughout the country. All the forces are uniting—those who went to keep democracy alive. And women also will be a big force among them, I am sure.

With all this, I feel that they should show the grace, should not kill the time of the House and withdraw their own motion of introduction gracefully. Otherwise, we have to fight and they will have the ignominy of passing this Bill. But the Treasury Benches will no longer remain Treasury Benches with this black cobra Bill being passed and put on to the Head of our Nation.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

मजदूरों के हिमायती जो बनते थे वे अब बेतकाब हो गए हैं जिस हाथ को

उनकी बात पर मजबूत बनाया था उसी हाथ ने मेहनतकशों को बेवस बनाया है। इस बिल को लाकर हमारे गृह मंत्री क्या करना चाहते हैं? एक तरफ तो यह कहा जाता कि बंधुआ मजदूरी की प्रथा को हम खत्म करना चाहते हैं, उनको मुक्त करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर इस बिल को लाकर क्या हमारे गृह मंत्री या श्रम मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि वे इस प्रथा को खत्म कर देंगे? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि ग्राम कर्मचारी, ग्राम मेहनतकश को बंधुआ मजदूर बनाने की यह साजिश की गई है और घाने वाले समय में इस के परिणाम देश के लिए अच्छे नहीं होंगे।

इस बिल की धाराओं को, इसके उपबन्धों को आप देखें, उनको आप पढ़ें। धारा 2 में यह कहा गया है कि—अति-कालिक यानी ओवरटाइम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको आप बाध्य कर सकेंगे कि वे ओवर टाइम काम करें। अगर वे नहीं भी चाहेंगे तो भी उनको आप बाध्य कर सकेंगे ऐसा करने के लिए क्या यह उनको स्वतंत्रता दी जा रही है? क्या यह प्रजातंत्र की हिमायत करने की बात हो सकती है?

धारा 9 को आप देखें। इस में बवली या आकस्मिक कर्मचारी का जिक्र किया गया है। हड़ताल का या तानाबन्दी का किसी को भी हक नहीं दिया जाएगा। लेकिन इन लोगों की छंटनी करने की सुविधा दे दी गई है बदली या आकस्मिक कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की जा सकती है, इसकी छूट दी गई है। जहां अन्य कर्मचारियों के लिए सुरक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की गई है वहां यह सुरक्षा आकस्मिक बवली कर्मचारी को नहीं दी गई है।

धारा 10 को आप देखें। इस में बिना वारंट किसी को भी गिरफ्तार करने के अधिकार दिए गए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों आप हिन्दुस्तान में जंगल का कानून लागू कर रहे हैं? बिना वारंट के कोई भी किसी को भी गिरफ्तार कर सकेगा। यह जंगल का कानून नहीं तो और क्या है?

इसके बाद औद्योगिक अधिनियम 1947 धारा 12 के अन्तर्गत प्रभावहीन हो जाएगा, उसको खत्म कर दिया जाएगा। क्या मजदूरों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए आप ऐसा कर रहे हैं? आपको चाहिए था कि इंडस्ट्रियल रिजेशन को अच्छा बनाने की खातिर आप कोई और अच्छी व्यवस्था करते। लेकिन ऐसा आपने नहीं किया है। आपने श्रम मंत्रालय को इसके अन्तर्गत छोटा दर्जा दिया है, नीचे का दर्जा दिया है। उसको आप दबा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्री जी ने वास्तव में मन से इस बिल के लिए अपनी सहमति दी होगी। वह नहीं चाहते होंगे मन से कि इस तरह का कानून लाया जाए और मजदूरों के विशद काम किया जाए।

जुस्म जब जब बड़ता है
लहरों का दरिया में तूफान आता है,
लहरें मचल उठती हैं,
किनारे टूट जाते हैं।

इस बिल को लाकर आपने बहुत ही गलत काम किया है, अपने आप को आपने बैकफुट कर दिया है, आप बदनाम हो जाएंगे। मजदूरों को सुलाय बनाने वाला जो बिल आपने पेश किया है उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): We know that lakhs of workers and employees who work in different concerns do not generally

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

take part only to participate in the strike. But when they have brought this ordinance and after that, to-day, this Bill, it seems that the Government have no confidence on the working class of our country. They have no confidence because as other speakers have said, in all fronts in the economic front and other fronts, this Government has totally failed. They have been unable to check the prices and inflation is going on and the working class, the kisans and all sections of the people are restive and they are on the move. For that reason they have brought this undemocratic, anti-labour, anti-people black Bill and these repressive measures remind us the British period. At that time, they provided for in many acts the arrest without warrant and summary trial, etc., etc. So, they have here also provided for in this Bill in Clause 2 by including essential industries. If you look at Clause 2, sub-clause (viii) you will find in the Explanation that:

"for the purpose of sub-clauses, the expressions 'industrial undertaking and scheduled industry' shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (d) and (i) of Section 3 of the Industries (Development And Regulation) Act 1951."

So, in clause (2) they have mentioned different industries and concerns. But, here they have mentioned section 3 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. I have a list here. Shall I read that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. It can be taken as read.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Here every industry has been included. So, practically they want to ban strikes by the working classes. I want to say that the working-classes of our country will not tolerate this type of black bill. So, Sir, since already many Members have spoken. I only say that this is a repressive measure of the British imperialism and working-class will not have freedom.

This is an anti-people Bill and anti-working class people will not tolerate this.

This Bill is undemocratic and anti-labour and this is a black Bill and a draconian Bill. This reminds us of the British days. It is nothing but undeclared emergency and paves the way for a dynastic rule; the political conscious working-class of our country will not tolerate this and they will not bow down to this draconian Bill. People will start a powerful movement one day and the people, the working class, will throw this government into the Indian Ocean. So, I oppose the introduction of this Bill lock, stock and barrel and I appeal to the hon. Home Minister to withdraw this Bill forthwith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I vehemently oppose the introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I wanted you not to go away.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill with anguish and with disdain against the Government which has been brought forward by this Bill. The Government goes outside the House and hoodwinks the people by saying that they want their active and willing cooperation. Here, in this House, they have introduced this Bill and they try to enact this measure which will enslave the working millions of our country, toiling people of our country. Sir, I oppose this Bill tooth and nail. I join with the millions of our people—the man behind the plough, the man behind the machine and the man behind the desk—who are opposing this Bill everywhere in India because they know that this Government is going to bring slavery for the toiling masses of India. Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am glad that you are co-operating. Sir, they say that they have a good majority in the House; they have a massive majority in the House. They will drown our voice of reason with the voice of unreason. I agree you can drown our voice. I agree you can see that the Bill gets through. But I say you have not received the massive mandate of the people. You are a minority. You got only 44 per cent of the votes. You did not get the majority support but then, you are trying to change the basic nature of the Constitution. The Constitution enshrines the Fundamental Right of any human being and any working man of collective bargaining or, if I may say so, even to going on strike. You are taking away the freedom of the working-class. May I ask this Government of "सत्यमेव जयते" as to why you are not touching the exploiters like Tatas and Birlas who can keep millions of people starving by closing their mills. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tatas and Birlas are not Members of the House. So, you may better avoid mentioning their names.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When you are to receive the massive verdict of the people later on don't think history will forgive you. I can declare—I do not want to enter into the Constitutional niceties—when you are trying to wreck the Constitution that even if you pass this anti-working class and draconian Bill you will not be able to enforce this law in spite of the mighty machine of police which you have because you are going to take away bread and freedom from us for which we fought before Independence and for which we have been fighting even after Independence. Can you say why you cannot run this country without Preventive Detention and other draconian laws? You say in the Preamble of the Constitution that you will guarantee to the people liberty of thought, their freedom, their right to association and then you are trampling

ing down the same under your foot when you come to power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you I address the Home Minister to read the election pledges which you made to the people. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi said, "For Emergency I am sorry."

"मैं कान पकड़ती हूँ"

Now, what has happened. So, you do it only to get the votes. Now, after coming to power you betray the people who voted you to power. You did not have the courage to say to the people during elections that you will take away their freedom. Now, you are taking it. I am sure, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

श्री सत्य देव सिंह (छपरा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है। कि "प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि मैं कान पकड़ती हूँ", यह गलत बात है, इसको प्रोसीडिंग्स से हटाया जाये चूँकि यह असत्य, आपत्तिजनक और असंसदीय भाषा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now, this Bill they have brought because they know that if they do not appease their masters, viz., the Imperialists, World Bank and the IMF they would not be able to get loan.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He should be ashamed of saying like that; we are the sovereign people of this country; we are not afraid of any foreigner; we are masters of our country.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I say, the IMF, the World Bank, the Reagan Administration and the World Bank have already told you, we will give assistance to the under-developed and developing countries provided they conform to our dictates and fall in line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. You cannot make a big political speech at this stage; you have to confine yourself to the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I don't want to interrupt the hon. Member, I am afraid he has been overwhelmed by his own eloquence. This is not the occasion to say all those things. Let him speak only about the admissibility, about the introduction of the Bill. There will be so many occasions for him to give vent to his feelings.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I know these words of mine are not convenient to them; that is why he is opposing what I say. May I ask them one simple question? Why are you not bringing in such a draconian law to curb blackmarketing, profiteering and so on? Because, you don't want to touch the blackmarketeers. You are always soft towards them. Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that you have not got the courage and the guts to touch even a single hair of Tata and Birla. But you are bringing in such types of draconian laws in the House only to appease the multi-nationals to exploit our poor people, to plunder our country. So, Sir, with all the vehemence at my command, I oppose the introduction of the Bill. We shall be opposing it not only here but the working people will be opposing it in every firm and factory, in every office, in every industry, and everywhere in the country. You have thrown the challenge; the people have accepted the challenge. There will be a big hartal tomorrow in West Bengal. Day after tomorrow there will be hartals all over India. (Interruption)

आचार्य मगधान देव : अगर सत्कार पार्टी हड़ताल करती है तो उसको सत्ता में रखने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। वेस्ट बंगाल सरकार को बर्खास्त करना चाहिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I oppose the introduction of this draconian Bill. It is an Anti-labour Bill. It is against the people of this country. This Bill only seeks to enslave the toiling millions of our people for ever. With these words I oppose the introduction of the Bill. Thank you.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारो)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के इन्ट्रो-डक्शन का जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ। महाभारत की एक कहानी है कि जिस समय द्रौपदी का चौर-हरण हो रहा था, तब वहाँ पर दुर्योधन के पक्ष का बहुमत था, और जो बड़े बड़े पंडित वहाँ बैठे हुए थे, उन में से किसी ने उसका विरोध नहीं किया। द्रौपदी के चौर-हरण का नतीजा यह हुआ कि दुर्योधन का सर्वनाश हुआ और पांडवों की जीत हुई।

सरकार यह जो कानून बनाने जा रही है, वह पूरे मजदूर वर्ग और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के लिए एक भयंकर कानून है। आज एक काला दिन है, जो हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में मजदूर वर्ग के आन्दोलन के इतिहास में घना से घाव किया जाएगा। सरकार अपनी बट मैजोरिटी के कारण यह भूल गई है कि विवेक से काम लेना चाहिए। मजदूर वर्ग ने सारी दुनिया में संघर्ष कर के जो अधिकार पाया है, सरकार ने इस कानून के जरिए उस अधिकार को छीनने का काम किया है। इसलिए यह कानून न केवल मजदूर और किसान विरोधी है बल्कि यह कानून देशव्रोही है क्योंकि देश का मतलब यह नहीं होता है कि इस हाउस में आप का बहुमत होता हो, देश का मतलब होता है कि मजदूरों और किसानों को उन का हक दिया जाये। आप किसानों को उन का हक नहीं दे रहे हैं, उन को रेग्युलरेंटिव प्राइस नहीं दे रहे हैं, मजदूरों का हड़ताल

का हक छीन ले रहे हैं। उन के अंदर आप एक चूना की भावना पैदा कर रहे हैं। आप ने देख लिया कि यहाँ पर मजदूरों ने प्रदर्शन किया था, केरल में किया था और कल वेस्ट बंगाल में करने जा रहे हैं। यह लड़ाई खेतों और खलिहानों में होगी, तमाम देश में होगी। मजदूर और किसान दोनों मिल कर इस का मुकाबला करेंगे। इस कानून को वह लोग फेंक देंगे और उस के साथ हमें आप को भी। इसीलिए मैं इस कानून का विरोध करता हूँ और आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को आप खत्म कीजिए, इसे लाइए मत, बिल को वापस ले लीजिए और विवेक से काम लीजिए। देश के लिए, समाज के लिए और आप के लिए यह लाभकारी नहीं है। सोचिए फिर से और सोच कर इस कानून को वापस लीजिए। इस का मैं जोरदार विरोध करता हूँ और एलान करता हूँ कि सारा मजदूर वर्ग इस का विरोध करने के लिए तैयार है, करेगा और कर के कामयाबी हासिल करेगा।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, I stand to oppose the very introduction of this Bill which is antipeople, anti-national and anti-working class. I think it is my bounden duty to oppose the introduction of this Bill. Sir, in the very first sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons mentioned in this Bill, it has been stated that there are certain disquieting trends. I do not know what are the disquieting trends in the minds of the Government. As far as we know, there are no disquieting trends in the industrial relations front. But there are disquieting trends in the economy of the country in which they are driving the whole economy to the disadvantage of the working people of this country wherein the working people have to face so many difficult situations including price rise and inflation. In such circumstances, the logical consequences will be that the workers and the working peo-

ple have to rise against the onslaught perpetrated on them. So, under the circumstances, they are preparing themselves or arming themselves against the draconian laws to suppress this movement. Whatever may be the draconian laws which you want to bring forward, the working class of this country will stand shoulder to shoulder and oppose this law with all their might at their command. I once again re-emphasise my strong objection to the very introduction of this Bill.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Sir, I would like to oppose the introduction of this Bill with all my might. This Bill is a draconian Bill, this Bill is a black Bill, anti-labour Bill, anti-democratic Bill, anti-people Bill. When the strike and the man-days loss are decreasing, I do not find any justification why this Bill has been brought forward. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a trade union leader, you may find some justification if the Bill had been called "Indira Congress Services Maintenance Bill" in place of the "Essential Services Maintenance Bill". Since the days of Haymarket May 1888, the entire world admitted that the workers had got the right to organise, the right to unite, the right to collective bargaining and the right to strike and you are scuttling these rights through this Bill. I may tell the Home Minister that this is a Bill which may be compared to the Rowlett Act of the British rule in India. And you know those days. Don't forget the consequences of that Act.

And, Sir, you have included in this Bill lock-outs and lay-offs, but we know that it was an after-thought inclusion. Sir, the hon. Minister would like to shed some crocodile tears as a sympathy for the working class people, but the working class people now know all that. The entire country will not tolerate all this. The working class people cannot tolerate this for long. I have already said this with all vehemence and with all the

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

strength of my voice. The working class people may tolerate your brutality, but not your hypocrisy in the name of lock-outs and lay-offs in this Bill.

Again Sir, I would like to oppose this draconian and anti-people Bill. I would request the Home Minister to withdraw this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If all the Members from the CPM take one minute each, I will call each of them. Oppose it vehemently.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, during the last 34 years in this country, this particular Party which is ruling this country, has been trying to rule by dividing the society. The society is now based on classes—the exploiting class and the exploited class. And you have built the society on the basis of the recognition of the fact that the capitalist has got the right to exploit the workers. That is why you have divided the society.

The only weapon the working class has got is the weapon of organisation in order to defend their own interests. In the process of furthering and defending its own interests, the working class has got only one weapon—the right to strike. The capitalist State has got all the weapons. You have got the army, the police, the laws, the courts, jails, everything. The working class has got only one weapon—the weapon of strike to defend themselves. And through this Bill today you are trying to denude the working class, to disarm the working class of that only weapon. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill, because this Bill seeks to deprive the working class of its only weapon.

Lastly, I would only like to caution you. Have you seen a cat in a room where all doors and windows are closed? First the cat will try to find out an escape route; and when it does

not find any escape route, don't forget, that cat in those circumstances becomes a tiger. Don't ride on a tiger. It is very dangerous. Times are coming. On the one hand you're raising the prices in the Indian economy and through this Essential Services Maintenance Bill you are trying to shift the burden of rising prices on to the working class. Three instalments of DA have become due to the Central Government employees. You are unwilling to pay them. And the Central Government employees will go on strike; and then you will use this draconian measure against them. Don't turn the cat into a tiger. Every action has a reaction. Remember what happened in 1977. In 1981, your sun is shining and you are making hay. Days similar to 1977 will come again.

With these words, I oppose the introduction of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am requesting Shri Samar Mukherjee on behalf of CPI(M) members.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. We all want to speak. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will cover all the points.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): You can ask all of them to speak. I will be the last speaker. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not possible. There is no time. I call Mr. Samar Mukherjee, on behalf of all of you. If it is not possible, I am asking... (*Interruptions*)

That is all. It is not possible. No; I am sorry. (*Interruptions*) How many people can I allow?

Hon. Members, I have allowed 1 or 2 from each party. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Samar Mukherjee can speak now. (*Interruptions*) I have allowed all

party representatives. (Interruptions) If 1 or 2 want to speak, I can allow. This is not the way. This is a wrong procedure.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am on a point of order. (Interruptions) It is my right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order? (Interruptions) Please listen. Not all the 20 people. I know that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the Chair is not helpless. The Chair has got powers, even under rule 72. It is very clear. You kindly read the rule. It says:

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, brief statements from the member who opposes the motion and the member who moved the motion, may, without further debate, put the question."

So, with your permission only can any Member speak. Without your permission, nobody can speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not using the rule. (Interruptions) This is not the way. You are all decent party men. I am requesting you: the leader of your party who is also a leader of the workers, may speak. (Interruptions)

Because they are giving their names, I cannot call them.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, you also admitted that this was a very serious Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From CPI(M), 18 Members have given their names. I have called six. (Interruptions).

No. I am not permitting you. Mr. Samar Mukherjee can speak. (Interruptions).

Everyone wants to speak. They don't speak on the subject. They use it as a political platform. (Interruptions) The time element is also there. The Minister has got to reply. (Interruptions)

Now, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, are you speaking? I am calling you to speak. It is not possible to call all the people.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Just now I talked to Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh. We represent certain people who are very much agitated, outside. They are struggling. That is why everybody feels that he should express the sentiments which have been expressed by the people outside. So, they should not be debarred from speaking and expressing these sentiments. They have given their name. They are not demanding any undue favour. They have given notices. (Interruptions)

19.00 hrs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please to do not try to browbeat us. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Please do not try to create this situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not correct. There are 10 people standing up. The Minister has to reply. Mr. Minister, you can start replying. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can reply. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting them. I have called the Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you can reply. You read your reply. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. I am not giving you the time. This is not the way. All of you please go back to your seats. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, I am not permitting you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had asked Mr. Samar Mukherjee to wind up the discussion. Please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is not the way in which the hon. members are creating this scene. They want to create this scene.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are very strong feedings on the subject. If they are allowed to make their submissions for two or three minutes, it is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had requested the leader to wind up the discussion, and then the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not precipitation it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I had requested the leader to wind up the discussion. That is all right. You please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not allow anybody. Yes, Mr. Minister, you can reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can reply.

(Interruptions)**

गृह मंत्री (श्री जंस सिंह): डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने प्रपोजीशन के मेम्बरान के तमाम प्वाइन्ट्स नोट किए थे और चाहता था कि जवाब दे कर उनकी तसल्ली करता... (अवधान)... लेकिन अब ये उन का जवाब सुनना नहीं चाहते... (अवधान)... बहुत से मेम्बरों ने अपनी बातें कही और अब और बहुत से मेम्बर इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं।... (अवधान)... इनका दूसरे पर ऐतबार नहीं है कि एक मादमी इनको रेजेजेंट करे और सभी अपनी अपनी बातें कहते हैं और एक ही बात को रिपीट कर रहे हैं। ऐसी सूरत में पार्लियामेंट में कोई कार्यवाही चल नहीं सकती। आप की कृपा से सब को मौका मिला और उन्होंने अपने अपने विचार रखे। मैं तो यह चाहता था कि सब अपनी बातें कहें लेकिन जो बातें एक मेम्बर ने कह दी हैं, उन का रेपीटेशन न हो लेकिन यहां पर वहां बातें कही जा रही हैं, सिर्फ लफ्जों की बदला-बदला की हैं। इस से कोई कन्ट्री-भ्यूशन नहीं होता है।... (अवधान)...

जहां तक लेजिसलेटिव काउन्सिल की बात है, कांस्टीट्यूशन बेलॉडिटी की बात है, उस की ज्यादा बहस में न पड़ कर, मेरे पास दो फैसले सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हैं और आखरी फैसला 4 अगस्त 1981 का है, जिस में साफ तौर पर यह बताया गया है:

'We have heard Learned Council for the parties for more than an hour and a half. Challenge was made by Mr. Ramamurthy, Lened Counsel for the petitioners, to the validity of the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981, on the basis of Article 14, 19(1)(g) read with 19 (6), 21 and 123 of the Constitution as also on the ground of excessive delegation. We have given our

serious consideration to all the contentions raised on behalf of the petitioners and find no merit in them. Both the petitions are dismissed."

(Interruptions)

At this stage some hon. Members left the House.

ये लोग बहुत ज्यादा इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि जुडीशियरी को सम्मान दिया जाए। जुडीशियरी का यह फैसला है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तीन जजों ने इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। उन्होंने बहुत विचारने के बाद यह फैसला दिया। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम ने बहुत सीरियसली दोनों को सुना और उस के बाद उन्होंने दोनों पेटीशनर्स पर अपना फैसला दिया है। और उनको डिसमिस कर दिया। इसलिए कोई ज़रूरत नहीं रह जाती है कि कांस्टीट्यूशनल बैलाइडि के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ यहां कहूं जब कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस के बारे में कह दिया है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, अभी कुछ दोस्तों ने मेरी बहुत मदद की, जिस की मुझे धाशा नहीं थी जैसे जार्ज फर्नान्डिस साहब ने कहा कि जुलाई में प्राइनिस् जारी हुआ और अभी तक इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। एक तरफ तो ये कहते हैं कि सरकार का एजीट्यूड जातिकाना है और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ। यह तो हमारे पक्ष की धारणा है कि सरकार की नीयत कितनी साफ है। ज़रूरत न पड़े, तो हम उस का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। हम स्ट्राइक बन्द नहीं कर रहे हैं, सरकार स्ट्राइक बन्द कर रही है। अगर हालात बिगड़ते हैं, बदनामी पैदा होती है और कोई नुकस पैदा हो जाए तो उस से निपटने के लिए हम अक्षय्य हासिल करना चाहते हैं। वह पावर लेने की बात

है क्योंकि अगर हालात बिगड़ जाए और पावर न हो, तो कोई बात नहीं हो सकती।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने उस वक्त भी इनको कहा था—

जैसे घर लागे भाग जहां कुम्हा खोदे जाये कारज सिद्ध न होए तो पछताये।

घर को भाग लगी हो, फिर भाप कहें कि कुम्हा खोदेंगे, पानी निकालेंगे फिर पानी से छिड़काव करेंगे और फिर भाग बुझाएंगे। यह कैसे हो सकता है।

अब किसी भावमी को किसी हथियार का लाइसेंस दिया और चार महानों के बाद उस से हम कहें कि आपने किसी को जख्मी तो किया नहीं, आपके यहां कोई डकैती भी डालने नहीं आया तो फिर आप क्यों लाइसेंस रखते हैं, इसे सरेण्डर क्यों नहीं कर देते। अब एक मण्डी में बैठ कर कोई कमेटी में कह दे कि फायर ब्रिगेड जो है यह क्या काम कर रही है, इसे दो साल हो गए, इसने कोई काम नहीं किया, कहीं भाग नहीं लगी तो फिर इसकी क्या ज़रूरत है। जब भाग लगेगी तो फिर इसको से जायेंगे। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब कहीं ऐसी बातों से काम चलने वाला हैं। यह है उनकी दलील।

मैंने जार्ज फर्नान्डिस, हमारे सी० पी० एम० और सी० पी० आई० के जितने भाई यहां बोले हैं उनका एक-एक का नाम लिखा है और इसलिए लिखा है कि मैं एक-एक को प्यार से समझाऊंगा और बात कहूंगा लेकिन वे यहां नहीं हैं।

दूसरी बात, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भाइन का प्वाइंट तो खत्म हुआ। अब मैं इच्छा रखी बात पर आता हूं। आप जरा सोचिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में ये लोग किस की हिमायत करते हैं? जो मजदूरों को

[श्री जैल सिंह]

एक्सप्लैट करते हैं। यह एन्टो मजदूर बिल नहीं है, यह एन्टो एक्सप्लैटर बिल है। कुछ लोगों का धंधा होता है कि मजदूरों की कमाई से हर महीने पैसा इकट्ठा करो और चौधरी बनो, मजदूरों में जाकर तस्वीर करो और मैनेजमेंट का खाना खाओ। आज यह यहां बात करते हैं।

मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में बेरोजगार कितने हैं? क्या कभी आप ने उन की आवाज उठायी? हिन्दुस्तान में जिन को रोजाना पेट भर कर खाना नहीं मिलता, क्या उन की आवाज उठायी? क्या इन्होंने देखा है कि पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को क्या हालत है? मैं मानता हूँ कि मंहगाई है। हम इस पर भी जोर देते हैं। जैसे प्राइस इन्डेक्स बढ़ता है, उस के मुताबिक तनख्वाहें बढ़ायी जाती हैं, उन में मंहगाई जोड़ी जाती है। लेकिन आप जरा गौर फरमाइये, मैं मजदूरों का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, उन का साथी हूँ, लेकिन उन को नौकरी तो मिली है, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का इन्तजाम तो है, महान उन के पास है, मेडिकल एंड उन को मिलती है लेकिन करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जिन की आवाज इन्होंने कभी नहीं सुनी। क्योंकि इन के कान नहीं हैं जो सुन सकें। मैं जानता हूँ उन की, खामोश आवाज की। करोड़ों आदमी ऐसे हैं जो दिन रात मेहनत करते हैं लेकिन फिर भी भूखे हैं। उन को कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती। उन से मासिक जितना चाहे काम करवा लेता है, और जो चाहे उन्हें खाने को दे देता है। ये आरगैनाइज्ड सैक्टर के नुमाइन्दे बनते हैं, जो अनआरगैनाइज्ड सैक्टर के लोग हैं उनकी बात नहीं करते हैं।

मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप मजदूरों की बात करते हैं तो आपने मजदूरों के बीच में अपनी अपनी पार्टियों के सेल

क्यों बना रखे हैं? आप एक सेल बना कर मजदूरों की कमाई करो। आप अपनी अपनी पार्टी का प्रचार कर मजदूरों में बदबिस्मती पैदा करना चाहते हैं। यह मुल्क के लिए काम करने का तरीका नहीं है, यह मुल्क के साथ दुश्मनी है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह से मुल्क को बेचा नहीं जा सकता। क्या आप ऐसे मुल्क को बेचना चाहते हैं?

इन्टरनेशनल मोनेटरी फण्ड की बात की गयी। मैं उन मेम्बर से पूछना चाहता था, बदकिस्मती से वे चले गए, कि इन्टरनेशनल मोनेटरी फण्ड के आदमी तुम्हारे साथ मिले हुए हैं हम को तो नहीं मालूम कि उन के साथ किस तरह का एग्रीमेंट हुआ, तुम जानते होगे।

यह कहा गया कि यह लेबर डिपार्टमेंट क्यों नहीं लाया? हमारी ज्वाइंट रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। दिन में कोई आदमी कमाता है, उस को जित्त कोमती चीज को, बरतन की, जरूरत हो तो वह अपने घर में रखता है। जो भी चीज हो वह गृह मंत्रालय के पास आ ही जाती है। घर में जो चीज पड़ी रहती है उस का नुकसान नहीं होता है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, करीब 30 करोड़ लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं, उन की बात मैं दोबारा दोहराना नहीं चाहता, अगर वे बैठे होते तो ब्रता देता। एक-एक आदमी उठता है और टाटा-बिड़ला की बात करता है। पता नहीं उन से कब से इनकी दोस्ती हो गई। रेलवे कहां टाटा की है, हवाई अड्डा कहां टाटा या बिड़ला के हैं, बिजली कहां बिड़ला की है, क्या डाक-तार बिड़ला का है, क्या टेलीफोन बिड़ला का है। लेकिन हम टाटा या बिड़ला की बात नहीं करते, हम तो दरमियाने लोगों की बात करते हैं, जिन की तनख्वाहों से पैसा ले कर ये उन की चमालत करते हैं और गरीब आदमी की बात नहीं करते हैं।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज का दिन कैसा है। इन्होंने ने कहा कि आज का दिन हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर काला दिन समझा जाएगा, ये बात जो रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने कही, यह गलत है, बल्कि आज का दिन सुनहरी है और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक इन्कलाबी दिन समझा जाएगा। जब गरीब की बात हम ने की है। आप को मालूम ही है कि इनके समय में एक साल के अन्दर जितने मैन-डेज का नुकसान हुआ उस से करीब 400 करोड़ का घाटा हिन्दुस्तान को उठाना पड़ा। कहां से बेरोजगारी दूर होगी अगर हम इसी तरीके से बरबादी करते जाएंगे और पैदावार नहीं होने देंगे। हम तो डिसेम्प्लोय को कायम रखना चाहते हैं और मजदूरों की बात सहज-सुगम से मानना चाहते हैं और मैनजमेंट को इस तरह से तम्बीह कर दी है कि वे लाक-आउट न कर सकें क्योंकि मजदूर के लिए हमारे दिल में हमदर्दी है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब हमने मजदूर की कोई रैली बंद नहीं की है उनका जलसा बन्द नहीं किया है अगर मजदूर चाहता है तो सब कर सकता है। हम तो सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि वे काम न छोड़ें और जो चाहते हैं करें। अपनी छाती पर बिल्ला भी लगा सकते हैं पब्लिक को अपनी बात बताने के लिए अण्डे के दिन जलूस भी निकाल सकते हैं परन्तु पैदावार बंद नहीं कर सकते। पैदावार बन्द करने की इजाजत मैनजमेंट को भी नहीं दी गई है। हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसेमिशन सर्विसेज के अन्तर्गत जितनी चीज आती है उनकी पैदावार न रोकी जाए।

आप को मालूम है कि इस लिस्ट के तहत जो चीजें आती हैं अगर उन का उत्पादन बंद हो जाए तो तकलीफ किसको होती है? शासन को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती। तकलीफ जनता को होती है पानी नहीं मिलता बिजली नहीं मिलती आने-जाने के साधन

नहीं मिलते। इनका इरादा क्या है? इनका इरादा है कि आबादी के काम पर ये रेलें बन्द करवा सकें, हवाई-जहाज बंद करवा सकें, बिजली बंद करवा सकें पानी बंद करवा सकें, आने-जाने के साधन बंद करवा सकें, और डाक-तार वगैरा सब बंद हो जाएं और हिन्दुस्तान तबाह और बरबाद हो जाए।

बाहर के लोगों के साथ पता नहीं इन के संबंध कैसे रहते हैं। इनको कैसे पता चला कि इंटरनेशनल मानिटरो फण्ड के सिलसिले में हमारा क्या एग्जिमेंट हुआ है। आपको यह बात पता है, हमको तो पता नहीं है, इसलिए आपका संबंध होगा, इसीलिए आप कहते हैं। हम को भी बता दीजिए, ताकि पता चल जाए।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, एक मेंबर ने कहा कि हम चाहे कितना जोर लगा लें, यह कोई अदालत नहीं है, बल्कि पालियामेंट है, इसलिए हम इसको रोक नहीं सकते। जब रोक नहीं सकते तो इतनी तकलीफ क्यों उठाते हैं, इतनी तंगी क्यों उठाते हैं। पहले ही बोटिंग करवा लेते। उनकी दलीलों में कोई बजन नहीं है। वे चाहते थे कि किसी तरह से काम रोका जाए।

कई साथियों ने अपने भाषण में मेरे साथ मित्रता भी दिखलाई, कईयों ने कहा कि हम ये कर देंगे—हम वह कर देंगे। लेकिन हम को उन की बात पर गुस्सा नहीं आता, जो कहना हो कह लीजिए। हम जानते हैं कि ये बाजू आजमाए हुए हैं, एक बार नहीं बार-बार आजमाए हुए हैं। ये क्या कहते हैं? कहते हैं कांग्रेस पार्टी को 44 परसेंट, 45 परसेंट वोट मिले हैं। लेकिन इन को कितने मिले हैं? किसी को दो परसेंट, किसी को तीन परसेंट और किसी को चार परसेंट फिर आलम यह है कि हर रोज हम को पालियामेंटरो एफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना पड़ता है कि अपोजीशन में कितनी

[श्री जस सिंह]

AYES

19.27 hrs.

पाठियां बंटी हुई हैं और उनका कौन कौन सीडर है। अजीब तमाशा दिखाई देता है। आपने बड़ी कृपा की जो सब को बोलने का मौका दे दिया। किसी भी एक पार्टी ने नहीं माना कि उस का नेता उस पार्टी के ख्यालात को हाउस के सामने रख दे। सभी हमारे इन मेम्बरों ने कहा कि हम अपने ख्यालात प्रलग से रखेंगे। परमात्मा बख्शे इन को और इन को इकट्ठा कर दे तो अच्छा है ताकि जो बात कहनी हो कह लिया करें। अब तो ये कीबिल्डर-नैस में घूम रहे हैं, फिर रहे हैं, बोल रहे हैं। बाई इलेक्शन ये जीतते नहीं हैं। मजदूर भी इन को समझ गए हैं। उन को पता चल गया है कि हमारे हमदर्द कौन हैं। वे जान गए हैं कि उनकी बगैर किसी एजेंटेशन के बात सुनी जाएगी, उस का फैसला हो जाया करेगा, उन का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा। मजदूर खुशहाल होंगे, उन की दिक्कतें खत्म हो जाएंगी। उन को दंगा करना नहीं पड़ेगा, लड़ना नहीं पड़ेगा। मैनजमेंट और मजदूरों के ताल्लुकाल ठीक रहेंगे और पैदावार बढ़ती रहेगी। मजदूरों का हक नहीं मारा जाएगा। कारखानेदार या मैनजमेंट मजदूरों को हैरान और परेशान नहीं कर सकेंगे, हम इस का गारंटी देते हैं। मजदूर हमारे साथ हैं।

ज्यादा कुछ बहस का ता है नहीं। मोटी मोटी बातों का जवाब उन को मिल गया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि मुझे बिल इंट्रोड्यूस करने की इजाजत दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 5)

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil
 Ahmed, Begum Abida
 Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
 Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
 Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
 Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
 Arakal, Shri Godil Prasad
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Baleshwar Ram, Shri
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhagwan Dev, Acharya
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhol, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhoys, Shri Reshma Motiram
 Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
 Birbal, Shri
 Chakradhari Singh, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosn Mohan
 Dogra, Shri G. L.
 Dubey, Shri Bindeshwarj
 Era Mohan, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
 Ghufraan Azam, Shri
 Gireraaj Singh, Shri
 Gouzagin, Shri N.
 Jadeja, Shri Daulatsinhji
 Jai Narain Roat, Shri
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Khan, Shri Malik M.M.A.
 Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Krishna Pratap Singh, Shri
 Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Makwana, Shri Narsinh
 Mallik, Shri Lakshman
 Mallikarjun, Shri
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara
 Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
 Nagina Rai, Shri
 Narayana, Shri K. S.
 Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
 Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
 Patel, Shri C. D.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Shankarrao
 Patil Shri Uttamrao
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Pattabhi Rama Rao, Shri S. B. P.
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pullalaiah, Shri Darur

Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Rahim, Shri A. A.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shrimati Sanyogita
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
 Satya Deo Singh, Prof.
 Sawant, Shri T. M.
 Shailani, Shri Chandra Pal
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suktanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Ramchandra

Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yusuf, Shri Mohmed
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
*Namgyal, Shri P.
Roy, Shri A. K.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result† of the Division is: Ayes 130; Noes 4.

The motion was adopted.

At this stage, Shri A. K. Roy left the House.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981.

19.29 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) DEMAND FOR TAKING OVER OF THE KANPUR INSTITUTE OF PAPER TECHNOLOGY.

श्री रसीद मसूदा (सहारनपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान रूल 377 के तहत मन्वरज-जेल मामले की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

हिन्दुस्तान में पेपर टैक्नालाजी के दो तीन इंस्टीट्यूट हैं जहाँ पर कागज बनाने की टैक्नालाजी पढ़ायी जाती है और साथ ही साथ उस पर रिसर्च भी की जाती है। 1977 में हुकूमत ने एक प्रोग्राम बनाया था जिस के तहत हुकूमत हिन्द ने पेपर टैक्नालाजी का एक सेन्ट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट बनाने का फैसला किया था। इस सिलसिले में एक कमेटी बनायी गई थी; जिस के तहत मामलात पर गौर करने के बाद यह फैसला किया था कि सहारनपुर के पेपर टैक्नालाजी इंस्टीट्यूट को सेन्ट्रल पेपर टैक्नालाजी इंस्टीट्यूट करार दे दिया जाय। जिस को हुकूमत हिन्द ने भी तस्लीम कर लिया था। जिस के बाद सहारनपुर के लोगों और पेपर टैक्नालाजी इंस्टीट्यूट सहारनपुर के मुलाजमीन और स्टुडेंट्स को भी खुशी हुई थी। मगर आज तक इस इंस्टीट्यूट को मुकाम तौर पर सेन्ट्रल सरकार ने अपने इंतजाम में नहीं लिया जिसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान में कायम ऐसे दो इंस्टीट्यूट भी हैं—एक इंस्टीट्यूट सहारनपुर पेपर टैक्नालाजी इंस्टीट्यूट, वह खिदमत नहीं कर पा रहा है जो उसको करनी चाहिये। मेरी सरकार से दरखवास्त है कि सहारनपुर पेपर इंस्टीट्यूट को फौरन सरकार के इंतजाम में लिया जाय ताकि मुक्त और पेपर इंडस्ट्री को खिदमत हो सके और हम लोग कागज की कमी से छुटकारा पा सकें।

*Wrongly voted for NOES

†The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarveshri Zail Singh, S. B. Chavan, Gulsher Ahmed, Harinatha Misra, Vasant Rao Patil, Umakant Mishra,

Subhash Chandra, Yadav, Prof. K.K. Tewary, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai and Shri P. Namgyal.

[شری وشہد مسعود (سہارنپور) :

میں سرکار کا دھیان دیکھ کر ۲۷۷ کے نصف ملدرجہ ذیل معاملے کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔

19.29 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHAN AHMED in the Chair.]

ہندوستان میں پھہر ٹیکسٹائلز کے دو تین انسانی ٹھوٹ ہیں جہاں پر لافٹ ہالنے کی ٹیکسٹائلز پڑھائی جاتی ہے اور سائے ہی سائے اس پر ریسرچ بھی کی جاتی ہے۔ ۱۹۷۷ء میں حکومت ہند نے ایک پروگرام بنایا تھا جس کے تحت حکومت ہند نے پھہر ٹیکسٹائلز کا ایک سہائیلز انسانی ٹھوٹ بنانے کا فیصلہ کیا تھا۔ اس سلسلہ میں ایک کمیٹی بنائی گئی تھی جس نے تمام معاملات پر غور کرنے کے بعد یہ فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ سہارنپور کے پھہر ٹیکسٹائلز انسانی ٹھوٹ کو سہائیلز پھہر ٹیکسٹائلز انسانی ٹھوٹ قرار دے دیا جائے۔ جس کو حکومت ہند نے ہی تسلیم کر لیا تھا جس کے بعد سہارنپور کے لوگوں اور پھہر ٹیکسٹائلز انسانی ٹھوٹ سہارنپور کے ملازمین اور اسٹوڈنٹس کو بھی خوشی ہوئی تھی۔ مگر آج تک اس

انسانی ٹھوٹ کو مکمل طور پر سہائیلز سرکار نے اس انتظام میں نہیں لیا ہے۔ جس کی وجہ سے ہندوستان میں سے ایک انسانی ٹھوٹ سہارنپور پھہر ٹیکسٹائلز انسانی ٹھوٹ وہ خدمت نہیں کر پا رہا ہے جو اس کو کرنی چاہئے۔ یہی سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ سہارنپور پھہر انسانی ٹھوٹ کو فوراً سہائیلز سرکار کے انتظام میں لیا جائے تاکہ ملک اور پھہر انسانی ٹھوٹ کی خدمت ہو سکے اور ہم لوگ لافٹ کی کمی سے چھٹکارا پا سکیں۔]

(ii) NEED TO STOP IMPORT OF COTTON

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: (Suren-dranagar): Under 377, I am making a statement.

Persuant to a good monsoon, about 83 lakhs bales of cotton are expected to be produced this year in comparison with about 77 lakh bales in the year 1980-81. This, plus a carried forward stock of 15 lakh bales, would be detrimental to the interest of the producers to import any cotton this year and, therefore, the transaction of importing 1 lakh bales, without even inviting global tenders, should be cancelled.

(iii) DETERIORATION CONDITIONS OF HOSPITALS IN DELHI.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharat-pur): Under 377, I am making a statement: The condition of the hospitals in Delhi is deteriorating day by day specially in Shri Jai Parkash Narain Hospital. As we all

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

know that patients from neighbour states like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh etc. come to these hospitals for treatment. These are also the three major hospitals at the service of citizens of Delhi. There are no proper equipments, clothings, beds and poor patients are seen lying in the corridors of these hospitals even without proper beds. There is no restriction or system of control on the movements of visitors, which ultimately make the patients conditions in these hospitals far from satisfactory. Clothing material is either dirty or below standard.

The most unfortunate science is in Casualty/Emergency wards of these hospitals. Patients are seen crying for staff/doctors. The operation rooms of these wings are not fully equipped/operational. These operation rooms are supposed to be fully operational and generally seen with only one oxygen gas cylinder and that too in a shabby condition.

All these factors require immediate attention of the Central Government and I urge that this matter should be immediately looked into and effective measures be taken so that the conditions improve without further delay.

(iv) NEED TO AUGMENT SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN OLD DELHI PARTICULARLY IN NAI SARAK AREA.

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SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): Under 377 I make a statement:

The people in the walled city area, Nai Sark Delhi have been crying for the drinking water for three days and not a drop of water was supplied there. All efforts of the residents to approach the municipal authorities have failed. There are no public taps in the area and handpumps have also not been provided. The authorities are giving step motherly treatment to the residents of the walled city area of Delhi which is called Shahjehana-bad. This is an insult to this great city. Drinking water is being supplied on normal days to the residents residing in the area for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening and that too at low pressure. The requests made to the concerned authorities to augment the supply have not brought any fruits. In posh colonies of New Delhi and other New Delhi areas water is being supplied round the clock but the walled city area of Delhi is being neglected. It is high time that some suitable measures should be taken to augment the drinking water supply for the residents of walled city area and immediate arrangements should be made to provide drinking water to the Nai Sarak area residents who have been crying for water for three days.

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(v) NEED FOR A PROBE ABOUT DEAD BODIES FOUND ON THE VEDARANYAM SHORE IN TAMIL NADU.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, some dead bodies, were found washed ashore off Vedaranyam, Tamil Nadu. The local police and village headmen

were Present when these bodies were found. Some ten bodies had been washed ashore between Vedaranyam and Port Calimers in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu between August 29 and September 1, 1981. The local authorities had disposed of the bodies probably to hide the facts and in support of their intimation to the Government that no body was found.

The DMK leader showed recently to newsmen the photographs of some skeletons found near the shore. It is feared that the dead bodies were those of Tamilians of Shri Lanka who had been murdered in the recent racial riots in Sri Lanka.

Many thousands of families of Tamilians have been stranded at Thalaimannar, Sri Lanka, and they are all keen to come away because of uncertainties prevalent there. But there are no steamers for transporting all of them. It is demanded that a probe must be ordered immediately to confirm that these bodies were those of Tamilians of Sri Lanka. There is going to be a statewide all-party hartal on 12-9-81 in Tamil Nadu to express the resentment of the people here at the atrocities on Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

With no signs of abatement of communal conflagration in Sri Lanka, it is necessary for the Government to take immediate steps for transporting all those wanting to come to India. It is not a question of internal problem of another country. It is a human problem of millions of people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

I demand immediate probe in the matter of finding out whether the dead bodies were those of Tamilians of Sri Lanka.

(vi) PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF SOME LEADING DRUG COMPANIES BY RETAIL CHEMISTS OF BOMBAY.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Mr. Chairman, Sir, retail chemists of Bombay have threatened to boycott the entire range of 57 leading drug companies, including the State-owned Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. in order to press their demand for higher trade margin. According to Chemist plan, the boycott will commence from 15th September, 1981.

A few days ago, when the representatives of the Chemists' Association met the Union Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, he is reported to have assured them that the matter would be looked into. But no substantial progress has been made. If the boycott by chemists starts as per schedule, lots of poor people in Maharashtra and other parts of the country would be put to great hardship in getting the must medicines in every day life.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to look into the matter immediately and to take urgent steps to save the people from impending boycott by Chemists' Association.

(vii) ENQUIRY INTO WORKING OF THE MANAGEMENT OF GANDHI EYE HOSPITAL, ALIGARH.

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI (Hathras): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh, is an

[Shri Chandra Pal Shailani]

internationally known public institution. It was founded by late Dr. Mohan Lal, Padamshree. The institution has completed 50 years of its existence and is rendering significant public service and has been a well-known and renowned Centre of learning.

This institution receives grants from Social Welfare Board, Government of India, besides substantial grants from U.P. Government and funds from voluntary organisations.

It is one of the largest Eye Hospitals in India and is managed by a public Trust known as Gandhi Eye Hospital Trust. This Trust was created by late Dr. Moan Lal. The Governor of Uttar Pradesh is its Chief Patron. Since the death of its founder, Dr. Mohan Lal, the people who are managing the affairs of the Trust have taken undue advantage of their position and have been misusing its property and funds to their own advantage.

The present Secretary of the Trust who is a big industrialist has remained at the post ever since the death of the founder. Not only this, he inducted his son into the management as Joint Secretary. The father and son both have managed to induct practically all their family members and others into the Trust as life members in order to create their majority and thus monopolise the institution.

There have been cases of misappropriation of Trust money. A sum of Rs. 5,02,789/- was paid to the Secretary by Help the Aged Society London in India till December, 1978. The Secretary remitted only Rs. 5,81,690/- to the Hospital in instalments, in two years. The balance was retained by the Secretary in his personal custody and final instalment of Rs. 1,20,815/- was paid into the Hospital account in March, 1981, after the matter became public and pressure brought upon him to pay the amount. In response to Hospital appeal, the same agency Help the Aged Society,

London sent a draft of £ 220 in October, 1978 to the Secretary. This amount has not been handed over to the hospital. It is a clear case of embezzlement. Donations are also received from other foreign agencies viz. Eye Sight Universal, Alberta, Canada from 1974 onward which were not paid into the Trust fund or properly accounted for. The Hospital finances are dealt with by the Secretary and the Joint Secretary in an arbitrary manner causing great financial loss to the Hospital.

In public interest, I request the Government to institute a suitable enquiry and suspend the present management till the enquiry is completed.

19.04 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1981-82.

श्री निरधारी लाल व्यास (मोलवादा) :

समाप्ति महोदय, कल मैंने बोलना शुरू ही किया था जब कि समय समाप्त हो गया था। आज जो बेरे सुझाव हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के बीच जो गैप है उस को किस प्रकार से पूरा किया जायगा, इस के सम्बन्ध में चन्द सुझाव मैं आरक्षी सेवा में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। रामपुरा बागूचा में एशिया का सब से बड़ा जिक का भण्डार मिला है। हर साल 120 करोड़ रुपये का जिक, सीसा, जस्ता और चांदी वगैरह इम्पोर्ट करने पर हम खर्च करते हैं। 120 करोड़ रुपया यह बच सकता है और इस के बजाय 4-5 करोड़ टन जिक का यहां पर बहुत बड़ा भण्डार है। 12 परसेंट जिक उस में से निकलता है। एक बहुत बड़ी संरचना हम ने यहां पर बिजेट की है, अगर

उस को हम डेवलप करें तो निश्चित तरीके से 120 करोड़ रुपया तो फारेन एक्सचेंज का बचा सकते हैं और इस के बाद और मेटैरियल एक्सपोर्ट कर के 200 करोड़ रुपये इस के जरिए से हर साल हम पैदा कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से कम से कम 300 करोड़ रुपये फारेन एक्सचेंज का प्राप्त करने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट लगना चाहिए। गुलाबपुरा में जहां पर रामपुरा भ्रांगुचा में यह भण्डार निकला है, उस के 21 किलोमीटर के अन्दर वहां एक सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लांट स्थापित किया जाय, इस के लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मुझे आशा है कि वह जरूर इस के सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : व्यास जी, 8 बजने में 20 मिनट बाकी हैं, सब को खाना भी खाना है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैंने तो शुरू ही किया है। आप कहें तो बन्द कर दें। मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी।

सभापति महोदय : यह बिल आज पास होना है, यह याद रखें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं कहिए तो दे दें।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास बोलने वालों के 20 नाम हैं। 12 बज जाएंगे।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सीमेंट का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार हमारे पांच जिलों के अन्दर है। कोटा बूंदी, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़ और मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले के अन्दर लाइम स्टोन के बहुत बड़े विशाल भण्डार हैं। आप ने एक बड़ी लाइन भी यहां पर दे दी है। दो तीन साल में वह बड़ी लाइन यहां तैयार हो जायगी। 10-12 सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियां इन पांच जिलों के अन्दर लगा दें तो निश्चित

तरीके से सीमेंट की कमी भी निकल जायगी और फारेन एक्सचेंज जो सीमेंट को इम्पोर्ट करने में हम खर्च कर रहे हैं वह भी बच सकता है। बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर यहां सीमेंट पैदा कर सकते हैं।

तीसरा एक सुझाव माइका के सम्बन्ध में है। माइका भी एक हमारा एक्सपोर्ट का आइटम है।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री जी को लिख कर भेज दीजिए व्यास जी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस से अच्छा तो था आप बोलने ही नहीं देते।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास 20 नाम हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दो तीन सुझाव हैं। ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा।

माइका के सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव था। आप ने बिहार में एक माइका के वेस्ट का कारखाना दिया है जिस से पेपर बनेगा। इस को भी एक्सपोर्ट कर के हम फारेन एक्सचेंज कमायेंगे। राजस्थान के भीलवाड़े जिले में भी माइका बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर निकलती है। वहां की जो अच्छी माइका है वह तो एक्सपोर्ट होती है लेकिन जो वेस्ट है वह सी साल से बराबर वहीं पड़ी हुई है। इस के लिए भी एक वहां पर माइका के वेस्ट का कारखाना लगाएं तो हम को करोड़ों रुपए साल का फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा और हमारी सारी व्यवस्था ठीक तरीके से चलेगी।

वित्त मंत्री ने कल परसों कहा था कि ये जो रण इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उन को हम नहीं लेंगे। इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। बहुत सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जिन को इंडस्ट्रियलिज्ड जानबूझ कर सिक कर लेते हैं। उस से पैसा

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

निकाल लेते हैं और उसे सिक करने के बाद उस से नाजायज फायदा उठा कर कई प्रकार के नये कारखाने खोल लेते हैं जिस में कि उन्हें ब्लैक का पैसा मिलता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मकनमेंट आफ इंडिया को इस प्रकार का डेसीशन नहीं लेना चाहिए कि हम किसी रुग्ण संस्था को लेंगे। कई रुग्ण संस्थाएँ ऐसी हैं जो जानबूझ कर पूंजीपतियों द्वारा रुग्ण की जाती हैं। मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल भीलवाड़े में है। उस के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1974 में आप ने इस को हाथ में लिया था। एथोराइज्ड कंट्रोलर आप ने मुकदरे किया। उस में 50 लाख रुपये साल की आयदानी हुई और करोड़ों रुपये का जो कर्जा था उस के ऊपर उस कर्ज को चुकाया। फिर प्रता नहीं किन कारणों से उस को वापस कर दिया। आज उस की स्थिति फिर उसी हालत में आ गई है। पूंजीपति सारे असेट्स निकाल कर नयी इंडस्ट्री कायम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम ने सरकार से कहा कि उसे ऐसी संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहिए। आप यह कहें कि रुग्ण संस्थाओं को आप अपने हाथ में नहीं लेंगे। (अवधान) इससे अच्छा या मुझे बोलने ही न दिया जाता। मैंने जो सुझाव यहाँ पर किए हैं उन पर अगर आप ध्यान देंगे तो मुझे आशा है कि आज देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है उस को आप ठीक कर सकेंगे।

बेगम आबिदा अहमद (बरेली) :
जनाब चैयरमैन साहब, मेरी छोटी सी तकरीर का मौजूम तालीम और अमन है।

तालीम खुद कोई मंजिल नहीं है बल्कि मंजिल तक पहुँचने का एक रास्ता है, एक जरिया है जो इन्सान को तहजीब बख्शता है, उसे बोलने की शक्ति प्रता करता है, उसमें जो सनाहित्व है उन को पूरी तौर पर उपभोक्ता है। इस के साथ-साथ एक अच्छा शहरी बनने

का सबक देता है। तालीम एक हकीकत है जो शक्ती तौर पर इन्सान के सोचने के ढंग की सवारती है। और इस तरह मजबूत तौर पर समाज को निखारती है। दरअसल तालीम एक आपरोशन है, एक नशतर है जो जहलित के गन्दे फोड़े को निकाल कर काटकर फेंक देता है।

अमन और शान्ति एक्त्वितादी और समाजी तरक्की के लिए लाजमी है। फिरका-वारियत, मजहबी तास्सुब, सूबाई, भाषाई झगड़े—ये हमारे मुल्क को कमजोर करते हैं। अगर इन अनासर को हम ने रोका नहीं तो हमें डर है कि कहीं हमारी कौम की एकता खत्म न हो जाय। कुदरत ने इन्सान को दिमाग दिया है इसलिए कि वह उस का सही इस्तेमाल कर सके। यह उस के हाथ में है कि सही इस्तेमाल करे या गलत इस्तेमाल करे। अगर वह अपने दिमाग का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं करता तो वह गिर जाता है, घट जाता है और वह सिर्फें मुट्ठी भर खाक हो कर रह जाता है। लेकिन अगर वह अपने आपको बढ़ाए तो इतना बढ़ा सकता है कि यह दुनिया भी उस के लिए छोटी हो जाए।

घटे अगर तो फकत मुश्ते खाक है इन्सां
बढ़े तो बसअते कौनेन में समा न सके।

हमें चाहिए कि आए दिन के झगड़े और फसादात की जो बका फैली हुई है, एक बीमारी फैली हुई है, उस को हम रोकें ताकि अपने चल कर यह कैन्सर जैसी बीमारी की शकल अस्तित्वार न करले जो कि आज तक लाहलाज है।

मुल्क की तहजीबी, समाजी और एक्त्वितादी तरक्की की राह पर हम सब को बिला अस्तिमाज मजहबो मिल्लत, एक साथ आगे बढ़ना है। यही वह मुकाम है जहाँ तालीम और अमन का एक संगम है, जहाँ एक को

पुल्ले से जुड़ा नहीं किया जा सकता। तालीम और अमन के इस मिलन पर ही हमारी कोम की फलसह और तरक्की का बारीक़दार है। काग़ज़ी उल्लों की भवली नामा पहना कर अपने मुल्क को मानो-बढ़ाना हम सब का फर्ज़ है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो लखनऊ में हुए हासिया शिख और मुस्लि फसाद जैसे अस्वस्थता वाक्यात से हमारा छुटकारा कभी नहीं हो सकता। तालीम के मायने सिर्फ़ सर्टिफिकेट और डिग्रियां ले लेना नहीं है, सच्ची तालीम वह है जो इन्सुख को जिव्दगी की आला कदरों से आक्रिय करण। इन्सान के दिल में अच्छी कदर पैदा करता है, जैसे सच्चाई ईमानदारी अच्छे एखलाक़, रवादारी वगैरह। एक आदमी जो किसी भी मजमून में डिग्री हासिल करता है, लेकिन चूँकि उसे जिव्दगी की कदरों से आक्रिय नही है, तो वह बदनियत हो सकता है, बदएखलाक़ हो सकता है और मुल्क का ग़द्दर भी हो सकता है। लेकिन उस के मुकाबले में एक दूसरा इन्सान जो कि डिग्रीयाक़ता नहीं है, लेकिन जिव्दगी, की कदरों को समझता है, जिस में ईमानदारी दयानतदारी, फर्ज़नाशी है और वेश मक्त है—ये सारी खूबियां मौजूद हैं एक ज्यादा अच्छा इन्सान कहलाने का मुस्तहक़ है।

यह दुदष्ट है कि आज कल दुनिया में एक दूसरे के मुकाबले इस तरह मुकाबला है कि बगैर डिग्री के काम नहीं चल सकता है। भिरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि डिग्री के साथ इल्म और अमन में हमुआहगी होना भी लाजिमी है। एक और भी बहुत जरूरी बात है तालीम ऐसी हो जो कि फायदेमन्दा हो। यानी ऐसी न हो कि इकानास्विकस की मास्टर डिग्री लेने के बाद वह काम करे एक क्लर्क का या कोई दिल के मर्ज मुहारत हासिल करता है तो उस को काम दिया जाता है बेट की सरजरी क़। क्योंकि अक्सर ऐसा आता है मैं एक वाकया एक हकीक़त बयान कर रही हूँ लेकिन बहुत पुरानी है, फिर भी चलती है। उस जगह

चूँकि दिल का सरजरी डिपार्टमेंट नहीं था, उस को कहा गया कि पांच साल के बाद डिपार्टमेंट खुलेगा, इसलिए उस को दूसरी सरजरी का काम दे दिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जितने उन पांच सालों में इल्म हासिल किया है, वह रायग बान जायगा। स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट ही बनना है, तो क्या जरूरी है कि यूनिवर्सिटी में आकर एटम की साख़त या उस की बनावट पर लैक्चर सुने। देखा जाए तो इस तरह से पैसा और वक्त बर्बाद होता है। हमारा मुल्क गरीब मुल्क है। यहां नज़मूई तौर पर इक्तासी हासत खराब है, इसलिए ऐसी तालीम हो जो कि इन्सान को जल्दी से जल्दी ट्रेनिंग तौर पर मदद कर सके। बोर्केशनल सैन्टस हमारे यहां बहुत खुले हैं और खोले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जरूरत यह है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनकी तादाद बढ़े, ताकि डिग्री-याक़ता बेकार लोगों की तादाद न बढ़े और यूनिवर्सिटी पर भी दाखिला देने का बार न हो।

स्कूलों की तालीम का सवाल तो हर जगह मुक्त और लाजमी होना जरूरी है। चूँकि उस की कोशिश जारी है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह हमेशा जारी रहेगी। बावजूद इस बात के कि स्कूलों की तादाद बढ़ गई है, फिर भी बच्चों को दाखिले नहीं मिलते हैं, क्योंकि आबादी का इजाफ़ा स्कूलों की तादाद के इजाफे से कहीं ज्यादा होता है। इसलिए हमारा यह फर्ज़ है कि छोटे कुम्बे की अहमियत पर बज़ाहत लाजमी होनी चाहिए।

एक जिहायत और अहम चीज़ यह है कि तालीम और खेल हमारी जिव्दगी में बहुत जरूरी है। खेल न सिर्फ़ जिसमादी और दिमागी "नशॉवनुमा" के लिए जरूरी है बल्कि अपनी हार को मुसकुयते हुए और जोत को इनकासादी के साथ तस्वीम करना सिखाता है। बच्चे के सही बिमाग़ के लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि स्कूल के तिसाब के अलावा माहौल की तरफ भी तवज़ह दी जाए।

[बेगम आबिदा ग्रहमद]

उसके जहन में इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं बालनी चाहिये कि हिन्दू को मुसलमान पर, मुसलमान को हिन्दू पर, गरीब को गरीब पर बहरी को देहाती पर बरतरी हासिल है। अगर इन ब्यालात को बच्चा लेकर बड़ा होगा तो बड़ा हो कर ये बातें उसके दिमाग से कभी नहीं जा सकती। बराबरी के उल्लों का एहतराम उसके दिलों दिमाग में नहीं रहेगा। इन्हीं उल्लों पर हमारी संकुलर डमोक्रेसी की बुनियाद रखी गई है। अगर हम अपने घर में और स्कूल के तालीम देने के तरीके में इन बातों पर ध्यान करें तो इस तरह की बातें कभी पनपने नहीं पायगी, खुब-ब-खुद खत्म हो जायंगी।

हम कानूनसजों और देश के नुमाइन्दों का यह फर्ज है कि यह देखें कि तालीम अपने-अपने हल्कों में सही दी जा रही है या नहीं। माहौल को साजगार बनाना हम सब हिन्दु-स्तानियों का फर्ज है। धमन व-शान्ति को हर मुकाम पर, हर सतह पर कायम करना है चाहे वह घर हो, स्कूल हो, कालिज हो, इण्डस्ट्री हो, फैक्टरी हो या रेलवे हो। अगर इनमें हालात साजगार न हुए तो उससे हमारी तरक्की रुक जाती है, ठिठुर जाती है। अभी आपने देखा—इसी सवाल के मुताबिक बहस हो रही थी, कितना हंगामा हुआ। जम कोई नकबड़ होती है तो चाहे रेलवे हो, इण्डस्ट्री हो, उसका असर गरीब इन्सान पर सबसे पहले पड़ता है। देश की तरक्की के लिये लाजमी है कि माहौल प्राये दिन के सुखतलफ तरीके के फिदावात से پاک हो। इसलिये हम न सिर्फ अपने मुल्क में बल्कि बिन-उलकवामी सतह पर भी हर उस हथियार के बनाने का बिरोध करते हैं जो धमन और धमनपसन्द मखलूक को खत्म कर दे। जैसे न्यूट्रान बम है। क्या फायदा है ऐसी मादी दौलत का जबकि किसी दूसरे मुल्क की सारी आबादी एक छमाके के साथ नेस्तो-नाबूद हो जाये। हमें ऐसे हथियार की सच्चा के साथ मजबूत करनी चाहिये, नहीं तो इस तरह मुल्कगिरी की हविस में और

एक दूसरे की दुस्मनी में सारा निजामे-जिन्दगी दरहम-बरहम हो जायगा। दुनिया में बहुत से मुसलिक ऐसे हैं जहां गरीब लोगों को पेट भरने के लिये गिजा, तन डकने के लिये कपड़ा और दिमागी नशे-नुमा के लिये शास्त्रीय की सहूलियतें चाहियें। इसलिये यह सब पैसा जो न्यूट्रान बम जैसे मुहलिक हथियार बनाने में खर्च हो, वह क्यों न मखलूक की भलाई और बरतरी पर खर्च किया जाय।

हमें नई दुनिया में एक नया हिन्दुस्तान तामीर करना है। पुराने फरसूदा ब्यालात को छोड़कर नये जदीद तरीकों को अपनाना है और यह उस वक्त हो सकता है जबकि हमारे मुल्क में शान्ति हो। अपने देश की फिजा को पुर-धमन बनाने में सब को प्रागे बढ़ना चाहिये, अदीब हो या शायर मुसव्विर हो या साइंसदा, मजदूर हो या किसान, कहीं का भी रहने वाला हो या कोई भी जुवान बोलता हो। आपस में गैरियत और हुई का अहसास जिसने हमारे देश की फिजा को मुकदूर कर रखा है और जो आज कल के बैरूनी हालात को देखते हुए हमारे लिये खतरे का बाइस है, उसे खत्म करना है, मिटाना है।

मैं अपनी तकरीर को इकबाल के चन्द अशार के साथ खत्म करूंगी —

आ गैरियत के पर्व एक बार फिर उठा दें
बिछड़ों को फिर मिला दें, नक्शे-हुई मिटा दें,

धुनी पड़ी हुई है मुद्दत से दिल्ली की बस्ती
आइक नया शिवाला इस देश में बना दें।

दुनिया के तीर्थों से ऊँचा हो अपना तीरथ
दामागे-आसमान से इसका कलश मिला दें।

हरसुबह उठ के गायें मन्तर बह मीठे-मीठे
रारे पुजारियों की मय प्रीत की पिला दें।

शक्ति भी शान्ति भी सक्तों के गीत में है,
घरती के बारियों की मुक्ति प्रीत में है।

24 hrs.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badgara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while presenting the Budget of the year a few months ago in March last the Finance Minister had claimed that his policy would be to shift from crisis management to growth. But I am afraid it has again returned to crisis management despite his optimism displayed earlier. Already here is a dip in index of industrial production and I am very happy that our dear friend, Shri Pandey ji, is here. He knows what is happening in the Railways in the first quarter. There has been at least 10 per cent down right decline in the freight tonnage carried particularly in vital commodities like steel, coal and cement and that too at a traditionally peak season.

Sir, the House also know how food economy has been managed and even in a year of record production how much we had to resort to massive import because the Government not only at the Centre which gives direction and guidelines but also in States failed miserably in making procurement.

Similarly; the balance of payment position, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will agree with me; is in an alarming way that we have to take recourse to massive record-breaking IMF loan. The balance of payment position is getting rather alarming and is threatening to thwart the economic development and direction of the country and by 1985 if our oil consumption is expected to go upto 40 million tonnes and even if the domestic production is expected to go up from the present 11-1/2 million tonnes to 25 million tonnes still we will be left behind with a deficit of 15 million tonnes.

Sir, the total import bill of the year again will be around Rs. 11,500 crores or so and the exports at the present cannot cross beyond Rs. 7,000 crores and you know already we are entering into another phase of crisis regarding export and we are starting at a huge trade deficit of Rs. 4,500

crores. Sir, when such global inflation is threatening even the stable economies our import requirements of capital goods, edible oils, fertilisers and metals apart from petroleum products will throw the entire economy out of gear. The Finance Minister in his own wisdom and the Government has chosen the short-cut route to approach the IMF for a colossal sum of 5.8 billion dollars which is only casting a huge burden—I wish to warn—on the succeeding generations. I would like to know in this connection from the Finance Minister what is our present external debt position and the burden of repayment position and at what levels does he expect an export effort to meet this requirement. The Government at this stage at least has in clear cut terms to outline what is our strategy behind it and take the nation and Parliament into confidence as to what is the policy of this Government regarding tightening of our belts or curbing non-essential imports and what is your policy regarding attracting inward remittances. Why are the inward remittances in recent months slowing down? Why is it certain racketeers like Chettlars of Chetty Foundation are allowed to go scot-free and play havoc with our remittances? Why it is that anti-smuggling measures have been loosened and notorious international smuggling racketeers, Goladhari Brothers are allowed to re-enter India and operate and their patrons in India allowed to go scot-free.

Sir, there was a question in this House some time ago about a Maharashtra Minister in 1973 who was then Minister for Law and Judiciary in the State Government. I would like to know what happened to him on 5th June, 1973 in a tiny hamlet of Konkan coast and what report did the Customs send about the Minister's involvement?

Would the Minister place on the Table of the House the correspondence bet-

ween the centre and the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra? When such people are patronised, their international patrons become active. The Finance Minister owes an explanation to this House how his Ministry has permitted the entry of Galadhari brothers, Abdul Rehman, Abdul Wahab, who jumped bail in India and Abdul Latif to India, in the teeth of opposition from Revenue Intelligence, Customs, and Anti-smuggling Directorate. And Abdul Latif, who is still in India, has been lobbying also for the retention of the Chief Minister. Now, is it because of his links with the Chief Minister? Or is it because he patronised an Exhibition in Dubai in the month of May, an Exhibition called, 'Son of India Exhibition'? Now, Sir, when you cannot stop such racketeers how would you prevent smuggling and help our inward remittances to flow?

Sir, I am happy that Sethi ji is here. The same is the case with some of our Oil deals. It is reported that in one single deal, tender No. 1/80 dated 18-1-80 Mr. Sethi Ji, please hear me—we lost about Rs. 30 crores.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. I have to stop you. Before making any kind of allegation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am asking a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are not asking a question. You are referring to certain Number and Date. That document you have not given to the Speaker.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: My information can be denied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not sent that document to the Speaker giving any undertaking that you take personal responsibility. You have not done that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am asking him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please don't quote numbers.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What I am saying, Mr. Chairman, is that we have lost Rs. 30 crores, in this deal. How is it that only one party.. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am rising on a point of order, under rule 216. Now, we are discussing the Supplementary Demands. And the scope of the discussion is laid down in the rules. The items are here. Anybody who wants to speak must say under which item he comes. He must say that. Now, rule 216 is this. I quote:

"216. The debate on the supplementary demands shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, what exactly the items are, are clearly mentioned here and anybody who wants to speak must say, I come under such and such a item; I want to make my submission under this item. No policy can be discussed. No original plan can be discussed. And, there are rulings to the effect that when a particular thing had been agreed to in the previous General Budget, that cannot be gone back upon to.

Therefore, Sir, I am submitting that we are not having a discussion on the President's Address. We are not having a discussion of the No-Confidence Motion. We are not having a General Discussion or a General Debate. We are having a discussion only of the Supplementary Demands.

He must confine himself to those items to the Supplementary Demands. Anybody who wants to speak must say, under which item he comes. Now, Sir, this one does not come under this item. This Import Policy thing does not come here. None of these things come here. Even the Finance Minister's Demand is only for the charges for the collection of Income-tax. Nothing more is demanded for. Nothing more can be discussed at all. Sir, I am objecting not on the basis you so kindly and correctly stated, but, I am objecting on the basis that this is beyond the scope of the Demand and it will be violative of Rule 216. It should not be permitted. What has been stated must be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through the speech and if I find that it is not covered by the rules, I will expunge it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can expunge every thing.

SHRI A. K. ROY rose (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, why are you standing?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am standing on a Point of order. Please have patience.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am raising it under the same rule on which Mr. Stephen spoke.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You first tell me what is the breach of the rule that you want to draw the attention of the Chair to. You tell me first what is the rule.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Chairman, rule is 375.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which rule has been violated? You tell me that

SHRI A. K. ROY: You please listen to me. Rule is, residuary power of a Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please quote the rule.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I have got my residuary power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You tell me the breach of the rule. That is all.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is the rule—residuary power of a Member

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It will not be written, if you do not tell me the rules. You go on speaking? You please tell me the breach of the rules.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I have got my right to ask for clarifications. Sir, I would like to know whether the theory propounded by Mr. Stephen would be applicable only for Mr. Unnikrishnan or all the Members of this House. Mr. Chairman, whatever the maiden speech made by the hon. lady Member just before Mr. Unnikrishnan would also be expunged. I want to know whether this theory would be applicable only for him or for all the Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What Mr. Stephen has stated in this House is that the rule will apply to all the Members of this House. There is no difficulty about it and I think everybody knows this principle of law.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to know whether the total speech will be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan, you may continue.

भाषार्थ भगवान देव (प्रजनेर) :
क्रिस्तिनिग्रम के प्रत्यर्गत बोल रहे हैं, कोई
सच्ची-मार्केट है राय साहब बैठिए ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, you are tolerating all these things in this House. He should first learn how to talk and how to behave. There should be a limit to this affront.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Mr. Chairman, if the hon. Minister for Communications wants to show deep concern for not only fortunates but also for the safety requirements and other requirements of Galidhari Brothers and their associates, I have no quarrel.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, again it is an insinuation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please do not think I will run away. I will sit here even if I am alone and I will fight it out.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't mention the name.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I have given notice of this today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But have you given any document?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am bound only by the provisions of the Constitution and the Rules, not by your informal arrangements.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The precedents I can read out to you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I refuse to accept anything outside the rules and the Constitution.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan, you are a very highly educated person. You know...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Besides the rules and procedure, there are conventions which have to be followed by the House and there was an agreement between all the parties and a guideline was laid down in the presence of the Speaker and you have to follow that. You simply say that this is not in the rules and that you will not abide by it. But I will expunge that if you speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Do what you want. That is your privilege as long as you sit there. Do what you feel like. But I again repeat as a Member of this House I am only bound by the rules made under Rule 118 and I seek protection under Article 105. You may say anything.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want the Hon. Member to speak under rule. This is Rule 216.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You see I have sent intimation and I say nothing more. You are talking something else and I am talking something else. I am talking about my right under Rule 353. I am not talking about Rule 216.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are saying here in the House, whether that comes under any of the items or not, i.e. in the Supplementary Grants? Whether it is covered or not?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If you want to insist, I have no quarrel. I am talking about something else. I am referring to my notice given to you under Rule 353.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you have been informed also. You have given notice and the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Speaker has given reply to you that there are certain guidelines.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not bound by anything except what is under Rule. Rules are laid down for a proper procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please talk about those items which are under the Supplementary Grants.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, the Finance Minister says there is no conditionality attached to the International Monetary loans. Yes, IMF has also seen it can be removed.

MR. C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I have got a right to insist on the rules. He should speak within the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling that if anything said by the Hon. Member is not covered, it will be expunged.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There are any number of case histories as far as the International Monetary Fund activities are concerned as to what happened to the recipient countries. Their loans are tied with strings which bring about distortions in the domestic policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it within the items.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is your ruling? All right I will sit down. No. You don't want to record. You are heckling from the Chair. This is what I see, Please go on, thank you very much.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Cabinet Minister is constantly heckling the Speaker is something new.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Unnikrishnan, I never meant or intended that you should not speak. I don't want to interfere. After the rule was read out to you. I simply wanted to know whether the thing you are speaking about comes under other items, under Supplementary Demands. If you say it comes, you can speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: At this stage, I don't want to enter into a running argument with you. I want all the speeches made under the Supplementary Demands to go before the Speaker or a Committee for them to judge, and expunge everything else. If you are prepared, I have no quarrel. (Interruptions)

I have no quarrel. If that is the way you want to conduct the House, I don't have any quarrel. You go ahead.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was not here all the time in the Chair. (Interruption) I have not been in the House all the time. I have just come. If anything has happened before me, what can I say? I have given the ruling. I am responsible for it. If you want to speak, you can speak.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right. Now Mr. A. K. Roy:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as Budget discussions are concerned, whether it is in the Demand stage or any other stage—very often it is said that as far Budget discussions are concerned, the sky is the upper limit. It has happened.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is supplementary Budget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You see the Demands discussion for the last 15 or 20 years. You will find that one takes a lot of elbow room while discussing the demands; and nobody has objected. When they have gone out of the way, we have not objected. And when we also put forth points beyond the demands, they have never objected. Perhaps they are very much conscious to-day. I don't know what is the reason.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a Supplementary Demand—not the General Demands.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even for Supplementary Demand. You have only to go through the discussions that took place when the Supplementary Demands for Railways took place. Shri Pandey is here. He replied to the discussions on this Supplementary Demands—not on General Demands. You go through the Debates.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY : We are used to every odd things, and** And the Government is also used to all sorts of criticism (*Interruption*).

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): On a point of order. The ruling of the Chair cannot be questioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree. That portion will not go on record.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: He cannot say that**

SHRI A. K. ROY: I said ; we are used to

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: You may say that you are used to. But you cannot say things derogatory of the Chair.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The ruling may be good, may be ** or may be favourable. That is another thing. It is not derogatory to the Chair. The Chair is not** the ruling is** (*Interruptions*) Sir, you are also listening to all those criticisms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very much listening.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I do not want to repeat all those criticisms about inflation, poverty, unemployment, corruption etc. I know that the Government is determined to drift, and drift to disaster. It is no good advising somebody who is not ready to listen to any advice.

But there is a new thing. (*Interruptions*). There is no attraction to sit here and address and also create discomfiture to my colleagues. But there is one new thing which is hurting us very intensely and directly and which has prompted me to speak. Only on the 3rd September, while replying to something, the Finance Minister said this. It was slightly out of the way, I should say, because it was not needed there. The Finance Minister suddenly pronounced some policy on sick units. He said—let me quote:

He says, let me quote:—

"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 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 they will take an appropriate decision so that the country is not burdened with all the mistakes and misdeeds of somebody else."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any demand for sick mills?

SHRI A. K. ROY: There is a demand for industries and for financial matters. I would like to say that his statement itself sounds very heroic. We do not want and many will not agree to have the role of the Government just like

Mother Teresa, as if they are to look after those types of sick babies and like that child, to nurse them and to bring them up.

The main point, the motive force behind taking up the sick industries was not to give any relief to the sick employers, but with the sick industries, the people also become sick, the entire capital becomes sick, the total economy becomes sick. If by adopting sick units by the Government, the Government becomes sick itself, then it is something else; then we must probe why it is becoming sick.

The main point is what will happen to the workmen? Only a few days back, the Reserve Bank had given a detailed analysis how the number of sick units are increasing. It was 17,000 two years back. Then it became 19,000. Only one year back, it was 21,000 and today it is approaching 25,000. The capital of Rs. 2000 crores has been blocked and one million people are on the road. Does the Government owe any responsibility to them?

Why I am raising this point is because today in my constituency, there is one factor, named Kumar Dhubi Engineering Works. That factory used to produce engineering goods and many goods were required for the Defence industry. Due to mismanagement of the employer, the production has come to a standstill. That was previously with the Bird Heilgers Group and due to cunning manoeuvring, this group was separated from the Bird Company which was nationalised and that company remained with the Heilgers Group.

I am just bringing to the notice of the hon. Minister that 2,800 workmen are starving in my area for the last two years. Today, the Minister of Industry from Bihar rushed to Delhi. It was decided there would be a vital decision on the take over today. You will be surprised to know that the Chief Minister of Bihar announced on the radio on the 7th November that Gov-

ernment had taken over that factory. It was written in the book published by the Bihar Government. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What happened then?

SHRI A. K. ROY: After that, no progress has been made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today something has happened or not.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You just note it down. Today, he was told that the Government is reconsidering its policy towards sick industries. As per the answer given by the Minister of Industry only yesterday to me, for two years 2300 workmen are starving. And their families, totalling 20,000 people for two years, were assured by the Government that their company would be taken over and now they are being told that the Government is retracing its policy and it will not be taking over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: One more thing I like to tell you. There may be two causes for sickness. One may be technological. Here I may tell you that taking over the factory may mean incurring of loss. Where technologically the factory is sound, it can be taken over. Another news I am telling you.. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not tell me news.

SHRI A. K. ROY: At this point I would like to mention that one is technological.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the other?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Another is organisational. I tell you that only two months back the Government came out with a policy that any industry with more than Rs. 2 crores of capital or fixed assets, and having more than 1,000 employees will be taken over. But

in some engineering works, even though as per the Government they had fixed assets of more than Rs. 3 crores, running a capital of more than Rs. 6 crores and employees numbering 2,300, still they were not taken over. I like to say that while replying to this Budget the Finance Minister must clarify the latest position of the Government because his statement has created an image or had an impact which has directly hurt all those starving people who are the victims.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have mercy on us. It is 8.30. Mr. Bhim Singh, are you really very serious to say something at this hour?

श्री भीमसिंह (झुमनू) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर 30—डिपार्टमेंट ग्राफ पावर के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

भारत के युग में पावर राष्ट्र की लाइफ-लाइन है। अगर वह लाइफ-लाइन चौक हो जाए, तो लाइफ ही समाप्त हो जाती है। राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में हम लोग इसके भूकम्पोगी हैं। राजस्थान एटॉमिक पावर प्लांट, कोटा राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की पावर नीबू को केटर करता है। जब से यह पावर प्लांट लगा है—सब्रह्म बीस साल से—तब से हर महीने दो महीने के बाद पेर्ज में पड़ने को मिलता है कि वह बन्द हो गया है। भारत से नौ महीने पहले, 26 नवम्बर, 1980 को, इस बारे में श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन और श्री डागा के एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह आश्वासन दिया था—

"Unit I is operating satisfactorily and at present continuous efforts are being made to further improve the performance. Short term as well as long term remedial measures are being implemented as and when necessary to prevent recurrence of the problem."

नौ महीने हो गए हैं, मगर उस सरकार की एकोरेख का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला—

बल्कि कानट्रैरी नतीजा ही निकला, और वह यह कि हर दो महीने बाद यह प्लांट फेल हो जाता है। यहाँ तक कि 5 अगस्त की न्यूज में बताया गया कि दोतीन टन हवी वाटर निकल गया और फिर प्लांट फेल हो गया।

पिछले सत्र में एक प्रश्न के जवाब में सरकार की तरफ से बताया गया था कि यह प्लांट 1978 में 227 दिन; 1979 में 302 दिन और 1980 में 89 दिन बन्द रहा। जवाब में यह भी कहा गया था कि स्ट्राइक की वजह से प्लांट बन्द हो जाता है। 1980 में तो कोई स्ट्राइक नहीं हुई थी। इसके अलावा अभी कुछ मिनट पहले सरकार की तरफ से हड़तालों पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए एक बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है। इसलिए अब उम्मे यह कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा कि हड़ताल के कारण यह प्लांट बन्द हो गया है। यह एक एसेशन सबिस है, इसलिए सरकार वहाँ पर हड़ताल पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाएगी और जब हड़ताल नहीं होगी तो फिर यह प्लांट बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन इसके बावजूद मुझे भविष्य में भी यह प्लांट बन्द होता नजर आ रहा है। इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से खास तौर से अर्ज करूँगा कि अगर वह राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के एग्रीकल्चर और इंडस्ट्रीज को बचाना चाहते हैं, तो वह हमारे यहाँ थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स की स्थापना करें।

सभापति महोदय : वह बहुत अक्लमंद हैं, उनके लिए इशारा ही काफी है।

श्री भीमसिंह : जो मैं उनसे इतना ही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि एटॉमिक पावर पर जो खर्चा कर रहे हैं वह थर्मल यूनिट बनाने पर खर्च कीजिए तो हम बच जाएंगे, नहीं तो राजस्थान की स्टर्बिलिटी इंडस्ट्री में और एग्रीकल्चर में नहीं बचने वाली है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I am really interested in taxing people's money; I am not interested in taxing

people's patience. Therefore, I shall be very brief and answer only the points that have been raised. The debate has gone on general lines, as if we were reviewing the whole economy. I personally would not very much object to a review of the entire economy, provided it is of a general nature, for which answers have got to be given. Therefore, I shall try to deal with all points, whether they come under rule 216 or not, so that I may give the answers to those points that have been raised.

Prof. Chakraborty is a very intelligent person. I am sorry he is not here. He told us a story of the General who was sitting in the citadel and then he was losing all the battles outside. One day he suddenly found that though his information was that his army was winning everywhere, he found the enemy in his citadel!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Must be Nawab of Awadh!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought it was something of a shadow being cast on coming events and if he—the enemy on that side—comes to my side, I have no objection. The main point he made was that the Prime Minister had said that the economy is grim whereas the Finance Minister has been saying that the economy is having an encouraging trend. Both are reconcilable; they are not contradictory to each other. When the Prime Minister said that the economic situation is grim, she mentioned all the various problems that are facing the country. When I said that there is a hopeful sign, I mentioned the new trends in production, in transport in power generation etc. and I said that if the improvement that has been witnessed in the first quarter of 1981-82 is maintained, I would be able to come with a much better picture towards the end of the year when I present the next budget. Then, Dr Subramaniam Swamy said, "If you present the next budget."

MR. CHAIRMAN: At least, he will not present the budget. That is sure.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Man is mortal. It is not always that the younger man survives the older man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In that case, he will have to join your party and become Finance Minister.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The next point he mentioned was that the inflation rate is going high in our country. He gave a picture of gloom, saying that it is galloping. I have got figures of the rate of inflation published in the World Development Report of 1981. These are the figures of average inflation during 1970 to 1979 in various countries: Burma 12.1 per cent, Sri Lanka 12.3 per cent, Pakistan 13.0 per cent, Bangladesh 15.8 per cent, Japan 8.2 per cent, U.K. 13.9 per cent and India 7.8 per cent. Therefore, his whole argument, and he took considerable time in building it up, stands demolished.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In Chile and Vietnam, it is higher.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But is U.K. Chile and Vietnam? Is Japan Chile and Vietnam? If you say that Japan and U.K. are Chile and Vietnam, I defer to your superior judgment. What can I do?

The next point he said was that the trade deficit is increasing and it must be met by import substitution. The import substitution has a limit. In fact, one of the reasons why we have to import is that our plans are of a much higher order than what our installed capacity is. I will give only one instance to prove that. Our plan for power generation in the Sixth Five Year Plan is 19,500 MW. The installed capacity of the BHEL at the rate of 3500 MW per year, will be 17,000 MW. We will have to import 2500 MW of electrical equipment if we want to fulfil our plan targets. If we do not import, then we will have to reconcile with having only 17000 MW, which means that a large area of the country

will go without power and our development both in agriculture and industry will suffer. This is the explanation for import.

He has also said that we should not borrow from the World Bank. I have only to say to him that the Party which rules the West Bengal State, has approached the Government for proposing a number of projects for the World Bank assistance. I do not know whether I should take a cue from him and drop these proposals. I hope, it is not what he meant. At any rate, even if he says so, I will not do it because the development of the country is more important than securing a debating point over here.

Mr. Namgyal spoke about the difficulties particularly of the Ladakh area. The Government is fully aware of this. In fact, the special provision that has been made for Jammu and Kashmir and the provision for power in Ladakh area will take care of some of the points which he has raised.

Shrimati Patnaik complained that the Gadgil Formula was inadequate for Orissa. Orissa has a per capita income which is below the national average. And on that score, under the Gadgil Formula, Orissa will be entitled to share in 20 per cent additional central assistance. The Gadgil Formula provides for 60 per cent assistance on the basis of population, 10 per cent on the basis of tax effort, 10 per cent on the basis of SC&ST population and 20 per cent on the basis of per capita income below the national average. On that account, Orissa gets a higher per capita central assistance than the average of other States. Actually, in the Sixth Plan the per capita central assistance to Orissa is Rs. 301 whereas the average for all the States is Rs. 258. Orissa has no reason to complain because we have given them an aluminium plant, the Paradip berth has been provided and a fertiliser plant has also been provided. I hope, other people will not complain that a lot of things have been given only to Orissa and not to others.

Shri Suraj Bhan has complained that inadequate provision has been made for SC&ST. The Sixth Plan provides for Rs. 2030 crores which includes Rs. 470 crores for tribal areas and Rs. 600 crores for Scheduled Castes. I think, his information is wrong. He did not get the facts correctly.

Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma, who was himself a Minister in Haryana, wanted that a refinery at Karnal should be established. He himself knows that the location of the refinery is under examination by the expert committee. I will offer him all my best wishes that the expert committee may give its recommendations in favour of Karnal.

The next point he raised was about Ravi-Beas water, which is under dispute. Both the States have gone to the Supreme Court. Fortunately, the Law Minister has now been asked to mediate and find a solution. I hope the Law Minister will succeed where the parties have not been able to succeed between themselves.

Shri Mahajan complained about the increase in money supply. I must explain this position. The Reserve Bank Bulletin, which gives M-3, includes time deposits; and time deposits include savings. Therefore, the mere fact that M-3 has increased does not necessarily mean that the money supply has increased. We wish to point out that while Government are quite alive to the problem of monetary expansion, and have taken several steps to curtail it, M-3 by itself need not necessarily disturb the hon. Member. We have taken measures to increase the cash reserve ratio from 6 to 7 per cent. We have increased the statutory liquidity ratio from 34 to 35 per cent. We have increased the bank rate by one per cent. All this will take care of the difficulties with regard to money supply.

Before I go to the other points, I will mention a few things which Shri Unnikrishnan has raised. He wanted to know the total amount of our foreign

debt. As on 30th June, 1981 our external debt was Rs. 15,360 crores. The IMF loan of Rs. 5,000 crores will be drawn over a period of three years. In the first year we will draw Rs. 1,200 crores, in the second year around Rs. 1,600 crores and the balance in the third year.

So far as debt servicing is concerned, it is really a matter of concern to the nation, which Shri Unnikrishnan has rightly raised. I wish to point out that the permissible or prudent limit of debt servicing ratio is 20 per cent of the export earnings of a country. In the year 1980-81 the debt servicing ratio of our country was only 15 per cent. In the year 1981-82, I am very happy to inform you, the debt servicing ratio will come down to 13 per cent. It is true that when we borrow a large amount, the money will be spread over a considerable period. But we have borrowed up till now at very low and concessional rate of interest; in most cases it was aid under the Aid India Consortium, IDA and other instruments, under which we were not paying any interest, but only a service charge of about one per cent. Therefore, if you average the total borrowings at different rates of interest, the repayment obligation is very low for us. I wish to clear any possible misunderstanding in the public that by borrowing this Rs. 5,000 crores the country is going to incur a very heavy debt repayment liability, which it will be difficult to bear.

Shri Unnikrishnan made one point that posterity will suffer on account of this very heavy debt. A number of these borrowings are for projects which will inure not only for this generation but for future generations for centuries. For instance, a dam, a power project or some of these industries will serve not only this generation, they will serve for 100 years or more. I ask this question: why should this generation bear the entire cost, while the succeeding generation is going to share the benefit? Therefore, there is an obligation on the part of the succeeding ge-

neration also to share the cost which we are incurring, and that is by way of debt repayment, which will fall on that generation. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in our incurring debts provided they are within prudent limits.

The other points which were made in the course of the speech were mainly in the nature of requests for various things in their particular constituencies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already 10 minutes to 9.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am going to finish. There are requests for various things in the constituency which it will not be possible for me to answer in the course of this reply to the debate. I will take note of the other points which have been raised, particularly matters relating to the constituencies, and give them satisfactory answers in course of time.

I think the House for the patience and for the consideration shown.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister said in his reply that many points outside the Supplementary Demands were raised by the speakers. Please take note of them. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you.

There are some cut motions moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Shri G. M. Banatwalla and Shri Subodh Sen. They are not present here. So I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on

Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the fol-

lowing demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 7, 10, 13, 14, 18; 24; 30; 42; 48; 55; 59; 62; 70, 71, 98, 98, and 108."

The motion was adopted.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1981-82 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE			
7—	Department of Food . . . . .	..	10,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES			
10—	Ministry of Civil Supplies	69,000	[2,53,000
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE			
13—	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	36,70,37,000	20,04,46,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
14—	Ministry of Communications	₹ 5,50,000	..
18—	Capital outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	[1,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
24—	Capital outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	[1,000
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
30—	Department of Power	1,46,00,000	14,99,00,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
42—	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	..	105,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
48—	Cabinet	35,76,000	..
35—	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	₹ 8,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
59—	Industries	₹ 1,000	3,10,01,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
62—	Information and Publicity	6,00,00,000	..

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
70—Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries . . . . .	..	21,56,00,000
71—Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . . . .	..	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY		
96—Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects . . . . .	..	1,000
DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS		
98—Department of Electronics	1,05,48,000	28,54,000
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT		
103—Department of Ocean Development	4,46,000	..

APPROPRIATION (NO. 5) BILL, 1981*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the

Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Scheduled stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II section 2, dated 10-9-81.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:
"That clause 1, 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.*

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir,
I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed." *

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

20.55 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

NOTIFICATION EXEMPTING COFFEE FROM
WHOLE OF EXPORT DUTY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy of Notification
No. 202-Customs (Hindi and English
versions) published in Gazette of
India dated the 10th September, 1981
together with an explanatory Note
exempting coffee from the whole of
the export duty leviable thereon,
under section 159 of the Customs Act,
1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2800/81].

20.56 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, Sep-
tember 11, 1981/Bhadra 20, 1903
(Saka).*