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Agrahayana 10, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Thirteenth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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CONTENTS

No. 7, Thursday, December 1, 1983/Agrahayana 10, 1905 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Welcome to Senegalese Parliamentary Delegation	1—2
Oral Answers to Questions :	2—25
*Starred Questions Nos. 122, 125, 127, 131 and 132	
Written Answers to Questions :	25—322
Starred Questions Nos. 123, 124, 126, 128, 130 and 133 to 141	
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1379 to 1616	
Papers Laid on the Table	322—326
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	
Statement.	326—327

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member,

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

327—352

Reported deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi as evidenced by recent incidents of day light dacoity in a jewellery shop and Banks in Delhi.

Shri Rasheed Masood 327

Shri P.C. Sethi 327

Shri Ramavatar Shastri 341

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 344

Shri Zainul Basher 348

Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill—Introduced 353

Matters Under Rule 377 353—364

(i) Alternate sources of Energy

Shri Mool Chand Daga 354

(ii) Nuclear Power Plant needed in Kerala to meet power shortage.

Prof. P.J. Kurien 355

(iii) Providing adequate communication facilities in Kottayam, Kerala.

Shri Skariah Thomas 355

(iv) Setting up of a High Court Bench in Western Uttar Pradesh

Shri Jagpal Singh 357

(v) Exorbitant price of onions

Shrimati Kishori Sinha

358

(vi) Need for reconsideration of certain laws made applicable to brick kilns by Central and State Governments.

Shri R.L.P. Verma

358

(vii) Workers engaged in construction of Metro Railways, Calcutta.

Shri Narayan Choubey

359

(viii) Supply of fertilizers to West Bengal.

Prof. Rup Chand Pal

360

(ix) Distress sale of paddy and rice in Orissa.

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty

361

(x) Opening of cooperative sugar mill in Machharheta, (Sitapur), U.P.

Shri Ram Lal Rahi

363

Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill

364—460

Motion to Consider—

Shri A.T. Patil

364

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar

373

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty

378

Shri Ram Lal Rahi

384

Shri Nurul Islam	392
Shri A.K. Roy	396
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	403
Shri Ram Jethmalani	409
Shri Keyur Bhusan	418
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	423

Clauses**2 to 6 and 1****Motion to Pass—**

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah	439
Shri N.K. Shejwalkar	445
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	456

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 1, 1983/Agrahayana
10, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO SENEGALESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Hon. Mr. Alioune Badara Mbengue, Vice-President of the National Assembly of Senegal and the Hon'ble Members of the Senegalese Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are :

- (1) Mr. Djibril Sene, M.P.
- (2) Mr. Memadou Abdoulaye Sy, M.P.
- (3) Mr. Sayodo Bakhoun, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Monday 28 November, 1983. They have visited Bangalore and Mysore. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the National Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of Senegal.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Arrange a visit to Jaipur also.

MR. SPEAKER : Sure, if you invite, then how can they...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I cannot invite without your permission. That is the problem.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You could also arrange a visit to Senegal for us.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you ready to go ? Otherwise how it can ? Now, Mr. Krishna Chandra Pandey.

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम
बस सेवा

+

*122 श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवहन
निगम की बस सेवा बहुत अपर्याप्त है और इससे
इन क्षेत्रों के ग्रामवासियों को बहुत असुविधा होती
है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली के ग्रामों के लिए
मौजूदा बस सेवा में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम
उठाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा 1983-84 के दौरान तक किन-किन गांवों को बस सेवा से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The frequency of DTC buses in rural areas is determined from time to time on the basis of traffic load.

(c) During 1983-84, so far, the following 6 villages were linked with DTC services for the first time :

Ali, Jaitpur, Nathupura, Surakh Pur, Ghuman Hera, Hasanpur.

The question of further linkages during the balance period of the current year would be decided on the basis of requests received and their justification and feasibility.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग तीन महीने से दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में एक नई हलचल आई है और काम में सुधार आया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बसों में हलचल कैसे आई है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : नई बसें, नई जागृति, नई हलचल।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांडे जी जब बोलते हैं तो हलचल आ ही जाती है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में कितने बस रूट हैं, उन में से कितने बस रूट देहाती क्षेत्रों के लिए हैं ? साथ ही दिल्ली में कुल कितने गांव हैं और कितने गांवों को बस रूटों से जोड़ा गया है ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गांवों की सड़कों से और ग्रामीण जनता के जीवकोपार्जन के लिए उनको शहरों तक पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी बसों को दी गई है और क्या मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे

कि जो बसें देहाती रूट्स पर चलाई जा रही हैं, उनकी हालत अत्यन्त खराब है, चिन्ताजनक है ? शेष गांवों को जो बच गए हैं बस रूट्स से जोड़ने के लिए कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : मैं माननीय सदस्य का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि इन्होंने डी०टी०सी० की पिछले तीन महीनों की बर्किंग की तारीफ की है। एक प्रश्न उन्होंने यह किया है कि टोटल रूट्स कितने हैं और उन में से शहरी कितने हैं और रूरल एरियाज के लिए कितने हैं। कुल 602 रूट हैं जो अप्रेंट होते हैं पूरी दिल्ली में रूरल एरियाज को मिलाकर। उनमें से शहर के लिए 446 हैं और रूरल एरियाज के लिए 156 हैं। इसका परसेंटेज 74.09 अर्बन एरियाज के लिए और 25.91 रूरल एरियाज के लिए बैठता है। कुछ देहात 258 हैं। उनमें से 220 ऐसे हैं जो अर्बन एरियाज से कनैक्टिड हैं डी०टी०सी० रूट्स के जरिये। जहां तक बाकी देहातों को बसों से जोड़े जाने का ताल्लुक है हमारे पास इसके लिए कोई प्लान नहीं है। जैसे-जैसे पब्लिकमैन से और कम्प्यूटर्स से हमारे पास रिकवेस्ट्स आती हैं उनको हम देखते हैं और उनकी जरूरतों को जहां तक मुम्किन होता है सड़कों के एतबार से और ट्रैफिक लोड के एतबार से, एक्मोडेट करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : बहुत अच्छा मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है। थोड़े से गांव बचे हैं जहां बसें नहीं चल रही हैं। कारण यह है कि सड़कें नहीं हैं। अगर दिल्ली में बसों के लिए सड़कें नहीं हैं तो यह अत्यन्त चिन्ता का विषय है।

मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेष गांव बचे हैं जो बस रूटों से नहीं जुड़े हैं उनको कब तक जोड़ दिया जायेगा, यह बतायें ? क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दिल्ली के जनप्रतिनिधियों ने एक स्वर से मांग की है कि जल्दी ही जो शेष गांव बचे हैं उनको बस रूटों से जोड़ दिया जाय ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1983-84 में कितनी नई बसें खरीदी जाने वाली हैं ? क्या यह सच

नहीं है कि कुछ ऐसी बसें हैं जो सड़क पर खड़ी हो जाती हैं और यात्रियों को दूसरी बसों की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ? कितनी बसें इस वर्ष खरीदी जायेंगी और खराब बसों का रिप्लेसमेंट कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी : जनाबवाला, मैंने यह बात कही थी कि जो रूट्स हम नये लेते हैं उसका वाकायदा सर्वे करके कि कितना ट्रैफिक लोड है, एप्रोच रोड्स हैं कि नहीं तथा और दूसरे फैक्टर्स को देख करके पब्लिक डिमान्ड पर रूट लेते हैं। इसलिये यह बात कि कब तक जोड़ देंगे यह कतई साफ तौर पर अभी कहना मेरे लिए मुश्किल है।

जहां तक नई बसों के लगाने का सवाल है पुरानी बसों की जगह तो वक्तन फवक्तन जैसे कोई खराब हो जाती हैं उनको रिप्लेस करते जाते हैं और 1983-84 में 450 बसें डी०टी०सी० की रिप्लेस करेंगे नई और 200 बसों के लिए प्राइवेट औपरेटर्स का सलैक्शन करने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की 650 नई बसें आन रोड आ जायेंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने चिन्ता दूर कर दी। एक बात और है अगर आपके पास सड़कें नहीं हैं तो सड़कें हमारे वहां हैं, बसें वहां भिजवा दीजिये।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की सेवाओं को जो पिछले 2, 3 साल से बढ़ाई गई हैं उसका दिल्ली के सभी लोग स्वागत करते हैं और एशियाड नाम और चौगम के मौके पर जितनी अच्छी सेवायें दी गयीं उसके लिए दिल्ली परिवहन की प्रशंसा भी की जानी चाहिये, इस बात से सभी सहमत होंगे।

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कुछ बसें बाकी गांवों तक जोड़नी है तो मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली में एक भी गांव ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें सड़क की व्यवस्था न हो, और ऐसा कोई गांव नहीं है जिसकी आपके पास प्रार्थना न आयी हो कि हमारे गांव को भी डी०टी०सी० से जोड़ा जाय, तो आप इसको दिखवा लें और यदि यह बात ठीक है तो जल्दी से जल्दी दिल्ली के सब

गांवों को बस से जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये। जब आप शहर की सभी बस्तियों को जोड़ रहे हैं।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनसे पूछो कब तक जोड़ दिया जायेगा। प्रार्थना न करो।

श्री सज्जन कुमार : मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जो बसें केन्द्रीय सचिवालय के लिए चलाई जा रही हैं, उदाहरण के तौर पर जैसे कुतुबगढ़ से एक बस पहले आजादपुर तक चलाई जाती है और फिर वही बस आजादपुर से केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल तक चलाई जाती है, क्या यह सच है कि एक ही बस में यात्री को दो बार टिकट खरीदना पड़ता है पहले कुतुबगढ़ से आजादपुर के लिए और फिर आजादपुर से केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल के लिए ? यदि हां तो इस प्रकार का भेदभाव क्यों ? एक ही बस में दो बार टिकट खरीदने से यात्री को पैसे ज्यादा देने पड़ते हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि डी०टी०सी० को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये और यह दो बार टिकट की प्रक्रिया खत्म की जानी चाहिये।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि पहले पुनर्वासित कालोनियों में जो दिल्ली की विभिन्न बस्तियों के लोग बसाये जाते थे 1977 से पहले और 1980 के बाद जिन को शिफ्ट किया गया था वहां फौरन बसों के साथ उनको जोड़ दिया जाता था, लेकिन अब जिन लोगों को बाराखम्भा रोड, कैट तथा तुर्कमान गेट से और विभिन्न बस्तियों से हटाकर पालम में और सुल्तानपुरी में भेजा गया है, क्या उन लोगों को भी जल्दी ही ऐसी बसें चलाकर दिल्ली की अन्य बस्तियों के साथ जोड़ा जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक सवाल किया करें।

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी : श्री सज्जन कुमार का हल्का क्योंकि रूरल दिल्ली है इसलिए इनके पास से सबसे ज्यादा रिक्वेस्ट और सुझाव हमारे पास आते हैं और डी०टी०सी० इस बात की कोशिश करती है कि इनकी मांगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एकमोडेट करे, मगर कुछ जगहों पर दिक्कतें होती हैं। बाज विलेजेंज ऐसे हैं जहां कि वाकेवल डिस्टेंस पर दूसरे टर्मिनल मौजूद हैं और वहां से

इतना ट्रैफिक लोड नहीं है कि बसें चलाना संभव हो या फिजिकल हो इसलिये उन रूट्स को छोड़कर बाकी जगहों पर हम बसें चलाते हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका यहां क्या काम है ?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी : श्री सज्जन कुमार ने जो रूट्स अभी बताये हैं मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक उन पर बसें डी०टी०सी की चल रही हैं।

एक ही बस में दो टिकट की बात जो उन्होंने कही कि कुतबगढ़ से आजादपुर और केन्द्रीय टर्मिनल तक जो रूट बीच में चेंज होता है, उसको मैं दिखवा लूंगा।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBE : Much praise has been showered on the Delhi Transport Corporation. I would like the hon. Minister to enter the buses between 9.30 and 10.30 A.M. and feel how the buses in Delhi are running.

There is a rumour that the bus fares are going to be enhanced. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking in terms of that and, if so, upto what extent.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे हलधर जी ठीक कह रहे हैं कि रयूमर पर विश्वास क्यों करें ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : There is no proposal at present before the Government for the enhancement of fares.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : There is a constant shortage of buses for the Delhi University students. There has been quite often a demand that University Specials should be increased. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if there is any proposal to increase the University Specials and if there is also a proposal to increase the concession for the "student pass".

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : As far as the buses for the University students are concerned, I think the DTC is taking care of this matter. The DTC constantly reviews the position and takes action accordingly.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : What about

the subsidy for University students special passes ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

श्री रामलाल राही : मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि परिवहन सेवायें दो स्तरों की चलाई जा रही हैं। निजी क्षेत्र में और सरकारी क्षेत्र में। उन दोनों पर किसी न किसी रूप में सरकार का नियंत्रण है। जनता की आम धारणा बनी हुई है कि निजी क्षेत्र में जो बसें चलती हैं, लोगों को उनसे अच्छी सर्विस मिलती है, जबकि सरकारी क्षेत्र में बसों से अच्छी सेवा प्राप्त नहीं होती है। परिवहन एक प्रकार का बिजिनेस है। अगर सरकार इस बिजिनेस में असफल रही है, तो क्या वह इसे निजी क्षेत्र में पूरे तौर से डालने के लिए तैयार हैं ? अगर वह इसे निजी क्षेत्र में डालने के लिए तैयार है, तो क्या वह उस क्षेत्र में भी जो कुछ लोगों की मानोपली को समाप्त करने के लिए इस आशय का कानून बनाने के लिए भी तैयार है कि एक परिवार को दो से अधिक बसें अथवा माल ढोने वाली गाड़ियां आदि के लाइसेंस की अनुमति न दी जाए ?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : This question does not arise out of this question.

Survey of Mudkhed-Adilabad Conversion and Adilabad-Pimpalkutti New Line

*125. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress of track-cum-traffic survey of Mudkhed-Adilabad gauge conversion and Adilabad-Pimpalkutti new line section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Sir, the overall progress of the Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a B.G. line from Adilabad to Pimpalkutti along with a re-appraisal of the Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for conversion of Parbhani-Adilabad M.G. line into B.G. is 80%. A Preliminary Report on the Survey has been received and construction of the new B.G. line from Pimpalkutti to Adilabad has been approved.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : On the 24th of November, the Hon. Minister Shri A.B.A.

Ghani Khan Chaudhuri laid the foundation of the Divisional Engineering Office for the conversion of Parbhani-Adilabad M.G. line and for construction of new line between Adilabad and Pimpalkutti.

There the Hon. Minister said that very shortly the work of Mudkhed-Adilabad gauge conversion will also be taken up.

This year the crops in Maharashtra as well as in Andhra Pradesh have failed. We have seen especially in Maharashtra that Manmad down Vanichenaka and conversion work of Manmad-Aurangabad were taken up during drought conditions.

May I ask the Hon. Minister if he can help us to start at least the earth work of the conversion line during this season to enable the people in that area to get some employment immediately ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : You know the position with regard to our resources. I fully sympathise and appreciate the sentiments of the Hon. Member. But financial constraints come in the way.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I also fully sympathise with his difficulties, but the difficulty is that we have to sympathise with the people who are dying of hunger. As I have earlier suggested, even Wani-Chanaka line was taken up during drought conditions. What I am suggesting is this. Why not take it up under NREP or some other programme to give employment to the people ? Ultimately we have to give employment to the people who have lost everything. The other day we have discussed this through a Calling Attention. Why should the Government not do it ? Even the engineering-cum-traffic survey was done at the cost of the Government of Maharashtra. Why should the Central Government not come forward now ? What is the difficulty ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : I have already said that the first phase, Adilabad-Pimpalkutti, we have taken up. Let us go stage by stage. The whole thing we cannot take up.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Here is an

emergency. Why not take up this ? You are borrowing hundreds of crores of rupees.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Where are we borrowing ? We do not have money.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one aspect, particularly of the Railways. The Ministers generally lay foundation stones or give promises, and after that it is found that all these projects languish. The money is to be sanctioned by the Planning Commission. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, before promising to the people that they will start some new project or open new line or do some conversion, they take prior permission from the Planning Commission ? Because the Planning Commission has said that these are done for political purposes. Only token money is granted and nothing is done. There are hundreds of cases. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that unless and until they are sure about the financial assistance from the Finance Ministry or the Planning Commission, they will not give any promise to the people and try to hoodwink the people ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The hon. Member must be aware that without the clearance of the Planning Commission no project can be taken up. Naturally the Finance Ministry's concurrence is absolutely necessary. Without that, we cannot proceed, we cannot commit anything to the people.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : When you assure, generally certain projects...

MR. SPEAKER : Assurance can only be given after the clearance.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : That is not done.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : हम देखते हैं कि पिछले दिनों में जब जो रेल मंत्री आते हैं उनकी कृपा दृष्टि जहाँ होती है वहीं पर छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में गेज परिवर्तित किया जाता है, जरूरत को महत्व नहीं दिया जाता। जहाँ एक मंत्री

के समय में काम शुरू भी हुआ, दूसरा मंत्री आता है तो उसको बन्द कर देता है। तो इसकी कोई नीति है या नहीं कि किस लाइन को छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा? अभी पिछले दिनों यह बात आई थी कि छोटी लाइन का कोई डिब्बा या इंजन नहीं बन रहा है तो क्या इसका कोई टारगेट आपने बनाया है कि इतने समय में छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर देंगे क्योंकि जो छोटी लाइन से चलने वाले लोग हैं उनको बहुत असुविधा है, डिब्बों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है; इंजन खराब हैं, पार्ट्स नहीं मिलते हैं, तो इस दिशा में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : There is a very clear policy laid down in this matter. We have the projects based on priority and the priority projects are always given the importance and funds are allocated for their completion. As regards the on-going projects or the other things where we keep on going depending upon the availability of resources, we have clear guidelines and policy laid down in this behalf and we go according to that.

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : मोहतरम सदर, आपको याद होगा पिछली बार बजट सेशन में रेल मंत्रालय की तरफ से जब रेल बजट पेश किया गया था तो उसमें बहुत सी लाइनों के कन्वर्जन का मामला था लेकिन उन कन्वर्जन्स को छोड़कर, जैसा कि राजेन्द्र जी ने अभी कहा है, जब जो मिनिस्टर आया उसने अपने हलके को चमन बनाना शुरू कर दिया। चमन के मायने गुलिस्तां होते हैं। तो मैं आपके जरिए मोहतरम वजीर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो अपनी बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि बरोनी-कटिहार और जोबनी-कटिहार का कन्वर्जन होगा और सन् 1972 से यह मामला चल रहा है तो क्या वजह है कि 1972 से लेकर 1983 तक यह कन्वर्जन क्यों नहीं किया गया जबकि आपने अपनी बजट स्पीच में यह भी बात कही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके साथ इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री जमीलुर्रहमान : अभी राजेन्द्र जी ने कहा

कि जो मंत्री आया उसने अपने हलके को चमन बना दिया तब फिर हम लोग कहां जायें। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी जो कन्वर्जन की पालिसी है उस पर कहां तक काम हुआ है?

मंत्री جمیل الرحمن : محترم صدر آپ کو یاد ہو گا پچھلی بریٹ سسٹم میں ریل سٹریکے کی طرف سے جب ریل بٹ پیش کیا گیا تھا تو اس میں بہت سی لائنوں کے کنورژن کا معاملہ تھا لیکن ان کنورژنس کو چھوڑ کر جیسا کہ راجندر جی نے ابھی کہا ہے اب جو مسٹر آ یا اس نے اپنے علاقے کو چمن بنانا شروع کر دیا۔ چمن کے معنی گلستان ہوتے ہیں۔

تو میں آپ کے ذریعے محترم وزیر سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ انھوں نے جو اپنی بٹ پیسج میں کہا تھا کہ برونی کٹھار اور جوبنی کانورژن اور سن ۱۹۷۲ سے یہ معاملہ چل رہا ہے تو کیا وہ سب کے ۱۹۷۲ سے لیکر ۱۹۸۳ تک یہ کنورژن کیوں نہیں کیا گیا جبکہ آپ نے اپنی بٹ اسپیسج میں بھی یہ بات کہیں ہے۔

ادھیشکس مہودے : اس کے ساتھ اس کا تعلق نہیں ہے۔

मंत्री جمیل الرحمن : ابھی راجندر جی نے کہا تھا کہ جو مسٹر آ یا اس نے اپنے علاقے کو چمن بنانا شروع کر دیا۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی جو کنورژن کیا گئی ہے۔ اس پر کہاں تک کام ہوا ہے۔

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The question does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I want to put a specific and very pertinent question. Just now Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty has objected to the practice of laying foundation-stones. I want to know what he means by that, whether he wants railway-lines to be constructed without laying foundation-stone and without foundation also ! What is his intention ? Can he do it ? Without foundation-stone and without foundation can he construct a railway line ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : For anything to be constructed there has to be a foundation-stone.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : The Minister said that there is a chart of priority and if

there is a chart of priority, I want to ask him one thing. I am referring to Jammu-Udhampur railway line in J and K. The foundation-stone was laid by Mrs. Gandhi in April and the estimated cost of the line is Rs. 70 crores but only one crore of rupees has been allotted so far for this line. Would the Minister enlighten us? There is an impression that construction of railway tracks is going on very slowly in the country. I have referred to a case in point. Against Rs. 70 crores only one crore of rupees has been allotted.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : It does not arise out of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Kumari Pushpa Devi Singh, not here.
Shri N.E. Horo.

Proposed Introduction of New Superfast Trains

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*127. **SHRI N.E. HORO :**
SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not introducing the much publicised new superfast trains from November 1, 1983 alongwith the new changed Time Table of the Railway Department ;

(b) what steps are now being taken to introduce such trains ; and

(c) why the publication of the winter Time Table, which was due on October 1, has been delayed so much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). Tentative proposals were framed for introduction of certain new long distance trains in view of the pressing public demand. The review, taking into consideration the financial constraints and availability of resources, such as availability of

rolling stock and line capacity is still under way and hence further steps await the finalisation of this review.

(c) Earlier, railways were hopeful that the review would be completed in time for the issue of new time table from November, 1983. However, as the review could not be completed, the new time table was introduced w.e.f. 1-11-1983 without giving effect to these proposals.

SHRI N.E. HORO : The Minister in his statement has said that due to paucity of funds and non-availability of resources, he could not introduce the much-publicised superfast trains. I would like to know from the Minister—when you know that you do not have sufficient funds and necessary infra-structural resources, why do you come with the statement that you will introduce superfast trains? By this are you not reducing the credibility of the railways...

AN HON. MEMBER : And the Government.

SHRI N.E. HORO : ...and who is responsible for making such statements?

Will the Minister tell this House that he will be very careful in making statements and his officers also will be very careful in making such statements and that they will not come up with such false promises? What action is he going to take against those persons who have made these false promises?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Generally, as the hon. Members know, there have been consistent demands for introduction of new trains, both in Parliament and in the Consultative Committee meetings and outside. So far as introduction of new trains is concerned, we come out every year with time tables. But, before coming out with the time-tables, there is a review made. Sir, the intention of the railways has always been to help the people.

They therefore keep on making this exercise with a hope that they will be able to fulfil that. Unfortunately, sometimes, we are not able to find resources like rolling-

stock, locomotives and the line capacity. So, sometimes we have to disappoint them. It is not our intention to make a commitment and then to go back. This is a constant effort and we continue to do that.

SHRI N.E. HORO : Sir, the Minister has not given a proper reply. I wanted to know why he had made a statement. Why do the officers of the railways come out with such a statement that they will introduce super-fast trains when you know that you have no funds, no rolling-stock and no resources? Why do you make the promises? Mr. Chakraborty also pointed out that the railway officials and other members had been coming out with false promises. Are we not ridiculing ourselves? Did you want to impress upon the delegates to the CHOGM when you introduced the super-fast trains?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied.

SHRI N.E. HORO : I want him to reply.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : It is not correct to say that we make false promises and then go back. The intention is to help the people and to meet the demands of the Members of Parliament. In some cases, wherever the railways are able to mobilise their resources, they are able to help the people and they are able to implement that. In some cases, with all good intentions, we say that we will not be able to do it. So, it is not proper to say that we make a false promise and then go back upon it. After all, you should appreciate the intention of the Railways.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Digambar Singh. Not here. Shri Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the north-eastern region is served by N.F. railways. There is not a single super-fast train till to-day. In this connection, the Members of Parliament and all the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern region have given a memorandum to the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister. May I know—I fully appreciate the financial difficulties—that in view of the fact that

there is not a single super-fast train—we are coming from Assam and that place is covered only by the trains in Jalpaiguri—(New Jalpaiguri) whether the Minister will consider, when the chances of availability of funds are bright, about the North-Eastern region for giving super-fast trains?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, the hon. Member is aware that our Prime Minister herself is very keen in the development and progress of the North-Eastern region. The Railway Ministry had taken the trouble for the development of North-eastern region. I fully appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member and it will be our endeavour that the moment we are able to mobilise our resources, we will certainly consider the request.

गिरिडीह-कोडरमा-हजारीबाग-रांची रेलवे लाइन के मार्ग में परिवर्तन

*131. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थानीय लोगों के हित और गिरिडीह-कोडरमा-हजारीबाग-रांची रेलवे लाइन (262 कि० मी०) को आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य बनाने तथा सुविधाजनक रेल यात्रा सुलभ कराने की दृष्टि से इस सर्वेक्षण की जा चुकी लाइन के मार्ग में थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन किया जाएगा ताकि इसे बरास्ता जमुआवन मंडल बिछाया जा सके, और

(ख) क्या रेलवे को मानचित्र में दिखाए गए गलत मार्ग को ठीक करने और जमुआवन को, जो यातायात के लिए उचित स्थल है, एक बड़ा स्टेशन बनाने की सलाह दी जाएगी?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Sir, in the survey, alternate routes suggested by the Hon'ble Member will be taken into consideration before finalising the report.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : चार वर्षों से यह सर्वे लगातार हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

कि यह सर्वे कब से शुरू हुआ और अभी तक उन्होंने कितने किलोमीटर तक इसको कम्प्लीट किया है ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Sir, survey for first phase is proposed to be completed by June, 1984 and we have already told the Railways to take the suggestion of the hon. Member into consideration.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जो भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री थे उन्होंने बतलाया था कि यह किस-किस दिशा से जायगा। 13-3-1981 को इस सम्बन्ध में 24 नये स्टेशनों के सुझाव दिये गये थे। क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि वह कागज डिटेल्ड सर्वे करने वालों तक पहुंचा है ? वे लोग इसको जंगलों और खेतों की ओर ले जा रहे हैं, जिसमें आपको 20-25 फुट तक भरना होगा और वह इकानामिकली भी लाभदायक नहीं होगा, उसमें क्षतिपूर्ति भी अधिक देनी होगी। इसलिये जो स्थान अब बताये गये हैं उसमें वह वीरान जगह है और खर्चा भी उसमें कम होगा। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : In the main reply itself we have accepted that the alternate routes suggested by the hon. Member will be taken into consideration. I do not know what more the hon. Member wants.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या आप यह देखते हैं कि ऐसे सुझाव का कागज डिटेल्ड सर्वे करने वालों तक भेजा जाता है ?

श्री सी० के० जाफरशरीफ : मैंने कहा है कि वह गया है।

श्री हीरालाल परमार : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—उत्तर गुजरात से राजस्थान को जोड़ने के लिये “कासा से बिलड़ी” तक 19 किलोमीटर की रेल बनाने के लिये पिछले 25 सालों से इस सदन में मांग की जा रही है और कई दफा सर्वे भी हुआ है, लेकिन आज तक उस मांग का

कुछ नहीं हुआ। दो दफा सर्वे कराने के बाद क्या परिणाम निकला तथा आप उस रेल लाइन को कब तक बनायेंगे ?

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : The question does not arise out of the present one.

Indiscipline in Jawaharlal Nehru University

*132. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the bad example being set by Jawaharlal Nehru University due to chronic indiscipline prevailing there ; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to enforce discipline in Jawaharlal Nehru University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru University is functioning normally since 22nd July, 1983. However, there was disruption in its functioning caused by incidents of indiscipline by a section of students in May, 1983.

(b) The University has taken disciplinary action against some students found guilty of indiscipline. An enquiry is in progress against 18 others. The University has revised the hostel rules. Grievance Redressal Mechanisms have been set-up to consider and settle individual and collective grievances of students and non-teaching employees.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Jawahar Lal Nehru University was established in the name of our great leader Shri Jawahar Lal but it is unfortunate that chronic indiscipline is prevailing in JNU. Whenever there is a particular incident the Government only tries to find out the reason in a superficial way. I would like to know whether Government has made any effort to find out the basic causes for this chronic

indiscipline over there. It is to be suspected that some forces are working there to undermine the very purpose of the university.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, to say that there is chronic indiscipline would not be quite true. If we take note of what has been happening in JNU for the last five years, one incident took place in the year 1980 and lately during this year there have been three incidents and we would not call this a chronic indiscipline. Now the authorities have taken the precautions and are looking after the grievances, if any, of the students and the non-teaching staff also.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Sir, the hon. Minister does not accept that there is chronic indiscipline but whatever maybe do you find that there is some difference in discipline between JNU and other universities. If so, have you ever tried to probe the reason with regard to JNU. If not, why? Secondly, will you try to evolve a consensus between the students, teaching staff and non-teaching staff and also, if possible, the guardians and politicians so that the future of the students who are studying there is not put at stake?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Sir, I am grateful for the suggestion made by the hon. Member but, as I have said in my statement, the university authorities are themselves looking into this. They have formed grievances redressal mechanism for students as well as non-teaching staff. With regard to non-teaching staff it is on two-tier basis—for removing personal grievances and then for removing group grievances. The students can have redressal of their grievances about hostel difficulty from hostel mechanism. Then there is one concerning problems of library and another for administrative difficulties.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Sir, very recently a disturbing news item has come out that the UGC is thinking in terms of setting up of security forces for the universities and as a reaction to that a number of Vice Chancellors have come out that if any such move is taken then they will go to the extent of resigning as it intrudes into the

autonomy and authority of the universities. The students' organisations, teachers' organisations and employees' organisations have also come out vehemently against this proposal. May I know whether Government will prevail upon the UGC authorities to desist from any such move?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I would need a separate notice for this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, जे० एन० यू० को जो लोग नजदीक से जानते हैं उनको पता है कि अनुशासन वहाँ के शिक्षकों और अधिकारियों द्वारा तोड़ा जाता है और वहाँ के छात्रों से अनुशासन का पालन करने की आशा की जाती है जो कि कभी संभव नहीं हो सकता है। हम इस सदन में पिछले चार साल से हल्ला कर रहे हैं। हो सकता है कि हमारा वह हल्ला पार्लियामेंटरी हो लेकिन हम इस सदन का ध्यान बराबर आकर्षित करते रहे हैं। इस सदन में सबसे पहले मैंने प्रश्न उठाया था कि क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय में एक ही परिवार के चार शिक्षक नियुक्त किये गये हैं, जिनको नियुक्त करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है और जिनको आज तक नहीं हटाया गया है। दूसरा सवाल मैंने दिया था कि क्या यूनिवर्सिटी में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स के छात्रों को शिक्षक लोग जातीयता के नाम पर गाली देते हैं जिस पर कि आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वहाँ पर पहले जो देहातों से आने वाले, आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए गरीब विद्यार्थियों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था थी, क्या इस सरकार ने उस रिजर्वेशन को समाप्त करने का काम नहीं किया है? अब वहाँ पिछड़े हुए इलाकों से आने वाले, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोगों के लिए रिजर्वेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या सरकार ऐसे पिछड़े विद्यार्थियों को ध्यान में रख कर उनके लिए पुनः रास्ता बनायेगी।

एक ही परिवार के शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति के बारे में जो आश्वासन दिया गया था क्या उस पर सरकार ध्यान देगी? क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्र से आने वाले

आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े लोगों के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन समाप्त कर दी गयी है, वह पुनः चालू करेगी और जो पहले इसका नियम था उसको पुनः अपनाया जायेगा ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी जो माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है, उसके विषय में यूनिवर्सिटी की एकेडेमिक काउन्सिल देखभाल कर रही है। मेरे पास उस विषय में अभी तक कुछ नहीं आया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या मंत्री महोदय हाउस को यह अश्रय करेगी कि जब उनके पास आ जाएगा तो वे इसको करेंगी ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यूनिवर्सिटी एक आटोनामस बाडी है। मेरे पास जब कुछ आयेगा तभी मैं देख सकती हूँ। इसके अलावा मैं कोई दखल नहीं दे सकती।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, many a time, the indiscipline in the Jawaharlal Nehru University and the Delhi University has been discussed on the floor of this House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that there are more than 30 couples belonging to the same political party working in the J.N.U.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you want to uncouple them ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Further, is the Minister aware of the fact that there is an international organisation working in collaboration with some of the teachers of the J.N.U. That organisation in the name of cultural activities is enticing the students to indulge in so many things, which go against the very culture of India, and by that the indiscipline is increasing.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : The hon. Member has said that there are thirty couples, working in the J.N.U. If they are qualified to be there,...there are couples in this House also—what is the harm ?....
(Interruptions)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : What about the involvement of the international organisation in connivance with some teachers ?

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Knowing that all the Members of Parliament know that the amount of money spent per student in the JNU is fifteen to twenty times the amount spent in any other University, I would like to know whether it is a fact that large number of Members of Parliament have written to the Visitor,—which means ultimately the Minister—raising serious questions about a proposed change in the admission policy as recommended by some Committee headed by a former Communist called Bipin Chandra. I would like to know whether she has received that memorandum from MPs and whether she is doing something about this.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : It is an incurable disease. It is a congenital disease.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have congenital, but they have genetic problem. If they interrupt, they will get it back.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We take it with laugh from the Voice of America.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The other day the Prime Minister said I was advocate of Pakistan and there was such a *Halla*. Now he says Voice of America and you are keeping quiet. Otherwise I will put a strong protest to Peking and they will all be pulled up. I never deal with them directly ; I deal with China, because they are taken care of by the Chinese. They are all second rate citizens.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Let us now come to the question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Therefore, I want to know from the Minis-

ter whether she has received the Memorandum sent by a large number of MPs raising questions about the proposed change in the admission policy and what are the Government proposing to do about this.

श्री रामलाल राही : चाइना से सीधे सम्पर्क रखते हैं या अमरीका के थ्रू ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Not through Mr. Bahuguna. I can tell you that.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Will the Hon. Member tell me which Memorandum is he referring to ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is on the admission policy.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : 15 दिन पहले हम लोगों ने भेजा है।

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : I have not received it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Don't interrupt.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, she says she has not received a Memorandum signed by a large number of MPs, numbering more than 40 MPs. How can she say that ? She does not know.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL : Had this Memorandum come to me, I would certainly say I have received it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : But your bureaucrats may be holding it back.

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जे० एन० यू० का मसला सी० पी० एम० या किसी पार्टी का मसला नहीं है, पूरे मुल्क का मसला है। मैं मोहतरमा वजीर साहिबा से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको याद होगा कि श्री मलिक को बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी की इन्क्वारी के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था। तो अटानमी की डेफीनेशन क्या है ? क्या जब यूनिवर्सिटी तबाह हो जाएगी तब आप कमेटी बिठाएंगे ? 161 मेंबरस

आफ पार्लियामेंट ने एक मेमोरेंडम दिया है और स्पेसिफिक एलोगेशन लगाए हैं, लेकिन कोई कार्य-वाही नहीं हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह 161 मेंबरस का मेमो मंत्री महोदया को मिला या नहीं मिला और उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया गया। दूसरा यह कि अटानमी किस हद तक रहेगी, ला-एण्ड-आर्डर की सिचुएशन कहां तक बिगड़ेगी तब आप इंटरफियर करेंगे, कमेटी बिठाएंगे। अटानमी का डेफीनेशन क्या है ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : جو این یو کا مسئلہ سی ای ایم یا کسی پارٹی کا مسئلہ نہیں ہے۔ پورے ملک کا مسئلہ ہے۔ میں محترمہ وزیر صاحبہ سے ایک بات پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کو یاد ہو گا کہ شری ملک کو بنارس یونیورسٹی کی انکوائری کے لیے نیوٹ کیا گیا تھا۔ تو اٹانومی کی ڈیفینیشن کیا ہے۔ کیا جب یونیورسٹی تباہ ہو جائے گی تب آپ کبھی سمجھائیں گے۔ ۱۶۱ امبرس آف پارلیمنٹ نے ایک میمورینڈم دیا ہے اور اسپیکر ایکشن لگاتے ہیں لیکن کوئی کاروائی نہیں ہوتی۔ میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ ۱۶۱ امبرس کا میمورنٹری مہو دیا کو ملایا نہیں ملا اور اس پر کیا ایکشن لیا گیا۔ دوسرا یہ کہ اٹانومی کس حد تک رہے گی لا اینڈ آرڈر کی سیچویشن کہاں تک بگڑے گی تب آپ انٹرفیر کریں گے کبھی سمجھائیں گے۔ اٹانومی کا ڈیفینیشن کیا ہے۔

श्रीमती शीला कौल : एक मेमोरेंडम पहले भी दिया था, उसके विषय में आपको याद होगा, सब मेंबर आफ पार्लियामेंट ने दिया था। हमने कहा था कि हम वाइस चांसलर बैठा रहे हैं। उनको मौका दिया जा रहा है काम करने का। उसके बाद कुछ हालात बेहतर हुए, लेकिन फिर गड़बड़ा गए। अब दूसरे वाइस चांसलर आए हैं तो आपको मैं जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ कि हालात वहां के बहुत बेहतर हैं और दूसरी बात आपने क्या जानना चाही थी ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : अटानमी के डेफीनेशन क्या है ?

श्री रशीद मसूद : اٹانومی کی ڈیفینیشن کیلئے۔

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अटानमी यूनिवर्सिटी को उतनी ही दी जाएगी जितनी आप लोग कहेंगे। अगर आप चाहेंगे कि अटानमी न दी जाए तो वैसा ही होगा। यह पार्लियामेंट पर निर्भर है।

श्री रशीद मसूद : अटानमी का मतलब है कि पार्लियामेंट उसमें दखल नहीं दे सकती।

شری رشید مسعود : امانومی کا مطلب ہے کہ پارلیمنٹ اس میں دخل نہیں دے سکتی ؟

link of Jakhpura-Banspani between Daitari to Keonjhergarh in Orissa ;

(b) the progress made so far in the construction thereof ; and

(c) by which year it is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Nil, Sir.

(b) Nil, Sir.

(c) A traffic-cum-final location survey is in progress and the project will be progressed further depending on the results of the survey and the availability of finance.

Tribal University at Jaspur (Madhya Pradesh)

*126. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government has made any financial provision for the establishment of tribal university at Jaspur in Raigarh District, Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the amount of Central Assistance provided for that university during the Sixth Plan ;

(c) the amount borne by State Government of Madhya Pradesh so far ;

(d) the progress made so far in the construction of university buildings ; and

(e) the year from which the University will start functioning ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Achievement of Lowest Birth Rate by Goa

*123. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Goa has achieved the lowest birth rate ; and

(b) if so, whether the Goa family planning pattern would be studied as a possible model for adopting it for the rest of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) According to Sample Registration Data Goa, Daman and Diu have shown lowest Birth Rate.

(b) The pattern of Family Planning programme in Goa is similar to the programme in the rest of the country. However, a study has already been initiated to identify the various factors responsible for the low birth rate in Goa.

Second Phase of Construction of Jakhpura-Banspani Rail Link

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

(a) the amount of Central Assistance sanctioned during 1983-84 financial year for the construction of the second phase rail

(c) to (e). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has no proposal to establish a new University at Jaspur at present. No provision has been made for this purpose by the State Government in the Sixth Plan.

**New Strategic Map published by US
Central Military Command**

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the new strategic map published by the US Central Military Command identifying Pakistan as an area of concern by the US ;

(b) the acceptance of the US administration proposal to add Pakistan to the list of the countries where more than six top American military advisers could be stationed at a time, by the US House of Representative Sub-Committee on Asia and Pacific Affairs ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India are aware of the depiction in a US official publication of Pakistan as an area of concern for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in South West Asia.

(b) The US Administration informed the US Congress in February 1983 of its decision to amend Section 515 of the Foreign Assistance Act to increase the number of countries having American security assistance organisations with more than six U.S. uniformed personnel. Among the countries included was Pakistan.

(c) The Government of India hopes that there would be no move that could dilute the nonaligned status of Pakistan in any manner.

**Revocation of Rustication Order of JNU
Students**

***130. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report dated 3 November, 1983 in the "Indian Express" captioned as "JNU students urge revocation of rustication" ; and

(b) whether Government intend to revoke rustication orders served on four students, withdraw fines imposed because of their illegal meeting and police charges and arrange for their fresh admissions ?

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

(b) In October, 1983, a batch of students forcibly entered a Girls' Hostel in violation of the hostel rules. In reply to a showcase notice served on them, four students asserted their right to violate the hostel rules. These four students were rusticated for a period of two years. Seven students were fined. There have been no police cases in connection with this incident.

There is no proposal to withdraw disciplinary action taken against any of these students.

पिछले दो वर्षों में रेल दुर्घटनाएं

***133. श्री छांगुर राम :**
श्री विलास मुत्तमवार :

क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं और उनमें से कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ रेल मार्गों से फिश प्लेटें हटाने के कारण हुई हैं, और

(ख) कितने मामलों में अपराधी व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान हुई गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं तथा फिश प्लेटें हटाने के कारण हुई दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या नीचे दिखायी गयी है :—

वर्ष	दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	
	कुल	फिश प्लेटें हटाने के कारण
1981-82	1130	8
1982-83	797	7

1983-84 में, अप्रैल से अक्तूबर तक 464 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं जिनमें से 4 दुर्घटनाएं फिश प्लेटें हटाने के कारण हुईं।

(ख) फिश प्लेटें हटाने के कारण हुई गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं के 5 मामलों में पुलिस द्वारा 23 संदिग्ध अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। एक मामले को, जिसमें 8 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था, मुकदमा चलाये बिना समाप्त कर दिया गया है। एक अन्य मामले में 4 व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया था लेकिन उन्हें रिहा कर दिया गया। उनकी रिहाई के विरुद्ध उच्च न्यायालय में एक अपील विचाराधीन है। अन्य तीन मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

आणविक प्रक्षेपास्त्रों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए सोवियत संघ का प्रस्ताव

*134. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत संघ के राष्ट्रपति श्री यूरी आन्ड्रोपोव ने आणविक प्रक्षेपास्त्रों की संख्या में कमी करने के लिए विश्व के देशों के सामने कोई नवीनतम प्रस्ताव रखा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारत सरकार की तत्संबंधी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) : नाभिकीय प्रक्षेपास्त्रों में कमी करने से सम्बद्ध राष्ट्रपति आन्ड्रोपोव के प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा प्रकाशित किया गया है और भारत के अखबारों में भी यह छपा है। भारत सरकार ऐसी सभी पहलकदमियों का स्वागत करती है जो कारगर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नियंत्रण में सामान्य और पूर्ण निरस्त्रीकरण का मार्ग प्रशस्त करती हो, खासतौर पर नाभिकीय क्षेत्र में।

Drug Addiction among University Students

*135. SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH
KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the recent study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research, drug addiction among the student community in the Universities is assuming alarming proportions ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by Government to check the growing drug addiction among the student community ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). No study has been conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi recently on the subject.

(c) The steps taken/contemplated by the Government are given in the statement, placed on the table of the House.

Statement

1. The Government has been continuously making efforts to educate people about the evils of drinking and drug abuse through mass communication media and also encouraging voluntary organisations through grants for educative publicity. Since the subject falls within the purview of the States, the Central Government has been impressing upon the States the need for every possible effort to wean students away from drinking habit. They were requested to ask all the Universities to exercise continued vigilance in this regard. The Ministry of Education also similarly wrote to Vice-Chancellors of all the Central Universities.

2. To supplement the other efforts to educate the people, particularly students, about the ill-effects of drinking and drug abuse, the Ministry has sponsored essay and debate competitions among students at University level with 100% grant from the Ministry.

3. The progress of various programmes for enforcement of prohibition and prevention of drug abuse is reviewed periodically by a Central Prohibition Committee, which is headed by Union Minister of Social Welfare and which includes of Ministers-in-charge of prohibition of all the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations.

4. As a regulatory measure, the non-medical and quasi-medical consumption of Opium has been prohibited in India with effect from 1.4.1959. After this date, Opium is supplied from Government Treasuries/Depots to the registered Opium addicts on

medical certificate granted by competent medical authorities of the States.

5. The manufacture, use, possession, transport of cannabis resin has been prohibited in India by law.

6. The wholesale and retail transactions of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are subject to the Government inspection and supervision under Dangerous Drugs Rules and Drugs and Cosmetics Rules.

7. A proposal for comprehensive review of the present legislations for exercising control over narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is under consideration which, inter-alia will provide for suitable punishment for trafficking including peddling, in such drugs and substances.

8. Educative aspects of the evils of drinking have been got included in the text books at school and college levels.

पाकिस्तानी जेलों में भारतीय कैदी

*136. श्री मनोहर लाल सैनी :

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से पाकिस्तान के जेलों में बन्द भारतीय नागरिकों की एक सूची प्राप्त कर ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने कैदियों और उनके सम्बन्धियों के बीच मुलाकात कराने की कोई व्यवस्था की है;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) : भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच 2 नवम्बर, 1982 को कौंसली सुविधाओं से सम्बद्ध जिस प्रोटोकॉल पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे उसमें यह कौंसली व्यवस्था है कि एक-दूसरे के देश में स्थित राजदूतावासों के अधिकारियों को वहाँ की जेलों में अपने राष्ट्रियों से मिलने दिया जाएगा। इस समझौते के अनुसरण में सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के प्राधिकारियों से यह अनुरोध किया था कि पाकिस्तान की जेलों में नजरबंद भारतीयों से भारतीय राजदूतावास के अधिकारियों की मुलाकात का प्रबंध करवाया जाए। 14 सितम्बर, 1983 को मुलतान की जेल में यह मुलाकात करवाई गई।

दिल्ली रिंग रेलवे पर वर्ष 1983 के दौरान

आय और व्यय

*137. श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या रेल मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली-रिंग रेलवे पर चालू वर्ष के दौरान 31 अक्तूबर, 1983 तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और उससे कितने रुपये की आमदनी हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस पर हुआ व्यय, इससे प्राप्त राजस्व से अधिक है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (ग) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) : दिल्ली की रिंग रेलवे, जो उत्तर रेलवे प्रणाली का एक भाग है, पर किये गये खर्च और उससे प्राप्त आमदनी का अलग से कोई हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता।

(ग) सरकार ने योजना आयोग में यू० एन०

डी० पी० सलाहकार डाक्टर एम० क्यू० दलवी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी ताकि वह दिल्ली क्षेत्र में विजली गाड़ी रेल सेवाओं (रिंग रेलवे) के चालन के सभी पहलुओं की जाँच करके तथा उन्हें अर्थक्षम तथा लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सुझाव दे। रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ योजना के चरण-1 के अंतर्गत गाजियाबाद, पलवल और शकूरबस्ती तक इन सेवाओं को बढ़ाने की विभिन्न चरणों में कार्यान्वित करने की सिफारिश की गई थी। रिपोर्ट, जो जुलाई, 1983 में प्राप्त हुई थी, योजना आयोग तथा अन्य मंत्रालयों के विचाराधीन है।

Single Vaccine for Infectious Disease

*138. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a modified single vaccine for infectious diseases has been made by a U.P. Virologist in Albany, New York ; and

(b) if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHAN-KARANAND) : (a) The Government have no information about a modified single vaccine for infectious diseases having been evolved by a scientist in New York.

(b) Does not arise.

सिन्ध के उपद्रवग्रस्त प्रान्त की भारत द्वारा सहायता करने संबंधी पाकिस्तान का आरोप

*139. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान की कुछ सरकारी समाचार एजेंसियों द्वारा यह बेबुनियाद समाचार प्रसारित किया गया है कि उपद्रवग्रस्त

सिन्धु प्रांत में बड़े पैमाने पर भारतीय पैसों और हाथियों की आपूर्ति की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस संदर्भ में क्या रुख है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस प्रकार के आरोपों का खंडन किया है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) से(ग) पाकिस्तान के नेताओं के बयानों और वहां के अखबारों में छपी इन निराधार आरोपों की खबरों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है। ये खेदजनक हैं और पाकिस्तान की सरकार को हमारी चिंता से अवगत करा दिया गया है।

Location Survey for Phase-II from Machiliguda to Rayagada

*140. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the final location survey for the phase-II (from Machiliguda to Rayagada) of Koraput-Rayagada new Railway line has been completed and submitted ;

(b) if so, whether the construction work in this section will be taken up during the year 1983-84 ;

(c) funds provided so far for construction work of Phase-I and II of this line ;

(d) whether the funds made available for this line from Koraput to Rayagada from his Ministry and Arab Assistance will be utilised on this line or diverted to some other new railway line ; and

(e) if the funds would be diverted, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by his Ministry to get the funds for the Koraput-Rayagada rail link before taking the decision to divert the funds from this section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Sir, Final

Location Survey for Stage-I of Phase-II from Machiliguda to Lakshimpur (42 Kms.) has been completed.

(b) The report is still under examination.

(c) An amount of Rs. 20.20 crores has so far been allocated for this project. Rs. 15 crores out of this total amount has been provided in 1983-84.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal for diversion of the financial assistance made available by Saudi Government for development for this project and the work will not suffer for want of funds.

Facilities for Kidney Transplantation in India

*141. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that kidney transplantation is certainly a better alternative to the expensive dialysis process for patients suffering from endstage kidney disease ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that facilities for kidney transplantation in India are needed to be created in a big way as there are only a few transplantation centres in the country at present ; and

(c) if so, the efforts made in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). These facilities are provided consistent with the availability of resources and the plan priorities.

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा पुस्तकें तैयार करवाने संबंधी नियम

1379. श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास में पुस्तकें तैयार

करवाने, उनके लिए पारिश्रमिक देने और उनको प्रकाशित करवाने के लिए आपके मंत्रालय में किन नियमों को लागू किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में विभिन्न लेखकों द्वारा तैयार कराई गई प्रकाशन योग्य कितनी पाण्डुलिपियां न्यास के पास पड़ी हैं तथा उनके लेखक और समीक्षकगण कौन-कौन हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमन्त्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास एक स्वायत्त निकाय है। इसने पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन से सम्बन्धित न्यास के कार्यक्रमों की आयोजना में सहायता करने के लिए परामर्शी पेनल्स गठित किए हैं। पाण्डुलिपियां सामान्यतः न्यास द्वारा मंगाई जाती हैं। फिर भी,

कुछ मामलों में न्यास लेखकों द्वारा स्वैच्छिक रूप से प्रस्तुत पाण्डुलिपियों पर विचार करता है यदि वे न्यास के प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम मालाओं में उपयुक्त हों लेखकों को मूल पुस्तकों के मामले में बिक्री मूल्य पर 20% की रायल्टी अनुवादों पर 10% की रायल्टी दी जाती है। बाल पुस्तकों और आदान-प्रदान क्रम मालाओं के सम्बन्ध में लेखकों को कार्य की कोटि और खण्ड के आधार पर एकमुश्त अदायगी की जाती है।

(ख) प्रकाशन के लिए न्यास के पास पड़ी अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी पाण्डुलिपियों की सूची और इस प्रकार की पाण्डुलिपियों के लेखकों और समीक्षककर्ताओं के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

प्रकाशन के लिए न्यास में पड़ी पाण्डुलिपियों के ब्यौरे.

क्रम सं०	शीर्ष	लेखक	समीक्षककर्ता	भाषा
1		2	3	4
1.	अवर वेदर	पी० ए० मेनन	डा० एम० पी० सिंह	अंग्रेजी
2.	मेघनन्द साहा	शान्तिम चटर्जी और एनाक्षी चटर्जी	डा० टी० प्रधान	अंग्रेजी
3.	साइंस आफ दी ओशंस एण्ड ह्यूमन लाईफ	डा० ए० एन० पी० उन्न- कुट्टी	डा० सी० टी० सेम्यूल	अंग्रेजी
4.	बिहार का भूगोल	डा० अनिल कुमार	डा० पी० एस० भाकुनी	हिन्दी
5.	एवरीडे इण्डियन प्रोसेसड फूड	डा० के० टी० आचार्य	रा० पु० न्यास स्टाफ	अंग्रेजी
6.	क्रिएटिव ड्रामा एण्ड पप्पेट्री इन एज्युकेशन	श्रीमती मेहर आर कनट्रेक्टर	— वही —	अंग्रेजी

1	2	3	4
7. जोगरफी ऑफ हिमाचल प्रदेश	डा० के० एल० जोशी	रा० पु० न्यास स्टाप	अंग्रेजी
8. इण्डियन लैंग्वेज एण्ड लिग्विस्टिक्स	संकलनकर्ता डा० बी० एच० कृष्णामूर्ति	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
9. त्रिपुरा	डा० गुहा ठाकुरता	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
10. अवर एनवायरमेंट	श्रीमती लयीक फुतेहल्ली	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
11. रामलिंगा स्वामिगल	डा० एस० बालकृष्णन	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
12. खून की कहानी	डा० यतीश अग्रवाल	रा० पु० न्यास स्टाफ	हिन्दी
13. स्टोरी आफ ए न्यूजपेपर	चंचल सरकार	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
14. ए स्टोरी अबाउट टी	अरुण कुमार दत्ता	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
15. रैंड-काइट	श्रीमती गीता धर्मराजन	रा० पु० न्यास स्टाफ	अंग्रेजी
16. गोमुख यात्रा	श्रीमती शीला शर्मा	—वही—	हिन्दी
17. एजरनी टू दी लैंड आफ बुद्ध	कु० बेलिन्दर धनोआ और हरिन्दर धनोआ	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
18. पोल्यूशन	डा० एन० राशोशागिरी राव	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
19. डेवलपमेंट ऑफ साइंस एण्ड अटेक्नोलॉजी	श्रीमती मुनिशा मुकुन्दन	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
20. मत्स्य दी ब्यूटीफुल फिश	श्रीमती एस० राजेश्वर राव	—वही—	अंग्रेजी
21. हमारा नाटक	संकलनकर्ता, एच० के० देवसरे	—वही—	हिन्दी
22. मुनिया ने सोना कैसे प्राप्त किया	जगदीश जोशी	—वही—	हिन्दी

Conviction for Food Adulteration

1380. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

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

(a) the number of persons convicted during the year 1981-82 and 1982-83 under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and the action taken against them in the country ; and

(b) the number of food samples examination laboratories functioning in the country at present and whether Government will consider to open more such laboratories in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Discrepancy between the number of passengers recorded in register and actually travelling

1381. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great difference between the number of passengers as recorded in the register maintained by the station masters and the number of passengers actually travelling ; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of the difference ; and the figures in respect of important junction stations in each of the branches of the South Section ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The

records maintained by a station give the total number of tickets issued from that station to various destinations. As the trains stop at a number of stations where passengers entrain and detrain, it is not practicable to ascertain the actual number of passengers travelling by a train at different stages of its journey. It is also not practicable particularly on suburban sections where the trains are heavily overcrowded to count the actual number of passengers. In view of these circumstances, it is not practicable to cross check the occupancy of various trains with the number of tickets issued at various stations for these trains.

Inclusion of New Railway Line in Sixth Plan

1382. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the new railway lines which have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan for construction after approval by the Planning Commission subsequent to the finalisation of the Plan document till date ; and

(b) the likely cost of each one of these lines and the dates from which the construction work has been taken in hand and the likely period for completion in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). 2 statements are attached as follows :—

Statement I—New Line projects sanctioned during 6th five year plan period after approval by Planning Commission.

Statement II—New line projects sanctioned during 5th or earlier plan periods and under construction during 6th plan period.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of approval	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Target for completion
1.	Motumari-Jaggayapeta	1980-81	10.74	1986
2.	Kota-Chittorgarh-Neemuch	1980-81	70.00	1989
3.	Bringing Old Madhavnagar on the main line (Restoration)	1980-81	1.22	Not fixed
4.	Miraj-Sangli (Restoration)	1980-81	1.36	Not fixed
5.	Jammu Tawi-Udhampur	1981-82	69.50	Not fixed
6.	Bhuj-Naliya	1981-82	41.00	1986
7.	Koraput-Rayagada	1981-82	200.00	1985 for Phase-I only
8.	Telapur-Patancheru	1981-82	3.44	1985
9.	Karur-Dindigul-Maniyachi Tuticorin/Tirunelveli	1981-82	68.69	1984 for Stage-II only
10.	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	1981-82	20.20	Not fixed
11.	Nangal Dam-Talwara and taking over Mukerian-Talwara siding	1981-82	33.49	Not fixed
12.	Bhatinda-Bye-pass	1982-83	2.96	1985
13.	Kalka-Parwanoo	1982-83	1.60	Not fixed
14.	Alleppey-Kayamkulam	1982-83	11.10	Not fixed
15.	Construction of a rail-cum-road bridge across Brahmaputra at Jogighopa alongwith a B.G. Railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati.	1983-84	87.73 +29.62 (share of Min. of Transport)	Not fixed
16.	Mathura-Alwar	1983-84	34.75	Not fixed
17.	Adilabad-Pimpalkoti	1983-84	8.39	Not fixed
18.	Eklakhi-Balurghat	1983-84	36.73	Not fixed

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of approval	Cost (Crores of Rs.)	Target Date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Apta-Roha	1978-79	21.54	Ph. I Apta-Pan (20.34 Kms) opened on 21.2.83. Ph. II—Not fixed.
2.	Wani-Pimpalkot-Chanaka	1973-74	14.50	1984 (Upto Pimpalkoti)
3.	Karaila Road-Jayant	1977-78	23.55	To be opened in 1984.
4.	Bhadrachalam Road-Manuguru	1977-78	18.00	Opened for goods in Sept. '83.
5.	Manikgarh-Chandur	1979-80	9.26	1984
6.	Talgaria-Tupkadih	1979-80	11.14	1985
7.	Gauhati-Burnihat	1978-79	18.50	1987
8.	Dharmanagar-Kumarghat	1978-79	29.59	1985
9.	Balipara-Bhalukpong	1978-79	10.97	1985
10.	Silchar-Jiribam	1978-79	26.68	1986
11.	Lalabazar-Bhairabi	1978-79	27.18	1986
12.	Amguri-Tuli	1978-79	6.00	1985
13.	Shahdara-Saharanpur	1973-74	34.38	Opened on 14.11.80
14.	Rohtak-Bhiwani	1974-75	7.94	Opened on 3.6.80
15.	Tirunelveli-Trivandrum Central including Nagercoil-Kanyakumari.	1972-73	38.72	Opened
16.	Vasai Road-Diva	1972-73	29.50	Opened for goods traffic on 12.4.83.
17.	Ernakulam-Alleppey	1979-80	18.26	1985

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Bibinagar-Nadikude	1974-75	39.00	Ph. I—Bibinagar-Nalgonda (73.52 Kms) opened in March '81. Ph. II—Not fixed.
19.	Howrah-Amta/Champadanga	1974-75	31.78	1984 (Upto Domjur)
20.	Jakhapura-Banspani	1974-75	75.00	Ph. I—Jakhapura-Daitari (33 Kms) opened to goods in March '81. Ph. II—Not fixed
21.	Kapadvanj-Modasa	1978-79	10.00	Not fixed
22.	Rampur-New Haldwani	1974-75	26.80	Not fixed
23.	Sakri-Hasanpur Road	1974-75	10.38	Not fixed
24.	Howrah-Sheakhala	1972-73	7.00	Not fixed
25.	Bagaha-Chhitauni (Restoration)	1974-75	61.12	Not fixed

Reservation Quota at New Alipurduar (N.F. Railway)

1383. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation quota for different trains at new Alipurduar in North Frontier Railway is nominal taking in view the heavy demand therefor ;

(b) details of the reservation quota allot-

ted in different trains for long distance journey ; and

(c) steps taken to increase its quota of reservation at par with new Cooch Behar station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). New Alipurduar station has been allotted the following quotas by various trains :—

Train No. and Name

Quota allotted

AC	AC	I	II	
2-tier	Chair Car		Berth	Seats

44 Darjeeling Mail	—	—	—	2	—
60 Kamrup Express	2	—	—	20	—
166 Janata Express	—	—	—	16	—
58 Kanchanjunga Express	—	2	—	—	15
155 Tinsukia Mail	—	—	2	8	—

The demand for reservation at this station is substantial but it is not feasible to enhance the existing quotas owing to the limited availability of accommodation on the above trains and the heavy demands from other stations.

Investigation into Irregularities Indulged by Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad

1384. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigations had been made into the various alleged irregularities indulged in by the previous Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

There have been complaints regarding various alleged irregularities committed in the conduct of selection of candidates by Allahabad Railway Service Commission during the tenure of the previous Chairman. These are being looked into departmentally

by the Vigilance Organisation. Appropriate action would be taken on finalisation of the investigation.

Meeting of UN Economic and Social Council

1385. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to News report "Socialism seen in UN Guidelines" regarding consumer protection in Economic Times dated 21 May, 1983 and state :

(a) the stand taken by India at UN Economic and Social Council (Geneva) on UN Guidelines to protect consumers and the stand taken by different developed and developing countries on these Guidelines ;

(b) whether a copy of the draft or final guidelines will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(c) what action the Government is taking to enforce these guidelines in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Secretary General of the United Nations presented a report (E/1983/71 dated May 27, 1983) to the 2nd regular session of the Economic and

Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1983 including, inter alia, a set of draft general guidelines for consumer protection. India was among the co-sponsors of a Resolution on 'consumer protection' tabled at the above session of the ECOSOC seeking to protect consumers in developing countries against exports of banned or hazardous products by developed countries. India was in favour of early consideration and subsequent adoption of the guidelines recommended by the Secretary General of the UN on consumer protection. This resolution had the support of many developing countries. Most developed countries were, in varying degree, reluctant to have these guidelines adopted. The most serious reservations were expressed by the USA. Many of them sought time for a careful examination and study of the guidelines. The socialist countries supported the resolution.

(b) The guidelines have not yet been finalised. These will be further considered by the ECOSOC during its 1984 session with a view to enabling their adoption by the UN General Assembly at its 39th Session in 1984.

A copy of the draft guidelines has been forwarded to the Parliament Library.

(c) Since the guidelines are still to be finalised the question of their enforcement does not arise.

UGC Grants to D.A.V. College Nirakarpur and Nayagarh Colleges in Puri District

1386. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various programmes were submitted by D.A.V. College, Nirakarpur and Nayagarh Colleges, in District Puri, Orissa to University Grants Commission from time to time for sanction of University Grants Commission grants ;

(b) if so, grants sanctioned by University Grants Commission for these two colleges in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) whether the entire grants sanctioned have been released so far ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No proposals were received from these colleges during 1980-81. The details of grants sanctioned to these two colleges during 1981-82 and 1982-83, the grants paid so far and the position of utilisation are given below :—

Year	Purpose	Total grant approved	U.G.C. share	Grant paid	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. D.A.V. College Nirakarpur :					
1981-82	—	—	—	—	—
A. Basic Grants :					
1982-83					
(i)	Books and Journals	11,200	11,200	6,000	Further progress report awaited
(ii)	Equipments	7,950	7,950	4,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
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(iii)	Short term teacher fellowships (3)	60,000	60,000	7,544	Paid in 1983-84
(iv)	Participation of teachers for attending Academic Conferences (to be re-imbursed on receipt of details)	5,000	5,000	—	

B. Development Grants :

(i)	Books and Journals	1,06,000	79,500	—	
(ii)	Equipments	1,06,000	79,500	—	
(iii)	Const. of Class rooms	1,60,000	80,000	—	
(iv)	Women's Hostel	80,000	60,000	—	

2. Nayagarh College, Nayagarh :

1981-82 Construction of Library building	3,02,810	1,31,000	95,000	5th Plan scheme completion documents and programme report are awaited.
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A. Basic Grants :

1982-83

(i)	Books and Journals	40,000	40,000	10,000	Further progress reports and UCs are awaited.
(ii)	Equipments	50,000	50,000	12,000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
(iii)	Short term teacher fellowships (4)	70,000	70,000	6,707	Against 4 teacher fellowships only one teacher fellow has been appointed for whom the Commission has released suitable grant.
(iv)	Participation of teachers in academic conferences	5,000	5,000	—	—

This will be reimbursed on receipt of bills.

B. Development Grants :

(i)	Books and Journals	1,25,000	93,750	—	—
(ii)	Equipments	1,25,000	93,750	—	—

Plan to Provide Medical Facilities to all by 2000 A.D.

1387. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a plan to provide medical facilities to all by the 2000 A.D. ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to achieve the target ;

(c) whether Government will consider to start a doctor-cum-educator scheme at the China Pattern, trained in the nature cure system, which can only achieve the target ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of nature-cum Cure Centres functioning in the country, Statewise ; and

(e) steps being taken to popularise this pattern ?

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

(b) It is proposed to expand the health care facilities in the country, to achieve the goal of Health For All by 2000 A.D. according to the strategy as laid down under the draft National Health Policy by—

(i) providing one health Guide for an

average of 1000 rural population every village and at least one trained Dai in every village by the end of VI Plan period ;

- (ii) providing in a phased manner a sub-centre with one male and one female multipurpose health worker for every 5000 rural population in general and for every 3000 population in tribal and hilly areas ;
- (iii) upgrading existing rural dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres and establishing new PHCs in a phased manner so as to ultimately have one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population in general and for every 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas ;
- (iv) providing facilities by 2000 AD for treatment in basic specialities at up-graded PHCs/Community Health Centres to be established for every one lakh of rural population.

The integrated health services cover among other things, maternal and child health, immunization, family welfare services, control of malaria, blindness, tuberculosis, leprosy and other communicable diseases, prophylaxis against Vitamin A deficiencies and anaemia, health education and patient care.

(c) At present no such scheme is under the consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

Light Road Vehicles with Northern Railways

1388. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of light road vehicles available with Northern Railway with break up as mini buses, jeeps and sedan cars ;

(b) how many of these vehicles are sanctioned for projects ; how many are being

used at project sites and how many are used at other places including Delhi area ; and how many are garraged in the residential areas of controlling officers ;

(c) year-wise expenditure incurred on upkeep and running of these vehicles during the last three years ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to charge something from officers to whom these vehicles are allotted like General Manager's paying a fixed amount for private use of the official vehicles ; and

(e) whether technical officers, having no concern with railway users, are having newer models of sedan cars than those officers whose duties are directly concerned with railway users including soliciting of traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Fast trains between Talcher and Bhubaneshwar

1389. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the introduction of a fast moving train between Talcher and Bhubaneshwar ;

(b) if so, whether the above proposal will be implemented during the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) if not, when it is expected to be implemented ?

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

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

Sanskrit Viswavidyalayas

1390. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sanskrit Viswa Vidyalayas functioning in the country ;

(b) the names of the States where such Sanskrit Viswa Vidyalayas are located ; and

(c) the amount of central assistance allocated to each of those universities in 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) There are three Sanskrit Viswa Vidyalayas in the country at present.

(b) These are located in Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The University Grants Commission has allocated a grant of Rs. 50 lakhs each to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya in Uttar Pradesh and K.S.D. Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya in Bihar in the Sixth Plan. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya in Orissa has not yet been declared fit to receive assistance from the Commission.

School for Truck and Bus Drivers

1391. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up schools for truck and bus drivers in the various parts of the country to curb the rising accident rate ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Road Safety Committee, that was appointed by this Ministry, has recommended the setting up of Drivers' Training Schools in every State, as one of the important road safety measure. The State Govts/U.T. Admns. have been advised to

take steps in this connection. For the purpose of immediate implementation in this regard, they have also been advised for providing facilities of driver training in I.T.Is., Polytechnics and other Govt. Institutions and if necessary by accredited private institutions.

A Motor Driving Training School is being established in Delhi, for which land has been acquired and further necessary steps are being taken by Delhi Admn. so that the School starts at an early date.

स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई सहायता

1392. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 से आज तक स्वास्थ्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई सहायता का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1983-84 की समाप्ति तक देश की कितनी जनसंख्या चिकित्सा सुविधाओं के अंतर्गत लायी जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) 1980-81 से 1983-84 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के वर्षवार आबंटन का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) "कम लोगों की अपेक्षा अधिक लोगों की आवश्यकताओं पर अधिक ध्यान देने" के आदर्श को देखते हुए सन् 2000 ईसवी तक देश की सम्पूर्ण जनसंख्या को बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने का लक्ष्य है।

चूंकि जन स्वास्थ्य राज्य सूची का एक विषय

विवरण

क्रम सं०	योजना का नाम	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83			1983-84		
		नकद	सामग्री	योग	नकद	सामग्री	योग	नकद	सामग्री	योग	नकद	सामग्री	योग
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	जड़ी-बूटी उद्यानों समेत आई० एस० एम० फार्म- सियों का विकास	0.50	—	0.50	0.50	—	0.50	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00
2.	भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति में स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा	2.90	—	2.90	3.00	—	3.00	3.25	—	3.25	3.00	—	3.00
3.	राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग निबंधन कार्यक्रम	—	14.00	14.00	—	28.25	28.25	—	13.40	13.40	—	15.15	15.15
4.	राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम (ग्रामीण)	—	489.82	489.82	—	371.80	371.80	—	387.50	387.50	—	—	515.78*
5.	—तदैव—(नगरीय)	—	23.45	23.45	—	29.06	29.06	—	9.61	9.61	—	4.15	4.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. राष्ट्रीय फाइलरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	—	2.00	2.00	2.00	—	3.40	3.40	—	1.80	1.80	—	—	2.80*
7. राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	5.00	4.00	9.00	20.00	5.90	25.90	19.60	6.40	26.00	29.75	11.76	41.51	
8. राष्ट्रीय एस०टी० डी० (बी०डी०)	0.75	0.30	0.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. राष्ट्रीय रोहे और दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम	9.00	23.31	32.31	12.70	4.81	17.51	13.46	29.31	42.77	62.13	—	—	62.13
10. बहु उद्देशीय कार्य-कर्ताओंका प्रशिक्षण और रोजगार	40.00	14.50	54.50	20.00	40.46	60.46	40.97	21.55	62.52	29.88	9.59	39.47	
11. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जन स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं	182.60	2.23	184.83	183.68	5.56	189.24	प० क० क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरित						
12. रोम	—	4.18	4.18	4.18	9.90*	28.80*							
योग—	240.15	577.79	817.94	39.88	489.25	739.02	78.25	469.57	576.65	125.76	40.65	714.14	

*नकदी और सामग्री का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

है, इसलिए पर्याप्त स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना राज्य सरकारों का काम है। ये स्वास्थ्य सुविधायें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत प्रदान की जाती हैं और इस कार्यक्रम को मलेरिया, फाइलेरिया, टी० बी०, कुष्ठ तथा दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण आदि जैसे राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से भी चलाया जा रहा है।

सफदरजंग अस्पताल की नर्सों द्वारा हड़ताल

1393. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सफदरजंग अस्पताल की नर्सों ने एक डाक्टर द्वारा एक वरिष्ठ नर्स के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किए जाने के कारण 28 सितम्बर, 1983 को हड़ताल कर दी थी जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप अस्पताल में दाखिल रोगियों की उचित रूप से देखभाल न हो सकी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएं रोकने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) :

(क) और (ख) : 28 सितम्बर, 1983 को नर्सों ने कोई हड़ताल नहीं की थी। वैसे, एक डाक्टर और एक नर्स के बीच भ्रांति हो जाने के कारण उस दिन कुछ नर्सों ने चिकित्सा अधीक्षक के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन किया। चिकित्सा अधीक्षक ने नर्सिंग स्टाफ तथा डाक्टरों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया और मामले को निपटा दिया। डाक्टरों और नर्सों के आपसी सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के भी प्रयास किये गये हैं।

Doctors and Nurses Leaving India for Employment Abroad

1394. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of qualified doctors and nurses leave India for employment abroad every year ;

(b) if so, the total number of qualified doctors and nurses who left India in search of employment abroad during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to stop their emigration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). Since the Doctors and Nurses go abroad for employment through various sources including those serving in the States or in the Private Sector, the number of such Indian Doctors and Nurses working in Foreign Countries is not available with the Government of India. A Statement showing the number of Doctors and Nurses who went abroad through the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Government of India on Foreign Assignments during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 for which figures are available is attached.

(c) There are restrictions on going abroad for studies in medical fields where training facilities have already been developed in the country. As regards employment, doctors belonging to the scarce categories are not sponsored for employment abroad.

Statement

Statement showing Doctors and Nurses went Abroad for Employment through the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

Year	Doctors	Nurses
1981	86	—
1982	90	7
1983 (upto 26 Nov.)	147	1

Personnel of Haj Delegations

1395. **SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) composition and personnel of Haj Delegations sent to Saudi Arabia during the last five years, year-wise ;

(b) achievement of these delegations and

also the purpose for which these delegations were sent ; and

(c) the expenditure on these delegations year-wise for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The composition of the Haj Goodwill delegation sent to Saudi Arabia during the last five years is as under :

1

2

Haj 1978

(1) Shri Fazlur-Rehman Minister of State for Energy.	Leader
(2) Shri A.P. Golam Usmani, Minister of Irrigation, Power and Mines, Government of Assam.	Member
(3) Shri Hamid Ali Shamnad, M.P.	Member
(4) Shri Sayed Vicaruddin, Editor, Rehnuma-i-Deccan, Hyderabad.	Member

Haj 1979

(1) Dr. Ishaque Jamkhanawala, Minister for Housing and Protocol, Government of Maharashtra	Leader
(2) Shri S.A. Khan Mohideen, M.P.	Member
(3) Shri Syed Mujibur Rehman, Member State Haj Committee, Assam.	Member
(4) Shri Athar Hussain, Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, U.P.	Member
(5) Shri Shamsi Minai, Poet	Member

Haj 1980

(1) Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief Minister of State for Railways	Leader
(2) Shri Ashfaq Ahmed Naziri	Member
(3) Maulana Mukhtar Ahmed Nadv	Member

(4) Shri Mohd. Swalah Ansari

Member

(5) Kazi Yaqub Ali Khan

Member

Haj 1981

(1) Shri Khurshid Alam Khan

Leader

Minister of State for Commerce

(2) Shri Mohd Bhai Ghulam Mohiuddin Surti,
Minister of State for Transport,
Gujarat

Member

(3) Shri A.A. Rahim, M.P.

Member

(4) Shri Ghulam Rasool Kar

Member

(5) Maulana Mohd Mian Farooqui

Member

Haj 1982(1) Shri Z.R. Ansari
Minister of State for Irrigation

Leader

(2) Shri Qazi Jaleel Abbasi, M.P.

Member

(3) Shri A.K. Abdul Samad, Minister for
Health and Social Welfare, Karnataka

Member

(4) Shri Moid Ahmed, M.L.A., U.P.

Member

(5) Shri Mohidin Safati

Member

(b) The main purpose of sending such a delegation has been to project India's image on the occasion, through suitable representatives. The presence of such a delegation during the Haj enables the Saudi official media to focus attention on India as a country having a very large Muslim population. The meetings of the delegation with the King of Saudi Arabia and other dignitaries have helped up over years in projecting our view point at the highest levels. Since similar delegations are present on the occasion from other Muslim countries, the occasion has also been used to put across our views to representatives of other countries.

(c) The expenditure incurred on these delegations during the last five years is as under :

Year	Expenditure
1978	Rs. 1.89 lakhs
1979	Rs. 1.74 „
1980	Rs. 3.54 „
1981	Rs. 3.81 „
1982	Rs. 3.49 „

Research on Diabetes mellitus through Yoga

1396. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that diabetes has become common in our country ;

(b) whether efforts have been made by Government regarding Research on Diabetes mellitus during the current year through Yoga ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Government do not have any definite information on the prevalence of diabetes in the country.

(b) and (c). A scheme entitled "Therapeutic response of Yoga in the treatment of diabetes mellitus" was entrusted by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy to Indian Institute of Research in Yoga and Allied Sciences now renamed as S.V. Institute of Yoga and Allied Sciences, Tirupati (A.P.) for conducting research. This has been completed on 31st March, 1983 and its final report is awaited. The Central Research Institute for Yoga which was established in 1976 has been carrying out clinical evaluation of Yogic treatment for diabetes. Till October, 1983, 270 diabetes have been treated as indoor patients and over 1,140 diabetes have been treated as out patients. About 70% of these patients have responded to Yogic treatment. The results have been more encouraging in adult onset type of diabetes than in juvenile diabetes (insulin dependent group). In later group also, the insulin requirements reduced considerably by regular Yogic practices.

Shortage of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

1397. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there is shortage of certain important medicines like Kenacomb and Cineraria, Maritima etc. in different CGHS Dispensaries for the last many months ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). Yes. However, as an interim measure Kenacomb is being supplied to the beneficiaries through Local Purchase from Super Bazar and efforts are being made for early procurement of Cineraria Maritima Succros eye drops.

New reservation complex of New Delhi Railway Station

1398. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the second class reservation complex of New Delhi has been shifted to the IRCA building, if so, how much expenditure has been incurred on the remodelling of the IRCA building ;

(b) what is the customer reaction to this change and whether any opinion poll has been taken as to whether this changed site serves the using public better ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the car parking arrangements have been shifted to the new entry at New Delhi and the old one completely closed down thereby putting the railway users to avoidable inconvenience ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes Sir ; an expenditure of Rs. 7,92,683/- has been incurred for making the premises of the IRCA building suitable to serve as a Reservation Office.

(b) The public have accepted the new arrangements. However, no opinion poll has been taken so far.

(c) The car parking arrangements in front of the station on Chelmsford Road side have been temporarily shifted towards Ajmeri Gate, after giving due notice to the public, to facilitate remodelling work on Chelmsford Road side. The car parking facilities on the Chelmsford Road side would be restored shortly.

Nalandas Cultural Heritage

1399. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nalanda in the State of Bihar has glorious cultural and educational heritage in the country ; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government are taking to save and promote the same ?

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

(b) Nalanda in the State of Bihar is an important ancient site where excavations conducted in the past brought to light remains of monasteries and temples besides other important antiquities. All excavated structures enclosed in the acquired area are protected. These are being looked after and maintained by the Survey which has also established a museum there to house and display the antiquities found in the excavations.

बिहार में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के भवनों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1400. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के भवन बहुत खराब हालत में हैं जिसके कारण बच्चों को उनमें पढ़ने में बहुत कठिनाइयाँ होती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से भवनों के निर्माण के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) सरकार की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) प्राथमिक शिक्षा सहित स्कूली शिक्षा मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है और बहुधा उन्हीं द्वारा इसका प्रबन्ध किया जाता है। 30 सितम्बर, 1978 को संदर्भ तारीख के रूप में लेकर चौथे अखिल भारतीय शैक्षिक सर्वेक्षण (1978-79) के अनुसार, बिहार में 30,594 प्राथमिक स्कूल कच्चे भवनों, छप्पर वाली झोंपड़ियों, तम्बुओं अथवा यहाँ तक कि खुले स्थान में चल कर रहे हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Filling up of Time Scale Posts by Eligible Casual Labourers in Patna

1401. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 827 on 28 July, 1983 regarding filling up of time scale posts from amongst casual labourers in Patna and state :

(a) the number of casual labourers having more than 1400 working days under P.W.I. Patna (Eastern Railway) ;

(b) how many time-scale posts were to be filled in 1979 from the eligible labourers and out of them how many were left unfilled ;

(c) the date when the list of eligible casual labourers for the rest of the above unfilled posts was sent for sanction to the office of Senior Divisional Engineer, Danapur ;

(d) progress since then, and reasons for inordinate delay ; and

(e) action taken against those who were responsible therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 273.

(b) (i) 39

(ii) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Railway Bridge at Chhitauni

1402. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state : what is the latest position with regard to the construction of railway bridges over river Gandak at Chhitauni and over river Koshi at Nirmali ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : As regards bridge over river Gandak, the report received from C.W.P.R.S./Pune very recently regarding Hydraulic Studies conducted by them is under examination.

There is no proposal, at present, for construction of a railway bridge across river Kosi at Nirmali.

Linking of Samana town with Railway Line

1403. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Samana town is at a distance of only 18 kilometres from Patiala (Punjab) but it has not been linked by railway line so far ;

(b) whether the said town is a famous trade centre of Punjab ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not linking this city by railway line so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Samana has not been linked by Railway line so far.

(b) and (c). Samana is a Mandi town in Punjab. Due to severe constraints of funds and commitments already on hand, there is no proposal to undertake survey/construction of the proposed Rail Link at present.

Setting up of Dock Labour Board in Tuticorin Port

1404. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Dock Labour Board in Tuticorin Port ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). In view of the consideration that the Dock Labour Board system creates dual agency in the cargo handling operations leading to unnecessary and wasteful dichotomy in cargo handling labour employed on board the vessel and on the shore it had been decided not to set up Dock Labour Boards at the Ports of Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore.

2. In order to evolve an integrated cargo handling labour system, a cargo handling scheme with provision for interchangeability of labour for operations on board the vessel and on shore was introduced at Paradip Port with effect from 16.2.1980. In the light of the experience of the working of this

scheme and the discussions held in the matter with the representatives of the labour and other concerned interests from time to time, the entire matter regarding the cargo handling arrangements at the Ports of Paradip, Tuticorin and New Mangalore is at present under review.

Scrapping of Railway Service Commission N.E.F. Railway

1405. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that North-East-Frontier Railway Service Commission has been scrapped on grounds of corruption and an Emergency Commission has been appointed for recruitment of Railway employees ; and

(b) if so, the details of the corruption and steps taken to ensure that the same is not existing in other Railway Commissions ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Shift CGHS Dispensary, Sector 4 Urban Estate, Gurgaon

1406. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Centrally located Central Government Health Scheme Dispensary in Sector 4, Urban Estate, Gurgaon to a remote corner of the city ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether such a step will cause a lot of inconvenience to the residents of various localities such as Urban Estate, New colony, Mjanwali colony, etc. ; and

(d) if so, whether this move will be

abandoned in the interest of the residents of Gurgaon as a whole ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). To offer better service and in view of a number of requests from the Central Government Employees' Association and Area Welfare Officer, it has been decided to shift the existing Central Government Health Scheme dispensary which is situated at one corner of the city, to a centrally located area on availability of a suitable building.

अहमदाबाद-बड़ोदरा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग
सं० ८ पर शेष कार्य पूरा करने हेतु मंजूरी

1407. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अहमदाबाद-बड़ोदरा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० ८ को चारमार्गी (चार लाईन) बनाने के लिए 6.66 करोड़ रुपये नियत किए गए थे ;

(ख) क्या इसमें से अब तक (16 जून 1982 तक) केवल 1.42 करोड़ रुपए ही कुछ कार्य के निष्पादन के लिए मंजूर किए गए हैं और क्या सरकार ने शेष कार्य करने के लिए कोई मंजूरी नहीं दी है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या इस राजमार्ग के महत्व तथा उस पर आने-जाने वाले वाहनों की संख्या में हो रही वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार शेष कार्य के लिए तत्काल मंजूरी देने का है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्तारी) : (क) से (ग) छठी योजना में गुजरात में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या ८ को चार लाइनों में चौड़ा करने के लिए 666 लाख रुपये रखे गये हैं। इस परियोजना के

अधीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग को चार लेनों में चौड़ा करने के लिए 191 लाख रुपये अब तक स्वीकृत किये जा चुके हैं। आशा है कि अन्य निर्माण कार्यों के लिए भी संस्वीकृति दे दी जाएगी जो धन के उपलब्ध होने और अखिल भारतीय आधार पर अन्य निर्माण कार्यों की तुलना में इसकी अनिवार्यता पर निर्भर है।

**Grant for Library Building of Janata
Vidyamandir College, Charkhi**

1408. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that grant for construction and completion of library building of Janata Vidya Mandir College, Charkhi has not been released so far ;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ;

(c) its effect on construction ; and

(d) steps taken to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has approved a scheme for construction of a library building for the college in April 1976, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,88,494 of which the share of UGC was Rs. 1,25,622. Against this, the Commission has released a grant of Rs. 80,000. The total expenditure incurred by the college upto August 1983 was Rs. 1,41,745 of which the UGC's share is about Rs. 95,000. Steps have been taken by the Commission to release an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 to the college.

(c) and (d). The college has informed the Commission that the completion of the work would cost Rs. 3,86,000. Since there is no provision to increase the Commission's grant for the original project, the college has been advised to submit a fresh proposal as part of its Sixth Plan development proposals for this purpose.

Total Expenditure Incurred on I.C.D.S.

1409. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure incurred on Integrated Child Development Scheme regarding Establishment Expenditure and Developmental Expenditure ; and

(b) the proportion of expenditure incurred by Foreign Agency and what is the monitoring procedure of Integrated Child Development Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The anticipated expenditure on Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in 1983-84 is 28.10 crores. This includes 3% provision for establishment expenditure at Central, State and District levels. The balance is for expenditure at project level, which is development expenditure. These figures do not include the expenditure on training and supplementary nutrition.

(b) UNICEF provides assistance for consultancy, training, supplies, equipment, monitoring, research and evaluation. The anticipated assistance from UNICEF for the year 1983 for ICDS is about seven million U.S. dollars. The NORAD assistance for ICDS Projects is anticipated to be forty million Norwegian Kroners, as per the Indo-Norwegian Agreement. USAID will provide assistance of about fifteen million U.S. dollars for ICDS during next six years. ICDS projects are monitored closely through monthly progress reports obtained from each project and quarterly progress reports obtained from the State Governments. Further, evaluation studies are undertaken by different agencies like Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Medical Colleges all over the country.

Achievement of National Policy for Children

1410. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National Policy for Children was adopted in 1974 ; and

(b) if so, what are the aims and objects of this policy and how far it has achieved its aim so far as the question of State-wise distribution of ICDS projects sanctioned is concerned ?

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

(b) The Policy aims at providing adequate services to children, both before and after birth and through the period of growth to ensure their full physical, mental and

social development. The Policy outlines a 15-point programme with a system of priorities aimed at progressively increasing the scope of services directed towards child welfare. These programmes relate to health, nutritional, educational, recreational and other services for the development of the child. In accordance with the National Policy for Children, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was started in 33 blocks on an experimental basis in 1975-76. Encouraged by the results of the Programme, the Scheme has been expanded from time to time and it is envisaged to set up 1000 projects by the end of the Sixth Plan. These projects are selected in backward rural, tribal and urban slum areas in all the States and Union Territories. The State-wise allocation of Centrally sponsored ICDS projects so far is shown below :

States/Union Territories		No. of Projects
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70
2.	Assam	34
3.	Bihar	94
4.	Gujarat	47
5.	Haryana	24
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	13
8.	Karnataka	48
9.	Kerala	37
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70
11.	Maharashtra	84
12.	Meghalaya	11
13.	Manipur	10
14.	Nagaland	12
15.	Orissa	43

1	2	3
16.	Punjab	29
17.	Rajasthan	45
18.	Tamilnadu	39
19.	Tripura	11
20.	Uttar Pradesh	143
21.	West Bengal	73
22.	Sikkim	2
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	10
25.	Chandigarh	1
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
27.	Delhi	17
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	9
29.	Lakshadweep	1
30.	Pondicherry	3
31.	Mizoram	6
		<hr/> 1003

**Non-availability of hot Paraffin wax in
Rehabilitation Centre of Safdarjung
Hospital**

1411. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of patients
are attending Rehabilitation Centre of Saf-
darjung Hospital, New Delhi, daily for hot
paraffin wax bath ;

(b) whether paraffin wax has gone out
of stock in Rehabilitation Centre causing

hardships to patients requiring hot paraffin
wax bathe especially during winter season
and they have been asked to come after one
month ; and

(c) if so, since when paraffin wax has
been out of stock and the steps Government
propose to take to replenish the paraffin wax
stock in the interest of patients ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M.
JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Paraffin Wax had never gone

completely out of stock. Only for 2-3 days there was limited stock of wax in the store and as such only limited number of cases for whom the wax treatment was essential were given Paraffin Wax Bath treatment during the period. At present there is no shortage of Paraffin Wax.

Absorbing Casual Labourers Permanently by in Dredging Corporation of India

1412. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main function of Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. is the execution of contracts for dredging ;

(b) whether on such jobs casual labour are regularly employed ;

(c) the reason for not absorbing these workers permanently by the Corporation ;

(d) whether it is not illegal to keep these workers as casuals despite availability of regular work for them under the Corporation ; and

(e) whether it is constitutional to deny work to the workers of the Corporation on the basis of pressure from local groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). Yes. Depending on the contracts awarded by major ports etc. for dredging, Project offices are opened by DCI on a temporary basis during the specific contracts and certain casual labour is engaged locally on work-charged basis for shore support. The casual labour cannot be utilised in other regions/ projects due to stiff local resistance against such labour and also due to varying requirements at each site.

(d) Since the project offices of the Corporation are opened only temporarily for specific job of dredging at ports, there is no availability of regular work for the casual workers.

(e) Does not arise.

Dangerous Effect of Analgin

1413. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Daily 'Sunday' dated 2nd October, 1983 wherein it has been stated that analgin is dangerous for health and can even prove fatal ;

(b) whether it has also been stated that European countries have stopped its manufacture for the last eight years ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Analgin is currently being marketed in a number of developed countries. A detailed study of the adverse reaction of Analgin is being conducted by the Drug Epidemiology Unit of the Boston University.

Drugs Consultative Committee and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, have recommended that the question of banning of Drug may be considered after the results of the study are available.

बिना हैडमास्टर के प्राइमरी और हाई स्कूल

1414. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने प्राइमरी और जूनियर हाई स्कूलों में हैडमास्टर नहीं हैं ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के स्कूलों की (राज्यवार) संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) जिन स्कूलों में हैडमास्टर नहीं हैं वहां हैडमास्टरों की नियुक्ति कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) : (क) से (ग) स्कूल शिक्षा अभी भी मुख्यतया राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी है और इसका प्रबन्ध उन्हीं के द्वारा किया जाता है अतः मुख्याध्यापकों के बिना प्राथमिक तथा जूनियर हाई स्कूलों की संख्या तथा उपयुक्त निवारक उपाय करने से सम्बन्धित स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

Additional Berth at Butcher Island, Bombay

1415. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct an additional berth at Butcher Island, Bombay for export of Bombay High Crude in World Bank Tankers of 87,000 DWT ;

(b) what will be the cost of such construction and when will it be completed ; and

(c) whether for quick unloading and loading arrangements are being modernised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, the work for construction of an additional berth at Butcher Island, Bombay is already in progress.

(b) The Project is estimated to cost Rs. 34.54 crores and is likely to be completed by June, 1984.

(c) Yes.

Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship

1416. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 envisages an open border between India and Nepal based on Tradition and History ;

(b) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a recent Nepalese Report of National Population Commission by Dr. Harka Gurung ;

(c) if so, the reactions of the Government on some of the recommendations of the Report which hurt basic Indo-Nepal relations ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Government to restore the spirit and 1950 Peace and Friendship Treaty between India and Nepal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The border between India and Nepal has historically and traditionally been an open border. There is no specific reference to an open border in the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Nepal.

(b) Government is aware that a Task Force on Migration headed by Dr. Harka Bahadur Gurung had been set up some time ago by Nepal's National Commission on Population and the Task Force has recently submitted its report to the Commission.

(c) According to information available, even the Nepal Government have not taken any decisions on the report and, therefore, the question of Government's reaction to this report does not arise.

(d) It has always been Government's endeavour to consolidate and further expand friendly ties with Nepal in all fields.

Rate of Growth of Population Achievements of Family Planning and Expenditure Incurred

1417. SHRI D.L. BHATIA :
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

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

(a) the rate of growth of population, achievements of family planning and expenditure incurred during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that various incentives for Family Planning are unable to attract persons in sufficient numbers making no impact on controlling population, if so, the Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce new incentives in the shape of out-of-turn promotions, increments in salary etc. to Government and Semi-Government employees and priority in Recruitment to various services of Government for those families undergoing Family Planning, priority in allotment of houses built by Government agencies and other such measures and if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) and (b). The natural annual growth rate of population worked out on the basis of Sample Registration Scheme of Registrar General of India for

the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 was 2.0%, 2.1% and 2.1% respectively. As a result of the performance under the Family Welfare Programme during the years 1981-83 the current level of growth rate is estimated to be of the order of 1.9%. The latest available information about the achievements under various methods of Family Planning and expenditure is given in the attached statement.

(c) In order to further accelerate the pace of the Family Welfare Programme, Government have recently taken a number of important decision. The main thrust of these decisions is to increase the community participation, provide additional monetary benefits to individual acceptors and State Governments, increase the out-reach of services in urban slums and congested areas, intensify educational efforts through mass media and interpersonal communication and to give greater recognition to acceptors of terminal methods of family planning with two children as a mark of recognition and priority attention through a scheme of Green Cards. The question of giving further incentives is under constant review.

Statement

Achievements (F. Planning Acceptors by Methods)

Year	Sterilisation	IUD insertions	Eq. C.C. Users. & O.P. Users.	Acceptors
				Figures in ('000s) Total
1980-81	2053	628	3809	6490
1981-82	2792	751	4559	8102
1982-83*	3980	1093	5947	11020

*Figures provisional.

Expenditure :

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	14089.81
1981-82	19301.99
1982-83	28831.96*

*Provisional

**Percentage of Budgets Allocated by
Centre/State Government on Health**

1418. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the percentage of budgets allocated by the State Governments and the Central Government on "Health" in the Sixth Plan

period ; State-wise separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : A statement indicating State/U.T.-wise percentage of Health Sector Plan outlay to total outlay for all sectors put together for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total outlay for all Sectors	Health outlay	Percentage of Health outlay to total outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3100.00	65.00	2.09
2.	Assam	1115.00	32.00	2.87
3.	Bihar	3225.00	82.40	2.55
4.	Gujarat	3680.00	70.00	1.63
5.	Haryana	1800.00	48.00	2.67
6.	Himachal Pradesh	560.00	16.18	2.89
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	900.00	48.00	5.33
8.	Karnataka	2265.00	65.53	2.89
9.	Kerala	1550.00	36.55	2.35
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3800.00	94.00	2.47
11.	Maharashtra	6175.00	89.46	1.45
12.	Manipur	240.00	9.70	4.04
13.	Meghalaya	235.00	7.10	3.02
14.	Nagaland	210.00	8.00	3.81
15.	Orissa	1500.00	29.60	1.97
16.	Punjab	1957.00	49.00	2.51
17.	Rajasthan	2025.00	40.98	2.02

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sikkim	122.00	4.35	3.56
19.	Tamilnadu	3150.00	67.80	2.15
20.	Tripura	245.00	8.56	3.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5850.00	134.98	2.30
22.	West Bengal	3500.00	84.00	2.40
	Special Area Programme	1396.00	—	—
	Total (States)	48600.00	1091.19	2.24
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	212.00	8.05	3.80
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	192.00	14.00	7.28
25.	Mizoram	130.00	7.00	5.38
26.	Pondicherry	71.55	3.00	4.22
27.	A and N Islands	96.60	1.85	1.91
28.	Chandigarh	100.75	6.10	6.00
29.	D and N Haveli	23.09	0 65	2.82
30.	Delhi	800.00	87.66	10.95
31.	Lakshadweep	20.35	0.55	2.70
	Other unclassified	3.66	—	—
	Total (UTs)	1650.00	128.86	7.81
	Total States+UTs	50250.00	1220.05	2.42
	Central Government	47250.00	601.00	1.27
	Grand total (India)	97500.00	1821.05	1.89

Classless Comfortable Trains

1419. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many long distance classless and
comfortable trains having padded cushions
and backrests, are running at present on
various railway routes ;

(b) when were these trains introduced ;

(c) what is the response of the passengers
to these classless comfortable trains ; and

(d) whether the Government would ensure
that all the long distance trains to be newly
introduced will be classless and comfortable
trains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K.
JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There are at
present 29 pairs of Janata/Jayanti Janata

type of trains including 5 pairs on MG consisting of 2nd Class General, 2nd Class Sleeper (3-tier and 2-tier) and in some cases, AC 2-tier Sleeper coaches. Out of these about 8 pairs of trains have cushioned sitting/sleeping accommodation.

(b) These Janata/Jayanti Janata type of trains were progressively introduced since Independence.

(c) The reaction of passengers in regard to such fast long distance expresses is generally favourable.

(d) It is the Governments endeavour to ensure that on all long distance trains only such comfortable 2nd Class coaches be progressively introduced within the limits of existing financial constraints. The composition of long distance express trains is, however, decided upon the public requirements based on their required standards of comfort.

Karur-Dindigul Broad Gauge Line Project

1420. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent so far on the Karur-Dindigul broad gauge line after the sanction of the scheme in 1981 ;

(b) whether the land required for this project has been acquired and handed over by the State Government of Tamil Nadu ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) by what time this project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Rs. 6.2 crores.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Land acquisition proceedings initiated by the State Government are in various stages of progress.

(d) The scheme is being implemented in stages. Stage I i.e. parallel broad gauge line from Tirunelveli to Tuticorin is expected to be opened in 1985 subject to availability of resources. The period of completion of the other three stages would depend upon the availability of funds in future years.

Introduction of morning train between South Kerala and Cochin

1421. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the employees coming from South Kerala and working in Government offices at Cochin, are facing a lot of problems in reaching their offices before 9 A.M. as there is no train which reaches there at 9 A.M. ;

(2) whether any representation has been received to this effect ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there have been representation to bring 378 Kottayam-Ernakulam Shuttle to Ernakulam by 9.00 hours to provide connection with 41 Madras Central-Cochin Harbour Terminus Express.

(c) It has not been found operationally feasible to bring 378 Shuttle at 9.00 hours into Ernakulam.

NAM Initiatives to solve Palestine Problem

1422. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 8-member

committee of the Non-aligned countries held a meeting in New Delhi in October, 1983 to consider ways and means to resolve the Palestine issue ;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the discussion ; and

(c) action proposed to deal with the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes Sir, a Ministerial level meeting of the Eight Member Committee of Nonaligned countries on Palestine was held in New Delhi on 28th and 29th October, 1983.

(b) and (c). The Ministers reviewed recent developments in the Middle-East and considered it imperative to hold immediate consultations in regard to the evolving situation affecting the Palestinian people and the situation in the Middle-East and to undertake all efforts needed to preserve and strengthen the unity of the PLO and to ensure its independence. Following the Meeting the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in her capacity as the Chairperson of NAM, deputed a four-member Nonaligned Ministerial Group led by Foreign Minister and comprising Mr. Lazar Mojsov, Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Foreign Minister of Cuba and Ambassador M. Sarre, Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations, to visit some Arab capitals.

The NAM Ministerial Mission has since returned after holding intensive discussions with leaders in Kuwait and Damascus. During its visit the Mission also conferred with several Palestinian leaders. The Mission received assurances from the Palestinian supporters and opponents of the PLO Chairman Mr. Yasser Arafat that they would observe an indefinite ceasefire and settle their differences peacefully.

A copy of the Press Release is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7109/83]

Representation from the Contractor of Tuticorin Port

1423. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Contractor who is constructing two berths in Tuticorin Port that it would be cheaper for the Government to undertake the construction of the additional two berths proposed for VII Five Year Plan in continuation of the present construction ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take on this representation in view of the continuous cost escalation in plan projects ?

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

(b) The Contractor has offered to undertake the construction of two more berths at Tuticorin as an extension of the present contract. It is not possible to avail of the offer of the contractor as there is no scope for enlarging the plan of the Tuticorin Port beyond that already envisaged during the Sixth Plan.

मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में खुदाई

1424. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में अनेक स्थानों पर पुरातत्व की वस्तुएं/सामग्री हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी खुदाई और सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं, और

(ग) पुरातत्वीय महत्व के स्थानों का महत्व बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थंगन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण समस्यामूलक उत्खनन कराता है, ताकि उन समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला जा सके जिसके लिए हमारे पास पर्याप्त ज्ञान नहीं है। चूंकि, मंदौर के संबंध में कोई ऐसी समस्या नहीं आई, इसलिए वहां उत्खनन कराने की सर्वेक्षण की कोई योजना नहीं है। इस क्षेत्र के महत्वपूर्ण संस्मारक पहले से ही सुरक्षित हैं और इनकी देखभाल राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की जाती है। पुरावशेषों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए मंदसौर में एक संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के पास है।

Implementation of Supreme Court's Decision Regarding Payment to Non-Statutory Canteen Employees of Palghat Division

1425. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 22 April, 1983, the Supreme Court had directed the Railway Board to pay the Non-Statutory Canteen employees at par with Statutory Canteen employees ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the order of the Supreme Court has yet to be implemented in four Non-Statutory Canteens of Palghat Division under Southern Railway; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

रेल पथों का रख रखाव

1426. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय अपनी पूरी आमदनी का

40 प्रतिशत रेल पथों के रखरखाव पर खर्च करता है,

(ख) क्या अधिकतर दुर्घटनाएं रेल पथों की खराबी तथा उचित रखरखाव न होने के कारण हुई हैं,

(ग) क्या रख-रखाव के लिए रखे गये कर्मचारी उच्च पदाधिकारियों के आवास पर उनका निजी काम करते हैं और रेल पथों की बिल्कुल देखभाल नहीं करते, और

(घ) रेल पथों का उचित रख-रखाव सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या समुचित उपाय किये जाने का विचार है?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी नहीं, रेल पथ और निर्माण कार्यों की मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण पर संचालन खर्च यातायात से होने वाली सकल प्राप्तियों का लगभग 8 प्रतिशत है।

(ख) जी नहीं, 1982-83 में हुई तमाम दुर्घटनाओं में से केवल लगभग 12.5 प्रतिशत दुर्घटनाएं रेल-पथ के त्रुटिपूर्ण अनुरक्षण के कारण हुई हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, अनुरक्षण कर्मचारी रेल पथों के अनुरक्षण का कार्य करते हैं।

(घ) इस बारे में रेल लाइनों का शीघ्रता से नवीकरण और रेल पथ की संरचना में सुधार, पटरियों की पराश्रव्य जांच, "आन ट्रैक" टैम्पिंग मशीनों का उपयोग, रेल पथ ज्यामिति की बार-बार रिकॉडिंग, सभी स्तरों पर निरीक्षण और उत्पादकता पर जोर तथा कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण आदि बहुत से उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

Doctor Patient Ratio at O.P.D.s of various Government Hospitals in the Capital

1427. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the existing doctor-patient ratio at the O.P.Ds. of various Government Hospitals in the Capital and to what extent it is considered short of the prescribed ratio ; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government to remove the deficiency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The doctor patient ratio in the O P.Ds. in the major hospitals in Delhi is given in the attached statement. The Government has not laid down any norms regarding the doctor-patient ratio.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital/Institution	Doctors	Patient
1.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi.	1	34
2.	Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	1	38
3.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	1	24
4.	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi.	1	45
5.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi.	1	30
6.	G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.	1	23

Cracks Developed at Golgumbad of Bijapur

1428. SHRI K.B. CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious cracks have developed in the stair case of the World famous monument Golgumbad at Bijapur ;

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to repair the serious cracks ; and

(c) the amount spent on structural repairs ?

Some minor cracks have been noticed recently on the staircase of the Golgumbad at Bijapur. The nature of cracks with reference to the structural stability etc. are under observation. Suitable structural repairs, as needed, to stabilize the masonry, will be taken up after ascertaining the cause of the cracks and watching their further development.

(c) The amount spent on Golgumbad and the mosque attached to it on structural repairs during the year 1982-83 is Rs. 24,184/-.

Eradication of Leprosy from the country

1429. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

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

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

(a) how much success have been achieved in regard to the eradication of leprosy from the country ;

(b) whether National Leprosy Eradication Board has finalised any programme also in this regard and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how far this programme will be helpful for eradicating leprosy from the country ; and

(d) special funds allocated, if any for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme emphasis is laid on early case detection through mass survey and bringing them under regular treatment with modern anti-leprotic drugs. Upto September, 1983, out of a total of 4 million estimated cases 2.97 million cases have been detected ; 2.79 million cases have been registered for treatment ; and about 1.2 million cases have been discharged from among these as cured etc.

(b) and (c). On the recommendations of the Working Group appointed by the Govt., under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan to formulate an appropriate strategy for the eradication of leprosy from the country, the National Leprosy Eradication Board has been set up by the Government as an executive instrument of the National Leprosy Eradication Commission. Statement containing the recommendations of the Working Group and the decisions taken thereon by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7110/83]

(d) All the States/UTs have been advised to take action in matter.

(d) In Budget Estimates 1983-84, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs exists for meeting expenditure on implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Eradication of Leprosy.

रेल सेवा आयोग में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार

1430. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन रेल सेवा आयोगों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार की जांच आरम्भ की गयी है और जांच परिणाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) कितने अधिकारियों को सेवा से निलंबित किया गया है और उनमें से कितने अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध प्रथम दृष्टया मामले सिद्ध हो जाने पर उनका न्यायालय द्वारा कानून के अधीन चालान किया गया है, और

(ग) इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी०के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) इस समय बम्बई और बेंगलूर रेल सेवा आयोगों के विरुद्ध कथित भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही है। इलाहाबाद, गुवाहाटी तथा पटना के रेल सेवा आयोगों के विरुद्ध अनियमितताओं तथा भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की भी विभागीय सतर्कता संगठन द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। ये जांच प्रगति पर हैं।

(ख) एक रेल सेवा आयोग के सदस्य सचिव को निलम्बित कर दिया गया था तथा रेल सेवा आयोग के तीन अध्यक्षों की सेवा समय से पहले ही समाप्त कर दी गयी थी, पूरी जांच होनी है।

(ग) रेल सेवा आयोगों को पहले ही अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गए हैं कि वे आवेदन प्राप्त करने तथा परीक्षाएं आयोजित करने और परिणामों को अन्तिम रूप देने तक की प्रक्रिया को सरल और कारगर बनायें। जब कभी अनियमितताओं और कदाचारों के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, तो उनकी सतर्कता संगठन द्वारा जांच की जाती है और यदि बाहरी व्यक्तियों के शामिल होने का संदेह होता है, तो मामला आगे जांच करने तथा

अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करने हेतु केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया जाता है।

बीरमग्राम—औखा-पोरबंदर मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

1431. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीरमग्राम—औखा-पोरबंदर मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की मांग संबंधी अभ्यावेदन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) इस रेल लाइन को बाड़ीनार बन्दर तक बढ़ाने का काम कब तक शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) मीटर गेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा तथा इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) बीरमग्राम-औखा-पोरबंदर मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य एक स्वीकृत परियोजना है। बीरमग्राम से हापा (269 किलोमीटर) तक आमान परिवर्तन के पहले चरण का कार्य पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और लाइन जून, 80 में यातायात के लिए खोल दी गयी है। दूसरे चरण (289 किमी०) का कार्य 1984 के मध्य तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग) संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण, जो कि स्वीकृत चालू परियोजनाओं के लिए भी पूरे नहीं हैं, इस रेल लाइन का बाड़ीनार-बन्दर तक बढ़ाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के किरायों में वृद्धि

1432. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों के किराये में वृद्धि करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और कितनी वृद्धि का विचार है ; और

(ग) किरायों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सरकार दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के घाटे को किरायों में वृद्धि किये बिना पूरा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Non-utilisation of Grant from British Government

1433. SHRI B.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that millions of dollars of British grant for the Indian Railways remained unutilised during the last two years or so and that the British Government have withdrawn the grant for diversion to other sectors ; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the reasons for the non-utilisation of the Grant given by the British Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Government of U.K. have made available a Grant of £ 30 million to the Government of India to enable the purchase of certain goods and services in the United Kingdom for the railway sector in India under an Agreement signed between the two Governments on 19th February, 1983. The Grant is accordingly being utilised to meet the cost of goods/services as and when they are procured from U.K. So far £ 3.3 million have been utilised out of this Grant.

The Grant is still available for the railway sector and has not been withdrawn for diversion to any other sector.

Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Indian Embassies Abroad

1434. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of employees working in each Indian Embassy/Mission abroad together with their designations ;

(b) what is the number of employees of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in each Embassy/Mission ; and

(c) whether vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have not been fully filled in all the Indian Missions/Embassies and if so, what are the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(b) The required information is also being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

(c) Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are posted abroad on the same basis as other officers. The percentage of reservation is taken into account at the time of recruitment.

Amount of Stipends given to Interns, House Staff and Doctors

1435. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise and Union Territories the minimum and maximum amount of stipends given to interns and house-staff ; and

(b) the same in the case of Government doctors ; State-wise and Union territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Interns/House Staff are paid a fixed amount as stipend and the same varies from State to

State. No details of the stipend paid to Intern by States are available with this Ministry.

In the Central Institutions/Hospitals (including statutory/autonomous bodies wholly financed by the Central Government), interns are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 550/- p.m. and Junior Residents are paid fixed amount of stipend of Rs. 500/- p.m. plus allowances.

काश्मीर और असम को अलग देशों के रूप में दर्शाने वाला बांग्लादेश का मानचित्र

1436. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री विष्णु प्रसाद :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांग्लादेश सरकार की एक पत्रिका "विचित्र" में हाल ही में प्रकाशित मानचित्र में असम और काश्मीर को स्वतन्त्र देशों के रूप में दर्शाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रति भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) ढाका स्थित हमारे हाई कमीशन ने यह मामला साप्ताहिक "विचित्र" के संपादक के साथ उठाया और बताया कि ये राज्य भारत के अभिन्न अंग हैं और इस साप्ताहिक के आगामी अंक में समुचित संशोधन प्रकाशित किया जाए ।

ढाका में भारतीय बस का जलाया जाना

1437. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ढाका में हाल ही में हुए एक जन-आंदोलन के दौरान हिंसक घटनाओं में एक भारतीय बस को जला दिया गया था ;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्य-वाही का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए०ए० रहीम) : (क) से (ग) 1 नवम्बर, 1983 को बंगलादेश की राजनैतिक पार्टियों ने अपनी पांच सूत्री मांग के समर्थन में हड़ताल का आह्वान किया और इसकी वजह से ढाका स्थित अपने मिशन की एक माइक्रो बस चांसरी से सुबह होने नौ बजे लगभग चार किलोमीटर दूर ककरैल में रहने वाले अमले के सदस्यों को लाने के लिए भेजी गयी थी। ढाका में उस दिन सभी सरकारी कार्यालय खुले थे। रास्ते में चांसरी से करीब डेढ़ किलोमीटर दूर इस बस के ड्राइवर को रोक लिया गया और कोई 150 व्यक्तियों ने बस को घेर लिया। ड्राइवर ने पास में तैनात पुलिस अधिकारी को मामले की सूचना दी और निकटवर्ती पुलिस कंट्रोल रूम को भी इसकी रिपोर्ट दी। लेकिन भीड़ में से कुछ बल-वाइयों ने पहले तो बस की खिड़कियां तोड़ दीं और फिर उसमें आग लगा दी।

पुलिस में इस घटना को एफ०आई०आर० दर्ज कराई गयी और बंगलादेश के विदेश कार्यालय को मौखिक टिप्पण दिया गया जिसमें इस बात की ओर इंगित किया गया कि कानून लागू करने वाले प्राधिकारियों ने इस गाड़ी की रक्षा की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं की। उनसे यह अनुरोध भी किया

गया कि इस वाहन को पहले जैसी चालू हालत में करके हार्ड कमीशन को लौटाया जाए। बंगलादेश सरकार के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है।

Nuclear Disarmament

1438. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken by the Chairperson of Non-aligned Movement to ask the super-powers to take action for nuclear disarmament ; and

(b) the reaction of the superpowers thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Soon after the New Delhi Nonaligned Summit, PM had written letters to various Heads of State or Government of the member States of the UN, including the Super Powers, with a view to bringing to their attention the New Delhi message and the Final Declaration adopted at the Summit. The Declaration contained an entire chapter devoted to 'Disarmament, Survival and Coexistence in the age of Nuclear weapons' which *inter alia* had declared that the greatest peril facing the world today was the threat to the survival of mankind from nuclear war. The Declaration had also urged the nuclear weapon states to adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race.

The viewpoint of the Nonaligned Movement was brought to the attention of the world community, once again, when PM addressed the UNGA in September this year on behalf of the Nonaligned. While dwelling on the subject of disarmament on this occasion she said that "India and other nonaligned countries are convinced that only general and complete disarmament can provide real and enduring security. Super Powers owe it to humanity to renounce the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any situation whatever. As a first step they should resume negotiations for disarmament

and ban the production and testing of all nuclear weapons."

(b) The Super Powers have taken note of the position of the Nonaligned Movement as conveyed to them by its Chairperson.

भारत-ग्रीक संयुक्त आर्थिक आयोग

1439. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सितम्बर, 1983 में प्रधान मंत्री के ग्रीक के दौरे के दौरान हुई भारत और ग्रीक की बात-चीत का निष्कर्ष क्या है ;

(ख) प्रस्तावित भारत ग्रीक संयुक्त आर्थिक आयोग की स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी ;

(ग) आयोग में कितने व्यक्ति होंगे और उसके मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त आयोग की स्थापना में कोई प्रक्रियात्मक या व्यावहारिक कठिनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए०ए० रहीम) : (क) सितम्बर 1983 में प्रधानमंत्री की ग्रीस यात्रा के दौरान दोनों देशों के नेताओं के बीच द्वितीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मसलों पर बातचीत हुई थी। इस विचार-विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय मसलों पर हमारी स्थिति को अब पहले से ज्यादा अच्छी तरह समझा जा रहा है। द्विपक्षीय क्षेत्र में आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग से सम्बद्ध करार पर हस्ताक्षर होना विशेष रूप से महत्वपूर्ण बात थी।

(ख) आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग से सम्बद्ध करार के अनुच्छेद 5 में दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए बात-चीत करना तथा उसके उपाय और तरीके स्वीकार करने के उद्देश्य से एक

संयुक्त समिति स्थापित करने का प्रावधान है। दोनों देशों की सरकारों के बीच इस संयुक्त समिति के गठन का स्वरूप तय हो जाने के बाद समिति गठित की जाएगी।

(ग) एथेन्स स्थित अपने राजदूतावास के परामर्श से प्रस्तावित भारत-ग्रीक संयुक्त समिति की सदस्य संख्या, उद्देश्य और इसका स्वरूप तय किया जा रहा है।

(घ) अभी यह नहीं लगता कि इस संयुक्त समिति की स्थापना के मार्ग में कोई प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी अथवा व्यावहारिक में कठिनाई आई है।

Facilities and Technologies for Rehabilitation of Disabled (IMPACT)

1440. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the international agencies had organised "IMPACT" in collaboration with the Ministry for prevention of disabilities ; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities and technologies to be made available against the avoidable disablement and rehabilitation of the disabled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The World Health Organisation, United Nations Development Project and United Nations International Childrens' Emergency Fund launched the project "IMPACT" in India on 2nd October, 1983 in collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and Social Welfare. The objectives of the project are proposed to be achieved by adequate production, distribution and assured availability to all, of cheap and adequate supplies of various kinds of aids, vaccines and drugs required in the prevention of disablements and the rehabilitation of the disabled through the primary health care system.

Welfare of Indian Citizens and People of Indian Origin in Grenada

1441. DR. KARAN SINGH :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are several hundred people of Indian origin, including a few Indian citizens in the island of Grenada ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government has taken to enquire about their welfare after the recent military action there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). The exact number of people of Indian origin and Indian nationals in Grenada is not known, but the total number would be around four thousand. At the time of the recent invasion of Grenada, the Indian High Commission in Trinidad and Tobago, which is concurrently accredited to Grenada, was asked to make enquiries about the welfare of these persons. No report has been received about any loss of life among persons of Indian origin or Indian nationals.

Number of People Suffering from Tuberculosis

1442. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has conducted

any survey regarding the patients suffering from tuberculosis in the country ;

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

(c) whether Government have also secured informations regarding its increase in Urban areas particularly in metropolitan cities ;

(d) whether this disease is surrounded particularly in slum areas ; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the National Sample Survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1955-58 and subsequent limited surveys conducted in various parts of the country, it is estimated that nearly 1.5 per cent of the population is suffering from Radiologically active TB disease of the lungs of which about 1/4 i.e. about 2.5 million are sputum positive or infectious. Based on this, a statement containing State/U.T.-wise estimated number of T.B. patients is attached as Statement.

(c) There is no evidence to suggest that there has been an increase in the prevalence rates of T.B. in the urban areas particularly in the metropolitan cities.

(d) and (e). As per findings of the National Sample T.B. Survey the prevalence rate of T.B. disease is higher among the population living in 'Kutch houses' in crowded and unhygienic conditions with poor socio economic conditions.

Statement

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Estimated X-ray cases	Estimated sputum cases
		(in lacs)	(in lacs)
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.05	2.00
2.	Assam	3.00	0.75
3.	Bihar	10.50	2.60
4.	Gujarat	5.10	1.25
5.	Haryana	1.95	0.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.60	0.15
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.90	0.25
8.	Karnataka	5.55	1.40
9.	Kerala	3.80	0.95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7.80	1.95
11.	Maharashtra	9.45	2.35
12.	Manipur	0.25	0.05
13.	Meghalaya	0.25	0.05
14.	Nagaland	0.15	0.05
15.	Orissa	4.00	1.00
16.	Punjab	2.55	0.65
17.	Rajasthan	5.10	1.25
18.	Sikkim	0.10	0.05
19.	Tamil Nadu	7.25	1.80
20.	Tripura	0.30	0.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	16.65	4.15
22.	West Bengal	8.20	2.05

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
23.	A and N Islands	0.03	0.01
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	0.02
25.	Chandigarh	0.08	0.02
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.005
27.	Delhi	0.90	0.22
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.15	0.04
29.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.005
30.	Mizoram	0.08	0.02
31.	Pondicherry	0.08	0.02
Total		102.94	25.71

Disrepaired Temples around Mansarover Lake

1443. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 6 October, 1983 that the religious monuments in the Mansarover-Kailash areas of Tibet are now in an absolute state of disrepair ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the eight temples around the Mansarover lake have been razed to the ground and the old stones that formed gompas are now rubble piled high ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c). Govern-

ment have seen the report to which the question refers and are examining the matter.

Opening of Howrah-Amta Section

1444. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what is the plan and programme for the opening of the Howrah-Amta Section of the South Eastern Railway for passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : Phase I of construction of Howrah-Amta line from Santragachi to Bargachia is well in progress. Section upto Domjur is proposed to be opened in 1984, subject to availability of additional funds.

Import of Leproscope Instruments

1445. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import leproscope instruments for family planning purpose in near future ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how these instruments will be allotted Statewise ; and

(d) what is the cost of one instrument ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (d). Government has requested United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) for supply of 200 laparoscopes during 1983-84 and 200 during 1984-85 as commodity assistance. These will be allotted, when received, to States/Union Territories keeping in view their requirements. The approximate cost per laparoscope supplied by UNFPA during 1982 works out to \$ 3,250/-.

Central Universities Review Committee

1446. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when Government set up Central Universities Review Committee ;

(b) if so, what were the terms of reference and who were its members ;

(c) whether the panel has submitted its

report, if not, by what time it would be submitted ; and

(d) if the report is ready whether a copy is proposed to be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Central Universities Review Committee was appointed by the University Grants Commission in January, 1982.

(b) The terms of reference and names of the members of the Committee are as follows :

Terms of reference

- (i) To examine whether the Central Universities are fulfilling the objectives set for them in their Acts and Statutes ;
- (ii) To examine the general state of discipline in the Central Universities, causes of periodic disturbances in the campuses and remedial action therefor ;
- (iii) To examine the adequacy of the machinery in the Central Universities to deal with the grievances of students, teachers and the administrative staff and suggest measures for strengthening corporate life in these universities ;
- (iv) To examine the desirability of evolving a code of conduct for political parties and to set limits to their involvement in the University affairs ; and
- (v) To suggest such other measures of reforms as are necessary for the efficient functioning of Central Universities and promoting an academic atmosphere conducive to study and scholarship on the campuses.

Names of members

1.	Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah	Chairman
2.	Prof. Rais Ahmed formerly Vice-Chancellor Kashmir University Department of Physics Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh (Now Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission)	Member
3.	Dr. (Mrs.) Ashima Chatterjee Department of Chemistry Calcutta University Calcutta	Member
4.	Dr. G. Ram Reddy Vice-Chancellor Osmania University Hyderabad	Member
5.	Dr. Ramesh Mohan Director Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages Hyderabad	Member
6.	Shri R.K. Chhabra Secretary and Consultant University Grants Commission New Delhi (Since retired)	Secretary

(c) The Committee has submitted its report to the University Grants Commission.

(d) The Government is yet to receive the report from the University Grants Commission.

**Inquiry into Mismanagement of Homes
for Neglected Children in Capital**

1447. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the functioning, mismanagement and total indifference towards the inmates of the home for neglected children in the Capital was conducted recently ;

(b) if so, what is the result of the inquiry made ; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government to improve the working of home for neglected children and against those found responsible for the mismanagement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) No general inquiry into the functioning and management of the homes for neglected children has been conducted. However, an inquiry into the escape of 43 children from Children Home-I, Alipur was conducted this year which touched upon these aspects.

(b) According to the Inquiry Report into the escape, inter-alia, the main cause for escape of the children was the negligence on the part of the Caretaking staff posted at the Children's Home as well as the inad-

equacy of staff on duty at the Home.

(c) Departmental proceedings have been initiated against the defaulting officials. In addition, following steps have been taken :

- (i) Five Ambulance vans have been provided to the Homes and one more is expected shortly.
- (ii) Telephones have been sanctioned for all the Institutions/Officers of Social Welfare Department of Delhi Administration.
- (iii) To improve the staff-child ratio in all the Children's Homes the proposals for additional staff is under consideration.
- (iv) An Expert Group constituted for the perspective planning for Children's Homes in Delhi for the next 10 years is also studying the functioning of the Homes with a view to identifying long term measures.
- (v) 2 additional Homes have been sanctioned.

Bed Rolls to second class passengers

1448. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bed rolls in adequate number are not generally available for railway travellers ; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to provide adequate number of bed rolls to passengers particularly in second class ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The system of supply of bed-rolls has been

streamlined and adequate number of travel bags (bed-rolls) are now generally available for supply to passengers. Instructions have been reiterated to the Railways to augment the stock of travel bags (bed-rolls) wherever justified based on traffic demands. The travel bags are supplied to passengers travelling in second class sleeper coaches also on certain nominated trains.

UGC Grant for Six Universities of West Bengal

1449. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount of money has so far been released by UGC for the six universities of West Bengal ; and

(b) what was the total demand made by the Six Universities of West Bengal for development purpose during the VIth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). Development grants are sanctioned by the University Grants Commission to the Universities for institutional development as well as under certain specific programmes. The tentative allocation made by the UGC for institutional development in Sixth Plan is Rs. 100.00 lakhs each to Calcutta, Jadavpur and North Bengal Universities, and Rs. 75.00 lakhs each to Burdwan and Kalyani Universities. In respect of Rabindra Bharati the Fifth Plan Schemes were approved in 1978-79 and assistance will continue to be available till 31.3.1983. The demand made by the Six State Universities in West Bengal for institutional development in the Sixth Plan and the total grants sanctioned by the UGC to them separately for institutional development and under other programmes in the Sixth Plan so far, are as follows :

Name of the University	Assistance sought in Sixth Plan for institutional Development (Rs. in lakhs)	Grants paid in the Sixth Plan from 1980-81 to 1982-83		
		Institutional	Other programmes	Total
Burdwan	150.00	90.70	4.20	94.90
Calcutta	707.00	170.06	27.52	197.58
Jadavpur	303.34	151.71	30.97	182.68
Kalyani	606.97	48.80	2.96	51.76
North Bengal	298.53	50.51	4.01	54.52
Rabindra Bharati	—	33.59	1.67	35.26

Demurage Charges against Public Undertakings

1450. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public undertakings owned by Central/State Governments against which demurage charges are due, and the details of amounts against each of them as at present ; and

(b) steps taken to prevent accumulation thereof against these undertakings again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Railways and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Writing of Route Numbers Legibly on Delhi Transport Corporation Buses

1451. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that

the both Delhi Transport Corporation buses and private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation operation plying on different routes often have their route numbers written illegibly and are not readable from even a short distance ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would take necessary remedial measures to rectify the same so that the people using public transport are not inconvenienced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Normally all the DTC buses of scheduled routes are provided legibly written boards at the time of their outshedding from the depot. Occasionally when standby buses are used to cover a missed trip or render extra trips to clear the rush on a route, if a pointed destination board for the specific route is not available readily, destination and route number have to be written in chalk on a black board.

Instructions have been issued that all the destination boards should be checked and boards on which the destination and route number have faded be repainted.

So far as Private buses under DTC opera-

tion are concerned, route No. etc. is invariably painted on the front wind-screen, back and beside the entry-door.

श्रीलंका से शरणार्थियों का आना

1452. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीलंका से कितने शरणार्थी भारत आए हैं;

(ख) कितने शरणार्थियों की देखरेख सरकार द्वारा की जा रही है; और

(ग) कितने शरणार्थियों की देखरेख सरकार द्वारा नहीं की जा रही है और तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० रहीम) : (क) जुलाई के अन्त से पिछले महीने तक करीब 24,000 व्यक्ति खुले तौर पर आ चुके थे और करीब 100 आदमी अब भी हर रोज आ रहे हैं। ऐसे लोगों का ठीक-ठाक पता लगा पाना किसी भी तरह मुमकिन नहीं है जो चोरी-छिपे भारत में घुस आए हों।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय मंडपम् और कोट्टापट्ट स्थित दो शिविरों में श्रीलंका के 1428 शरणार्थी रह रहे हैं। उन्हें राहत सहायता दी गई है। शेष शरणार्थी तमिलनाडु और दूसरी जगहों में अपने मित्रों/संबंधियों आदि के साथ रह रहे हैं।

Survey of Cochin-Bodinayakanoor Railway line

1453. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of survey of Cochin Bodinayakanoor (Southern Railway) Railway line and details of cost of project, length

and route of the new line ; and

(b) considering the backwardness of Idikki District, and the maximum foreign exchange this area earns, whether Government propose to give priority for the construction of this railway line, and if so, when this project is going to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A reconnaissance survey is in advance stage of progress and is expected to be completed by middle of 1984. The length would be around 127 Kms between Cochin and Bodinayakanur and cost of construction would be around Rs. 95 crores. The alignment would serve Tevaram, Panamkuttu, Neriya Mangalam, Kothamangalam, Muvattupuzha, Kolan-cheri and Chottanikkara in addition to Tripunittura, Ernakulum and Cochin on the existing broad gauge route.

(b) Construction of this line would depend upon the economic and technical viability of the project and availability of resources.

Doctor-Patient Ratio in the Country and Major Hospitals in Delhi

1454. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the doctor-patient ratio for the country as a whole ;

(b) similar ratio for the major hospitals in Delhi ;

(c) comparative ratios for developed countries like U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and USSR ; and

(d) steps being taken to increase the proportion of doctors in the country and to improve medical services for the community ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The information about the doctor-patient ratio in the country as a whole is not available.

(b) Information about the doctor-patient ratio in major hospitals under the control of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Delhi Administration is as follows :

1. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	1:10
2. Safdarjang Hospital	1:38
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences	1:24
4. Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital	1:30
5. L.N.J.P.N. Hospital	1:45
6. G.B. Pant Hospital	1:23
7. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Hospital	1:40
8. Dr. N.C. Joshi Memorial Hospital	1:66
9. M.A.M. College and Hospital	1:70
10. Police Hospital	1:31
11. Poor House Hospital	1:91

(c) Similar ratios for developed countries like U.K., U.S.A., West Germany and USSR are not available. As such comparison with them is not possible.

(d) With the expansion of the hospitals and other health centres in the urban and rural areas there would be substantial improvement in the availability of doctors and medical services to the community.

Conference of Gulf Malayalese

1455. **SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference

of Gulf Malayalese was held at Trivandrum in July this year ;

(b) if so, the problems discussed in the Conference ;

(c) what are the special measures under consideration of the Government to reduce air rates to the Gulf states, liberalisation of Customs and management for higher education of children of Gulf Malayalese ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting stated to be of Gulf Malayalese was held in Trivandrum on July 22, 1983.

(b) The problems discussed at the meeting it is gathered included the question of reduction of airfare between Gulf points and Trivandrum, handling of persons returning from the Gulf by Customs officials, and allegations of harassment at Bombay airport.

(c) and (d). The Minister of State for External Affairs had visited several Gulf countries in May this year and had obtained first hand information regarding problems faced by Indian nationals there. Appropriate action has already been taken in so far as subjects concerning the Ministry of External Affairs. Issues which involve other Ministries and Departments have been referred to them for necessary action.

Amendment of Haj Act, 1959

1456. **SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN :**
DR. PRATAP WAGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee on the question of amending the 1959 Haj Act was formed to suggest a new Bill to replace the existing Act ; and

(b) if so, the number of meetings held

by the Sub-Committee and the progress of the Sub-Committee in the preparation of the draft Bill ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sub-Committee of the Central Haj Advisory Board had two meetings in April and October this year. The Committee has prepared a draft Bill which has been referred to all the members of the Central Haj Advisory Board for suggestions/comments, if any, before undertaking legislation to amend the present Haj Committee Act.

वाराणसी, मुगलसराय, इलाहाबाद, पटना और आसनसोल रेलवे स्टेशनों पर विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

1457. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को वाराणसी, मुगलसराय, इलाहाबाद, पटना, आसनसोल आदि स्टेशनों पर खान-पान प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत फल, विविध वस्तुओं तथा अन्य स्टालों के ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध तथा इन स्टेशनों पर गुंडों और अनाधिकृत विक्रेताओं के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कुछ छापे भी मारे गये थे और क्या इन छापों में वाराणसी और मुगलसराय स्टेशनों पर गंभीर अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान वाराणसी, मुगलसराय, पटना और आसनसोल स्टेशनों के फल, विविध वस्तुओं और अन्य स्टालों के ठेकेदारों के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। लेकिन 1982 के दौरान रेलवे के पावनों का भुगतान न करने तथा अनाधिकृत बेंडरों को

नियुक्त करने के कारण इलाहाबाद में मैसर्स साइ-किल स्टैंड कर्मचारी सहकारी समिति का विविध वस्तुओं का ठेका 6-12-82 को रद्द कर दिया गया था, लेकिन क्षेत्रीय रेलवे ने पुनर्विचार करके इसे 17-1-83 को बहाल कर दिया है। इलाहाबाद स्टेशन पर श्रीमती छाजला शहनाज द्वारा फलों के रस का ठेका शिकमी पर देने की शिकायत मिली थी, लेकिन वह प्रमाणित नहीं हुई।

(ख) और (ग) रेल अधिकारियों/निरीक्षकों द्वारा बार-बार छापे मारे जाते हैं तथा निरीक्षण किये जाते हैं। लेकिन वाराणसी और मुगलसराय में कोई गंभीर अनियमितता नहीं पाई गई।

Congestion at Bombay Port due to Strike by Stevedores

1458. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port had faced congestion and several ships carrying edible oils and other essential items could not be unloaded due to strike by stevedores.

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) what were the remedial measures taken and arrangements made for bringing an end to the strike launched by the staff at the port ; and

(d) the details in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The Bombay Port suffered congestion due to strike by the dock clerks, foremen and supervisors, who are engaged by the stevedores, from 20 October to 4 November, 1983. The strike did not affect the working of vessels carrying bulk liquid cargoes, including edible oils, as these personnel are not required for the discharge of these cargoes. However, the strike effected the cargo handling operations of all other categories of vessels viz.

general cargo, containers, dry bulk fertilizers, fertilizer raw materials etc. The number of vessels waiting for want of berths at the

Indira Docks at the commencement of the Strike and on the date of conclusion of strike were as under :

Group	Commodity	Vessels waiting for want of berth	
		20.10.83	4.11.83
I	Fertilizer	—	—
II	Fertilizer raw materials	2	4
III	Oils	—	—
IV	Other Bulk	1	1
V	Containers	1	1
VI	General Cargo	4	10
Total		8	16

(c) and (d). A settlement was reached between the Bombay Stevedores Association Limited and the Transport Dock Workers' Union and the strike was called off from 4 November, 1983. The parties agreed that the main demand for payment of ex-gratia in lieu of bonus for the financial year 1982-83 at more than 8 1/3 per cent shall be referred to adjudication under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Gandhi National Museum

1459. **SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gandhi National Museum at Rajghat, Delhi, has been in a deteriorating state ;

(b) whether it is ill-kept, mis-managed and there is an all round negligence ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that All India Freedom Fighters' Organisation unanimously passed a resolution and 22 out of 24 workers of Gandhi Museum have represented to the President of India drawing his per-

sonal attention to the deteriorating conditions in the Museum and praying for take over of the Museum by Government ; and

(d) if so, what action Government has taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d). The Gandhi National Museum is a Voluntary Organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act. This Ministry is not administratively concerned with it. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to take over this museum.

अग्रोहा (हरियाणा) में उत्खनन कार्य

1460. **श्री तारिक अनवर :** क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुरातत्व विभाग अग्रोहा (हरियाणा) में कोई उत्खनन कार्य कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब से चल रहा है,

(ग) क्या इस उत्खनन कार्य से सरकार को कोई महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि हुई है,

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ङ) यह उत्खनन कार्य कब तक जारी रहेगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन : (क) और (ख) हरियाणा सरकार का पुरातत्व और संग्रहालय विभाग हिसार जिलान्तर्गत अग्रोहा के प्राचीन स्थल पर 1978-79 से उत्खनन करा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकार से मिली सूचना के अनुसार उत्खनन के परिणामस्वरूप उस स्थल पर चौथी शताब्दी ई० पू० से 14वीं शताब्दी ई० सन् तक का सांस्कृतिक अनुक्रम स्थापित हो चुका है। उल्लेखनीय अन्वेषणों में मिट्टी और ईंटों की संरचनाएं, सिक्के, उत्कीर्ण मोहरें, पक्की मिट्टी की लघु आकृतियां और मूर्तियां तथा अल्प मूल्य के पत्थरों की वस्तुएं शामिल हैं।

(ङ) यह उत्खनन 1983-84 के कार्य-मौसम में भी जारी रहेगा।

Pak Help to Extremists

1461. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that both Pakistan Radio and British Broadcasting Corporation News services devote a lot of time to exaggerated reports on Punjab Affairs ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is indulging in propaganda to worsen law and order condition of Punjab ;

(c) whether Government have taken up the issue with appropriate authorities and if so, the results thereof ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the extremists of Punjab are being trained in Pakistan under Commander Niaji who surrendered in Bangladesh and if so, what is the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government of Pakistan is aware of Government of India's serious concern at these developments. Pakistan Government has denied giving help and assistance to the extremists in Punjab. Government are continuously monitoring with utmost vigilance all developments that may adversely affect India's security.

Construction of new bridge in Calicut

1462. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Southern Railway for construction of an over bridge in Calicut, the most populous city in Kerala on sharing basis ;

(b) if so, when the request was received ; and

(c) what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) A request for construction of a Road Over Bridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Km. 664/1-2 at Francis Road in Calicut has been received.

(b) The request was initially made in 1976. However, due to non-finalization of alignment and plan for road approaches by the State Government of Kerala, the work could not be processed.

(c) The proposal is being jointly finalized by the Railways and the State Government and is being considered for inclusion in

Railways Works Programme subject to availability of funds.

Accidents and Attacks on Railways during October, 1983

1463. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to large scale attacks on Railways during the month of October, 1983 many trains were cancelled ;

(b) if so, what were the total number of rail accidents and attacks made on Railways during October, 1983 ;

(c) total loss suffered by the Railways ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No Sir, large number of trains were not cancelled due to attacks on Railways during October, 1983.

(b) During October, 1983 there were 64 rail accidents and 4 incidents of attacks on Railways.

(c) The total loss suffered by the railways due to rail accidents and attacks on railways during October, 1983 is estimated as about Rs. 59 lakhs.

(d) To ensure safety of Rail travellers and rail property, speeds of trains in Punjab have been regulated, patrolling of track and bridges arranged, patrol specials/pilot engines/goods trains run ahead of passenger trains and close liaison maintained with State authorities. In addition following steps have been taken for prevention of accidents :

1. Intensification of inspections.
2. Monitoring at high level of safety efforts.

3. Arousing greater safety consciousness in railwaymen.

Call of WHO to Member States to Accelerate Implementation of Health

1464. DR. PRATAP WAGH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation had called the member-States to make the best use of its resources to accelerate implementation of the "Health for All" strategies to achieve the goal by 2000 A.D. ; and

(b) if so, the details of infrastructure worked in this regard in our country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The World Health Organisation has been calling upon its member-States from time to time to take steps for achieving the goal of "Health For All" by 2000 A.D. In order to achieve this goal in India, it is proposed to expand the Primary Health Care facilities in the country with a view to

1. providing on Health Guide and atleast one trained Dai for every village average of about 1000 population by the end of Sixth Plan period ;
2. providing a sub centre with one male and one female Multipurpose Multipurpose Health Worker for every 5000 rural population (for every 3000 population, in tribal and hilly areas) ;
3. providing one Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population (one PHC for every 20,000 population, in tribal and hilly areas) ;
4. providing facilities for treatment in basic specialities at upgraded Primary Health Centres/Community Health Centres to be established in a phased

manner for every one lakh of rural population ; and

5. substantial expansion of maternal and child health services, family welfare programme, immunization services and acceleration of programmes for control and eradication of blindness, tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria and other communicable diseases.

It is also proposed to secure active community participation in various health programmes so that the people at large are fully involved in tackling their health problems and eventually managing the same with the assistance and guidance from health organisations.

Outcome of Appeal to Supreme Court Regarding Brand name of Drugs

1465. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the Government's appeal to the Supreme Court in the brand name case ; and

(b) whether drugs for which brand names have been abolished continue to be marketed under those brand names or under generic names ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The case has not yet come up for hearing in the Supreme Court.

(b) The judgement of the Delhi Court has resulted in a situation where some firms are marketing formulations containing the banned drugs under brand names while others continue to market them under generic names.

अन्धत्व निवारण हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को
केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता

1466. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल के वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्धत्व का प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मानवीय समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु व्यापक प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर देते हुए राज्य सरकार की सहायता करेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई) : (क) और (ख) इस बात का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में दृष्टिहीनता का प्रतिशत बढ़ रहा है।

भारत सरकार पहले से ही उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम जो कि शतप्रतिशत केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित प्लान योजना है, के अन्तर्गत सहायता दे रही है।

Disarmament body for Asia-Pacific Region

1467. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India propose to form a Disarmament Body for the Asia-Pacific region ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central University after Swami
Vivekananda

1468. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to create a Central University in the name of Swami Vivekananda ; and

(b) if so, at what stage does the proposal rest now ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Inland Waterways Authority of India

1469. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up Inland Waterways Authority of India in the country ;

(b) broad outlines of the proposal ; and

(c) the time by which such Authority will be set up ?

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

(b) and (c). Action has been initiated to finalise a draft of the legislation for setting up the Inland Waterways Authority of India for introduction in Parliament. The Authority, besides being responsible for discharging the obligations of the Central Government for development, maintenance and operation of National Waterways, will also act as a research and advisory agency for shipping and navigation on waterways in the country.

Resignation of Several Specialists from Maulana Azad Medical College

1470. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several specialists resigned from service recently from Maulana Azad Medical College and attached hospitals in Delhi ;

(b) if so, how many such specialists and in which departments have resigned ; and

(c) steps being taken by the Government to see that the vacant posts are quickly filled up and the medical services are not adversely affected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE : (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, it is correct that some teachers from Maulana Azad Medical College have either resigned or proceeded on voluntary retirement in accordance with the Government rules recently. Details of the specialities of officers which have resigned or proceeded on voluntary retirement from various departments is given below :

1. Obstetrics and Gynaecology	4
2. Medicine	4
3. Paediatrics	1
4. Pathology	1
5. Surgery	1
6. Anatomy	1
7. Physician	1
8. Orthopaedic Surgery	1
9. Anaesthesiology	1
10. E.N.T.	2
11. Orthopaedic	1
12. Forensic Medicine	1
13. Cardiac Surgery	1

(c) Medical services have not been affected adversely due to the voluntary retirement or resignation of Central Health Service Officers. Action has been initiated to fill up the posts vacated by the Medical officers.

सीकर और इसके आसपास के शहरों से अतिरिक्त शायिका-यान/अतिरिक्त आरक्षण सुविधाएं

1471. श्री दौलत राम सारण : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीकर और इसके आसपास के शहरों, फतेहपुर, लक्ष्मणगढ़, लोसल, मुकुंदगढ़, नवलगढ़, चिड़ावा, झुनझुनु, सूरजगढ़ आदि से काफी बड़ी संख्या में यात्री दिल्ली-जयपुर तथा दिल्ली-आगरा रेल मार्गों से होकर असम, बंगाल, कलकत्ता आदि आते-जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन यात्रियों को आरक्षण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, उनको बहुत असुविधा होती है तथा सीकर से अतिरिक्त शायिकायान या अतिरिक्त आरक्षण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की मांग है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) इन स्टेशनों की सेवा करने वाली और अधिकतम अनुमत डिब्बे लेकर चलने वाली 94 डाउन जोधपुर मेल और 92 डाउन बीकानेर मेल में उपलब्ध आरक्षित स्थानों का कोटा विभिन्न स्टेशनों को वितरित किया गया है और इनका पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग हो रहा है। इसलिए इस समय सीकर को कोटा आबंटित करना या इन गाड़ियों में एक अतिरिक्त शयनयान लगाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। बहरहाल, समय-समय पर स्थिति की समीक्षा की जाती है और इन स्टेशनों पर होने वाले यातायात तथा स्थानों की

उपलब्धता के आधार पर आरक्षित कोटे में संशोधन किया जाता है।

भिनमल रेलवे स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म पर शेड की व्यवस्था

1472. श्री बिरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जोधपुर डिवीजन में मारवाड़-भिनमल रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक शेड बनाने हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रस्ताव को धन की कमी के कारण क्रियान्वित नहीं किया जा सका; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव को 1984-85 के निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Demands for Stations on Apta-Pen Section

1473. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the demands for stations on Apta-Pen section of West Coast Railway; and

(b) which of them have been accepted so far and which rejected and for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Only one demand has been recently received by the Central Railway for opening of a new station for

passenger traffic at Rasayani near village Turade on Panvel-Apta Section of Diva-Panvel-Pen Branch line on Bombay Division. This proposal is being examined by Central Railway administration.

(b) Does not arise.

नयी रेल लाइनें बिछाने हेतु गुजरात सरकार की योजना

1474. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार के पास नई रेल लाइन बिछाने हेतु कोई योजना भेजी है;

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

(ग) सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार इसे सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) से (घ) गुजरात सरकार ने 'रेलपथ विस्तार कार्यक्रम' पर रेल अभिसमय समिति को एक ज्ञापन दिया था। इस ज्ञापन में निम्नलिखित नयी लाइनों के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव था। इन प्रस्तावों की स्थिति प्रत्येक मद के सामने दिखाई गई है :—

1. गांधीधाम-लाखपट (ब० ला०)
2. भावनगर-तारापुर (ब० ला०)
3. राजकोट-जसदन (मी० ला०)
4. सराडिया-कूटियाना-कटकोला (मी० ला०)
5. दाहोद-झालोद-बांसवाड़ा (ब० ला०)
6. केशोद-मंगरोल (मी० ला०)
7. राजुला-जाफराबाद (मी० ला०)
8. उधना-मागदला (ब० ला०)
9. कोशा रोड-भिंडी
10. दाहोद-झालोद के रास्ते जामरकोटा
11. अहमदाबाद परिक्रमा रेल लाइन
12. अहमदाबाद-झालोद-उदयपुर-दाहोद

बड़ी लाइन के लिए पहले किए गए सर्वेक्षण को अद्यतन करने का काम जारी है।

पहले किये गये सर्वेक्षण से प्रकट हुआ है कि परि-योजना अर्थक्षम नहीं है : प्रतिफल ऋणात्मक है।

संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण इन प्रस्तावों को बेहतर समय की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी।

अहमदाबाद और उदयपुर पहले ही मीटर लाइन से जुड़े हुए हैं। संसाधनों की भारी तंगी के कारण झालोद के रास्ते दूसरी लाइन के निर्माण/सर्वेक्षण का कार्य शुरू करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

Plan and Non-Plan Allotment for Education

1475. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise Plan and Non-Plan allotment on Education in the Central Budget for the last five years (the amount and the percentage of total Budget allotment to be furnished) ; and

(b) aid to different States on Education by the Central Government for the last five years (State-wise figures to be furnished) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Allocations in the Central Budget are not made State-wise.

(b) No general aid for education is given to States by the Central Government. However, specific grants are released to various States in respect of some Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

टी० बी० कैंसर, अपंगता, अन्धेपन तथा पागलपन से पीड़ित लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या

1476. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में टी० बी०, कैंसर, अपंगता, अन्धेपन और मानसिक रोगों से ग्रस्त लोगों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त रोगों से पीड़ित लोगों विशेषकर निर्धन लोगों को प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं उपचार और सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) क्षय रोग, कैंसर, अशक्तता, दृष्टिहीनता और मानसिक रोग न तो सूचनीय है और न अभिलेखीय। अतः

विभिन्न राज्यों में इन रोगों से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों की वास्तविक संख्या के सही आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) क्षय रोग, कैंसर, अशक्तता, दृष्टिहीनता और मानसिक रोगों के इलाज की सुविधाएं सारे देश के मेडिकल कालेज अस्पतालों सहित प्रायः सभी प्रमुख अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं। वैसे, मानसिक बीमारियों, कैंसर और क्षय रोग की कुछ विशिष्ट संस्थाएं भी देश में कार्य कर रही हैं। कम आयु-वर्गों में क्षय रोग को होने से रोकने के लिए नवजातों और शिशुओं को रोग प्रतिरक्षण के विस्तारित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बी० सी० जी० का टीका लगाया जा रहा है। आरम्भ में ही कैंसर का पता लगाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को कैंसर का आरम्भ में पता लगाने वाले केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिए प्रति केन्द्र 50,000 रुपए तक की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण में अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, कलकत्ता, कटक, दिल्ली, गोहाटी, ग्वालियर, त्रिवेन्द्रम और मद्रास में 9 क्षेत्रीय कैंसर केन्द्र तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के नियंत्रण में टाटा मेमोरियल सेंटर, बम्बई में एक क्षेत्रीय कैंसर केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए क्षय रोग, कुष्ठ रोग, कैंसर और चिकित्सा प्रदान करने वाली स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को अनावर्ती अनुदान दिया जाता है—(1) अनिवार्य अस्पताली उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए (2) अस्पताली सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए अतिरिक्त विर्माण कार्य हेतु (3) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नए अस्पताल/औषधालय खोलने के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए संस्थाओं/व्यक्तियों को स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के विवेकानुदान निर्धि से भी अनावर्ती अनुदान दिया जाता है—

(1) व्यक्तियों, स्वैच्छिक संगठनों और प्राइवेट अस्पतालों और औषधालयों को चिकित्सा राहत और स्वास्थ्य विकास तथा चिकित्सा-उपचार और

जन-स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान करने के लिए अपेक्षाकृत कम मात्रा में वित्तीय सहायता की व्यवस्था करने के लिए;

(2) गरीब और क्षय, कुष्ठ आदि से पीड़ित जरूरतमन्द पुराने रोगियों तथा वृष्टिहीनों और अशक्तों को राहत पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, और

(3) कुष्ठ गृहों के रोगियों, विकलांग बच्चों के गृहों के लिए सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हेतु।

उपर्युक्त तीनों प्रयोजनों के लिए एक वित्तीय वर्ष में सहायता की अधिकतम सीमा प्रत्येक मामले में 10,000/- रुपये है।

Approval to Medical College, Trichur

1477. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medical College, Trichur (Kerala) has been approved by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, when it got approved ; and

(c) if not, when it will get the approval.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). Approval of the Government of India for starting a medical college is not required under any statute. However, the 8th Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council held in August 18-20, 1982 had recommended, inter-alia, that the States and the Union Territories should take the most immediate steps to ensure that no medical college is allowed to be established without a detailed project proposal being prepared and the prior approval of the Medical Council of India and the Government of India being obtained.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के निःशुल्क पासों

का नवीकरण

1478. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या नौबहन

और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के निःशुल्क पासों का नवीकरण करने में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा कितना समय लगाया जाता है ; और

(ख) विकलांग व्यक्तियों के निःशुल्क पासों का नवीकरण आवेदन करने की तारीख को तुरन्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं, जैसा कि छात्रों को जारी किए जाने वाले रियायती पासों के मामले में किया जाता है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जिघ्राउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) और (ख) जो पास नवीकरण के लिए पूर्वाहन में मिल जाते हैं, उन्हें उसी दिन नवीकृत कर दिया जाता है। जो पास अपराह्न में प्राप्त होते हैं, उन्हें अगले कार्य दिवस को नवीकृत किया जाता है। विकलांग व्यक्तियों को मुफ्त पास जारी करने में विकलांगता प्रमाणपत्र के सत्यापन कार्य भी शामिल है। इसलिए सभी प्रकार की औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने में कुछ समय लग जाता है। इस आशय के निर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि विकलांग व्यक्तियों को मुफ्त पास उसी दिन नवीकृत कर दिए जाएं, जिस दिन वे पास नवीकरण के लिए प्राप्त हों। इसके अतिरिक्त, विकलांग व्यक्तियों को असुविधा न हों, इसके लिए भी पास की वैधता की अवधि तीन महीने से बढ़ाकर छह महीने कर दी गई है।

Expenditure on Propagation of Hindi vis-a-vis English

1479. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state how much money has been spent per year to propagate Hindi and English in this country since 1980 and how the funds are channelised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The expenditure incurred by this Ministry on the propagation of Hindi during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is indicated below :

1980-81 Rs.	1981-82 Rs.	1982-83 Rs.
56,58,980	71,74,518	77,87,749

Requests of Voluntary Hindi Organisations are considered and funds sanctioned organisation-wise on the recommendation of Grants Committee at State Level as well as Central level, constituted for the purpose. Requests for grant for appointment of Hindi Teachers and opening of Hindi Teacher Training colleges in Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs. are considered on merit individually and funds released to the State Governments.

This Ministry has set up a Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad which is charged with the responsibility of improving the standards of teaching and learning of English in the country. This institute is a deemed university and its funds are provided by the University Grants Commission. The Commission has also initiated several schemes for improving the standard of English in Colleges and universities for their students.

During 1982-83 a Plan Scheme entitled financial assistance for setting up of District centres for English was launched by this Ministry. This Scheme is operated by the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad. A grant of Rs. 3 lakhs was given to the Institute during 1982-83 for implementation of the Scheme. A budget provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the scheme for the current financial year i.e. 1983-84.

Simplification of MMD Procedure with Respect to Deep-Sea Fishing Trawlers

1480. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to simplify Mercantile Marine Depart-

ment procedure with respect to deep-sea fishing trawlers ;

(b) if so, steps being taken to simplify the same ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in attending to this problem by the Directorate General of Shipping ?

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

(b) Government has introduced a new Chapter Part XV A, solely dealing with fishing boats, in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 by the M.S. Amendment Act, 1983. This chapter, inter alia, covers matters relating to obligation to register, registration procedure, Ports of Registry and inspection of safety equipments and appliances etc. Powers exist under this chapter to make rules in all aspects.

(c) The rules are under preparation in the Directorate General of Shipping, Bombay.

Proposal to set up Disablement Free Zones in the Country

1481. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up disablement free zones in the country ;

(b) whether the "IMPACT" India Seminar has made any suggestions in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) when the programme will be operative ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b).
No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question does not arise.

**Ensuring Punctuality of 100 Dn. Train
and Attaching more Coaches to 99 Up
Haryana Express**

1482. SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 653 dated 7 October, 1982 regarding over-crowding in 4 Dn., 99 Up and 100 Dn. trains between Gurgaon and Delhi Catt. and state :

(a) the number of coaches sanctioned for 99 Up Haryana Express train and the number of coaches being attached to it for the last six months ;

(b) whether the coaches are in shortage on this line only or on all other routes ;

(c) whether Government propose to attach at least two more coaches to this train to ease over-crowding between Delhi and Rewari only ;

(d) whether 100 Dn. train generally reaches 20 to 30 minutes late at Gurgaon Station ; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken to run this train in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The prescribed composition of 99 Haryana Express is of 10 coaches. Due to last minute damages this train could not run with full load on 69 days during the last 180 days. On remaining 111 days it ran with the prescribed load.

(c) No, Sir.

(i) National Fertilizers Ltd.

(ii) Punjab Government

: Rs. 20.00 lakhs

: Nil

(b) Area of land acquired from

(i) Himachal Pradesh

(ii) National Fertilizers

(iii) Punjab Government

: 28.76 acres

: 26.43 acres

: 8.75 acres

(c) Construction work has been taken in hand from August 1982 and upto date progress of the work is 0.5%.

(d) and (e). Punctuality performance of this train has been over 80% and only on a few occasions it reached Gurgaon over 20 minutes late during last six months.

The punctuality of this is being watched at all levels and avoidable detentions are taken up to further improve its punctuality.

**Payment of Compensation to National
Fertilizers Limited and Punjab Govern-
ment for Acquired Land**

1483. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of compensation paid by the Railway Administration for acquisition of land for the construction of Nangal-Talwara Railway line between Nangal Dam and Mehatpur to the National Fertilizers Limited and the Punjab Government ;

(b) the exact area of land acquired for this purpose from :

(i) Himachal Pradesh Government

(ii) National Fertilizers and

(iii) Punjab Government ;

(c) whether the construction work has since been taken up, the date from which it has been taken up and the latest progress in this regard ; and

(d) the exact length of the line for which demarcation has since been made by the Railway Administration and intimated to the Himachal Pradesh Government for acquisition of land thereof for in Una District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Compensation paid to

(d) Demarcation of lands over a length of 10.85 Kms i.e. upto Una has been given by Railways to Himachal Pradesh Government.

Vice-Chancellors' Retirement Age

1484. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any upper age limit for retirement of Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities ;

(b) if so, the exact age in this regard ;

(c) whether any of the Vice-Chancellors' in office at present in any of the universities has crossed this age limit ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 65 years.

(c) No, Sir, in so far as Central Universities are concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

Linking New Alipurduar Station with the Alipurduar Junction

1485. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link New Alipurduar Station with the Alipurduar Junction on the N.F. Railway for the convenience of the people and to save time ;

(b) if so, by what time it would be done ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No survey for linking New Alipurduar Station with Alipurduar Junction on N.F. Railway, by a rail link, has been carried out as so far, no such proposal has come up for consideration.

अलीपुरद्वार-कामाख्यागुड़ी और जोराई (पूर्वोत्तर सीमांत रेलवे) में सड़क ऊपरी पुल

1486. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर सीमान्त रेलवे के अलीपुरद्वार-कामाख्यागुड़ी और जोराई में सड़क ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण की योजना का परित्याग कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निर्माण कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा और इस पर कितना धन व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकारों/सड़क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जाने होते हैं। यदि प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सड़क पुल का निर्माण किसी वर्तमान समपार के बदले किया जाता है तो रेलवे लागत का लगभग 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा वहन करती है। यदि प्रस्तावित ऊपरी सड़क पुल एक नयी सुविधा के रूप में है जिससे किसी वर्तमान समपार का बदलाव नहीं हो रहा है तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा पूरी लागत वहन की जाती है। अलीपुरद्वार, कामाख्यागुड़ी और जोराई में ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिए राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Freight Subsidy and Financial Assistance
to Ailing Shipping Companies**

1487. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide freight subsidy and other financial assistance to the ailing shipping companies ;

(b) if so, which are those companies both in the private and public sector ; and

(c) the quantum of financial assistance proposed to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No.

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

**Duties of Chief Casualty Medical Officers
in Safdarjung/Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
Hospital**

1488. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some posts of Chief Casualty Medical Officers have recently been created in the Safdarjung and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia hospitals, New Delhi, if so, the reasons therefor, the number thereof and the duties assigned to these new Chief Casualty Medical Officers, hospital-wise ;

(b) whether these high-level Chief Casualty Medical Officers do not perform night duties when they are most needed and even in the day duty do not attend to the 'Casualty patients' ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would streamline the duties and functions assigned to these officers and ensure that they are put on Night Duty also in rotation so that their clinical and specialised knowledge and experience could be fully utilised, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, hospital-wise break-up is as under :

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

Chief Medical Officer for Nursing Home 1

Chief Medical Officer for manning casualty and emergency department. 3

Safdarjang Hospital

Chief Medical Officer for manning casualty and emergency department. 3

While the posts have been upgraded to strengthen the Casualty and Emergency Services in the hospitals, certain additional administrative duties have also been assigned to these officers to streamline the administration of hospitals.

(b) and (c). The Casualty and Emergency Department functions round-the-clock under effective control and supervision of the Chief Medical Officers. The Chief Medical Officers are on call duty by rotation after office hours in the night.

Since these Medical Officers have long experience in Administration and hospital management, it was thought fit to utilise their administration skill for improving hospital functions.

**Income Limit of Parents of Government
Employees for Eligibility of Free CGHS
Facility**

1489. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the income limit of Rs. 250/- p.m. for dependent parents

of Government employees for eligibility of free CGHS facility, was fixed over 30 years back ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though the pay scales, dearness allowance, daily wages of casual labourers and even the costs of medicines have tremendously risen during this period, the income limit of parents has not been increased proportionately ;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to raise this limit to Rs. 600/- p.m. or above ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) to (d). The income limit of Rs. 250/- p.m. for dependent parents for eligibility of free CGHS facility which was fixed on 20-5-67 has now been increased to Rs. 350/- p.m. with effect from 30th October, 1981. No proposal to raise this limit to Rs. 600/- p.m. or above is at present under consideration.

Selection of Teachers for Foreign Trips

1490. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to News item 'UGC to sent teachers on foreign trips' in the Times of India dated 3 November, 1983 and state :

(a) nature and details of foreign visits under each cultural exchange programme for which Universities are to nominate teachers along with qualifications of teachers required under each such programme ;

(b) whether the same selection procedure to nominate teachers continues as stated in reply to USQ 2640 dated 13 March, 1978, if so, names of members of Expert Committees in each case and names of final selectors for the current year along with mode of selection ; and

(c) the name, designation and University

of each teacher, selected for such foreign visits during last three years and whether any restrictions are there on selecting teachers who went on a foreign trip during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The University Grants Commission has invited nominations from universities for selection of university and college teachers for visit of 19 countries, under the Cultural Exchange Programme. The details are given in the statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7111/83]. The Commission has suggested that universities should make nominations keeping in view the work that the teachers propose to do during their visit.

(b) Yes, Sir. The last date for sending nominations for the current year is November 30, 1983. The Expert Committee to screen nominations for 1983-84 has not yet been constituted.

(c) The details of teachers selected for such visit during the last 3 years are given in the statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7111/83]. Normally the Commission does not nominate a teacher for visit abroad if he has gone abroad during the last 3 years.

Free and Compulsory Education

1491. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state the progress so far made in different States in pursuance of the Constitutional Directive to ensure free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : Presently education in classes I-VIII in all the government, local bodies and aided schools in all States/Union Territories of the country is free, barring one State, where boys' educa-

tion in classes 7-8 has yet to be made free. Legislations for compulsory primary education are also available in 16 States and 3 Union Territories.

State-wise enrolment ratio (target) in the elementary stage (classes I-V : age-group 6-11 and classes VI-VIII : age-group 11-14) by the end of 1983-84 is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Enrolment Ratio (target) in the elementary stage (classes I-V : age group 6-11 and classes VI-VIII age-group 11-14) by the end of 1983-84

S. No.	States/UTs	Classes I-V age-group 6-11	Classes VI-VIII age group 11-14
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.3	44.9
2.	Assam	70.4*	59.2*
3.	Bihar	83.0	34.0
4.	Gujarat	109.0	65.0
5.	Haryana	82.8	57.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	91.0	64.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	91.0	52.0
8.	Karnataka	86.7	35.9
9.	Kerala	99.5*	90.3*
10.	Madhya Pradesh	69.0	33.0
11.	Maharashtra	115.0*	52.0
12.	Meghalaya	116.7*	46.6*
13.	Manipur	105.8	71.0*
14.	Nagaland	120.0	102.6
15.	Orissa	89.0	40.0
16.	Punjab	108.0	72.0
17.	Rajasthan	85.0	30.0
18.	Sikkim	182.1*	68.4*
19.	Tamil Nadu	96.2	63.1*

1	2	3	4
20.	Tripura	103.9	47.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	78.0	44.0
22.	West Bengal	98.3*	NA
23.	A and N Islands	140.9	101.9
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.8	33.1
25.	Chandigarh	102.4*	89.5*
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	93.8	38.0
27.	Delhi	106.7*	90.4*
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	110.6*	89.5*
29.	Lakshadweep	162.0	105.0
30.	Mizoram	103.5	93.5
31.	Pondicherry	118.0	108.0
(States and UTs) Total		93.3*	50.7*

Source : State Plan Documents

*Estimated on the basis of 1971 population estimates.

Financial Assistance for Minor Ports

1492. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether development of minor ports is essential for the progress of coastal shipping ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the minor ports in securing dredging facilities to become viable ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to assist the State Governments and the Dredging Corporation of India to resolve these difficulties by allocation of necessary financial assistance to them ?

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

(b) and (c). The responsibility for development of minor ports vests with the respective maritime States. As per the decision of the National Development Council, funds for development of minor ports are to be covered in the State Plans and consequently central assistance has been discontinued from 1978 onwards. The State Governments provide funds for the development of minor ports in their Annual Plans.

Dredging assistance for the minor ports, if and when specifically requested by them, is provided by the Dredging Corporation of India, on commercial basis, consistent with their other commitments.

Flour Mills Workers Suffering from Lung Diseases

1493. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers in small flour mills are exposed to a number serious health hazards, including tuberculosis according to survey undertaken by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow ;

(b) whether the survey team also observed that flour mill workers had two common occupational diseases, silicosis and dyspnoea (difficulty in breathing) ; and

(c) if so, the measures which Government propose to take to prevent the spread of this lung disease in flour workers throughout the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) According to the survey conducted by the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow one small flour mills engaging 1-4 persons per mill, the occupational diseases to which the workers are exposed are (i) silicosis and (ii) flour worker's diseases (not dyspnoea) resulting from inhalation of flour dust.

(b) The workers suffer from silicosis and flour worker's diseases (not dyspnoea), which are similar to bronchitis.

(c) Preventive measures like periodic health check up of flour mill workers, treatment of disease, healthy environment are being provided as part of the general health services by the Government/local bodies.

Progress made and Expenditure Incurred on Second Hooghly Bridge

1494. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of the second hooghly bridge in Calcutta and the

total expenditure incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Being a State project, the West Bengal Govt. are essentially concerned with this bridge. According to information supplied by them Rs. 5364 lakhs were spent upto 31.10.83 and the physical progress was as under :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Bridge proper | : 33.70%. |
| (b) Calcutta side approach | : 52.5%. |
| (c) Howrah side approach | : 25.70%. |

Superfast Train Between Bhubaneswar and Howrah

1495. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the introduction of a superfast train between Bhubaneswar and Howrah ;

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

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

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

Implementation of Adult Literacy Schemes in States

1496. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adult literacy schemes are under implementation in different states under the national minimum needs programme during the current plan period ;

(b) if so, the number of adult literacy

centres opened in various Districts of Orissa under the above programme in the current plan period so far ;

(c) whether some other adult literacy centres have also been opened in Orissa under some other centrally assisted programme ;

(d) if so, the amount allocated to the state of Orissa in the first four years of the sixth plan for implementing various adult literacy programmes ; and

(e) the details of the work done by these adult literacy programmes in different districts in Orissa, so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATISHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Adult Education is included under the national minimum needs programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Government of India is providing cent percent assistance to the States for running adult education centres under the Rural Functional Literacy Project. The State Government is also expected to organise adult education programme through its own resources under the State Adult Education Programme.

(b) The number of adult education centres opened in different districts of Orissa under the Centrally assisted and State Adult Education Programme upto June, 1983 is

indicated in Statement I.

(c) Yes, Sir. Anganwadi (Adult Education Centres) are organised under Functional Literacy for Adult Women Programme which forms part of the Integrated Child Development Schemes of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

(d) The amount allocated to the State of Orissa in the first four years of the Sixth Plan for implementing various adult literacy programmes is as follows :

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	22.49
1981-82	60.97
1982-83	71.60
1983-84	76.94 (upto 19.11.1983)

(e) Enrolment in the adult education centres in different programmes for all the districts in Orissa is indicated in Statement-II.

Statement-I

S.No.	Districts	RFLP	SAEP	VAs	NYKs	UGC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Puri	300	75	30	—	10	415
2.	Balasore	300	75	—	—	—	375
3.	Ganjam	300	75	30	30	—	435
4.	Mayurbhanj	300	75	—	11	—	386

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Dhenkanal	300	75	30	24	—	429	
6. Keonjhar	300	15	—	—	—	315	
7. Sambalpur	300	75	30	25	—	430	
8. Sundargarh	300	15	—	20	—	335	
9. Kalahandi	300	75	—	—	10	385	
10. Koraput	300	75	30	24	—	429	
11. Phulbani	300	15	90	14	—	419	
12. Cuttack	300	75	—	—	—	375	
13. Bolangir	300	75	—	15	—	390	
Total	3900	796	240	163	20	5118	

RFLP : Rural Functional Literacy Projects

SAEP : State Adult Education Programme

VAs : Voluntary Agencies

NYKs : Nehru Yuvak Kendras

UGC : University Grants Commission

Statement-II

S.No.	Districts	RFLP	SAEP	VAs	NYKs	UGC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Puri	9000	2250	900	—	300	12450
2.	Balasore	9000	2250	—	—	—	11250
3.	Ganjam	9000	2250	900	900	—	13050
4.	Mayurbhanj	9000	2250	—	330	—	11580
5.	Dhenkanal	9000	2250	900	750	—	12900
6.	Keonjhar	9000	450	—	—	—	9450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Sambalpur		9000	2250	900	750	—	12900
8. Sundargarh		9000	450	—	600	—	10050
9. Kalahandi		9000	2250	—	—	300	11550
10. Koraput		9000	2250	900	720	—	12870
11. Phulbani		9000	450	2762	420	—	12632
12. Cuttack		9000	2250	—	—	—	11250
13. Bolangir		9000	2250	—	450	—	11700
Total		117000	23850	7262	4920	600	153632

RFLP : Rural Functional Literacy Projects

SAEP : State Adult Education Programme

VAs : Voluntary Agencies

NYKs : Nehru Yuvak Kendras

UGC : University Grants Commission

Persons Suffering from Leprosy and New Medicine therefor

1497. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons suffering from leprosy in the country at present ;

(b) what was their number in 1980 ;

(c) whether Government have any programme to evolve new medicines for prevention of leprosy and for their manufacture. If so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

persons suffering from leprosy is not known. However it is estimated that in 1981 the number of leprosy patients in the country was roughly about 4 million.

(c) In addition to the commonly used anti-leprotic drug 'Dapsone', new medicines like Refampicin, Clofazimine and Prothionamide have been introduced for the treatment of leprosy patients.

(d) Does not arise.

Passenger Train between Bhadrak and Khurda Road Stations

1498. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested his Ministry for the introduction of one more passenger train between Bha-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The exact number of

drak and Khurda Road Stations in Orissa ;

(b) whether the request is under the consideration of the Government ; and

(c) if so, when the above proposal is expected to be implemented ?

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

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

Cancellation of Bokaro-Madras Express

1499. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the date from which Bokaro-Madras Express has been cancelled ;

(b) the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when it is going to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) 5th October, 1983.

(b) The train remained cancelled due to breaches on Samalkot-Waltair section.

(c) It has been restored from 22.10.83.

Modification of Passengers Fare structure

1500. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering modification in the passengers fare structure ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) At present

there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Vocational Institutes in Tribal Areas

1501. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme to open vocational institutes in the tribal areas ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the vocational institutes opened in the tribal areas of Orissa under the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa have indicated that under the 10+2 system they will introduce vocational courses from the 1984-85 academic session covering tribal areas also.

Procedure for Issue of Passports

1502. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently made some amendments in the procedure regarding issue of passports ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that passport holders with a monthly income of less than Rs. 1600/- wishing to go abroad are now required to obtain clearance from the Labour Ministry ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) There is no change in procedure for obtaining the passports. However, new guide-lines were put into effect by the Ministry of Labour

towards the end of September, 1983, with regard to the procedure for issuing of suspension of emigration formalities for those persons who want to go abroad for purposes other than employment.

(b) and (c). In the case of a passport holder whose passport identifies him as a person who needs emigration clearance, the requirement of emigration clearance is to be suspended for all visits to foreign countries for purposes other than employment. Such suspension endorsements are being given by Protectors of Emigrants of the Labour Ministry and Passport Officers at stations where Protectors of Emigrants are not located. Since a number of cases came to the notice of the Government, where the suspension provision was circumvented in order to seek employment in a foreign country and this caused embarrassment to the Government, a decision was taken to regulate the suspension procedure in accordance with certain norms. The basic consideration was that a person who does not earn sufficient income will not be in a position to save money to undertake a journey to a foreign country as a visitor. Accordingly, a monthly income of at least Rs. 1,600/- was considered adequate. It is not however a fact that a person earning less than that amount is prevented from visiting a foreign country. In all such cases, the cases are required to be referred to the Labour Ministry for deciding whether granting emigration suspension to such person will be appropriate.

Track Electrification Programme in Various Zones

1503. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that some railways have not been considered for electrification of tracks ; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the electrification of tracks of the zonal Railways where there is at present no electrified track ?

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration for electrification of tracks on two Railway Zones viz. North-Eastern and Northeast Frontier.

(b) As the traffic densities on these two Railway Zones are far below those at which electrification becomes financially viable it is not proposed to consider at present any electrification schemes on these two zones.

Amount Allocated for Improvement of National Highway No. 43 in Orissa

1504. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated during the current financial year for the improvement of National Highway No. 43 passing through Koraput District of Orissa ;

(b) the progress made regarding the work connected with this National Highway.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Rs. 52 lakhs.

(b) Estimates amounting to Rs. 51 lakhs for improvement of this National Highway have already been sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 19 lakhs has been incurred so far.

Progress of Development Works of Various Berths at Paradip Port

1505. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the execution of the various development works like the construction and modification of various berths undertaken at the Paradip Port in Orissa and which of them have been completed and at which stage the remaining ones stand ; and

(b) the reasons why the operating ratio

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

of Paradip Port is the highest of all the ports in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The required information in respect of the important development works at Paradip Port is given in the statement attached.

(b) The increase in the operating ratio is mainly on account of recurrent deficits suffered by Paradip Port due to decline in the export of iron ore, steep rise in the cost of maintenance dredging and shore nourishment of the Port.

Statement

The present position with regard to important development works under execution at Paradip Port is indicated below :

(i) Modification to iron ore handling plant :

All the items of works have been completed except for conveyor system which is in advanced stage of completion. The overall physical progress is 97%.

The system is expected to start functioning from December, 1983.

(ii) Construction of second general cargo berth :

The construction of this berth was commenced on 16-11-1979. Foundation work completed, work on super structure is in progress. The overall progress is about 77%. The berth is expected to be completed by June, 1984.

(iii) Construction of 3rd general cargo berth :

The construction work of 3rd general cargo berth was commenced on 15-7-1982. Foundation work completed. The work on super structure is in progress. The overall progress is 55%. The berth is expected to be completed by October, 1984.

(iv) Fertiliser berth :

Construction work on fertiliser berth was commenced on 21-6-1983. The overall progress is 16%. The berth is expected to be completed by December, 1985.

खागोल (दानापुर) में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

1506. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खागोल (दानापुर) में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की मांग बहुत समय से की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खागोल (दानापुर) में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने में सरकार को क्या परेशानी है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई परेशानी नहीं है, तो सरकार वहाँ पर कब तक एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोल देगी ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा तभी विचार किया जाता है जब वे मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाओं के अनुसरण में उपयुक्त प्रायोजित प्राधिका-कारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित किये जाते हैं । खागोल में नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Utilisation of EMU Rakes to Clear Short Distance Traffic

1507. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Q.No. 3146 dt. 11.8.83 regarding Utilisation of EMU Trains to clear the out-going short distance traffic and state :

(a) number of EMUs used by Western Railway and Central Railways in Bombay during peak-hours and how many, on an average, are in use between 19.30 to 23.00 hrs. ;

(b) how many units (spares after peak hours) are on an average, daily detained for maintenance purposes between 19.30 hrs. to 23.00 hrs. and maintenance work done in this period and by how many persons on an average ;

(c) the specific, detailed and exact reasons as to why run of the idle EMUs is impossible to clear the short distance traffic so as to reduce overcrowding in long-distance trains which leave Bombay between 19.30 to 23.00 hrs ;

(d) whether there is any proposals for trial runs ; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). 51 and 48 EMU rakes are in use during peak hours i.e. upto 19.30 hrs. on Central and Western Railways respectively which is gradually reduced to 38 rakes on Central Railway and 29 rakes on Western Railway by 23.00 hours and these rakes are sent to maintenance depots for maintenance.

Of the 32 rakes withdrawn on both the systems 24 rakes are withdrawn during last two hours viz. 21.00 to 23.00 hours. Though no maintenance is done during 19.30 to 22.30 hours, these rakes have to be withdrawn from far-flung points so as to be brought in time to the maintenance depots to enable the maintenance being completed in time for re-induction into the morning services. If such rakes are to be brought to Bombay VT or Church Gate for additional trips after 19.30 hours they would reach these points too late to meet the peak hour demand. This will also result in these rakes reaching maintenance depots very late upsetting the maintenance schedule.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to run

additional EMU services during the period 19.30 to 23.00 hours for the reasons explained in reply to (a), (b) and (c). But from 1st Nov. 83 all-night service also has been introduced on this suburban section.

Short Stay Homes for Women Facing Family Problems

1508. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) names of centres which are running scheme of Short Stay Homes for protecting and rehabilitating women facing social and moral danger due to family problems ;

(b) names of the voluntary organisations and addresses of their office bearers associated with these centres for this scheme ; and

(c) work done by them in the last three years and money spent thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of Short Stay Homes for women and girls, out of 15 Short Stay Homes, 12 (Patna, Gwalior, Hooghly, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Bombay, Madurai, Imphal, Jullundur, Cuttack, Panaji, Jaipur, (1983-84)) are being run by the Association for Social Health in India, New Delhi and 3 (Nagpur, Malagaon (Nasik), Kalsi (Dehradun)) by the Bharatia Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. A list of the office bearers of these organisations associated with these Homes is at statements I and II attached.

(c) According to the Scheme these homes are meant for women and girls exposed to moral danger or family discord etc. The expenditure incurred during the last 3 years on the Short Stay Homes is indicated below :—

1980-81	Rs. 4.60 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 5.38 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 6.70 lakhs

Statement-I

List of Office Bearers (Short Stay Homes A.S.H.I.)

1. Maharashtra (Bombay)

Name	Sukh Shanti	Barrack No. 4, Dinshaw
President	Miss I.N. Kapadia	Wacha Road, Behind
		Yeshodhan Building,
		Bombay-400020

Branch

President	Smt. Bandana Chatterji.
Treasurer	Smt. Vijaylaxmi Pandit.
General Secretary	Smt. Padma Pradhan.

Chairman of Standing Committees

Home Management Committee	Miss P.N. Kapadia.
Health Committee	Dr. B.N. Daruvala.
F.L.E. Committee	Smt. Kalindi Muzumdar.

2. Manipur (Imphal)

Secretary	Mr. H. Surinder Kumar Singh.
	Moirangkhom Bazar, Indo Burma
	Road, Imphal-Manipur.

3. Orissa (Cuttack)

Name	Suthat, Cuttack-Orissa-8.
Chairman	Mamata
Secretary	Mrs. Shankuntla Mohanty.
Treasurer	Mrs. Snehalata Patra.
	Mr. Raj Rani Mohanty (D.D.P.I. RTD.)

4. Kerala (Trivandrum)

	V.J.T. Hall Road, Palayam,
	Trivandrum-695034, Kerala.
Name	Ambasadan
President	Rev. Benedict Mar Gregorios.
V. President	Shri P. Nagappan Nair
	Smt. Indira Ramakrishna Pillai
	Smt. Vasantha Ramkumar
H. Secretary	Sri. N. Jayakrishnan Nair
H. Treasurer	Sri. M. John Thomas

5. Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)

	Shanti Nilayam, 17-1-391/67, Subramanyam
	Nagar, Saidabad Colony, Hyderabad.
Name	Shanthi Nilayam
President	Smt. Prem Lata Gupta
V. President	Smt. Prema Malhotra
	Sri Tej Narain Mathur
H. Secretary	Smt. T. Ramachandran
H. Treasurer	Dr. Ramesh Gandhi

6. Punjab (Jullundur)

Name
Chairman
President
V. Chairman

Secretary
Co. Secretary
President
Legal Advisor
State Branch
Chairman
General Secretary

Short Stay, Commissioner's House, Jullundur.

Sanjeevani, Jullundur
Shri A.C. Sen (Commissioner)
Mrs. Giti Sen
Shri Manohar Singh (S.D.O. CIVIL)
Shri J.S. Radhawa (Sr. District Manager Lds)
Shri G.I.S. Bhullar (SSP)
Mr. Jaswinder Kaur
Mrs. S. Sethi
Mrs. Ravi Judge
Purnima Berri
Veena Puri
Mr. Ashok Anand

Mrs. Gurbinder Kaur Brar (M.P.)
Mrs. Swarn Sethi

7. Bihar (Patna)

Vice President
Secretary

Dr. Mukhopadhyay's Clinic, Upper Floor,
Patna-4.
Smt. A. Mukhopadhyay
Smt. K. Jamai
Dr. L. Kant
Dr. R.P. Singh
Shri K.C. Bhargava
Shri G.D. Singh
Shri S.B. Pathak
Smt. K.N. Begum
Miss N. Bose

8. Goa Branch (Panaji)

President
Chairman
Gen. Secretary
Treasurer

Asha Mahal, Teleigoa, Goa-403003.
Dr. Tito Menezes
Mr. Madhav Bir
Miss Vira Estibeiro
Mr. Francis Menezes

Chairmen of Managing Committees

Asha Mahal
Health

Dr. Gamila De Costa
Mrs. Grase de Souza

9. Tamil Nadu (Madurai)

Plot No. 25, Kanagava Nagar, Athikuam
K. Pudam, Madurai-625007.

Madurai District Branch

Name of Short Stay Home
President
Treasurer
Secretary
Committee Members

Vasuki Seva Nilayam
Mrs. Suganthi Subramaniam
Meerambal Srinivasan
Mrs. Mary Ranson Jose
Miss Jean Hay
T.B.B.S.V. Ramanajiah
S. Balasubramanian.

Branch Madras

President
H. Treasurer
Secretary

Justice S. Natrajan
Sh. L. Vedapuri
Dr. V.S. Rishi

10. West Bengal (Hooghly)

President
Treasurer
Secretary

Short Stay Home, Satya Bharti Bhawan, P.O.
Nabagram, Hooghly.
Dr. Phulrenu Guha
Mrs. J. Das Gupta
Smt. Panna Ray

Short Stay Home Hoogly
Secretary

Mrs. Mridula Dey

11. Madhya Pradesh : Gwalior

President
V. President
V. President
General Secretary
Secretary
Treasurer
Executive

Alpkaalin Mahila Avasgrah, Gandewali Road
Gwalior-1
Smt. Asha Joshi
Nalani Kuswaha
Shri Kalyan Joshi
Mrs. M. Wakenkar
Mr. Raghuvallabh Joshi
Mrs. Varuna Mohata
Mr. Tej Bahadur Singh Chawan.

12. Rajasthan.

Jaipur Short Stay Home
President
Hony. Secretary

For the year 1983-84
Smt. D. Singha
Mr. S.N. Bhargava

Statement-II

*Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Dr.
Ambedkar Marg, New Delhi-110055.*

**List of Executive Committee Members
for the Year 1983-84**

1. Shri Morarji R. Desai,
President,
Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh
5th Floor, Oeena, Marien Drive
Bombay (Maharashtra State) 400020

Vice Presidents

2. Shri D.J. Naik
Vice Chancellor,
Gujarat Vidyaapeeth,
Ahmedabad-380014

3. Shri C.L. Kedaria,
Ex. M.P.
V. Kumpewadi, P.O. Karchelia
Dist. Surat (Gujarat) 394249

4. Kum, Abha Maiti,
P.-14, Durga Sharan St.,
Calcutta-20

Treasurer

5. Shri R.V. Patankar
Satyaniketan
V. and P.O. Rajpur-422614
Dist. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)

Secretaries

6. Shri J.H. Chinchalkar,
BAJSS, Thakkar Bapa Smarak-
Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Road,
New Delhi-110055

7. Shri N.M. Wadiwa,
Ex. M.P. and Advocate
Chhindawara (M.P.)

8. Shri Bhैया Ram Munda
Ex.-M.P. and Gen. Secretary,
Adimjati Seva Mandal,
Niwaran Ashram,
Ranchi-834002 (Bihar)

Members

9. Shri L.M. Shrikant
Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad,
Dist. Panchmahals (Gujarat)

10. Shri Arvind Netam, M.P.
19 Feroz Shah Road,
New Delhi.

11. Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki,
Ex.-Minister of Education,
At. and Dist. Gauhati (Assam)

12. Kum. Puspa Desai,
Bhansali Gram Seva Mandal,
Takli, P.O. and Teh. Seonar
Dist. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

13. Dr. (Mrs.) Phul Renu Guha,
55/5 Puran Dass Road,
Calcutta-700097 (W. Bengal)

14. Shri T.S. Negi,
Speaker, Himachal Vidhan Sabha,
Simla (H.P.)

15. Shri Lal Naik,
At. Chinaravur,
P.O. Tenali (Tenali-522201)
Dist. Guntur (A.P.)

16. Shri Banwari Lal Gaur,
Secretary,
Rajasthan Adimjati Sevak
Sangh, Ajmer Rd., 4th Mile,
Sodhaia, Jaipur-302006
(Rajasthan)

17. Shri Vishvanath Patnaik,
Banwasi Sewa Samiti, Baligud,
Dist. Phulbani-762103
(Orissa)

18. Shri Himmat Singh Parteti,
M.P. Vanvasi Seva Mandal,
Maharajpur, Mandla (M.P.)-481661.

19. Shri Vatan Singh Jaunsari
44, Old Connaught Place,
Chakarata Rd. Dehradun-
248001 (U.P.)

20. Shri Madhusudhan Sahoo,
Charitra Niram Sanastha
Unit-9 Road-8,
Bhubaneswar-751007

21. Dr. Bhupinder Singh,
Jt. Secretary,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi-110001.

Shifting of Railway Service Commission from Muzaffarpur

1509. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will
the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is proposed to shift Railway
Service Commission office from Muzaffarpur;

(b) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, actual state of affairs ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Railway Service Commission
continues to function at Muzaffarpur under
the Chairmanship of a working Railway
Officer.

Yoga Training in Universities

1510. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will
the Minister of EDUCATION AND CUL-
TURE be pleased to refer to the reply given
to USQ No. 692 on 28th July, 1983 regarding
Yoga teaching in Universities and state what
are the proposals of the Central and various
State Governments to ensure imparting of
Yoga training in every university, college and
school of the country in a time-bound phased
manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : No such proposal has been formulated by the Central Government so far.

Musk Deer Farming in the Himalayan Region

1511. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state : refer to the reply given to the USQ No. 5027 on 25 August, 1983 regarding interest shown in Indian Traditional Medicinal Methods by China and USSR and state :

(a) what is the latest position with regard to musk deer farming in the country and its utilisation for medicinal purposes ;

(b) whether Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan or any other Ayurvedic institution has shown interest in musk deer farming in the Himalayan region ;

(c) if so, Central and State Governments' reaction thereto with reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Peoples Republic of China has a developed system of musk deer farming for medicinal purposes and if so, steps taken for co-operation with the Peoples Republic of China in this regard and help to Ayurvedic Institutions therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, has a scheme of breeding of musk deer in captivity among its other multiphased activities at Amalgamated Unit, Tarikhet (UP). The main object of this scheme is to find out a fool proof method of the collection of animals, adoption of animals in stockade away from their normal habitat of higher altitude, breeding of the Musk deer in captivity and evolving of the method of extracting Musk from the animal without sacrificing them. The Council is able to breed the animal in captivity and at present maintains 10 animals (6 males and 4 females) at the Deer Farm. The studies

are progressing.

(b) and (c). This Ministry has not received any communication in this regard from Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan or other Ayurvedic institution.

(d) There is a conservation area in Changbaishan mountains of Jilin province in China where musk deer is one of the protected species. The Peoples Republic of China have shown interest about traditional Indian medicine and they have been informed through Indian Ambassador in China that Government of India is agreeable to the Chinese proposal for exchange of information and material between some selected institutes. Further action awaits Chinese response to the Government of India's above said communication.

Irregularities in Funds given to Social Institutions by Delhi Social Welfare and Advisory Board

1512. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Social Institutions to which funds have been given by the Delhi Social Welfare and Advisory Board, 6-Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi, during the last three years and the amount given year-wise, for Bal Vadis, Sewing-embroidery, Crash Programme, Dairy Farming and for similar other programmes separately ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted in regard to the cases where assistance has been provided to a single Institution to implement programmes at different places but no programme is being implemented in those places ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some Members of Parliament have sent complaints to the Central Government about the irregularities being committed in the Delhi Social Welfare and Advisory Board ; and

(d) if so, the details of the complaints made and the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The information regarding the names of the Social Institutions to whom funds have been sanctioned by the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board, 6-Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi, during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-7112/83]

(b) No complaints have been received nor any enquiry conducted.

(c) No such complaint from Members of Parliament have been received.

(d) Question does not arise.

Grant of Visas to South African and Israeli Delegates to Attend IATA

1513. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India had agreed to grant visas to the Government of South Africa and Israel to attend the IATA conference at Delhi on October 24th and 25th ;

(b) if so, whether it was not a deviation from the accepted principle of boycotting South Africa following policy of apartheid and Israel making aggression on Palestine people and Arab World ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this abrupt change in policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) to (c). The Annual General Meeting of the International Transport Association (IATA) was held in New Delhi on 24-26 October, 1983. Air India and Indian Airlines were the co-hosts for this meeting.

IATA is a non-political technical association and not an inter-governmental organisation. Government of India has consistently adhered to its policy of not having any contacts with the Governments of South Africa and Israel. The attendance of delegates of

the airlines of these two countries at a technical conference in India does not mean a change in the policy of the Government of India.

Children Fleeing from "Children's Home for Boys" in Alipur and Tihar

1514. SHRI CHANDER PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of children who fled from the Children's Home for boys in Alipur and from the Children's Home in Tihar during the last six months ;

(b) how many of the missing children have so far been traced ; and

(c) whether Government have critically examined the work of these Children's Homes and if so, what is the result thereof and what action has been taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) In five Children's Homes located at Tihar and Alipur, 180 children escaped during six months period from 1-5-83 to 30-10-83.

(b) Three.

(c) Yes, Sir. The functioning of the Children's Homes is being examined by a Working Group appointed by the Delhi Administration and its recommendations are awaited.

Completion of Hospitals at Jafarpur and Mangolpuri (Delhi)

1515. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY :
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two hospitals each of 100 beds are being constructed in Jafarpur and Mangolpuri areas of Delhi ;

(b) whether the work will be completed

by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the exact position in regard to the work of each of the two hospitals and whether the construction work is progressing according to the schedule ; and

(d) the special steps being taken by the Central Government to ensure completion of these two hospitals in time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration have intimated that the construction work of the hospital at Mangolpuri is in progress and is likely to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Regarding the hospital at Jafarpur, 20 acres of the land required for the hospital has already been taken in possession and a boundary wall has since been constructed. The proposal for construction has not yet been approved, as it had to be reconsidered due to escalation in the cost of construction.

(d) The progress is being reviewed at Ministerial and senior official level from time to time.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा प्राइवेट बसों को किराए पर लिया जाना

1516. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :
श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास 30 नवम्बर, 1983 तक अनुबंध के आधार पर किराए पर ली गई कितनी प्राइवेट बसें थी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ को देखते हुए कुछ और प्राइवेट बसें अनुबंध के आधार पर किराए पर लेने पर विचार कर रही है ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में अत्यधिक भीड़-भाड़ को कम करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं या उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के पास इसकी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अंतर्गत 30 नवम्बर, 1983 तक 933 प्राइवेट बसें सड़कों पर थी ।

(ख) से (घ) और अधिक परिवहन सेवा प्रदान करने और बसों में भीड़-भाड़ कम करने की बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए, निगम ने निश्चय किया है कि किलोमीटर योजना के अंतर्गत लगभग 200 प्राइवेट बसें और बढ़ा दी जाएं । इसके अतिरिक्त वित्तीय वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम अपनी लगभग 450 पुरानी बसों को हटाकर इतनी ही नई बसें लगाएगा ।

मरम्मत के इन्तजार में खड़ी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसें

1517. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :
श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बेड़े में 1 नवम्बर, 1983 को कुल कितनी बसें थीं तथा उनमें से कितनी बसें सड़कों पर चल रही थी और कितनी बसें मरम्मत के लिए वर्कशॉपों में खड़ी थी ;

(ख) खराब पड़ी बसों को चलाने लायक बनाने के लिए उनकी मरम्मत न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और ये बसें कितने समय से बेकार खड़ी हैं ; और

(ग) इन बसों को सेवा योग्य बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री जियाउर्रहमान अन्सारी) : (क) सूचना
निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) सड़क पर प्रतिदिन औसतन बसों की संख्या	3404
(ii) 1250 बसों में से स्क्रेप के लिए पड़ी बसें और ये ऐसी बसें हैं जो चल नहीं सकती	204
(iii) भारी मरम्मत के लिए रुकी पड़ी बसें	37
(iv) मामूली मरम्मत और मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण तथा एम० वी० आई निरीक्षण के लिए आबद्धिङ डाकिंग के लिए सभी पड़ी बसें	403
कुल	4048

(ख) और (ग) जिन बसों की आयु 8 वर्ष से अधिक हो गई और जिसने पांच लाख किलोमीटर दूरी तय कर ली है, ऐसी 1250 बसों में 204 बसें सड़क पर चलने योग्य नहीं हैं और उन्हें स्क्रेप किया जाना है। अन्य 37 बसें दुर्घटना आदि के कारण भारी मरम्मत के लिए 2 महीने से 4 महीने की अवधि से केन्द्रीय वर्कशॉप में पड़ी हैं। शेष 403 वाहन एक महीने से कम समय से सामान्य डाकिंग और एम० वी० आई० निरीक्षण तैयारी आदि के लिए पड़े हैं। यह एक महीने का समय महानगर और अन्तर्राज्यीय प्रचालन में लगे परिवहन उपक्रम के लिए सामान्य समय है।

Spread of Viral Diseases and Research by Institutes of Virology

1518. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the field of research by different institutes of virology in the country ;

(b) in view of spreading of viral diseases on a mass scale every year in the country, how the Government propose to make use of the results of the research to combat and eradicate such diseases ; and

(c) whether success is assured in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). The research carried out by some of the national institutes like National Institute of Virology, Pune, National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta, and School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, has helped in the identification of many new viral agents causing various diseases in the country. The epidemiological investigations carried out in the various out-breaks by these institutes have helped in elucidating the epidemiology of viral diseases e.g., Japanese Encephalitis, Kyasanur Forest Disease, which were previously not known. The study of the transmission factors have helped in developing control measures.

The results of the researches carried out by the Institutes are being utilised for early diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of diseases, besides taking effective surveillance measures. Efforts are also being made to develop effective indigenous vaccines.

Officers posted at Purna Junction of South Central Railway

1519. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Area Office at Purna Junction under South Central Railway has been opened from 1 September, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the number of Officers posted there with their designations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Only one officer, designated as Area Officer.

Facilities for Disabled

1520. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently extended some facilities for the disabled ;

(b) if so, the different programmes and schemes being implemented under plan and non-plan sectors in different States in the Sixth Plan ; and

(c) the details of the Schemes implemented for the welfare of disabled in Madhya Pradesh during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) whether Government have recently extended some facilities for the disabled ;

(a) Government of India have been extending facilities for the welfare of disabled persons from time to time. Some of the major programmes being implemented under plan and non-plan during the 6th plan period are indicated in the following paragraphs. These programmes are implemented through State Governments, Voluntary Organisations and directly by the Central Government. The beneficiaries under these programmes are spread all over India in all the States/UTs.

(i) **Education and Training of the handicapped** : Scholarships/stipend are given to handicapped persons to assist them in securing education—academic, technical, professional and apprenticeship. In addition, to the scholarship, readers allowance to blind students, maintenance allowance of aids and appliances to orthopaedic students is given. New students are given scholarship

out of the plan funds and on-going students are given scholarships from non-plan schemes.

(ii) **Integrated Education** : Under the Scheme of Integrated Education, 100 percent assistance is given to the State Governments which includes salaries of teachers, expenditure on special equipment, expenditure for special facilities like resource room etc. The scheme under Plan is being implemented in 18 States (except Punjab, J and K, Assam and Meghalaya) and one Union Territory i.e. Delhi.

(iii) 22 Special Employment Exchanges have been set up across the country for the placement of physically handicapped persons including blind, in gainful employment. During 1982-83, 31 special cells in normal employment exchanges have been sanctioned to exclusively register and place physically handicapped persons in jobs.

(iv) 14 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres have been set up to assess the residual ability of the disabled, arrange their training and place them in regular employment. Six skill training workshops have been added to these Vocational Rehabilitation Centres. 11 Rural Rehabilitation centres have been added in order to promote the placement of handicapped persons in rural areas.

(v) Ministry of Communications gives Public Telephone Booths to handicapped persons to help them to earn a living.

(vi) Loans are available from banks at nominal rates of interest to enable the handicapped persons for setting up self-employment ventures.

(vii) To promote their employment in private sector, incentive is given to employers by weighted deduction of 133% of salaries paid to handicapped employees for purposes of income tax rebate.

(viii) To encourage their employment in public and private sector, Government of India gives national awards to the most efficient employees and outstanding employers of handicapped including blind.

(ix) Travel concessions are available to handicapped :

- (a) Upto 50% for travel by Indian Airlines ;
- (b) 75% for travel by Rail ;
- (c) Ranging from 50% to free travel by buses of various State Transport Corporations.

(x) Assistance to voluntary organisations upto 90% of the estimated cost for setting up projects for education, training and rehabilitation of the disabled persons is given. During 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs was given to 138 voluntary organisations all over India.

(xi) Aids and Appliances are given either free of cost or at 50% of the cost to handicapped persons depending upon their income. 56 Voluntary Organisations have been recognised as centres for giving aids and appliances under this scheme. During 1982-8, the expenditure under this scheme was 100 lakhs.

(xii) Central Government have sanctioned the setting up of rehabilitation centres in the States of Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal. The rehabilitation centres, a new scheme launched during 1982-83, aims at providing comprehensive services to the handicapped from prevention to the ultimate employment of the handicapped.

- (c) the details of the Schemes implemented for the welfare of disabled in Madhya Pradesh during the above period ?

Funds provided under various schemes to Madhya Pradesh are as follows :

	Amount disbursed upto 82-83
(i) Scholarships	Rs. 16.19 lakhs
(ii) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	Rs. 11.21 lakhs
(iii) Aids and Appliances	Rs. 4 lakhs

Setting up of Task Force by Nepal for Regulating Border Movement

1521. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Nepal Government had set up a Task Force with a view to regulating the movements of people around the Indo-Nepalese border ;

(b) whether the regulation is proposed to be enforced in three phases ; if so, the details in this regard ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information available, even the Nepal Government have not taken any decisions on the report and, therefore, the question of Government's reaction to this report does not arise.

Vohra Committee on National Highways

1522. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY :

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

(a) whether the Vohra Committee on National Highways have suggested an investment of Rs. 12,000 crores on improving and expanding the system ; and

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

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

(b) A view on the recommendations of the Vohra Committee is yet to be taken.

**UNESCO Financial Assistance for
Auroville**

1523. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
DR. PRATAP WAGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India had requested the UNESCO for financial assistance for the development of Auroville in Pondicherry as an International town ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). No request for financial assistance had been made, although in the proposals for the UNESCO Budget for 1984-85, an allocation of \$ 1,00,000/- for Auroville, with which UNESCO is already associated, was suggested. This suggestion was subsequently withdrawn keeping in view the stringent budgetary position of UNESCO.

**Not Allowing Indian Ambassador to Visit
Peshawar**

1524. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH
YADAV :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan Government refused permission to allow the Indian Ambassador in Islamabad to visit Peshawar ; and

(b) if so, what is the attitude adopted by India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). Government conveyed their serious concern

to the Government of Pakistan at the refusal of permission to our Ambassador in Pakistan to visit Peshawar and asked them to take immediate corrective measures in this regard. Government have also impressed upon them our concern that the facilities available to the members of the Pakistan Embassy at New Delhi are not matched by those available to members of the Indian Missions in Pakistan.

However, we have since been informed by Pak authorities that permission to visit Peshawar is now being given to our Ambassador.

Agenda of Commonwealth Conference

1525. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
DR. A.U. AZMI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether increasing danger to the international security environment, escalating arms race and the need for reform in the international money, finance and trade, relations were the major issues on the agenda of the Heads of Government of Commonwealth countries meet in New Delhi during November, 1983 ;

(b) if so what were the other items of the agenda ; and

(c) how many countries participated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). The agenda for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting was as follows :

1. Opening session.
2. Order of Agenda and style and format.
3. World Political Scene
 - (a) Global Trends and Prospects
 - (b) Southern Africa.
4. World Economic Issues.
5. Commonwealth Functional Cooperation

- (a) CFTC
 - (b) Commonwealth Student Mobility
 - (c) Commonwealth Youth Programme
 - (d) Commonwealth Science Council
 - (e) Women and Development
 - (f) Commonwealth Foundation
 - (g) Culture.
6. Report of the Committee of the Whole.
 7. Other Business.
 8. Communique.
- (c) 42 countries participated in the meeting.

Invasion of Grenada

1526. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India expressed concern over the invasion of Grenada and called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island ;

(b) if so, whether India also supported the resolution in the United Nations condemning USA over this naked aggression ;

(c) is it also a fact that the invasion by USA will also be discussed in the Commonwealth Conference ; and

(d) if so, what action India took to compact USA to quit the Island ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of India's position was reflected in the statement made by the official spokesman on 26th October 1983, which is as follows :

"The Government of India views events in Grenada with grave concern. The killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several

of his cabinet colleagues has caused consternation and dismay in India and other Nonaligned countries. We were looking forward to receive Prime Minister Bishop in November for the CHOGM.

The invasion of Grenada by outside forces cannot be justified and is inconsistent with the basic laws of international behaviour. The Government of India are strongly opposed to interference and intervention by any country in another. They consider it desirable and necessary that big and powerful countries should act with maximum restraint in their dealings with other countries. No country has any right to impose a regime or system of government of its own preference on another country.

The situation in Central America and the Caribbean is already charged with tension and strain. Foreign military intervention can only aggravate these and perpetuate instability and conflict in the region. We urge immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada so that it can manage its own affairs in freedom."

In response to a question from the press, Prime Minister said on 2nd November, 1983, that the presence of US troops has taken the matter of Grenada beyond the purview of the Commonwealth. She went on to say that the appropriate forum for dealing with this matter was the UN, on the basis of the General Assembly's call for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from there. She added that the reasons given for the invasion were not convincing.

(b) Yes, Sir. India voted for the UN General Assembly resolution on the subject.

(c) Yes, Sir. This subject was discussed in the Conference.

Supply of Defence Equipment to Pakistan by USA

1527. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that US navy is

to supply major defence equipment to Pakistan the details of which have been kept secret even from the US Congress ;

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

(c) whether there have been sufficient proofs of this US navy secret deal with Pakistan with the Government of India ;

(d) if so, whether Government of India has taken up this matter with the US Government ;

(e) whether Pakistan plays an increasingly greater role as a stabilising force in the Indian Ocean region because of its strategic importance in the defence of sea lines of communications in the Arabian Sea and approaches to the Persian Gulf ; and

(f) if so, what steps India is taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM). (a) to (d). The US Administration sent to the Chairman of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee a notification covering the proposed sale of defence equipment to Pakistan on 12th September, 1983, sections of which were classified. The Government of India have been given to understand by US officials that this notification relates to the supply of Harpoon missiles to Pakistan. The Government of India has taken up the question of the supply of sophisticated defence equipment to Pakistan with the U.S. Government on several occasions, pointing to the dangers of heightened tensions that would result.

(e) The section of this notification entitled "Policy Justification" states that Pakistan plays an increasingly greater role as a stabilizing force in the Indian Ocean region because of its strategic importance in the defence of sea lines of communication in the Arabian Sea and approaches to the Persian Gulf. This is obviously the assessment of the U.S. Government in attempting to justify this transfer of defence supplies to Pakistan.

(f) The Government of India will take appropriate measures to counter the threat arising from the supply of Harpoon missiles to Pakistan.

World Bank Assistance for Electrification of Tracks and Modernisation of Communication System

1528. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to seek World Bank assistance for electrification of tracks and modernisation of communication system ;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance sought and likely to be obtained ;

(c) whether any plan has been formulated particularly in regard to the electrification of tracks ; and

(d) if so, the region/States which will get priority in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The Ministry of Railways have under negotiation a proposal to obtain World Bank assistance for electrification of tracks.

(b) The quantum of assistance is still under discussion.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Perspective Plan for Electrification of Railway Track has been formulated for the period upto 1989-90.

(d) The Sections envisaged to be taken up for electrification in the Perspective Plan in the years 1984-85 to 1989-90 are indicated below :—

- (i) Bina-Katni-Annupur Bilaspur.
- (ii) Durg-Nagpur.
- (iii) Jollarpettai-Erode-Bangalore.
- (iv) Vijayawada-Waltair.
- (v) Delhi-Ambala.
- (vi) Tundla-Agra-Bayana.
- (vii) Sonnagar-Barkakana.
- (viii) Mugalsarai-Lucknow both routes.

- (ix) Garwa Road-Chopan-Chunar.
- (x) Moradabad-Ambala-Jallandar City.
- (xi) Kharagpur-Khurda Road.
- (xii) Barsuan-Bimlagarh-Bondamunda-Hatia.
- (xiii) Lucknow-Kanpur.
- (xiv) Lucknow-Moradabad.
- (xv) Renigunta-Guntakal-Hospet.
- (xvi) Hatia-Muri.
- (xvii) Guntakal-Sholapur.
- (xviii) Sholapur-Pune.
- (xix) Khurda Road-Waltair.

Cushioned Seats on Kerala Bound Trains

1529. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cushioned seats in the trains going to Kerala are slowly disappearing ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether there are any guide-lines regarding the provision of this facility on long distance trains ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Cushioned seats are being provided on all the new day coaches and cushioned berths are being provided on all the new 2nd Class 3-tier coaches being built by the Integral Coach Factory Madras. In addition, it is the policy that all 2nd Class 3-tier coaches utilised on long distance train services should be those provided with cushioned berths. Coaches on all trains, including those going to Kerala, are also sought to be those provided accordingly.

(d) In view of the reply to parts (a) to (c), does not arise.

Reduction in second class berths on long distance trains from Kerala

1530. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the

Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the number of second class berths on the long distance trains originating from Kerala to provide more sitting accommodation on those trains ;

(b) if so, the rationale behind this proposal ;

(c) whether it will not aggravate the difficulties of long distance passengers ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to reconsider this proposal ?

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

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

Artistes sent Abroad under Cultural Exchange Programme

1531. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Council for Cultural Relations sends eminent Indian artistes in the field of dance and music to foreign countries under Cultural Exchange Programme ;

(b) if so, the main criterion for the selection of such artistes ; and

(c) names of such artistes who were selected and sent abroad under this programme during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Note on the criteria of selection of artistes.

(c) The information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7113/83]

विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों के 4 वर्ष की अवधि से अधिक समय तक काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

1532. श्री छांगुर राम :
श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है जो विदेशों में भारतीय दूतावासों में 4 वर्षों से अधिक समय से कार्यरत हैं ; और

(ख) उनके स्थानान्तरण के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० ए०

रहीम) : (क) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशन में अधिकारियों की तैनाती की अवधि सामान्यतः तीन वर्ष की होती है । लेकिन, कई ऐसे कारणों से जो सरकार के नियन्त्रण के बाहर के हैं । कुछ मामलों में 3 वर्षों की सामान्य अवधि बढ़ जाती है, जैसे कि एक मिशन से दूसरे मिशन की तैनाती में 3-4 अधिकारी सम्बन्धित हों । विशेष प्रकार के कार्य के लिए एवजी उपलब्ध न होना, बच्चों की शिक्षा जैसी अधिकारियों की घरेलू समस्याएं, परिवार में बीमारी और विदेश स्थित अधिकारियों को कार्यभार से मुक्त करने के लिए एवजी का न पहुँचना ।

फिर भी सरकार तीन वर्ष की सामान्य अवधि का अनुसरण करने का पूरा प्रयास करती है ।

विवरण

भारतीय मिशनों में निर्धारित अवधि से अधिक ठहरने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या एवं विवरण

क्रम संख्या	मिशन का नाम	अधिकारी का नाम, पदनाम और मिशन में तैनाती की तारीख	टिप्पणी
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1	2	3	4
1.	भारत का राजदूतावास, जेद्दा	श्री एस० ए० खान, द्वितीय सचिव, 9-8-1978	अनुकम्पा के आधार पर श्री खान की तैनाती की अवधि तीन साल से अधिक बढ़ायी गई थी । अब उनका स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया है ।
2.	भारत का राजदूतावास, इस्लामाबाद	श्री टी० आर० जाटव, वरिष्ठ वैयक्तिक सहायक 10-7-1979	प्रशासनिक कारण
3.	भारत का हाई कमिशन, लंदन	श्री आर० के० खुराना, वैयक्तिक सहायक, 8-6-1979	प्रशासनिक कारण

1	2	3	4
4.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, दर-ए-सलाम	श्री एम० सी० गुप्ता वैयक्तिक सहायक 13-8-1979	प्रशासनिक कारण
5.	भारत का राजदूतावास, काठमांडू	श्री एन० एन० सनाढ़य, हिन्दी अनुवादक 1-2-1978	उन्हें कार्यमुक्त करने के लिए नियमित अनुवादक उपलब्ध नहीं है।
6.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, ढाका	श्री सी० आर० वैत, बंगाली अनुवादक 14-2-1972	बंगाली अनुवादक का अभाव
7.	भारत का राजदूतावास काठमांडू	श्री (डा०) वी० के० मित्तल, चिकित्सा अधिकारी, 17-5-1979	चुना हुआ एवजी नहीं जा सका। दूसरे एवजी का चयन किया जा चुका है, जो अपनी औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर रहा है।
8.	भारत का राजदूतावास, मास्को	श्री ए० के० शर्मा, कनिष्ठ दुभाषिया, 20-6-1978	मंत्रालय में (सम्बन्धित भाषा में) दुभाषिय का अभाव।
9.	भारत का राजदूतावास, बगदाद	श्री ए० डब्लू० आजमी, कनिष्ठ दुभाषिया, 13-12-1973	—वही—
10.	भारत का राजदूतावास, रब्रात	श्री के० जी० मजुमदार, कनिष्ठ दुभाषिया, 29-12-1976	—वही—
11.	भारत का राजदूतावास, मास्को	श्री एस० के० गांगुली, कनिष्ठ दुभाषिया, 30-11-1970	—वही—
12.	भारत का राजदूतावास, काबुल	श्री एस० ए० कुरैशी, कनिष्ठ दुभाषिया, 9-3-1977	—वही—
13.	भारत का राजदूतावास, तेहरान	श्री ए० ए० अस्मानी, वरिष्ठ दुभाषिया,	—वही—

1	2	3	4
14.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री एच० एल० अनेजा, क्रय निदेशक, 12-11-1979	प्रशासनिक कारण (भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन के सप्लाय विंग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या समीक्षाधीन है)
15.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री बी० के० दत्ता, तकनीकी अधिकारी, (ग्रेड-II), 10-8-1979	—वही—
16.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री धर्मसिंह, तकनीकी अधिकारी, (वर्ग-III) 6-9-1979	प्रशासनिक कारण (भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन के सप्लाय विंग के कर्मचारियों की संख्या समीक्षाधीन है)।
17.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री डी० एन० मंत्रा, सहायक निदेशक (क्रय) 5-1-1979	—वही—
18.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री विद्यासागर, सहायक निदेशक (क्रय) 25-1-1979	सचिवों की समिति के निर्णय के अनुसार दिसम्बर 1983 में बिना एवजी के कार्यमुक्त कर दिया जाएगा।
19.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री डी० एन० मलहोत्रा, लेखा सहायक, 12-7-1978	प्रशासनिक कारण (लेखा प्रशिक्षक सहायकों का उपलब्ध न होना)
20.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री पी० वेंकटरमन, लेखा सहायक, 6-7-1978	—वही—
21.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, लन्दन	श्री एम० एस० साहनी, लेखा सहायक, 13-9-1978	—वही—
22.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, नैरोबी	श्री आत्म प्रकाश, सहायक, 20-9-1978	प्रशासनिक कारण (एफ० एस० आई० द्वारा पद समाप्त किये जाने के कारण बिना एवजी के वापसी)

1	2	3	4
23.	भारत का प्रधान कोंसलावास जलालाबाद	श्री पी० एस० वक् सहायक 1-12-1979	एवजी शीघ्र ही जा रहा है।
24.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, इस्लामाबाद	श्री पी० पी० सेमव ल, अवर श्रेणी लिपिक, 11-11-1979	—वही—
25.	भारत का प्रधान कोंसलावास, कराची,	श्री आर० एस० यादव, उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक, 7-1-1979	—वही—
26.	सम्पर्क कार्यालय, फुंतशोलिंग	श्री मिल्खी राम, कार चालक, 17-9-1977	चुना हुआ एवजी नहीं गया है। दूसरे एवजी का चयन किया जा रहा है।
27.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, कैनवरा	श्री मनमोहन सिंह कार चालक 12-6-1979	—वही—
28.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, ढाका	श्री बीर सिंह, कार चालक 15-5-1978	—वही—
29.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, ढाका	श्री पी० सरकार, कार चालक, 16-12-1978	—वही—
30.	भारत का हाई कमीशन, ढाका	श्री राजवीर सिंह कार चालक, 24-10-1980	—वही—
31.	भारत का राजदूतावास, काबुल	श्री चैन सिंह कार चालक, 26-5-1976	—वही—
32.	भारत का राजदूतावास, इस्लामाबाद	श्री करन सिंह कार चालक, 23-8-1976	—वही—
33.	भारत का स्थायी मिशन, न्यूयार्क	श्री आर० एस० नायर, कार चालक, 17-10-1977	—वही—

“फैडरेशन आफ यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज टीचर्स आर्गेनाइजेशन” द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग पत्र

1533. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इन्डिया फैडरेशन आफ यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज टीचर्स आर्गेनाइजेशन ने अपनी राष्ट्रीय मांगों का मांगपत्र उन्हें तथा प्रधान मंत्री को प्रस्तुत किया है ;

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

(ग) उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की की गई है अथवा कब तक क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :

(क) महा संघ समय-समय पर सरकार को मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत करता रहा है।

(ख) उनकी मुख्य मांगें शारीरिक शिक्षा निदेशकों और पुस्तकाध्यक्षों की समस्याओं का समाधान, अध्यापकों के सभी वर्गों के लिए समान चालू ग्रेड, मूल वेतन का 30% आन्तरिम राहत, सेवा की वैधानिक सुरक्षा, विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड में महासंघ का प्रतिनिधित्व, प्रबन्ध का लोकतान्त्रिकरण, खजाने से वेतन का सीधा भुगतान, +2 और +3 स्तरों पर सामान्य काडर इत्यादि हैं।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1-4-80 से पुस्तकाध्यक्षों और शारीरिक शिक्षा निदेशकों के वेतनमान बढ़ाने का निर्णय लिया है और इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को सहायता प्रदान करने की पेशकश की है। केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिये चौथे वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति से विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज के

अध्यापकों के वेतनमान और संशोधन करने के प्रश्न की भी जांच की जा रही है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड की संरचना में अध्यापक संघ के प्रतिनिधित्व की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, फिर भी सेवारत अध्यापकों को इन दोनों निकायों में नामजद किया जाता है। शेष मांगें उन राज्य सरकारों की नोटिस में ला दी गई हैं जो इस मामले से सम्बन्धित हैं।

तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

1534. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 28 से 30 अक्तूबर, 1983 तक नई दिल्ली में तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन के आयोजक कौन-कौन थे ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसकी सफलता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसके आयोजकों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की थी और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्मेलन में कुल कितने शिष्टमण्डलों ने भाग लिया तथा संख्या-वार उनके सदस्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० शुंगन) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन के आयोजक का नाम राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा है जो एक स्वैच्छिक हिन्दी सम्मेलन है।

(ग) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने सम्मेलन के आयोजकों

को 16.30 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की। ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

संस्कृत पत्रों की तारीखें	राशि
1. 11-3-82	1 लाख रुपया
2. 30-8-82	3 लाख रुपया
3. 31-7-83	2.30 लाख रुपये
4. 17-10-83	10 लाख रुपये
<hr/>	
योग	16.30 लाख रुपये

(घ) प्रतिनिधियों की कुल संख्या जिन्होंने सम्मेलन में भाग लिया तथा आयोजकों द्वारा यथाप्रेषित उनकी राज्यवार संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वालों की संख्या तथा उनकी देशवार संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण

1. विदेशी प्रतिनिधि

(क)

देश का नाम		प्रतिनिधियों की संख्या
1	2	3
1.	अफगानिस्तान	1
2.	आस्ट्रेलिया	3
3.	आस्ट्रिया	2
4.	बेल्जियम	2
5.	बर्मा	2
6.	कनाडा	2

1	2	3
7. चीन		5
8. चेकोस्लोवाकिया		2
9. डेन्मार्क		1
10. फिनलैंड		1
11. फीजी		6
12. फ्रांस		1
13. प० जर्मनी		4
14. पू० जर्मनी		1
15. गयाना		2
16. हालैंड		4
17. हंगरी		3
18. इटली		5
19. जापान		5
20. कीनिया		3
21. मारीशस		22
22. मैक्सिको		2
23. नेपाल		15
24. नीदरलैंड		3
25. नार्वे		2
26. पाकिस्तान		2
27. फिलीपीन्स		1
28. पोलैंड		1
29. श्रीलंका		2
30. सूरीनाम		8
31. स्वीडन		2
32. तंजानिया		2

1	2	3
33.	थाइलैंड	2
34.	त्रिनीडाड	2
35.	इंगलैंड	9
36.	अमरीका	9
37.	सोवियत संघ	11
कुल		150

(ख) इसके अतिरिक्त 9। उन विदेशियों ने सम्मेलन में भाग लिया जो कि सम्प्रति भारत में हैं।

विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों की कुल संख्या :

$$(क) + (ख) : 150 + 91 = 241$$

2. भारतीय प्रतिनिधि :

(क) पंजीकृत प्रतिनिधि	3316
(ख) विशिष्ट प्रतिनिधि एवं कार्यकर्ता	341
(ग) विभिन्न समितियों के सदस्य	85
(घ) सरकारी प्रतिनियुक्त	84
(ङ) स्काउट	216
(च) कार्यकर्ता	45
4087	

कुल संख्या (विदेशी एवं भारतीय प्रतिनिधि) :

$$241 + 4087 = 4328$$

Sale of Tickets from Railway Station in Kerala

1535. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the names of railway stations in Kerala which recorded the maximum sale of tickets in proportion to the population ; and

(b) how does it compare with the average earning of stations in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). Statistics of sale of tickets in proportion to the population of the town served by a station are not maintained.

Vice-Chancellors' Meeting to Tackle Problem of Insecurity

1536. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have by now received recommendations of meeting of Vice-Chancellors organised by University Grants Commission to tackle the problem of insecurity amongst Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). There have been incidents of violence and indiscipline in some of the Central Universities in the recent past in which there were threats to the person and property of the Vice-Chancellors. The question of strengthening the Proctorial System existing in these Universities to meet such situations has been under discussion for some time. A meeting of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors considered these matters on 21st October, 1983. The Committee decided to constitute a Sub-Committee to go into the question in depth and make specific recommendations. The Sub-Committee is yet to submit its report.

Vaccine and Sera R and D Laboratories

1537. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many vaccine and sera R and D laboratories are in India (State and Central) and how many medical scientists are working there with details of funds spent on them so far and details of outstanding contribution made by each one of these ; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the entire working of these laboratories and other Medical Research Organisations thoroughly and independently and bring in an elements of accountability and output ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) There are 19 vaccine manufacturing institutes who produce vaccines for human use. A statement giving list thereof is enclosed. The information relating to the total number of medical scientists working in these institutions, and the details of funds spent on them so far, is not available. The outstanding contribution made by each individual officer cannot be assessed as the research work is done by a team of medical scientists.

(b) Government have no such proposal.

Statement

List of Vaccine Manufacturing Institutes

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute
1.	Central Research Institute, Kasauli, (HP) 173205
2.	Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd., Parel, Bombay-400012.
3.	Pasteur Institute, Coonoor-643103 (Nilgiris)
4.	Vaccine Institute, Post Box No. 107, Baroda (Gujarat)-390 007
5.	Pasteur Institute, Shillong-793001, Meghalaya
6.	Public Health Laboratory, Red Cross Road, Trivandrum (Kerala)-695001
7.	Pasteur Institute, 2-Convent Lane, Calcutta (West Bengal)-700015
8.	West Bengal Vaccine Laboratory, 2-Convent Lane, Calcutta-700015
9.	Government Vaccine Institute, Namkum, Ranchi (Bihar) 838 410
10.	State Vaccine Institute, Patwadangar Nainital (UP)-263 128
11.	King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras-600032
12.	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Narayanguda, Hyderabad-500 029
13.	Vaccine Institute, Belgaum-590006, (Karnataka)
14.	Public Health Institute, Bangalore (Karnataka)
15.	B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Madras-600032
16.	Vaccine Institute, Nagpur (Maharashtra)-440010
17.	Public Health Institute, Patna (Bihar)
18.	State Health Institute, Lucknow
19.	Bengal Immunity Co. Limited, Immunity House, 152-Lenin Sarnee, Calcutta-700013.

Assistance for Roads and Bridges in Orissa under Inter-State or Economic Importance Loan Scheme

1538. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released by his Ministry to the Government of Orissa during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 for construction of bridges under the "Inter-State" or Economic Importance Loan Scheme" ;

(b) the names of the bridges and roads for which these amounts have been released and amount spent by that State so far, bridge-wise and road-wise ;

(c) the names of the bridges and roads which are nearing completion and likely to be completed before the end of Sixth Plan ;

(d) whether some bridges are yet to be started though they were sanctioned during Fifth Plan period ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (e). Six projects have been approved under Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance during the 5th and 6th Plans. Of these, approaches to Subarnrekha bridge on Balasore-Kharapur Road have been completed, the Baitarni bridge on Anandpur-Bhadrak road and Jonk bridge on Arang-Nawapara Road are expected to be completed by March 1985. There has been an excess in the cost of the remaining three cases and the concurrence of the State Government to bear the excess from State Plan is awaited due to which these works could not be sanctioned so far. Under this Programme funds are released in lump-sum and not work-wise. Rs. 110.05 lacs were released during 5th Plan. Further Rs. 62.98 lacs have been released, upto 1982-83. During 1983-84 Rs. 15 lacs are available for expenditure on approved works,

Roads and Bridges in Orissa suggested under Central Road Fund (Allocations) Scheme

1539. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the roads and bridges suggested by Government of Orissa for approval of his Ministry under Central Road Fund (Allocation) Scheme during Fifth and Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the details of the roads and bridges approved by his Ministry during Fifth and Sixth Plan and amount released for the same so far ;

(c) how many of the Fifth Plan roads and bridges under Central Road Fund (Allocation) Scheme have been completed and the progress made regarding the Sixth Plan roads and bridges ; and

(d) total amount released for the Fifth and Sixth Plan schemes under the Central Road Fund (Allocation) Scheme to the Government of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the proposals received from the Government of Orissa and approved upto May 1983 for being financed out of C.R.F. (Allocations) Account is attached. (See Cols. 227—228). In May 1983 the State Government had forwarded 4 more proposals costing Rs. 13.02 crores for being financed out of their accruals in C.R.F. (Allocations). These proposals, however, could not be approved since the State Government had already utilised their accruals from this source upto 31.3.1987 and the State Govt. has been informed accordingly.

(d) Rs. 146.34 lacs were released during 1974-75 to 1979-80 and Rs. 179.29 lacs during 1980-81 to 1982-83.

Food Served to Indoor Patients in Government Hospitals in Delhi

1540. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of work	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)	Progress
1.	Construction of Causeway over Badajore Nalla at 3rd Mile of Chhendipada Bagadia Road in Dhenkanal District.	1.535	Completed
2.	Construction of Bridge over Nagavali on Komtelpeta-Katyana Singhpur Road in Koraput District.	13.923	Completed
3.	Survey and Investigation for the proposed bridge over river Brahmani at Pattapur Ghat on Cuttack-Chandabali Road in Orissa.	1.07	Completed
4.	Construction of Bridge over Prabhati Nala on Jamanli-Langteswar Road.	8.81	Completed
5.	Construction of Bridge over river Jonk on Arang-Nawapara Road on border of Orissa and M.P.	36.67	Expected to be Completed by 1984-85
6.	Construction of Bridge over river Brahmani near Pattapur Ghat on Cuttack-Chandabali Road.	198.03	—do—
7.	Construction of a road from N.R. No. 5A to Udaigiri and Ratnagiri.	96.16	—do—
8.	Setting up of Traffic Engineering Cell in Orissa.	6.82	Already set up
9.	Setting up of Research Development and Quality Promotion Cell at Bhubaneswar.	10.57	—do—
10.	Construction of Maritime Drive Road (Puri to Konark).	30.00	Completed

(a) what is the sanctioned amount by the Government for food of an indoor patient in Government hospitals in Delhi ;

(b) what are the items that are served to patients as per scheduled menu ;

(c) whether food for patients in hospitals are served through contractors ;

(d) whether complaints have been received that proper food as per menu is generally not supplied to ordinary patients ; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY**

WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) In the Government hospitals by and large 3 types of diets are given to indoor patients, viz., General diet, Special diet and Therapeutic diets. The cost of special and therapeutic diets would generally vary according to the needs and requirement. The general diet is constituted by various items of food so as to give a caloric requirement of around 2000 calories per day. The average cost of such a general diet would be around Rs. 5/- per day.

(b) Items which are generally served to a patient admitted in any of the Delhi hospitals is given in the attached statement.

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Hospital	Breakfast	Lunch	Tea	Dinner
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Bread Egg/Paneer Milk Tea	Roti and Rice Dal Cooked Vegetable one Fruit Curd	Tea	Roti and Rice Dal Cooked Vegetable one Curd
2.	Safdarjang Hospital New Delhi.	Tea Milk Slices Butter Egg/Paneer or Porridge	Chappaties/ Rice Dal Vegetables Curd Fruit	Tea	Chappaties/ Rice Dal Vegetables Curd
3.	Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi	Tea Milk	Chappati/ Rice Khichri Vegetable Dal Curd	Tea	Chappati/ Khichri/ Rice Vegetable Dal

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	G.B. Pant Hospital, New Delhi.	Milk Tea Bread Egg/ Cheese	Rice/ Khichri Chappati Dal Vegetable Curd Fruit	Tea	Rice/ Khichri Chappati Dal Vegetable Curd
5.	Lok Nayak Jaiprakash Narain Hospital, New Delhi	Porridge Tea	Chappati Rice Dal Vegetable Curd	Tea	Chappati/ Rice Dal Vegetable Curd
6.	Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi.	Tea Milk Bread	Chappati, Rice/Khichri, Dal, Vegetable Curd Fruit	Tea	Chappati Rice/ Khichri Dal Vegetable.

Extension of sub-way at Kharagpur Railway Station to north side

1541. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation was made to the Railway Minister to extend the old sub-way to the South of the Kharagpur Railway Station (South Eastern Railway) and to the North side of that station where a new bus stand has come up ;

(b) if so, whether he had agreed to consider the proposal keeping in view the difficulty of the passengers ; and

(c) if so, when will the work to extend the said sub-way is likely to begin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal was examined and it was found that already there is a foot over bridge at a distance of 128' only from

the proposed sub-way to serve the passengers coming from north side. The extension of sub-way under running lines will be difficult and costly. There is, therefore, no proposal for extension of sub-way at present.

Repair of old bridge on Rupnarayan river at Kolaghat (S.E. Railway)

1542. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the old bridge on the Rupnarayan river at Kolaghat (South Eastern Railway) constructed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said bridge has become defective ;

(c) if so, what are the nature of these defects and since when ;

(d) whether the Government have imposed speed restriction on trains passing through the bridge, if so, since when ;

(e) how many such bridge are there on the South Eastern Railway on which speed restriction have been imposed ; and

(f) action taken by the Government to repair these defective bridges including that on the Rupnarayan river at Kolaghat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) There are three bridges on the Rupnarayan at Kolaghat on S.E. Railway for Dn., Middle and Up line which were respectively opened for traffic in the year 1900, 1933 and 1966.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. All these bridges are in a safe condition. Up and Dn. line bridges have no speed restriction. Only in case of bridge for the middle line the deck plates are showing signs of corrosion and holes for loose jaws have got elongated causing maintenance problems. As a measure of safety, speed restriction of 30 KMPH has been imposed on middle line from Feb. '83. Already the work of replacing these deck plates by wooden sleepers is in progress and the speed restriction will be removed on completion of this work.

(e) and (f). There are 46 bridges on South Eastern Railway, out of the total of 18,353 bridges, where speed restriction has

been imposed due to various reasons. Already on 34 such bridges the works of remedial measures have been sanctioned and are in various stages of progress. In respect of remaining 12 bridges the proposals for remedial measures will be taken on a programmed basis.

Increase in Hospital Beds in States/ Union Territories

1543. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of beds in the hospitals increased by the State Governments during the last five years ; State and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the total number of beds in hospitals in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) A Statement showing the number of hospital beds increased by State Governments during 1980, 1981 and 1982 is enclosed.

(b) There were 4,76,226 hospital beds in the country as on 1.1.1982.

Statement

Statement showing Statewise No. of Hospital beds During the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Hospital beds as on		
		1-1-1980	1-1-1981	1-1-1982
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,923	32,798	33,871
2.	Assam	9,031	9,366	9,555
3.	Bihar	22,574	22,574	22,574
4.	Gujarat	32,081	32,081	32,081
5.	Haryana	6,897	7,163	7,200
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3,345	2,800	3,200
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,943	3,943	3,943

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Karnataka	29,675	29,675	29,675
9.	Kerala	43,078	43,078	43,078
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15,191	16,037	16,710
11.	Maharashtra	67,498	67,516	69,810
12.	Manipur	1,156	1,200	1,266
13.	Meghalaya	1,321	1,452	1,460
14.	Nagaland	1,053	1,078	1,347
15.	Orissa	10,132	10,774	11,494
16.	Punjab	14,189	14,189	14,269
17.	Rajasthan	10,105	16,559	16,589
18.	Sikkim	402	428	428
19.	Tamil Nadu	39,705	40,198	40,615
20.	Tripura	1,083	1,168	1,170
21.	Uttar Pradesh	43,696	44,822	45,561
22.	West Bengal	44,836	46,492	48,519
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	780	780	922
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2,766	2,855	2,995
25.	Mizoram	657	657	657
26.	Pondicherry	2,239	2,267	2,267
27.	A and N Islands	554	585	597
28.	Chandigarh	1,120	1,120	1,120
29.	D and N Haveli	39	39	40
30.	Delhi	12,767	12,893	13,163
31.	Lakshadweep	50	50	50
Total (India)		4,60,886	4,66,677	4,76,226

Sanctioned amount for diet per patient in Government Hospitals

1544. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state State-wise amount sanctioned for diet per patient, per day in Government hospitals including Union Territories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : Maintenance of Hospitals under the State Governments/UTs is the concern of the respective State Governments/U.T. Administrations. It is not possible to indicate the amount sanctioned for diet per patient per day. However, in the General Hospitals of Delhi, it varies between Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 5.00 per patient per day for general diet.

Rustication of JNU Students

1545. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that following the agitation on the campus of the Jawahar Lal Nehru University some students were rusticated from the University and a decision was taken not to admit students for the next semester ;

(b) if so, what was the reaction of the students thereto ; and

(c) whether these rustication orders are likely to be reviewed and annulled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Four students were rusticated and a few others fined in connection with the incidents of violence and arson in the campus in May, 1983, which followed police intervention to rescue the Vice-Chancellor and two other senior officers of the University who were under an indefinite gherao which started two days earlier. These incidents led to the *sine die* closure of the University from

May 12, 1983. While reviewing the situation, the Academic Council decided to defer admissions to the July 1983 semester as the process of fresh admissions had been delayed.

(b) A section of students has been demanding revocation of the disciplinary action taken against some students. There has also been a demand to make fresh admissions to various courses offered by the University.

(c) There is no proposal under the consideration of the University to revoke or annul the rustication orders.

New Technique Introduced By Cytology Research Centre of Indian Council on Medical Research re : Cancer Detection

1546. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new technique has been introduced by the Cytology Research Centre of the Indian Council of Medical Research regarding the Cancer detection ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding new technique of early cancer detection in the battle against this dreaded disease ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Spread of Hindi in Non-Hindi Areas

1547. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure during the last three years (year-wise figures) on the spread of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas and in Union Government offices ; and

(b) the total expenditure during the last

three years (year-wise figures and language-wise) on the spread of regional languages in Hindi-speaking areas and also for their development in the respective States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGO): (a) The total expenditure during the last three years on the spread of Hindi in non-Hindi Speaking areas is indicated below :

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,91,960	66,87,518	77,87,749

The amount spent on the two Sub-ordinate offices viz. Central Hindi Directorate and Commission for Scientific and Technical

Terminology and an autonomous organisation (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra) during the last three years is as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
116.66	115.53	152.08

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Name of State	Language	Grant given (in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1980-81			
Delhi	Urdu	57,428/-	
Himachal Pradesh	Urdu	8,826/-	
Uttar Pradesh	Urdu	7,410/-	
Rajasthan	Urdu	7,000/-	
Chandigarh	Urdu	2,720/-	
Tamil Nadu	Urdu	2,730/-	
Maharashtra	Urdu	6,629/-	
Andhra Pradesh	Urdu	9,784/-	
Delhi	Punjabi	3,475/-	
Chandigarh	Punjabi	7,529/-	

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Rajasthani	31,758/-	
Tamil Nadu	Tamil	16,763/-	
Delhi	Tamil	1,000/-	
Gujarat	Gujarati	50,000/-	
U.P.	Oriya	23,892/-	
Orissa	Tribal (for a language)	10,000/-	
West Bengal	Bengali	57,909/-	
West Bengal	English	12,750/-	
Maharashtra	Marathi	72,500/-	
Maharashtra	Sindhi	19,753/-	
Karnataka	Kannada	34,506/-	
U.P.	Kannada	19,000/-	
Assam	Assamese	7,000/-	
Kerala	Malayalam	12,000/-	
J and K	Dogri	10,000/-	
	1981-82		
Himachal Pradesh	Urdu	1,409/-	
Uttar Pradesh	Urdu	2,840/-	
Rajasthan	Urdu	4,071/-	
Delhi	Urdu	32,579/-	
Jammu and Kashmir	Urdu	16,009/-	
Tamil Nadu	Urdu	13,000/-	
Maharashtra	Urdu	6,470/-	
Andhra Pradesh	Urdu	2,335/-	
Uttar Pradesh	Tamil	4,137/-	
Tamil Nadu	Tamil	14,963/-	

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	Tamil	10,000/-	
Kerala	Tamil	50,000/-	
Delhi	Bengali	7,600/-	
Maharashtra	Bengali	33,000/-	
West Bengal	Bengali	8,000/-	
Rajasthan	Rajasthani	940/-	
Maharashtra	Sindhi	5,000/-	
Orissa	Oriya	66,000/-	
Kerala	Malayalam	33,114/-	
Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	2,159/-	
Assam	Devnagari	50,000/-	
West Bengal	Tribal (Chakma)	2,403/-	
Orissa	Tribal	16,000/-	
1982-83			
Chandigarh	Urdu	3,973/-	
Uttar Pradesh	Urdu	1,044/-	
Rajasthan	Urdu	8,300/-	
Delhi	Urdu	1,17,258/-	
Tamil Nadu	Urdu	11,500/-	
Andhra Pradesh	Urdu	6,142/-	
Maharashtra	Urdu	2,927/-	
Punjab	Urdu	1,079/-	
West Bengal	Urdu	2,341/-	
Jammu and Kashmir	Urdu	1,784/-	
Maharashtra	Sindhi	7,679/-	

1	2	3	4
Orissa	Oriya	30,000/-	
Manipur	Manipuri	6,000/-	
Orissa	Tribal	30,000/-	
West Bengal	Tribal	14,000/-	
West Bengal	Bengali	50,000/-	
Delhi	Bengali	8,400/-	
Maharashtra	Bengali	28,745/-	
Tamil Nadu	Tamil	10,000/-	
Uttar Pradesh	Tamil	11,247/-	
Kerala	Malayalam	53,033/-	
Andhra Pradesh	Telugu	4,688/-	
Karnataka	Kannada	1,712/-	
Delhi	Kannada	8,000/-	
Manipur	Manipuri	6,000/-	
Orissa	Oriya	30,000/-	

Represents expenditure for regional languages in Hindi speaking States.

Approval of the Contracts for Vessels with Foreign Yards

1548. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many contracts for vessels with foreign yards are pending approval of the Government and since when they are under the examination of the Government ;

(b) whether the South Korean and Japanese yards have ruled out further extension of time and whether other foreign yards are also likely to cancel the orders ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for inordinate delay in approving the contracts and by what time they are likely to be cleared ?

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

A few proposals for acquisition of vessels from foreign yards by Indian Shipping Companies are under examination of the Government. These proposals are being examined keeping in view various factors such as the present prolonged recession being faced by the shipping industry, utilisation of existing shipping capacity, prevailing low freight rates and expected foreign exchange earnings from the vessels after meeting operational expenses etc.

(b) This information is not available with the Government.

Ship Acquisition Proposal of Tamil Nadu Government

1549. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will

the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal for acquisition of ships submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu for transportation of coal ;

(b) the details of sanction of the Government in this regard ; and

(c) how many ships have been acquired by the Government of Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) M/s. Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Limited, Madras a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking have submitted a proposal for acquisition of three new bulk carriers of 39,990 DWT each from Japan.

(b) and (c). No Government sanction has been issued in this regard.

Details about loss of Life and Property in Sri Lanka

1550. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of loss of life and property of stateless people of Tamil origin and Sri Lanka Tamils in the recent racial conflagration in Sri Lanka ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government of India to get adequate compensation for the victims particularly the stateless people of Tamil origin and citizens of Tamil origin in Sri Lanka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) According to official Sri Lankan sources, the total number of deaths of civilians during the recent ethnic violence in Sri Lanka is estimated at 317. No break up of this figure, showing stateless persons of Indian origin and Sri Lankan Tamils, is available. The estimated loss of property during the disturbances is valued, in excess of, Sri Lanka Rs. 2000 million.

(b) Our Mission in Sri Lanka had taken up the cases for compensation with the Sri Lanka Government in respect of losses suffered by Indian nationals as well as Indian organisations and companies in Sri Lanka. According to the Sri Lanka Government authorities, they do not have break up of losses suffered by stateless persons of Tamil origin and Sri Lankan Tamils. Further, according to Sri Lanka's Rehabilitation of Property and Industrial Authority (REPIA) approximately 2000 claims were received from persons affected, which are being processed by them according to regulations of the Sri Lanka Government. REPIA is extending loans to various claimants varying between SL Rs. 25,000 and SL Rs. 50,000.

Time and Cost Study per Ship of a Voyage from Bombay to Calcutta

1551. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the time taken for voyage from Bombay to Calcutta per ship of Shipping Corporation of India ;

(b) the cost of fuel consumption per ship for this voyage ; and

(c) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has made any comparative time and cost study per ship of Sethusamudram project is implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A vessel from Bombay to Calcutta takes about 5 days, 5½ days and 7 days at the speed of 16, 15 and 12 knots per hour consuming fuel worth approximately Rs. 78000, Rs. 75000 and Rs. 71000 per day respectively.

(c) Yes.

Introduction of Superfast Train between Delhi and Howrah

1552. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been received by his Ministry for introducing a superfast train between Delhi and Howrah ; and

(b) if so, decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not considered necessary as of present to introduce an additional superfast train between Delhi and Howrah insofar as the occupancy of the superfast train like Rajdhani Express is only 80%. The question of increasing the number of bogies on the fast trains and running these on double headed train on this section is reviewed constantly and would continue to be done and if warranted necessary action taken.

Construction of a Bye-Pass Outside Panipat on National Highway No. 1

1553. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is proposal to construct a Bye-pass outside Panipat on the National Highway No. 1 ;

(b) if so, by what time the work is likely to start thereon ;

(c) whether the work of acquiring land for the Bye-pass has been taken in hand ; and

(d) the likely cost to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) A proposal for the suggested Bye-pass has been received from the State Govt. However its inclusion in the plan depends upon a number of factors, such as results of feasibility and traffic studies ; inter-se-priority of this work and availability of funds. It is, therefore, likely to take sometime to finalise a view in the matter.

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

Yamuna Bridge Near Karnal

1554. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a bridge over river Yamuna near Karnal ; and

(b) if so, the assistance provided by the Central Government and by what time the work is likely to be started thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have agreed to provide a loan assistance of Rs. 3.00 crores under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance as a part of the 6th Plan towards the cost of construction of a bridge over Yamuna near Karnal on Karnal-Meerut road. The State Government have, however, yet to forward a detailed estimate for this work to the Government of India for their sanction. According to the State Government who are primarily concerned with this bridge, the construction is expected to start by March, 1985.

Spread of Education in Haryana

1555. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the Literacy rate in the State of Haryana (sex-wise) ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the 1981 Census, the literacy position in Haryana is as under :

Percentage of Literacy (including age-group 0-4)

Male	Female	Total
48.20	22.27	36.14

(b) The Ministry of Education has not launched any crash Programme particularly in Haryana. However, in addition to the on-going Universalisation of Elementary Education and Adult Education Programmes, some incentive schemes have been initiated by the Ministry for promotion of girls education in the country. These schemes are as follows :

- (i) A Central Scheme of awards for excellence of performance in girls enrolment (6-14 age-group) and female adult literacy..
- (ii) A Centrally sponsored scheme under which 90% financial assistance would be given to educationally backward states by the Centre for the opening non-Formal education centres exclusively for girls.
- (iii) Assistance to States/Union Territories for special inputs to promote participation of girls/women in the adult education programme.

गया-मुगलसराय सेक्शन में विद्युत उपकरणों और ऊपरी पारेषण तारों का अनुरक्षण

1556. श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे के पूर्व रेलवे में विद्युत प्रचालित गया-मुगलसराय सेक्शन परिवहन की दृष्टि से विश्व का व्यस्ततम सेक्शन है :

(ख) क्या इस अनुभाग में विद्युत उपकरणों और ऊपरी पारेषण तारों का पिछले कई वर्षों से उचित अनुरक्षण नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके कारण ये तार कभी भी टूटकर गिर सकते हैं :

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके उचित अनुरक्षण हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाने का विचार किया है : और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं किए जाने का विचार है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) इस खंड पर विद्युत उपकरणों और तारों का रख-रखाव सही ढंग से किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Growth of Private Nursing Homes in Delhi

1557. SHRI CHHOTY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mushrooming of private nursing homes in Delhi which have become big business centres without providing adequate facilities to the patients ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any survey to know how far the private nursing homes are in consonance with medical facility, equipment and staffing pattern etc. ; and

(c) if so, what is the result thereof and what remedial measures are contemplated by the Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN IM. JOSHI) : (a) to (c). It is a fact that a large number of Private Nursing Homes have come up in Delhi. Such Nursing Homes are required to be registered under the Delhi Administration. Such registration is subject to the fulfilment of the requirements of physical-cum-medical facilities as laid down under the provisions of Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act Rules, 1953.

Rail Link between Singrauli and Power Plant at Shaktinagar

1558. SHRI CHHOTY SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether completion of the link rail

line between Singrauli and Power Plant at Shaktinagar has been delayed for years ;

(b) if so, when was the project taken up for execution and the reasons for delay in the completion of the work ; and

(c) the estimated rise in the cost of its completion as compared to the original estimate and what steps have been taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of completion of the project to avoid further cost escalation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) and (b). The work on this project was commenced in Jan '78. Ph. I of this project from Singrauli (Karaila Road) to Kakri (Krishnashila) was completed in October, 1982. The work on Ph. II from Kakri to Jayant (Shaktinagar) has been completed in February '83. The delay in completion of this project was mainly on account of non-removal of OHE high tension line by Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board and Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and as also for non-availability of vacant possession of land near Aurimore and other stretches.

(c) Estimated rise in cost of completion of this project as compared to the original estimate is about Rs. 7 crores. Work has since been completed except minor items, which are also in progress. It is proposed to operate the line from April 1984.

Widening of Sholapur-Bijapur Portion of National Highway No. 13

1559. SHRI K.B. CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from State Government for widening of the Sholapur-Bijapur portion of National Highway No. 13 ; and

(b) if so, when the proposed work will be taken up ?

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

The total length of National Highway No. 13 from Sholapur to Bijapur is 97.6 Kms, out of which 30.3 kms are in Maharashtra and remaining 67.3 kms are in Karnataka. The widening of entire length of single lane to two lanes in Maharashtra has been provided for in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Out of this an estimate for widening 5 kms has been sanctioned and the work has been taken up. Regarding the portion in Karnataka, the proposal of widening the road in 15 km length by providing hard shoulders is under examination in consultation with the State Government.

The proposals for widening the remaining length of the National Highway No. 13 shall, however, be considered further depending upon the availability of funds and overall priorities of works in the concerned States i.e. Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Amount Spent for the Development of Paradip Port

1560. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a provision of Rs. 60.81 crores has been included in the Sixth Plan for development of Paradip Port ;

(b) if so, what amount has been spent, till date, for development of Paradip Port ; and

(c) the details of the development work undertaken, completed and money utilised, item-wise ?

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

(b) An amount of Rs. 4770.58 lakhs has been spent upto end of October, 1983 for development of Paradip Port.

(c) The required information in respect of major development works is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Name of the work	Amount spent upto October, 1983	Status of works (As on 30.10.1983)
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1. Construction of the 2nd General Cargo Berth.	888.05	Expected to be completed by June, 1984. Overall progress 77%.
2. Improvement and Modification of Iron Ore Handling Plant.	1012.80	Expected to be completed by December, 1983.
3. Construction of Third General Cargo Berth.	625.45	Expected to be completed by October, 1984. Overall progress 55%.
4. Construction of Fertilizer Berth.	336.30	Expected to be completed by December, 1985. Overall progress 16%.
5. Construction of Wet Basin.	53.23	Civil work completed.
6. Construction of 488 staff quarters.	422.36	Expected to be completed by February, 1984. Overall progress 98%.
7. Replacement of Bucket Wheel Reclaimer-cum-Stacker.	233.84	Erection is to be completed by March, 1984.
8. Electricity supply and installation.	84.27	Expected to be completed by January, 1984.
9. Procurement of 30 Ton Bollard Pull Tug 'Vimla'	251.35	100% (Tug received at the Port).
10. Procurement of 5 Ton Bollard Pull Tug 'Bhubaneswari'.	29.03	100%
11. Procurement of 5th Locomotive.	96.06	100%
12. Procurement of Pilot Launch.	31.33	100%
13. Construction of additional staff quarters 216 units.	185.96	0%
14. Water supply and installations.	81.51	100%

Allocation for Eradication of Leprosy in Orissa

1561. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that leprosy is spreading very fast in some of the districts in Orissa ;

(b) if so, how much money has been given to Orissa in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 for control and eradication of leprosy in Orissa ; and

(c) the details of work done so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). There is no evidence to suggest that leprosy is spreading at a fast rate in Orissa.

Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme the following assistance has been given to Orissa :

1980-81	Rs. 11.55 Lacs	(50:50 Basis)
1981-82	Rs. 36.00 Lacs	(100% Basis)
1982-83	Rs. 30.00 Lacs	(100% Basis)

(c) Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme the following physical units have so far been established in Orissa :

1. Leprosy Control Unit	42
2. Urban Leprosy Centre	16
3. Survey Education-cum-Treatment Centres	227
4. Temporary Hospitalisation Ward	9
5. Reconstructive Surgery Unit	2
6. District Leprosy Officer's Unit	7
7. Leprosy Training Centre	1
8. Maintenance of Voluntary Leprosy beds.	400
9. Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Unit	1
10. Regional Leprosy Training Institute.	1

A Multi-Drug-Regimen Project has been launched in Ganjam District of the State.

In addition to the 1.84 lakh cases detected in the State upto March, 1983, 0.19 lakh cases have so far been detected during 1983-84. During 1983-84 about 0.04 lakh cases have so far been discharged in the State as cured and otherwise. 1.89 lakh cases are at present under surveillance and treatment in the State.

Militarization of Indian Ocean

1562. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI :
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the growing militarization of Indian Ocean ;

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

(c) the steps taken to free Indian Ocean from growing militarization ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The alarming growth of military presence in an area close to India is naturally a matter of grave concern to the Government of India. Government maintain a constant watch on developments in the area in order to safeguard India's security interests. At the same time, we make continuous efforts, in co-operation with other littoral and hinterland Non-aligned states of the Indian Ocean for the full implementation of the 1971 U.N. Resolution to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace.

Spare Parts for TAPP

1563. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received very serious reports about the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant which may become dangerous for exporting radiation if spare parts are not made available for the plant in the near future and if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to avoid such happening ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). It is possible that the difficulties in obtaining spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station could result in safety problems at the Power Station. The Government of India are, however, engaged in exploring avenues for obtaining spare parts from various sources. During his visit to India in June-July, 1983, the US Secretary of State had given an assurance that the United States would supply those safety related spare parts for Tarapur which could not be obtained from other sources. The Government of India hope that the United States Government would fulfil this assurance. The Government are also exploring the possibilities of obtaining spare parts from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Epidemic form of Malaria in Amritsar

1564. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 7 November, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Malaria in Amritsar has taken epidemic form ;

(b) if so, number of persons affected there as a result of this disease ;

(c) whether Central Government has provided any assistance to that State for the relief ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from State Health Authorities, 3319 malaria positive cases including 209 *P. falciparum* cases have been detected in the Amritsar District upto October, 1983. Amritsar City reported 23 P. f. cases during this period. No death has been reported in the district of Amritsar so far. The State Health Authorities are taking necessary measures to contain the disease. Anti-larval measures have been intensified. The Central Government have provided adequate quantities of anti-malaria drugs and insecticides.

(d) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के गैर-शिक्षक कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें

1565. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के गैर-शिक्षक कर्मचारियों पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) जी, नहीं। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में गैर-शिक्षण कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तें प्रत्येक विश्व-विद्यालय की सांविधियों/अध्यादेशों में निर्धारित है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Seniority list of Accounts Deptt. Staff at Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

1566. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA ,

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of permanent and temporary posts of class III Staff of Accounts Deptt. in Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi ;

(b) whether the seniority list of Accounts Deptt. of DLW has been finalised and confirmation done ;

(c) how many SC and ST employees have been promoted against Group 'B' posts in Accounts Deptt. there ;

(d) if no employees belonging to ST and SC has been promoted, reasons therefor ; and

(e) number of posts of Assistant Accounts Officer reserved for SC and ST employees there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Increase in the Incidence of "NARU" in Tribal Areas

1567. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of "NARU" in the predominantly tribal areas is increasing ;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government so far to check this disease ; and

(c) if no steps have been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. However a plan scheme for guineaworms (NARU) eradication is in operation in the seven endemic States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajas-

than and Tamil Nadu to benefit both the tribal and non-tribal population.

The strategy to eradicate guineaworm disease envisages the following :

1. Provision of protected drinking water through the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme (ARWSS).

2. Health Education to promote personal prophylaxis.

3. Treatment of unsafe drinking waters with temephos.

4. Two active searches in a year to identify every case of guineaworm and unprotected water sources.

5. Training of district level Health and Engineering Officers at National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.

The cost of Health education material, chemicals for treatment of drinking water and the cost of petrol and lubricants to improve the quality of two active searches for detection of cases of guineaworm is met by Centre.

दानापुर डिवीजन में 40-सूत्री रोस्टर को लागू करना

1568. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन में 40-सूत्री रोस्टर को लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी में कितने कर्मचारी अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे ; और

(ग) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उक्त अवधि के दौरान

40-सूत्री रोस्टर के अन्तर्गत पदोन्नत किया जाना था तथा तत्सम्बन्धी वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर मंडल में 40-सूत्री रोस्टर का अनुपालन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

बरेली और अलीगढ़ के बीच

रेल गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

1569. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 और 1983 के दौरान बरेली और अलीगढ़ के बीच चलने वाली कितनी रेल गाड़ियां समय पर चन्दौसी और अलीगढ़ पहुंची हैं और उन रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है जो इस अवधि के दौरान देर से पहुंची हैं;

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन रेल गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन रेल गाड़ियों को समय पर चलाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी, 1982 से अक्टूबर, 1983 की अवधि में बरेली से अलीगढ़ जंक्शन तक कुल 1971 गाड़ियां चलाई गईं। चन्दौसी और अलीगढ़ जंक्शन पर 1282 तथा 795 अवसरों पर गाड़ियां समय पर पहुंचीं तथा चन्दौसी और अलीगढ़ जंक्शन पर क्रमशः 689 और 1176 अवसरों पर वे विलम्ब से पहुंचीं।

(ग) इन गाड़ियों के विलम्ब से चलने के प्रमुख कारण खतरे की जंजीर खींचना, होस पाइप अलग

करना, खराब मौसम, सिगनल और रेल इंजनों की खराबी आदि थे।

(घ) विभिन्न स्तरों पर इन गाड़ियों का समय-पालन नियंत्रित किया जा रहा है। खतरे की जंजीर खींचने/होस पाइप अलग करने की बुराई को समाप्त करने के लिए राज्य प्राधिकारियों के समन्वय से जांच की जाती है।

Financial and Technical Assistance to Voluntary Organisations to Prevent Prostitution

1570. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the details of voluntary organisations receiving financial and technical assistance from the Union Ministry to undertake preventive measures against prostitution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : The Association for Social Health in India, 4-Dean Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi, and the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi, are the two voluntary organisations, which have been given financial and technical assistance by the Ministry of Social Welfare under the Scheme of Short Stay Homes for women and girls in social and moral danger.

Visit of West German Chancellor

1571. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl visited India during last month ; and

(b) if so, outcome of talks held with him and whether India's serious concern over the impending development of US Pershing-II missiles in Europe, the need for European support to ensure adequate replenishment of the International Development Association and bilateral issues like India's adverse

balance of trade with West Germany were discussed with him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany paid a short transit visit to India on 5-6 November 1983. He met with the Prime Minister for around ninety minutes. The two leaders had a general exchange of views on international issues and other questions of mutual interest.

Blockage of Kirandul-Vishakhapatnam Railway Line

1572. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the closure of Kirandul-Visakhapatnam Railway line in last week of October, 1983 due to a major landslide has snapped the life-line of the Bailadilla iron ore mines in Bastar District, creating a major crisis in the export-oriented industry and causing huge production loss in foreign exchange and freight loss to the Railways ;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to clear this Rail line blockage and whether the normal traffic has since been restored ; and

(c) what preventive measures have been or are proposed to take in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Due to cyclonic storm, there was unprecedented heavy rains on East Coast. This caused heavy slips causing damage to Tunnel No.16. The traffic had to be suspended on Kirandul-Visakhapatnam line since 3.10.1983. It caused loss of traffic of about Rs. five crores.

(b) Immediate steps to construct a temporary diversion were taken and the traffic was restored on 31.10.1983.

(c) A proposal for laying a permanent diversion to the damaged tunnel is under finalisation.

हजयात्रा के लिए नौवहन कंपनियों को आर्थिक सहायता

1573. श्री भीम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजवाड़ा :

क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हज यात्रियों की यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिए नौवहन कम्पनियों को कोई आर्थिक सहायता देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दी गई सहायता का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इस प्रकार की सहायता देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या अन्य तीर्थ यात्राओं के लिए भी इसी प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) नौवहन कम्पनियों को हज यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। मुगल लाइन लिमिटेड को हज यात्रियों को बम्बई से जेद्दाह और फिर वापस बम्बई लाने के लिए उतनी ही राशि आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दी जाती है, जितना उसे घाटा होता है।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मुगल लाइन ने हज यात्रियों को बम्बई से जेद्दाह और फिर वापस बम्बई लाने में जो राशि खर्च की, उस पर जो आर्थिक सहायता दी गई, उसे नीचे बताया गया है—

वर्ष	राशि (लाख रुपये)
1981-82	278.82
1982-83	228.21
1983-84	294.50 (अनुमानित)

(ग) आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े और गरीब तीर्थ यात्रियों को हज की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए ऐसी सहायता दी जाती है।

(घ) यह मंत्रालय ऐसी सहायता प्रदान नहीं करता है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

**Text Books Published by N.C.E.R.T.
during Sixth Plan Period**

1574. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA :

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

(a) the amount of central assistance released to National Council of Education

Research and Training during the Sixth Plan so far year-wise ;

(b) the purpose for which the amount was spent by NCERT during those years ;

(c) the number of text books and children's books published by NCERT during the period ;

(d) whether NCERT has made any efforts to help improve standards of school education in states ;

(e) if so, the specific steps taken in Orissa and other states in this regard ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The amount of central assistance released to National Council of Educational Research and Training during the Sixth Plan (year-wise) is given below :

	Non-Plan	Plan
1980-81	4,78,23,654.00	1,40,00,000.00
1981-82	5,74,31,662.00	1,61,89,943.00
1982-83	6,28,70,000.00	3,17,87,563.00
1983-84 (upto 3rd instalment)	5,58,01,316.00	2,59,80,433.00
	22,39,26,632.00	8,79,57,939.00

(b) The amount has mainly been spent by NCERT for conducting various educational programmes in Science, Social Sciences, Non-Formal Education, Teacher Education, Women's Education, Early Childhood Education, Vocational Education, Population Education, S.C./S.T. Education and Educational Technology, for conducting camps for National Integration, award of Scholarship under National Talent Search Programme and for Publication of School Text-Books/General publications.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan,

NCERT has published 678 textbooks, and a set of 14 books on different themes has been prepared for children between the ages 3 to 8 years.

(d) Yes, Sir. The main objective of the NCERT is to bring improvement in the standards of school education by carrying out a number of programmes and activities which, inter alia, includes the following :

(i) organising pre-service and in service training mainly at an advanced level ;

- (ii) organising extension services for institutions, organisations and agencies engaged in educational reconstruction ;
- (iii) developing and experimenting with improved educational techniques, practices and innovations ;
- (iv) assisting states and State level institutions, organisations and agencies in developing and implementing programmes for the qualitative improvement of school education.

(e) and (f). The NCERT is assisting the State of Orissa :

- (i) Introducing and promoting Population Education.
- (ii) Financial assistance for organising Non-formal education programmes for children of 9-14 age-group for universalisation of elementary education.
- (iii) Financial Assistance to Voluntary Agencies to run early childhood (pre-primary) education centres as adjunct of primary/middle schools run by the Government, local body or private management particularly for the disadvantaged sections in rural/tribal/backward areas.

Apart from this, the Council is also organising training programmes for different categories of personnel from the States and Union Territories and helps the States in the revision and upgrading of their text-books. The State of Orissa has also been requested along with other States for deputing their key persons for training programmes.

Ministry of Education Schemes under Implementation in Orissa

1575. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the various centrally sponsored schemes pertaining to the Ministry

of Education under implementation in Orissa ;

(b) the financial allocation made for implementing those schemes in 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 ;

(c) whether Central Government are monitoring the works done in Orissa under those centrally sponsored schemes during the period ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached. (See cols. 271-272).

Ship Building Yard at Paradip

1576. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for setting up of some ship building yards in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the request of the Government of Orissa for setting up a ship building yard at Paradip is under the consideration of his Ministry ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by his Ministry to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

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

(c) Keeping in view the availability of resources and the need for modernisation and expansion of the existing shipyards to achieve increased production in a shorter period with the lesser investment, it has been decided to review the question of establishment of additional shipyards in the country including the one at Paradip in Orissa State at the time of formulation of 7th 5-Year Plan. A final decision will depend on the assessment of shipbuilding

Statement

Name of the Schemes	Monitoring arrangements				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
1	2	3	4	5	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
(i) Experimental projects for non-formal education for children of 9-14 age-group for universalisation of Elementary Education.	13,25,000	60,14,000	71,33,500	The progress is reviewed both at the State level and Central level, through a National Committee on Elementary Education and a Task force with cross sectional representation for Orissa as one of the Educationally Backward states, to guide and monitor this programme.	
(ii) Under Adult Education Programme :					
(a) Post literacy and followup programmes	Monitoring system is in-built in the scheme and is a continuing process through quarterly monitoring reports indicating the number of learners, their sex-wise break up, SC and ST learners.				
(b) Rural Functional Literacy Project.					
(c) Strengthening of Administrative structure.					
	16,79,800	59,72,294	56,40,671		
(iii) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States	24,000	69,000	1,27,275	The grants are released on the basis of reports received from the State Government. The position is reviewed periodically.	

requirements, the availability of resources and the relative priorities of various needs in the economy of the country.

National Highway Patrolling Scheme

1577. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI AJIT BAG :

Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) the composition of the proposed National Highway Patrolling Scheme ;
- (b) structural details of the said Scheme ;
- (c) who is going to finance the Scheme (in detail) ; and
- (d) when it would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (d). National Highway Patrolling Scheme envisages the creation of Traffic-Aid-Posts at about every 50 KMS on the highways, entrusted with the responsibilities of flashing of the news as and when any accident occurs, providing First-Aid, taking the victims to the nearest Medical Centre, removal of the vehicle involved in the accident from the road and regulation of the traffic in accordance with the provisions of Law. It has been decided to launch the pilot project on an urgent basis on certain selected sectors. The National Highways Patrolling Scheme on a pilot project basis is proposed on the routes of :

Delhi	Chandigarh
Calcutta	Durgapur
Bombay	Kolhapur
Ahmedabad	Surat
Madras	Dindigal

The implementation of the Scheme requires

procurement of requisite equipment for each TAPs as well as deployment of necessary personnel. The arrangements are being finalised by the concerned State Governments. Financial assistance is being provided by the Central Govt. for the initial year to meet the expenditure on implementations of the scheme. The Scheme of Highway patrolling has already been launched w.e.f. 19th Nov, 1983, with five Traffic-Aid-Posts in Haryana sector of Delhi-Chandigarh route.

Opening of New Indian Institute of Technologies

1578. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are considering to open new Indian Institute of Technologies in near future ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ;
- (c) how-many engineering graduates are coming out every year from the existing Indian Institute of Technologies ;
- (d) whether Government have any record of how many of them are going abroad for overseas jobs ; and
- (e) if so, details thereof ?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) A statement showing number of students graduating from each IIT during the last five years is attached.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of IIT	1979	1980	(Number of Students graduated)		
			1981	1982	1983
Bombay	214	262	242	253	253
Delhi	224	208	222	205	203
Kanpur	172	368	222	255	221
Kharagpur	319	285	306	283	215
Madras	234	214	251	260	216

Review of Education System

1579. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need to review our education system ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b). The education system is governed by the policy document adopted in 1968. That policy was formulated comprehensively with a long term perspective. Within its broad framework, reforms are made to meet emerging [needs and] changing situations. However, it must be recognised that educational reform is a continuous process.

Providing Plastic Tumblers in the Latrines of Passenger Trains

1580. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latrines attached to the bogies on all classes of passenger trains do not have plastic tumblers or bottles for the conveniences of the travelling public ;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the absence of this essential facility is unhygienic and adds to the discomfort of the travelling public ;

(c) what are the compelling reasons for not providing this facility ;

(d) steps being taken to provide plastic tumbler or bottles on all the trains forthwith ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) No plastic bottles or tumblers are placed in the latrines of the coaches on all classes of passenger trains.

(b) However, taps/push cocks have been provided at a convenient height specifically for the convenience of the persons using the latrines.

(c) to (e). Plastic tumblers or bottles are liable to be pilfered by anti-social elements especially as most of the long distance trains are now provided with vestibules with inter-connection between the coaches and it is difficult to pin-point responsibility in regard to loss of these items, if provided.

Providing sleek Coaches to and Ensuring Punctuality of Jhelum Express

1581. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the punctuality of the Jhelum Express running between Pune and Jammu Tawi, is being watched by the authorities ;

(b) if so, the extent of punctuality maintained by the train during the period from 1st January 1983 to 30th September 1983 ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that old and unattractive looking bogies are attached to the train ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure punctuality of this train and also to provide sleek coaches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Punctuality performance of Jhelum Express has not been satisfactory. Punctuality performance of Jhelum Express in both directions has been about 47% during the period 1st January, 1983 to 30th September, 1983. Punctuality has been affected mainly by alarm chain pulling.

(c) No, Sir. The coaches used on this train are ICF built all coiled steel bodied coaches of the latest vintage and none of these are overaged.

(d) Punctuality of these trains is being closely monitored at the highest level and special attention is being paid to improve the appearance of the coaches.

आरा-सासाराम छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

1582. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में आरा-सासाराम छोटी रेल लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना को कब शुरू किया जाएगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के०

जाफर शरीफ) : (क) अभी नहीं। लेकिन आरा-सासाराम मार्ग पर बड़ी लाइन रेल सम्पर्क के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से, जिसकी कि जांच की जा रही है, पता चला है कि इस रेल सम्पर्क से वित्तीय लाभ नहीं होगा।

(ख) संसाधनों की भारी तंगी और मामूली वित्तीय प्रतिकूल के कारण इस परियोजना को संसाधनों की स्थिति में सुधार होने तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी।

Oil Tanker Fire at Dhulabari Railway Station in Bihar

1583. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons died and injured due to oil tanker fire at Dhulabari railway station on North-Eastern Railway in Bihar on 2nd November, 1983 ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted to know the causes of the accident ;

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

(d) the details of the compensation paid to the victims of the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) In the fire incident involving tank wagon of a Naphtha Special Goods Train at Dhulabari Station on 3.11.83, 105 persons died and 28 persons were injured.

(b) This incident has been inquired into by a departmental Committee of Senior Administrative Officers. Their enquiry report is being reviewed by Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, who is an independent Statutory Authority functioning under Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

(c) According to the findings of the

Committee the fire was caused by accidental contact between a naked flame and the highly inflammable naphtha which was being tapped by miscreants out of a loaded tank wagon of the train standing at Dhulabari Station, leakage having been caused by tampering with both the master valve and the bottom discharge valve of the wagon by miscreants. No railway staff has been found responsible for the outbreak of the fire. In addition to further tightening up of the existing security and safety measures, escorting of loaded tank wagon specials by security guards on vulnerable sections has been introduced.

(d) Compensation in this case of miscreants activity which caused fire is not payable under the Indian Railways Act. However, some monetary assistance was given to the next of kin of the dead and the injured on compassionate grounds.

Steps to Introduce Old Age Pension Scheme Throughout the Country

1584. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the States in India which already granted old-age pension and particularly in rural areas ;

(b) the number of persons getting this facility in those States and the amount paid to each person ;

(c) the Central assistance granted to these States in this respect ; and

(d) measures taken by the Government to introduce old-age pension scheme throughout the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached. Separate figures for rural areas are not available.

(c) Nil.

(d) Old age pension schemes are in operation throughout the country except in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

Statement

Statement Showing Number of Persons in Different States Given Old Age Pension and Amount of Old Age Pension Fixed by Each State

S. No.	State	Existing rate of pension per month per person	No. of persons given old age pension during 1982-83	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 30/-	1,68,367	
2.	Assam	Rs. 60/-	15,000*	*Annual target
3.	Bihar	Rs. 30/-	23,53,740	
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 30/- for destitute aged and Rs. 45/-for destitute disabled	6,589	
5.	Haryana	Rs. 60/-	18,120	

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 50/-	45,649*	*Includes disabled
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 60/-*	5,464**	*Rs. 90/- for those having at least 2 dependents. **During-January '81
8.	Karnataka	Rs. 40/-*	3,83,869	* Raised to Rs. 50/- from 1-4-1983
9.	Kerala	Rs. 55/-*	57,838	* Rs. 60/- for widowed/divorced/destitute women with one or more dependent minor children.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 60/-	Not available	
11.	Maharashtra	Rs. 60/-	2,93,818	
12.	Manipur	Rs. 60/-	1,123	
13.	Meghalaya	Rs. 60/-	1,150	
14.	Nagaland	Rs. 60/-	1,100	
15.	Orissa	Rs. 40/-	96,326	
16.	Punjab	Rs. 50/-	1,08,960	
17.	Rajasthan	Rs. 40/-	75,000	
18.	Sikkim	Rs. 50/-	297	
19.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 35/-	1,99,339	
20.	Tripura	Rs. 30/-	5,914	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 60/-	49,086*	*Relates to year 1981-82
22.	West Bengal	Rs. 30/-	30,000	

ट्रेन क्लकों के वेतनमान

1585. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे में काम कर रहे ट्रेन क्लकों की ड्यूटी को यार्ड-कर्मचारियों और स्टेशन कर्मचारियों की ड्यूटी के बराबर माना जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके वेतनमान श्रेणी-3 में काम कर रहे स्टेशन कर्मचारियों और यार्ड-कर्मचारियों की तरह ही नियत किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय गाड़ी लिपिकों, स्टेशन कर्मचारियों तथा यार्ड कर्मचारियों के जो वेतनमान हैं, उनकी सिफारिश तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने की थी तथा सरकार द्वारा जिन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया था । तृतीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा इन वेतनमानों की सिफारिश इन कोटियों में ड्यूटी की किस्म, कर्मचारियों की जिम्मेदारी, भर्ती-स्रोत, पद के लिए निर्धारित अर्हता, पदोन्नति की सरणियों तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखकर की गयी थी ।

अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के पास यमुना नदी पर पुल

1586. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस अड्डे के पास यमुना नदी पर बनाए जाने वाले पुल के निर्माण पर आने वाली लागत तथा उसकी लंबाई और चौड़ाई का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस पुल के निर्माण हेतु ठेका दिया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बस अड्डे के निकट यमुना नदी पर बनने वाले पुल पर रु. 37.28 करोड़ व्यय होने की आशा है । यह पुल 631 मीटर लम्बा और 33.8 मीटर चौड़ा होगा । दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस पुल के निर्माण के लिए अभी तक किसी को ठेका नहीं दिया है ।

वार्षिक परीक्षाओं से पूर्व काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों द्वारा आयोजित आन्दोलन

1587. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काशी विश्वविद्यालय, जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय और अन्य केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र अथवा कर्मचारी अथवा प्राध्यापक स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर कक्षाओं की वार्षिक परीक्षाओं से पूर्व आंदोलन प्रारम्भ कर देते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों प्रतिभावान छात्र परेशान होते हैं और एक ही कक्षा में पांच या छः वर्षों से पढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इससे छात्रों और उनके अभिभावकों में अत्यधिक असन्तोष व्याप्त है और उन्होंने इस संबंध में उनसे सम्पर्क किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग) कुछ केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रों अथवा कर्मचारियों के आंदोलन से परीक्षाएं

विछिन्न हो गई है जिससे अधिकांश छात्रों में रोष व्याप्त हो रहा है। यद्यपि सरकार को इस मामले में इस आशय का ऐसा कोई विशेष अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है कि छात्रों द्वारा ऐसा आक्रोश सार्वजनिक रूप से और विश्वविद्यालय प्राधिकारियों के सामने व्यक्त किया गया है। जिन मामलों में परीक्षाएं विछिन्न हो गई हैं या निलम्बित हो गई थीं विश्वविद्यालय प्राधिकारी परीक्षाएं यथाशीघ्र आयोजित करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, केवल बनारस विश्वविद्यालय ही ऐसा है जहां कुछ संकायों में परीक्षाएं अभी भी समय तालिका से पीछे हैं।

Numbers of Hindi Officers and Translators in India's Foreign Embassies

1588. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Hindi Officers and Translators provided in India's foreign Embassies ; and

(b) the details of Hindi magazines brought out by Indian missions abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The details of the seven posts in our Missions abroad are as under :

Posts	Scale	Mission
Hindi Officer	Rs. 1100-1600	Port.Louis, Suva and Port of Spain
Hindi Officer	Rs. 650-1200	Georgetown, London and Paramaribo
Hindi Translator	Rs. 550-900	Kathimandu

(b) No Hindi magazine is published by our Missions abroad. However, some of our Missions like Kathmandu, Suva and Paramaribo do publish material in Hindi also in their News Bulletins.

(b) whether per capita consumption of Alcohol is increasing in our country and if so, the rate of increase for last three years, State wise ; and

(c) what measures Government of India is taking to check the increase and with what result ?

Steps to Check the Increase in Consumption of Alcohol

1589. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recently held five-day regional workshop, at Manila attended by medical experts from the Western Pacific region, warned of the spectacular increase in alcohol consumption in Developing Countries also cautioned that the upsurge was expected to continue as alcohol Industry dominated by handful of multinational corporations was now concentrating its production and marketing efforts in these countries ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGN) : (a) Government have no information regarding this workshop.

(b) As per available information, per capita consumption has shown an increasing trend in 14 States and decreasing trend in 8 States. The data regarding the rate of increase for the last three years is not available.

(c) Since prohibition is a State subject, the Central Government has been issuing guidelines to the States from time to time for enforcement of prohibition. It has also undertaken to compensate the States for loss in excise revenue to the extent of 50% based on the revenue receipts of the financial year 1977-78 till 1983-84. The Central Government has been continuously making efforts to educate the people about the evil effects of drinking through the mass media units of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as by encouraging through grants in aid, voluntary organisations to take up educative publicity. The Ministry has started a new scheme for giving financial support to the Universities for holding essay, debate competitions to educate students about the ill effects of alcohol and drugs.

Provision of more Funds for Social Welfare

1590. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) amount of expenditure incurred for the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 under Social Welfare :

- (i) for establishment,
- (ii) for recurring expenditure other than establishment,
- (iii) for development ; and

(b) will Government take steps to provide more funds for actual social welfare in view of the fact that large amounts allocated is being used for establishment charges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) Statement is enclosed (See cols. 289-290).

(b) Allocation of funds on establishment is not large and constitutes a small portion of total funds available for welfare schemes.

Commonwealth Force for Grenada

1591. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will

the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any view has been expressed by any member country of Commonwealth countries to take initiative regarding negotiations to form a Commonwealth force to keep the peace in Grenada ;

(b) whether some countries have given sympathetic consideration to any proposal in this regard that may be made for bringing peace to the Caribbean island invaded by the United States and six East Caribbean nations ;

(c) whether any proposal from the Secretary-General of the 48 Nation Commonwealth Countries and its former colonies has come forward for a Commonwealth peace keeping force with possible British participation ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the views expressed by Indian Government so far the question of clarifying the stand of Indian Government is concerned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some Commonwealth countries have expressed an interest in forming a Commonwealth force for Grenada.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. On 25th October, 1983, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. S. Ramphal, stated that there may be a role for the Commonwealth to play in contributing to the restoration of constructional government in Grenada. A few days later, he made a further statement to the effect that the demand for the prompt withdrawal of all external forces from Grenada would grow steadily over the days ahead and that Commonwealth assistance would be expected. Such assistance could take many forms but the most immediate could be the provision of interim security forces.

Replying to a question from the press on 2nd November, 1983, Prime Minister made a statement to the effect that the presence of US troops in Grenada had taken

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

Years	Establishment expenditure of Ministry of Social Welfare		Recurring/Development Expenditure of Ministry of Social Welfare		Total Expenditure incurred	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan	Plan (Cols 2+4)	Non-plan (Cols 3+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979-80	3.17	39.84	1786.46	3478.64	1789.63	3518.48
1980-81	4.38	46.11	3327.18	1357.53	3331.56	1403.64
1981-82	3.84	54.37	3215.30	993.96	3219.14	1048.33

the matter beyond the purview of the Commonwealth and that it would be better for the United Nations to deal with the matter.

Torture of Buddhists in Tibet

1592. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has seen the statement made by the Dalai Lama in which he has stated that 10 lakh Buddhist political prisoners in Tibet have died because of inhuman torture ;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that he had revealed that prisoners were killed and several died of starvation or inadequate medical facilities and even others committed suicide ; and

(c) action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Ministry of External Affairs have seen newspaper reports according to which the Dalai Lama has expressed concern over arrests in Tibet and other happenings there in which he has included a number of deaths. Government have noted what has been reported.

Indefinite Strike by Office Bearers of all India Station Masters Association, Tiruchirapalli

1593. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the office bearers of All India Station Masters' Association were on indefinite fast before Divisional Railway Manager's office, Tiruchirapalli from 3 November, 1983 ;

(b) if so, what are their demands ;

(c) whether Government are taking action to settle these demands ; and

(d) whether some Station Masters of Southern Railway have been punished for refusing to wear unfit uniforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) Yes, Sir. Four members of this unrecognised Association went on fast from 3.11.1983, near the Divisional Railway Manager's office. They broke the fast on 7.11.83 which was then continued by different batches of four members as a relay fast until it was given up on 12.11.83.

(b) The demands by the Association were as follows :—

- (i) Vacate all punishments throughout the zone on the issue of uniform and stop further punishments on this issue.
- (ii) Concede uniform allowance or cloth and stitching charges in lieu of ready-made supply based on the Railway Board orders dated 23.5.82.
- (iii) Immediate arrest of Shri C.S. Kannan, DRM/TPJ and Shri Asit Chaturvedi, Sr. DOS/PGT under ESMA who deliberately and wilfully acted in order to revenge the removal of Shri Gujral by Railway Minister, create, cook up and provoke labour problems with an intention to disrupt the essential services.
- (iv) End corrupt practices in the indent and supply of uniforms.
- (c) Suitable action as considered necessary within the framework of existing rules and financial constraints is being taken on these demands.

(d) As per rules, Station Masters are required to wear the uniforms while on duty. Some Station Masters who violated this rule have been punished after following the procedure laid down in the rules.

मोबाइल बुकिंग क्लर्कों की सेवाओं को नियमित करना

1594. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रेल

मंत्री मोवाइल बुकिंग क्लकों की सेवाएं नियमित करने के बारे में 25 अगस्त, 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5011 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के 'मोवाइल' बुकिंग क्लकों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य रेलवे की तरह पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में 5-6 वर्ष से कार्यरत 'मोवाइल' बुकिंग क्लकों को बहाल करने और उनकी सेवाएं नियमित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ) रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा अप्रैल, 1982 में जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा कुछ शर्तों के अधीन स्वयंसेवी/चल बुकिंग लिपिकों को नियमित सेवा में समाहित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है। उदनुसार, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा सेवारत स्वयंसेवी/चल बुकिंग लिपिकों की स्क्रीनिंग तथा पैनल बनाने के लिए एक समिति नामित की गई है। यह कार्य दिसंबर, 1983 से पूर्व पूरा कर लिये जाने की संभावना है। फिर भी, पैनल पर रखे गए कर्मचारियों को समाहित करने के लिए कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि इसे रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार उत्तरोत्तर किया जायेगा।

Offensive Article in the Chinese Journal

1595. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in Indian Express dated 28 August, 1983 regarding publication of a highly offensive article

in the Chinese journal 'World Knowledge' which decried the policies of the former Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the present Prime Minister ; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has conveyed its objections to the Chinese authorities at the publication of the first part of the article. The second part of the article was not published.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग संख्या 2 पर निर्माण कार्य

1596. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या नौ-वहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में ठेकेदारों को उनकी देय राशियों की विगत एक वर्ष से अदायगी न किए जाने के कारण उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं०-2 (हजारीबाग-धनबाद संभाग) पर बाढ़ के कारण हुई भारी टूट-फूट की मरम्मत तथा सड़क समतल करने संबंधी 200 नये कार्यों को करना बन्द कर दिया है और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिदिन हजारों दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभाग द्वारा 1980 के दौरान इस संभाग पर किए गए निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है उन पर अनुमानतः कितनी लागत आई तथा यह कार्य कितने समय में पूरा किया जाना था ;

(ग) क्या सभी कार्य समयानुसार पूरे हो गए ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के समुचित रख-रखाव के लिए कुछ प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने का है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रहमान अंतारी) : (क) से (घ) जी, नहीं। भारत सरकार को इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। हजारीबाग-धनबाद सड़क खंड में जिसे प्रश्न में शेरशाह रोड राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2, बिहार कहा गया है उस हजारीबाग धनबाद सड़क खंड में वास्तव में तीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के खंड आते हैं—

I. हजारी बाग—वरही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-33

II. बड़ही-गोविन्दपुर—धनबाद, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-2

III. गोविन्दपुर—धनबाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग-32

जैसा कि प्रश्न में उल्लेख किया गया है, इस खंड पर दागवेल के 200 नये कार्य नहीं बल्कि 10.57 लाख रु० की लागत का एक ही मूल कार्य वर्ष 1980 में स्वीकृत किया गया था जो लगभग पूरा हो चुका है।

(ङ) भारत सरकार को बिहार में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के अनुरक्षण की आवश्यकता की जानकारी है जिसमें राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2 का उक्त खंड भी शामिल है। उपलब्ध धनराशि के अन्तर्गत मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई पहले ही की जा रही है। पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त खंड में बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त सड़कों की मरम्मत के और विशेष मरम्मत के कुल 20.33 लाख रु० के कार्यों की स्वीकृति दी गई है। इसके अलावा, 1983-84 में इस खंड में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 2 को दूसरे चरण में मजबूत करने के लिए 82.654 लाख रु० के 2 मूल कार्य भी स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।

Ten Crore for Promotion of Education Among Girls and Women

1597. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a scheme of Rs. Ten Crore for promotion of education of girls and women under the 20-point programme in the country recently ;

(b) if so, the details regarding this scheme along with the percentage of amount going to be granted to various states ;

(c) whether any special attention has been paid towards the Tribal areas particularly in the States of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). This Scheme has been formulated for grant of awards under the programmes of universalization of elementary education and adult education. An amount of Rs. 7 crores has been ear-marked for giving awards for excellence in performance for the spread of girls education under the programme of universalization of elementary education. It is proposed to utilize this amount for awards to Panchayats, blocks and districts for best performance in girls education at the rate of Rs. 25,000/- per Gram Panchayat, Rs. 50,000/- per Block and Rs. 1,00,000/- per District, for each selected Gram Panchayat, Block and District.

(i) For a realistic comparison of performance the selection will be made in three different categories from amongst the educationally forward States, and the Union Territories.

(ii) Besides, exclusive awards for the best 50 tribal blocks will be given for enrolment of girls in tribal development blocks.

(iii) For all-round performance in promoting girls enrolment in a year, the award money will be utilized for provision of physical facilities e.g.

furniture, equipment, etc., for girls education in the schools/non-formal centres in the Panchayats/blocks/districts.

- (iv) In addition to the best three States/UTs awards also proposed separately for enrolment of girls in the non-formal education at the elementary level.

For adult education programmes the awards will be given ;

(a) to the five best adult education centres for women in each district throughout the country. An amount of Rs. 5,000/- will be given to each Centre for purchasing sewing machines, knitting machines, looms, books etc.

(b) Awards to one district in each State/UT for the best work in female literacy. A multi-purpose van with a projector and motivational films promoting literacy will be provided. This multi-purpose van will also have a mobile reading library and first aid equipment ;

(c) A State level award for the best four States for work in female literacy. The selection of the States will be made in four categories i.e. States/UTs having :

- (i) female literacy rate below 25%.
- (ii) those States/UTs having female literacy rate between 25 and 50%.
- (iii) States/UTs having female literacy rate 50% and above.
- (iv) States having predominantly tribal population.

Hauling Capacity of Express Goods Trains

1598. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) at present how many tonnes load is hauled at the maximum by a fast moving express goods trains ;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to increase the hauling capacity of our express goods trains ;

(c) whether the Government propose to import better locos and better wagons for the purpose ;

(d) if so, how many such locos and wagons (or important parts) have been imported or going to be imported and from what country ; and

(e) what will be the cost for buying them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) The maximum trailing load hauled by fast moving Express Goods trains on the Indian Railways varies from section to section depending on the terrain/grade vis-a-vis the speed and type of motive power. The maximum load for long distance express goods trains hauled by single electric or diesel loco is at present about 3,600 tonnes on level section while on lightly graded sections two locomotives are utilised and trains run with trailing tonnage of 4,500.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In this connection, acquisition of a few prototype high horse power AC electric locomotives of modern design is under active consideration. No wagons are proposed to be imported but some modern bogies/trucks for wagons may be imported to update our technology for manufacture and design of bogies/trucks for future builds of wagons.

(d) and (e). A total of 20 prototype high horse power AC electric locos are proposed to be imported. The types and countries from which these are proposed to be imported have not yet been finalised and hence the cost is not known.

As the type of bogies/trucks for wagons are yet to be finalised along with the countries from which these prototypes may need to be imported, the cost of these is not available.

UNESCO Resolution on Restitution of Cultural Properties to Home Countries

1599. SMT. MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI K. MALLANA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO had approved a resolution urging the return of cultural properties and restitution of such properties taken away or plundered be returned to the home countries ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Non-aligned Education Ministers' Conference had also endorsed this view ; and

(c) the steps to be considered by Government for return of 'Kohinoor' and other cultural properties to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) UNESCO adopted in 1970 the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property. India has ratified the UNESCO Convention, which provides, inter alia, that the rights of the contracting parties under this Convention are prospective to the signing of the Convention and not retrospective. Many countries have not yet ratified the UNESCO Convention.

(b) The first Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and other developing countries held in Pyong Yang in 1983 had in its Declaration called for the restitution of Cultural assets to their countries of origin, provided that these assets were plundered or taken away without the consent of the country concerned.

(c) Considering the fact that the UNESCO convention has not been ratified by many countries who possess cultural properties believed to have been taken out of India, and that these very countries are not parties to the Pyongyang Declaration, Government will continue to pursue the matter through appropriate international forums

Meeting of National Harbour Board regarding Intermediate Minor Ports

1600. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Harbour Board had met on 3 October, 1983 and had discussed the problems and development of intermediate minor ports, particularly Kerala ; and

(b) if so, what was the consensus arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes. At the meeting the problems of development of intermediate and minor ports in the country were discussed generally.

(b) The representatives of the maritime State Governments made a plea for the grant of Central assistance for the development of their ports. It was agreed that this matter would be taken up again with the Planning Commission and a representative of a maritime State Government will be associated with the Working Group on Ports, appointed to prepare a Report for the Seventh Five Year Plan for Ports.

विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन द्वारा दिया गया
विश्व हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय का सुझाव

1601. श्री पीयूष तिरकी :
डा० कृपासिन्धु भोई ;

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन ने एक विश्व हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के संबंध में सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना कहां की जायेगी और इसकी स्थापना कब तक की जायेगी ;

(ग) इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा किस सीमा तक वित्तीय तथा राजनीतिक सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि केवल ऐसे ही कुछ नौकरशाह जो कि सभी प्रशासनिक क्रियाविधियों को अपने नियंत्रण में रखना चाहते हैं, हिन्दी का विरोध कर रहे हैं; और

(ङ) हिन्दी के प्रसार हेतु सरकार द्वारा अपनाई जाने वाली नीति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) जी, हां। सम्मेलन के आयोजकों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार तृतीय विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन ने 30-10-1983 को अपने समापन सत्र में पहले विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन में पारित विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ को स्थापित करने से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों को दोहराया।

(ख) विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ पहले ही राष्ट्र-भाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा के तत्वाधान में कार्य कर रहा है। फिर भी तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरों की जांच करने के लिए इस मन्त्रालय में एक उप समिति गठित की गई है।

(ग) उपरोक्त उप समिति की सिफारिशों पर इस विद्यापीठ के लिए राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा को 40 हजार रु० का तदर्थ अनुदान मुक्त किया गया है।

(घ) इस मन्त्रालय के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ङ) हिन्दी के उत्थान के लिए 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 1968' के पहरा 3 (ग) में यथानिर्दिष्ट सरकार की नीति इस प्रकार है—

“हिन्दी के विकास प्रोत्साहन के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। एक सम्पूर्ण भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के विकास में इस बात को

सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 351 में जैसी व्यवस्था की गई है यह भारत की मिश्रित संस्कृति के सभी घटकों के लिए अभिव्यक्ति के माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग की जाएगी। अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में कालेजों तथा उच्च शिक्षा की संस्थाओं जो शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करती है, की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

Expenditure on Welfare Officers and A.P.Os. by C.S.W.B.

1602. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) total expenditure incurred by Central Social Welfare Board on account of salary of Welfare Officers and A.P.O.s during the financial year 1982-83 ;

(b) how many institutions and projects are visited by the Welfare Officers and A.P.O.s in a year (No. in individual case) ;

(c) is there any monitoring procedure to prove the inspection ;

(d) whether the Welfare Officer and APOs submits any yearly return for holding the movable and nonmovable properties and if so, please state the quantity of properties during the year 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(e) total annual expenditure of Central Social Welfare Board regarding (i) Establishment Expenditure and (ii) Developmental Expenditure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The total expenditure incurred by the Central Social Welfare Board on account of salary of Welfare Officers and APOs during the financial year 1982-83 works out to Rs. 20,88,524.20.

(b) There is no hard and fast norm for

the number of visits to be made by Welfare Officers or APOs in a year. They visit these projects as frequently as possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(c) The information in respect of Welfare Officers and APOs for the movable or non-movable properties in their possession is maintained according to the Conduct Rules for the Government employees.

(e) The total expenditure incurred by the Board on establishment and expenditure incurred on Welfare programmes during 1982-83 is as follows :

	Rs. in lakhs
Establishment expenditure of the Central Social Welfare Board, 1982-83	80.15*
Expenditure incurred on Welfare programmes, 1982-83	1212.78

*This does not include the share of the establishment expenditure of the State Boards.

Development of Anti-TB Drug in King George Medical College, Lucknow

1603. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(b) whether a new anti-TB drug has been developed in King George Medical College, Lucknow as per press report appeared in the Hindustan Times of 26 October, 1983 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). No new anti-TB drug has been developed in the King George Medical College, Lucknow. The news item in the Hindustan Times of 26th October, 1983 is in regard to the study conducted in the King George Medical College, Lucknow with the use of anti-TB Drugs. Only one anti-TB drug Ethambutol has been specifically mentioned in the press report. This

drug was developed in the Lederle Laboratories in the United States of America and has been in the use for over two decades.

Shooting Down of South Korean Civilian Airliner

1604. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a South Korean civilian airliner with 269 people on board was shot down by Soviet Union killing all the passengers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two statements made by the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs, and the text of the statement made by the Indian Representative to the Special Session of the ICAO Council convened on 15-16 September, 1983 are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7114/83.]

Status of State Social Welfare Board as per Law

1605. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the status and identity of different State Social Welfare Advisory Boards in the eyes of law ;

(b) if it is none, how a huge amount of grants are allocated through the State Boards ; and

(c) whether as per Central Social Welfare Board circular, the Sahayikas (helpers) are full time workers if so, why the

Central Social Welfare Board has not fixed up their gradation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) The State Social Welfare Advisory Boards are constituted by a notification of the concerned State Governments and have an identity of their own. The State Governments constitute them in consultation with the Central Social Welfare Board in accordance with the Articles of Association of the CSWB which is a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There are no employees with the designation 'Sahayikas'. However, helpers are employed in some projects. The helpers are not in the staff of the Central Social Welfare Board, as such, the CSWB does not prepare any gradation list of these employees.

Production of Iodised Salt

1606. **SHRI D.L. BAITHA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than forty million Indian population is suffering from goitre, unsightly thyroid gland growth and from cretinism and related iodine deficiency disorders viz. stunted growth of children, mental retardation and unsteady gait, etc. ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that programme of distribution of iodised salt in place of common salt was taken up for high endemic goitre belt of Bihar and U.P., but this could not bring any effective control owing to the fact that above programme was not seriously followed due to lack of sufficient production of iodised salt ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that iodised oil has been found to be much more effective in controlling the goitre and cretinism but the production of the same in India has not been taken up ; and

(d) if so, whether Government consider it essential to take up the programme of production of iodised salt and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Distribution of iodised salt in place of common salt under the National Goitre Control Programme was taken up in 9 districts of Uttar Pradesh and Champaran district of Bihar in 1966 and 1964 respectively. The production capacity of iodised salt is being substantially augmented to meet the entire requirements in the country in a phased manner. For this purpose, it has been decided to involve both the Public Sector as well as the Private Sector and take up the manufacture of iodised salt at the source of manufacture of common salt.

Studies have been taken up in hand by All India Institute of Medical Sciences to find out the effectiveness of iodised oil in Indian situations in the control of goitre and endemic cretinism. There is no production of iodised oil in the country.

Free Railway Passes for Ex-M.Ps.

1607. **SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ex-M.Ps, who are social workers, have to face lot of difficulties and they are unable to travel from one place to another due to paucity of money ;

(b) whether Government propose to issue free Railway passes to Ex-M.Ps ; and

(c) if so, the time by which they will be issued and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF) : (a) This Ministry has no information on the subject whether the Ex-M.Ps are unable to travel from one place to another due to paucity of money.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination of the Government in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

Appointment of Administrator of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College at Karol Bagh

1608. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrator of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College at Karol Bagh is retired and new arrangement has not been made so far ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the administrator was appointed as an interim arrangement before its take over by the Delhi Administration or Union Government ; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken for its take over by either of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (b). The term of appointment of the last administrator of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College at Karol Bagh, Delhi appointed by the Administration of Delhi for this institution under the provision of the Tibbia College Act, 1952, expired on the 13th October, 1983. The institution is now being managed by a Board under the provision of this Act, which was constituted vide Delhi Administration Notification No. F. 31/12/83-M and PH dated 28th October, 1983.

(c) and (d). In April, 1977, the Tibbia College Board was superseded by the Delhi Administration under the provision of Section 13(2)(b) of the Tibbia College Act, 1952 with a view to its proper management and an administrator was appointed to manage the institution. This arrangement came to an end when the Board of the Institution was reconstituted on 28th October, 1983. There has been no decision for the take-over of the institution by the Central Government or by the Delhi Administration.

Judgement on Brand Name Petition

1609. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Delhi High Court's judgement on the Brand Name petition filed by Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd. ;

(b) whether Government have taken final decision on the use of Brand Name and Generic name ; and

(c) if so, the details of the decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). An appeal (S.L.P.) against the judgement of the Delhi High Court has been preferred in the Supreme Court. The case has not yet come up for hearing in the Supreme Court.

Demand of Group of 77 Developing Countries for new International Economic Order

1610. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Group of 77 developing countries has demanded immediate launching of negotiations for a new international economic order ;

(b) whether the Group has expressed disappointment at the response that had come from the US last month in the economic committee on North-South issue ;

(c) when are these global negotiations likely to start ;

(d) whether any preparatory action has been initiated for an international conference on money and finance for development proposed by the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi last March, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the venue of this Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) Developing countries have long argued that the existing international economic order is inequitable and outdated and have stressed the need for the establishment of a New International Economic Order based on equity, justice, respect for sovereignty, equality and interdependence. These countries have sought to reach agreement with developed countries on various elements to bring into reality the New International Economic Order. These efforts continue to be pursued vigorously most recently through the proposal to launch Global Negotiations. This proposal initiated at the Sixth Nonaligned Summit at Havana in 1979 was accepted in principle and the General Assembly adopted a resolution on the issue in 1979-80. However it has not so far been possible to launch Global Negotiations because of certain important procedural problems. The Seventh Nonaligned Summit held in Delhi in March 1983 proposed a new two-phase approach to overcome these procedural difficulties. The Ministers of Group of 77 at their meeting in New York in October reiterated that the global round of negotiations continue to be a matter of utmost importance to the developing countries.

(b) The response of the industrial countries to the proposals of developing countries towards the establishment of a New International Economic Order has so far been disappointing. The Seventh Nonaligned Summit stressed that "there has been hardly any progress towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order". The G-77 Ministerial Meeting also deeply regretted the lack of progress towards establishing the NIEO which was due to lack of political will on the part of the industrial countries.

(c) As stated above the Seventh Nonaligned Summit has proposed a new approach which it is hoped will lead to the early launching of the Global Negotiations.

(d) India in its capacity as NAM

Chairman has convened a group of high level experts to consider in detail the NAM proposal for the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development. India is also in close touch with both developed and developing countries with a view to securing support for the idea of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development.

(e) The timing or venue of the Conference are not yet certain.

Creation of a World Central Bank

1611. **SHRI R.L. BHATIA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the creation of a world central bank as a long-term possibility for strengthening the current international financial system, has been suggested by a group of 36 leading monetary, financial and development experts who held a North-South Round-Table in Istanbul recently ;

(b) whether his Ministry have studied the technicality and political feasibility of this proposal ; and

(c) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) A group of monetary, financial and development experts met at the North-South Round Table in Istanbul, August 29-September 1, 1983. The meeting issued a "Statement from Istanbul" which has a reference to the creation of a World Central Bank in the following terms :

"It has been suggested that many of these (functions) might be grouped together and performed by a World Central Bank. These functions could include :

assisting the management of world liquidity to keep it appropriate to global needs for sustained growth with stability ;

acting as lender of last resort for the international economy ;

facilitating efforts to reorganize external debt when necessary ;

influencing international interest rates ;

improving exchange rate interventions ; and

monitoring international banking practices."

However, this is not a formal proposal by the group but puts forward the suggestion in the context of further examination and studies.

(b) and (c). The Government has been deeply involved in the examination of international monetary and financial issues in the effort to attain a new economic order in these crucial sectors. The 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement which was held in New Delhi in March 1983 put forward major proposals for the reform of international monetary and financial system and in particular called for the early convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development with universal participation. Other proposals have also been made for international monetary reform including those made by President Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Muldoon of New Zealand, etc. These issues also figured in the report of the Commonwealth Expert Group "Towards a New Bretton Woods" and were considered by the CHOGM meeting in Delhi in November. We continue to be in very close touch both with developed and developing countries with a view to seek consensus on the early convening of an international conference on money and finance for development. Proposals such as the one referred to above could be considered at the proposed conference.

Strengthening of International Monetary Institution

1612. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heads of

Governments meeting under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi on 29th September, 1983 decided that the existing international monetary institutions should be reformed and strengthened in the interest of both developing and advanced nations ;

(b) if so, whether concrete suggestions have been made regarding the changes necessary in institutions like the World Bank, the IMF and the GATT created at Brettonwoods nearly four decades ago ; and

(c) if so, the salient feature of the changes suggested ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) In pursuance of the decision of the 7th Nonaligned Summit a Meeting of Heads of Government took place in September at the United Nations in New York under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India. The meeting was attended by Heads of Government from both developing and developed countries. The question of the inadequacy of existing financial and monetary institutions was one of the key issues considered by the Heads of Government. This Summit was of a consultative character intended to improve the international climate for the consideration of vital issues of peace, security, disarmament and development. The Summit Meeting was not a decision making forum and the question of taking specific decisions does not arise.

(b) and (c). A variety of specific suggestions have been made by the nonaligned and other developing countries most recently at the 7th NAM Summit and G-77 Ministerial Meeting regarding changes in institutions such as World Bank, IMF and GATT. The changes suggested focus on expansion and reform of the World Bank, IMF and GATT with a view to giving developing countries a greater voice in decision making and to achieving an international monetary and financial system that meets the requirements of development of finance, liquidity and balance of payments support. They have also proposed changes in GATT and the international trading rules

that would result in the attainment of a multilateral, non-discriminatory open, transparent international trading regime which bears in mind the specific problems and needs of developing countries.

Supply of Harpoons and Other Sophisticated Arms to Pak by U.S.A.

1613. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI R.L. BHATIA :
SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL :
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. supplying Harpoons, Maverick missiles, Hawkeye radar surveillance and command, and control aircraft, and Gearing class destroyers and other sophisticated arms to Pakistan has considerably aggravated tension around India's geo-political environment ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to safeguard the country's security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) : (a) The Government of India are aware of the decision by the US Government to supply Gearing class destroyers and Harpoon missiles to Pakistan. The Government are also aware of reports that Hawkeye radar surveillance and command and control aircraft might be supplied to Pakistan. The US State Department has, however, denied the supply of Maverick missiles to that country.

(b) The Government of India would take appropriate measures to counter the threat to this country resulting from the supply of advanced weapons to Pakistan.

Adulteration of Kesari Dal

1614. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether adulteration of Kesari dal with (i) other pulses and (ii) besan has been banned in view of its health hazard ; and

(b) if not, what steps have been taken by Government to educate people how to get rid of the toxic effect of kesari dal in areas where it is a staple food through mass media and health and social workers at the grass-root level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Rule 44-A of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 prohibits sale of Kesari dal and its products in any form by Notification in official Gazette to be issued by the State Governments. All the State Governments except Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have banned sale of Kesari dal under this provision.

(b) 1. The Indian Council of Medical Research have published a booklet entitled "Lathyrism—A Preventable Paralysis" outlining measures for detoxification of Kesari dal by processing like steeping and parboiling.

2. The State Governments have been advised to undertake necessary Health Education Propaganda through Radio, Press and other media to caution people about the harmful effects of Kesari dal and to impress upon them the necessity of detoxification before consumption.

(3) The State Governments have also been advised to cultivate low toxin varieties of kesari dal in the kesari growing belts.

Deaths Due to Adulteration of Edible Oil

1615. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who died due to dropsy as a result of adulteration of edible oil with animal tallow in Delhi and other parts of the country recently ;

(b) the action taken against the persons concerned and the mills concerned ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make punishment under the adulteration law more deterrent to obviate such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Adulteration of edible oils with animal tallow does not cause dropsy.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The punishment provided under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is sufficiently deterrent to obviate such cases.

New Technique for Vaccines Against Herpes Hepatitis and Influenza

1616. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some new technique has been introduced for vaccines against herpes, hepatitis and influenza by modifying small pox vaccine using a technique that could theoretically be used to make vaccines for any infectious disease ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : (a) and (b). The Government is not aware of any such new technique.

12.00 hrs

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम-222 के अन्तर्गत दीनबन्धु चौधरी छोटू राम की डाक टिकट के बारे में मैं आज तीसरी दफा सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। आपने पहले कहा था कि मंत्री यहाँ नहीं हैं और मंत्री की आमद पर...
... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : चौधरी छोटू राम के नाम की डाक टिकट जारी करने का जो कार्य था... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप मेरी पूरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं भी लड़ने के मूड में हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप, मेरी बात तो सुनिए। आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं, कैसे लड़ा जा सकता है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आपके कहने के बावजूद भी रेडियो ने बदमाशी की और चौधरी छोटू राम का नाम तक नहीं आने दिया। रंगा जैसे वरिष्ठ आदमी ने सपोर्ट किया था कि चौधरी छोटू राम की डाक टिकट जारी हो और आपने खुद... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनते क्यों नहीं। रंगा जी ने ही सपोर्ट नहीं किया मैंने भी सपोर्ट किया था और सारे हाउस ने किया था। वल भला आदमी था, उसने किसान की बात कही थी। We have to do it.

वह आज भी नहीं हैं। मेरी बात उनसे हुई है। वह आपसे बात करेंगे। आपका पत्र भी मैंने उनको दे दिया था। उनका जवाब आ रहा है। जहाँ तक रेडियो का सवाल है, मैं उनसे पूछवा लूंगा कि उन्होंने क्यों नहीं नाम आने दिया। इस बात का पता करवा लेंगे। आप निश्चित रहिए। आप निश्चित बैठिए, इस बात को देखेंगे।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : I would like to know what is happening between India and Sri Lanka on the Tamil question.

MR. SPEAKER : We will be discussing that situation. We have already decided ; and I think today or tomorrow I will call a meeting of the BAC, which will decide it

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : May I try to draw your attention to the very large number of closure of industrial units

all over the country ? A former Member of this House, Mr. Homi Daji is on a hunger strike for the last one week. All the textile mills in Indore are lying closed.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me a Calling Attention notice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please look into that. He is on a hunger strike for one week. The workers had occupied the factory, and said :

"We will not allow it to be closed down." But the Government is not moving in the matter at all to re-open them.

MR. SPEAKER : We will look into it.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रोबर्टसगंज) : आपको स्मरण होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में तीस हजार ईंट के भट्टे बंद हैं और पचास लाख काम करने वाले मजदूर इससे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले करवा दिया है ।
We will do it. We will consider it.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आपने कहा था कि मैं विचार करूंगा । लेकिन अभी तक विचार नहीं किया । मैंने नियम-193 के अंदर नोटिस दिया है । आप स्वीकार कर लें ।

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu) : With a heavy heart, I have to bring to your notice that there is a complete breakdown of the Constitution in Jammu and Kashmir. A reign of terror has been let loose ; and I have given a Calling Attention motion. This has got to be looked into. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Political victimization is there on a large-scale. Anti-India activities are going on. The situation there is very explosive. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोल कौन रहा है ? आप लोग आपस में फैसला कर लीजिए । एक आदमी की बात मैंने सुन ली है । आप क्यों बीच में बोलते हैं ?

What is the point in your speaking ? When I have allowed him, why should you interfere ? Mr. Dogra, give it to me in writing.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : I have given a Calling Attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it. No problem. If it is within the rules, there is no problem. Everything can be discussed. I am open to it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : On a point of order. It is according to rules. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you dissect it ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, you have called me. Let me complete my sentence. Government had assured that many undertakings like National Rubber and Inchek Rubber would be nationalized. I demand that the nationalization Bills should be brought in, in this very winter session, because 5,000 workers are starving. It is very important.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इस सदन ने कम से कम तीन बार मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया है । गृह मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट किस स्टेज पर है ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. You give it in some other form and I will see. I have allowed this thrice.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पार्लिमेंट खत्म होने वाली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां खत्म होने वाली है ? चिन्ता क्यों करते हैं ? फिर आएंगी ।
It is a perpetual Body.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, there is a deep crisis in the Banaras Hindu University. The academic session is paralysed. We have given a Calling Attention Notice on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I had given an adjournment motion on the increasing violence in Delhi and in some cities. As compared to the violences which are occurring in Delhi....

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You are unnecessarily creating trouble. You are creating disorder. You are the cause for disorder. Please sit down. Not allowed. Not a word goes on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Sir, we had decided in the Business Advisory Committee to have a discussion on the international situation. Sir, we will be discussing only the international situation. But we will not be discussing Sri Lanka situation separately. With regard to Sri Lanka, we had decided to have a special discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you that we will discuss it. How can you force it now ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : In the Business Advisory Committee we had decided otherwise that we could club the two together....

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it—do not worry—and to your entire satisfaction.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : हजारों मजदूर बेकार और बेरोजगार हो जाएँ और सरकार सुने नहीं तो क्या करना चाहिये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बता चुका हूँ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : होप टेक्सटाइल

मिल कई महीनों से बन्द पड़ी है। मजदूर भूख हड़ताल पर हैं, मर रहे हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : जैन मुनी ऐलाचार्य अनशन पर बैठे हैं। उनके मंदिर पर पत्थर बाजी की गई है। सारा अल्प-संख्यक जैन समुदाय इसको लेकर प्रोटेक्ट कर रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आल राइट।

Not allowed now.

श्री सुरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी की गन फैंक्ट्री पर डिसकशन हो जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो गया। कोर्ट में चल रहा है।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : चेम्बर में बुलाया तो क्या डिसकशन हो गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस का नौकर हूँ। जो यह कहता है वह करता हूँ।

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि काला धन और जमाखोरी करने वालों की सूचना देने वालों को इनाम दिया जाएगा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहना क्या चाहते हैं ?

श्री रामलाल राही : इनाम देने की बात तो दूर रही, इस प्रकार की सूचना देने वालों के विरुद्ध सरकार कार्रवाई करती है, उनको सजा दिलाती है। इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड।

श्री रामलाल राही : काला धन की सूचना देने वाले को(व्यवधान)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this ; you have to give me something in writing. Not allowed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : The Central Government has taken over the management of various sick units.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed the other gentleman to say. You sit down.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Now suddenly without any notification or a proper decision they are denotifying them leaving the managements in midstream.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me some motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have given a notice under rule 193. The motion has been admitted.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come and discuss it with me.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Disturbing reports are appearing in the newspapers about the racket in blood donations.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रेस में बहुत सारी बातें चलती हैं, उसको छोड़िये ।

श्री गौत्ते भूपति (पैद्वापल्लि) : आन्ध्र प्रदेश में फ्लड के बारे में हमने शोर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया है ।.....(व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम देख लेंगे, कोई काल अटेंशन दीजिये । शोर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन में क्या देखेंगे । डिस्कशन का टाइम नहीं होगा । एक

वक़्त में दो बातें नहीं हो सकतीं, और सारी बातें नहीं कर सकते । 15 दिन में 15 बातें डिस्कशन करेंगे ।

You give me a Calling Attention notice.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार (पाटन) : 22 नवम्बर को सुपरफास्ट गाड़ी में हुई मारपीट के बारे में मैंने लिखा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर शिकायत कीजिये, ऐसे बात करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You just give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. This is not the way. Tomorrow morning you will be the first.

Shri Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Ministry of Shipping and Transport
(Transport Wing) Development Adviser
(Shipbuilding and Shiprepair) Recruitment Rules, 1983

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : On behalf of my colleague, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) Development Adviser (Shipbuilding and Shiprepair) Recruitment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1983 issued under proviso to article 309 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7100/83]

Copy of Agreement between Central Government and Government of Himachal Pradesh regarding development and maintenance of road links and a copy of Solatium Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) a copy of Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the Central Government and Government of Himachal Pradesh regarding development and maintenance of road links mentioned in the Schedule of the Agreement, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7101/83]

(2) A copy of the Solatium Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 701(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1983 under sub-section (3) of Section 109C of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7102/83]

Annual Accounts of University of Delhi for 1981-82 and Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the said Accounts, Annual Report and Review on the Working of North Eastern Hill University, Shillong for 1981-82 and Statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, for the year 1981-82 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7103/83]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1981-82.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay on laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-7104/83]

Notifications under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954,

(1) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (First Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1983 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 539(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1983.

(2) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Third Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 268(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1983 together with a corrigendum to Hindi version thereof published in Notification No. G.S.R. 634 in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7105/83].

Notification under Finance Act, 1979, Income Tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1983 and Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 849(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the Heads of Governments, their spouses, delegates (including officials) and the foreign media representatives in respect of their international journeys out of India at the close of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments Meeting held in New Delhi from the payment of foreign travel tax, under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7106/83].

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 825(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1983, under section 296 of the Income tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7107/83].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 840(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 211/83-Customs dated the 3rd July, 1983 clarifying that exemption from customs duty would be available for all types of capital goods which are required for installation at the premises/site of the ship repair unit.

(ii) G.S.R. 844(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to

Notification No. 134/83-Customs dated the 13th May, 1983 so as to continue the exemption without any time limit.

(iii) G.S.R. 847(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 215-Customs dated the 1st November, 1980, 276-Customs dated the 14th December, 1983 and 38-Customs dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to provide that the concessional rates of duty prescribed under these notifications on man-made fibres shall not apply to blends or mixtures of celulosic fibres with non-celulosic fibres.

(iv) G.S.R. 862(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1983 together with an explanatory note regarding exemption to stainless steel seamless mother pipes, when imported for the manufacture of stainless steel tubes and pipes from the basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent *ad valorem*. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7108/83].

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Statement showing final replies of Govt. to recommendations of the Twenty Ninth Action Taken Report of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Ministry of Communications

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAK-TAWAT (Chittorgarh) : I beg to lay on the Table Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in

Chapter I and further information supplied by Government in respect of recommendations included in Chapter II of the Twentieth Action Taken Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Communications—Reservations for, and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore.

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi as evidenced by recent incidents of day light dacoity in a jewellery shop and banks in Delhi

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi as evidenced by recent incidents of day light dacoity in a jewellery shop and banks in Delhi and the action taken by Government in the matter.”

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : The Government are aware of the recent increase in certain categories of crime in Delhi. This may give rise to a feeling that there has been some deterioration in the law and order situation. Since the assumption of office by this Government in 1980, there has been a steady decline in the incidence of crime. Crime figures for the first 10 months of the current year indicate a rising trend. But as compared to the corresponding period of last year, there has been a decrease in the number of cases of dacoity and burglary besides some other types of crime. The Government are taking all possible steps to check this trend in crime.

2. Since 1980, the strength of Delhi

Police has been substantially augmented. Efforts have been initiated for modernising the Police. A number of vehicles have been bought and improved systems of communication made available to the Police. We believe that the quality of man-power and its training are as important as the provision of equipment. In this context, the Government will continue to pay attention to other important aspects as recruitment, training and motivation and also in manning the higher positions in Delhi Police.

3. It is unfortunate that an incident of armed dacoity took place in one of the busiest areas of Delhi and that the culprits managed to escape. Two Police personnel who were on duty in the area have been placed under suspension. A departmental inquiry has been ordered. Efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits. It may be mentioned that in the wake of the reported movements of extremist elements to Delhi, effective coordination has to be maintained by the Delhi Police with the police set up in the neighbouring States.

4. I would reiterate that the Government are alive to the need for improving the general law and order situation in the national capital. The requirements for policing Delhi are under constant review and I assure the Hon. House that the maintenance of law and order will continue to receive the highest priority.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मौतरिम स्पीकर साहब, जनाब बजीर साहब का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ने के बाद मुझे 2 साल पहले की वह चर्चाएं याद आ रही हैं जो पार्लियामेंट की लाबी में हुआ करती थीं। किसी साहब ने उस उक्त के होम मिनिस्टर से पूछा कि देश में ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन क्या है, उनको जवाब मिला था कि ला की बात जाने ला मिनिस्टर साहब और आर्डर तो हमारे यहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर का चलता है, मैं तो सिम्पल होम मिनिस्टर हूं।

मैं मौतरिम सेठी जी के बारे में बहुत अच्छी ओपीनियन रखता हूं और यकीन भी रखता हूं कि वह कोशिश करते होंगे कि हालात अच्छे हो जायें,

लेकिन हालात अच्छे हो नहीं सकते, इसलिये कि गवर्नमेंट का जो काम करने का सैट-अप है उसमें बेहूतरी की कोई उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि कोई सुनील नाम का बदमाश दिल्ली में पकड़ा गया जिसकी निशान-देही पर त्यागी, जो एक बहुत बड़ा मर्डरर और डैकायट है, वह गिरफ्तार हुआ जो कि किसी एम० पी० का भतीजा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है या नहीं?

क्या उसकी सिफारिश के लिए या उसके मामलात की इन्क्वायरी सी० बी० आई० से कराने के लिये कुछ एम० पीज ने आपको लिखा है और यदि हाँ, तो आपने उस मामले में क्या एक्शन लिया?

यह एक छोटा सा मामला है, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इसलिये यह बता रहा हूँ कि ला एंड आर्डर में इम्प्रूवमेंट की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है अगर इस तरह के हालात होते रहेंगे, पालिटीशियन्स का इंटर-फीयरेंस होता रहेगा तो जब तक पुलिस को और उस मशीनरी को ला एंड आर्डर को ठीक करने के लिए आप अपने मफाद के लिये इस्तेमाल करते रहेंगे या जब तक आपके दिमाग में यह रहेगा कि पुलिस को इलैक्शन में इस्तेमाल करना है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन में सुधार की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है।

1980 के बाद अब तक यहाँ ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन पर 7 बार डिस्कशन हो चुकी है और एग्जैक्ट तौर पर यह स्टेटमेंट दिया जाता है कि ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन में इम्प्रूवमेंट हो रहा है और क्राइम का रेट नीचे गिर रहा है। जब हर बार ऐसा कहा जाता है, तो मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि वह रेट जीरो पर अब तक क्यों नहीं आ गया? हर बार यही कहा जाता है कि क्राइम की सिचुएशन अब अच्छी है और इसका रेट गिर रहा है लेकिन वह गिरते-गिरते कब तक जीरो पर आ जायेगा?

पिछले 3,4 महीनों में 17 बार दिल्ली में बाम्ब एक्सप्लोजन हो चुका है लेकिन कहा जाता है कि क्राइम रेट गिर रहा है और ला एंड आर्डर की सिचुएशन उम्दा है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इसके बावजूद भी मुतमईन है जो हालात के हैं तो अलग बात है। आज आपके एम० पीज सेफ नहीं हैं। हमारे श्री मधु दंडवते जी के यहाँ चोरी हो चुकी है, भूत-पूर्व संसद-सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी के चोरी हो चुकी, हमारे शास्त्री जी के यहाँ 2 बार चोरी होगई। यह चोरी उन लोगों के यहाँ हो रही हैं जो कहा जाता है मुल्क में सबसे ज्यादा प्रोटेक्टेड हैं।

इसके अलावा साउथ एवेन्यु में एक एम० पी० के घर को कैप्चर कर लिया और वहाँ 24 घंटे पुलिस लगी रही और 24 घंटे के बाद उन्होंने सरेंडर किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि साउथ एवेन्यु के फ्लैट नं० 79 को जो पिछले साल कुछ लोगों द्वारा कैप्चर कर लिया गया था उसके सिल-सिले में मुलजिम्ओं को आपने अब तक क्या सजा दी?

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यही नहीं कि एम० पीज सेफ नहीं हैं, यहाँ पर डिप्लोमेट्स भी सेफ नहीं हैं, पिछले डेढ़ साल में मुख्तलिफ कन्ट्रीज के डिप्लोमेट्स पर हमले हो चुके हैं। फिर भी मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि ला एंड आर्डर सिचुएशन बहुत अच्छी है। (व्यवधान) मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप लोगों ने किया है, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप लोगों की सरकार की मौजूदगी में क्राइम बढ़ रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) पिछले चार महीनों में बम एक्सप्लोजन के 17 वाकिआत हुए हैं। दिल्ली की मुख्तलीफ कालोनीज में मर्डर, डैकायटीज और रोबरीज हो रही हैं। क्या मैं उनको एक-एक करके गिनवाऊं?

अभी परसों करौल बाग में दिन के डेढ़ बजे राबरी का वाकया हुआ। जब कार वापस हो रही थी, तो एक आटो-रिक्सा वाले को शक हुआ।

उसने एक सिपाही से कहा कि कार गलत जगह से वापस की जा रही है, नेम-प्लेट लटकी हुई है, ऐसा लगता है कि फ्रैक नेम-प्लेट लगी हुई है, लेकिन इस गवर्नमेंट की पुलिस इतनी एफिशेंट है, "दि गवर्नमेंट दैट वक्स" इतनी अच्छी है कि उस सिपाही ने कोशिश नहीं की कि वह उस कार को रोक कर उन लोगों से पूछता कि तुम कौन हो। उसने कोई इनक्वारी नहीं की। वे लोग एक जेवरों की दुकान को लूट कर आ रहे थे—वे लूटने नहीं जा रहे थे, बल्कि लूट कर वापस जा रहे थे—लेकिन कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई।

मैंने अगस्त में मिनिस्टर साहब को एक खत लिखा था। पालम थाने के मातहत एक साहब की जमीन पर गुंडों ने जबर्दस्ती कब्जा कर लिया। जब वह रिपोर्ट लिखाने थाने गया, तो उसका इन्दराज नहीं किया गया।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, should we discuss each and every incident ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the Minister to reply.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : रोज कत्ल डकैतियों और राबरोज होती हैं। आप बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं। यह गलत बात है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister in his reply will say whatever he wants to say.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं बता रहा हूँ कि दिल्ली में क्राइम रेट किस तरह बढ़ रहा है।

मैंने होम मिनिस्टर साहब को खत लिखा था कि पालम में एक गरीब आदमी की जमीन पर गुंडों ने कब्जा कर लिया है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट का इन्दराज नहीं हुआ। होम मिनिस्टर ने जवाब में कहा कि मैं खत लिख रहा हूँ। थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखी जाएगी। अगर कोई आदमी थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखाने के लिए जाता है, तो कानूनी तौर पर थाने का फर्ज है कि वह इन्दराज करे तो उसकी

सही या गलत एनक्वायरी करे। लेकिन रिपोर्ट का इन्दराज करने से थाना इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। मिनिस्टर साहब के लेटर के बावजूद उस रिपोर्ट का इन्दराज नहीं हुआ है। इतिफाक से यह कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस मंजूर हो गया है, वर्ना मैं उनकी खिदमत में हाजिर होने वाला था। जब जमीन पर नाजायज कब्जे से मामूली मामले का रिपोर्ट का इन्दराज नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो अपराधों का नम्बर घटेगा ही, वह बढ़ेगा नहीं। डिपार्टमेंट जो नम्बर सप्लाई करेगा, वहीं नम्बर होगा। क्या सरकार की इन्स्ट्रक्शन हैं कि रिपोर्ट का इन्दराज न किया जाए? अगर ऐसा नहीं है, तो मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में एनक्वारी करें और इन्दराज न करने वालों को सजा दें।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : लोनी में क्या हुआ है? (व्यवधान) रोज मर्डर और डकैतियां हो रही है। (व्यवधान)

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप क्राइम को नहीं रोक सकते, क्योंकि आपकी पालिसी यह है कि शुतुरमुर्ग की तरह रेत में गर्दन दबा दो और समझ लो कि किसी तरफ से खतरा नहीं है।

आप इन्स्टीट्यूशन को तबाह कर रहे हैं। 10 अक्टूबर की बात है कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस वाले कोर्ट से इनजंक्शन लेकर आए कि उनकी बिल्डिंग के 100 याड्स के अन्दर कुछ स्पेसिफाइड लोगों को न आने दिया जाए, लेकिन पुलिस ने उस पर अमल-दरामद नहीं किया। अदालतों के पास अपनी कोई मशीनहरी नहीं है कि वह अपने आर्डर्स को एक्सीक्यूट कराए। उन आर्डर्स को एक्सीक्यूट करना गवर्नमेंट का काम है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट पर पोलिटिकल प्रेशर पड़ता है। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इंडियन एक्सप्रेस वाले इनजंक्शन आर्डर लेकर आए कि फलां-फलां आदमियों को—उनके नाम दिए हुए थे—बिल्डिंग के 100 गज के अन्दर न आने दिया जाए, लेकिन उन लोगों को रोकने के लिए पुलिस ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की? क्या यह सच है या नहीं?

दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज

تک راہبریز کرنے والوں کی جینکی گاڑیوں کے نمبر آپکو پتا چل گئے انکی تاہاد کیتنی ہے، پٹھلے چار مہینے میں انمیں سے کیتنے لوگوں کو پکڑ لیا گیا ہے، کیتنے لوگوں پر شک ہے، کیتنے لوگوں کو پکڑا نہیں جا سکا ہے اور اسکی وجہ کیا ہے؟ اسمیں سے کیتنے ماملوں کے بارے میں آپکے اُپر پولیٹیکل سیفاریش آئی؟

اب تو اس ملک کا خودا ہی ہافیز ہے جب براہچاری بھی ریر-کانوئی بندھوں بنانے لگے ہیں۔ چونکہ براہچاری ساہب یہی کے رھنے والے ہیں میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کیکر ایسا تو نہیں ہے کیکر ایکسٹری-میسٹرس کو سہلائی ان براہچاری کی ہی گن-فیکٹری سے ہو رھی ہو؟ اگر ایسا ہے تو انکے خیلاف آپ کیا ایکشن لے رھے ہیں؟

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور): محترم اسپیکر صاحب

جناب زیر صاحب کا اسٹیٹمنٹ پڑھنے کے بعد مجھے دو سال پہلے کی وہ چرچائیں یاد آرہی ہیں جو پارلیمنٹ کی لابی میں ہوا کرتی تھیں۔ کسی صاحب نے اس وقت کے ہوم منسٹر سے پوچھا کہ میں لائیڈ آرڈر کی سچویشن کیا ہے ان کو جواب ملا تھا کہ لابی بات جانے لا منسٹر صاحب اور آرڈر تو ہمارے یہاں پر اہم منسٹر کا چلنا ہے میں تو سچیل ہوم منسٹر ہوں۔

میں محترم سیٹی جی کے بارے میں بہت اچھی آؤٹین رکھتا ہوں اور یقین بھی رکھتا ہوں کہ وہ کوشش کرتے ہوں گے کہ حالات اچھے ہو جائیں لیکن حالات اچھے ہو نہیں سکتے اس لیے کہ گورنمنٹ کا جو کام کرنے کا سیٹ اپ ہے اس میں بہتری کی کوئی امید نہیں کی جا سکتی ہے۔

میں ہوم منسٹر سے یہ پوچھنا چاہوں گا کہ کیا یہ سچ ہے کہ کوئی سنیل نام کا بد معاش دہلی میں پکڑا گیا جس کی نشان دہی پر تباہی ہوئی کہ بہت بڑا مڈر اور ڈیکائیٹ ہے وہ گرفتار ہوا جو کہ کسی ایم پی کا بھتیجہ ہے میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ صحیح ہے یا نہیں۔

کیا اس کی سفارش کے لیے یا اس کے معاملات کی انکوائری سی بی آئی کرانے کے لیے کچھ ایمپینے آپ کو لکھا ہے اور اسی ہاں تو آپ نے اس معاملے میں کیا ایکشن لیا۔

یہ ایک چھوٹا سا معاملہ ہے لیکن میں صرف اس لیے یہ بتا رہوں کہ لائیڈ آرڈر میں امپروو مینٹ کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں ہے اگر اس طرح کے حالات ہوتے رہیں گے۔ پالیٹیشنس کا انٹرفیرنس ہوتا ہے گا تو۔ جب تک پولیس کو اور اس مشینری کو لائیڈ آرڈر کو ٹھیک کرنے کے لیے آپ اپنے مفاد کے لیے استعمال کرتے رہیں گے یا جب تک آپ کے دماغ میں یہ رہے گا کہ پولیس کو ایکشن میں استعمال کرنا ہے تب تک میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ لائیڈ آرڈر کی سچویشن میں سدھار کی کوئی امید نہیں ہے۔

۱۹۸۰ء کے بعد اب تک مہاں لائیڈ آرڈر کی سچویشن پر سات بار ڈسکشن ہو چکی ہے اور ایکٹ کی طور پر یہ اسٹیٹ منٹ دیا جاتا ہے کہ لائیڈ آرڈر کی سچویشن میں امپروو مینٹ ہو رہا ہے اور کرائم کارٹ نیچے گر رہا ہے۔ جب ہر بار ایسا کہا جاتا ہے تو میں نہیں سمجھ پا رہوں کہ وہ ریٹ زیر دیر اب تک کیوں نہیں آگیا ہے۔ ہر بار یہی کہا جاتا ہے کہ کرائم کی سچویشن اب اچھی ہے اور اس کارٹ گر رہا ہے لیکن وہ گرتے گرتے کب تک زیر دیر آجائے گا۔

پچھلے تین چار مہینوں میں ۷ بار دلی میں بم ایکسپلوژن ہو چکا ہے لیکن کہا جاتا ہے کہ کرائم ریٹ گر رہا ہے اور لائیڈ آرڈر کی سچویشن عمدہ ہے۔ اگر گورنمنٹ اس کے باوجود بھی مطمئن ہے جو حالات آج کے ہیں تو الگ بات ہے۔ آج آپ کے ایمپیز سیف نہیں ہیں ہمارے شری مدعوڈ ٹڈاٹے۔ جن کے یہاں چوری ہو چکی ہے بہت پور و سندس سریشی جو ترموئے بسو جی کے چوری ہو چکی ہے۔ ہمارے شارسری جی کے یہاں دو بار چوری ہو گئی۔ یہ چوری ان لوگوں کے یہاں ہو رہی ہیں جو کہا جاتا ہے ملک میں سب سے زیادہ پروٹیکٹڈ ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ ساؤتھ ایوینیو میں ایک ایم پی کے گھر کو گینچہ کر لیا اور وہاں ۴۴ گھنٹے پولیس لگی رہی اور ۴۴ گھنٹے کے بعد انھوں نے سرینڈر کیا میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں کہ ساؤتھ ایوینیو کے فلیٹ نمبر ۸، کو جو پہلے سال کچھ لوگوں کو مارا گینچہ کر لیا گیا تھا اس کے سلسلے

میں ملازموں کو آپ نے اب تک کیا سزا دی ہے نہیں
گرام پریزیڈنٹ نہیں ہیں یہاں پر ڈپٹی میٹس بھی سیف
نہیں ہیں۔ پچھلے ڈیڑھ سال میں مختلف کنٹریز کے
ڈپٹی میٹس پر حملے ہو چکے ہیں۔ پھر بھی منسٹر صاحب کہتے
ہیں کہ لا اینڈ آرڈر سچویشن بہت اچھا ہے۔ (انٹراشن)
میں یہ نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آپ لوگوں نے کیا ہے میں
یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آپ لوگوں نے کہا ہے میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں
کہ آپ لوگوں کی سرکار کی موجودگی میں کنٹرول بڑھ رہے
ہیں۔ (.....) (انٹراشن) ... پچھلے چار مہینوں میں
ہم ایکسپوزن کے ۷ واقعات ہوتے ہیں۔ دہلی کی مختلف
کالونیز میں مرڈرز ڈیٹا کیسز اور رابرینز ہو رہی ہیں کیا
میں ان کو ایک ایک کر کے گنواؤں۔

ابھی پریسوں کو دل باغ میں دن کے ڈیڑھ بجے
رابری کا واقعہ ہوا۔ جب کار واپس ہو رہی تھی تو ایک
آٹو رکشا والے کو شک ہوا۔ اس نے ایک سپاہی سے
کہا کہ کار غلط جگہ سے واپس کی جا رہی ہے فیم بلیٹ ٹنگی
ہوتی ہے اگتا ہے کہ نیم فربک لگی ہوئی ہو۔

لیکن اس گورنمنٹ کی پولیس اتنی ایفیفٹ ہے
تو گورنمنٹ ریٹ ورس "اتنی اچھی ہے کہ اس سپاہی
نے کوشش نہیں کی کہ وہ اس کار کو روک کر ان لوگوں
سے پوچھتا ہے کہ تم کون ہو۔ اس نے کوئی انکو آڑی نہیں
کی وہ لوگ ایک زیورون کی دوکان کو لوٹ کر جا رہے
تھے۔ وہ لوٹے نہیں جا رہے تھے بلکہ لوٹ کر وہ واپس
جا رہے تھے۔ لیکن کوئی گرفتاری نہیں ہوئی۔

میں نے اگست میں منسٹر صاحب کو ایک خط لکھا
تھا۔ پالم پھانے کے ماتحت ایک صاحب کی زمین پر ڈنڈوں
نے زبردستی قبضہ کر لیا۔ جب وہ رپورٹ لکھانے پھانے
گیا تو اس کا اندراج نہیں کیا گیا۔

اور رابرینز ہوتی ہیں۔ آپ بلیک میں بلیک بولتے
ہیں؟ یہ بات غلط ہے۔ ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister
in his reply will say whatever he wants to
say.

شری رشید مسعود : میں بتا رہا ہوں کہ دہلی میں
گرام ریٹ کس طرح بڑھ رہا ہے۔

میں نے ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو خط لکھا تھا کہ پالم میں
ایک عرب آدمی کی زمین پر غنڈوں نے قبضہ کر لیا ہے لیکن
رپورٹ کا اندراج نہیں ہوا۔ ہوم منسٹر نے جواب میں
کہا کہ میں خط لکھ رہا ہوں پھانے میں رپورٹ لکھی جائے
گی۔ اگر کوئی آدمی پھانے میں رپورٹ لکھائے کے لیے
جانا ہے تو قانونی طور پر پھانے کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اندراج
کرے اور اس کی صحت یا غلط انکو آڑی کرے لیکن
رپورٹ کا اندراج کرے سے پھانے کا اندراج نہیں کر سکتا
منسٹر صاحب کے لیے کہ باوجود اس رپورٹ کا اندراج
نہیں ہوا ہے۔ اتفاق سے یہ کالنگ آفیشن نوٹس منظور
ہو گیا ہے۔ درمیان میں ان کی خدمت میں حاضر ہونے والا تھا
جب زمین پر ناجائز قبضے کے معمولی معاملے کی رپورٹ
کا اندراج نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے تو اپرا دھوں کا نمبر گھٹے گا۔
ہی وہ بڑھے گا نہیں۔ ڈیپارٹمنٹ جو نمبر سلائی کرے گا۔
وہی نمبر ہو گا۔ کیا سرکار کی انٹر کنٹرول میں کہ رپورٹ کا اندراج
نہ کیا جائے۔ اگر ایسا نہیں ہے تو منسٹر صاحب اس بارے
میں انکو آڑی کریں اور اندراج نہ کرنے والوں کو سزا
دی۔

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : लोनी में क्या हुआ है ?
(व्यवधान) रोज मंडर और डकैतियां हो रही हैं।
(व्यवधान)

श्री رشید مسعود : آپ گرام کو نہیں روک
سکتے کیونکہ آپ کی پالیسی یہ ہے کہ شرمع کی طرح ریت
میں گردن و باد و اور سمجھ لو کہ کس طرف سے خطرہ نہیں
ہے۔

آپ انسٹی ٹیوشنز کو تباہ کر رہے ہیں۔ ۱۱ اکتوبر کی بات
ہے کہ انڈین ایکسپریس والے کورٹ سے انکبش لے کر

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
(Nizama bad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
should we discuss each and every incident ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for the
Minister to reply.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : रोज कल्ल, डकैतियां

شری رشید مسعود : پالم تھانے کے بارے میں
جو میں نے پوچھا تھا اس کا جواب نہیں دیا۔
... (انٹراپشن) ... اس کے خلاف ایکشن لیں گے !
نہیں۔ ... (انٹراپشن) ...

(Interruptions)

I put a question about Palam thana.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as this particular question is concerned, it is difficult for me to remember at this stage what the matter is. I would certainly look into it.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि गाड़ियों के नंबर प्लेट या नम्बर प्लेट जो बदले हुए थे उनमें कितने कैसेज हुए हैं, कितनों की गिरफ्तारी हुई है और कितने गिरफ्तार नहीं हुए हैं ?

شری رشید مسعود : میں نے یہ بھی پوچھا تھا کہ گاڑیوں کے نیم پلیٹ یا نمبر پلیٹ جو بدلے ہوئے تھے ان میں کتنے کیسز ہوئے ہیں کتنوں کی گرفتاری ہوئی ہے اور کتنے گرفتار نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, normally the number plates of these cars are fake numbers or changed numbers. For example, the car recently used was of Karachi Taxi Stand and that particular car was under repair in that stand and that number plate was put out and immediately after the crime was committed, the number plate was changed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : Sir, are you satisfied with the reply given by the hon. Minister ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know. I have no opinion to offer. Yes, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only a Presiding Officer. I have no opinion to offer in this regard.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I wish you remember this when you express opinion on controversial issues.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not a judge to give my own verdict.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. I have no opinion to offer.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : At least, he should give a satisfactory reply. This cannot be dealt with in a cursory manner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No presiding officer can give opinion on any discussion here. We have to only conduct the House.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

I can stop Shri Bagri and ask you to speak. That is our work as presiding officers. Please sit down. I am not going to record anything, whatever you say. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri is on his legs. His name is there. It has come in the ballot. Your name did not come. You are not so lucky.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : By all these things, we spoil the discussion. He raised the point and I gave my own decision. The point is if all of you get up and speak at a time, the Government will easily escape. Be

careful. You bring a pointed question and put it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The pointed question was put—whether Brahmachari supplied arms to extremists. It was a pointed question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He had asked for the clarifications and he got it.

Yes, Shri Ramavatar Shastri. If you want to sit and put your questions, I am permitting you.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : एक्सपंज तो नहीं किया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Expunction is your own property. Only if Mr. Bagri says, I will expunge it !

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मंत्रीजी के वक्तव्य में कोई जान नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें सच्चाई को छिपाया गया है। उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश के विभिन्न भागों में कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति लगातार बिगड़ती जा रही है। स्वयं राजधानी दिल्ली में कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति में गिरावट आ गई है। इस बात को स्वयं गृह मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी ने भी स्वीकार किया है।

राजधानी में डकैती, हत्या, वटमारी, दहेज के नाम पर युवतियों की हत्या करना आम बात हो गई है। 17 नवम्बर को पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की सर्वोदय इन्क्लेव शाखा से सशस्त्र डकैतों ने दिन-दहाड़े सात लाख रुपए लूट लिए। 26 नवम्बर को कारोलबाग क्षेत्र के भीड़भाड़ वाले इलाके में दिन-दहाड़े 6 सशस्त्र युवकों ने एक जौहरी की दूकान को लूट लिया। तीस लाख रुपए का सामान लूटकर वे चम्पत हो गए।

ये घटनायें पहली बार नहीं घटीं। इनके पहले भी कई बैंकों को दिनदहाड़े लूटा गया। अनेक हत्यायों की गयीं। दिल्ली के यमुना पार क्षेत्र में दो सिनेमा घरों में बम विस्फोट के कारण पांच लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई और 15 घायल हो गए। कुछ

माह पूर्व वसन्त विहार में डाका और हत्या की घटना हुई। कुछ माह पहले पालम हवाई अड्डे से आने वाले यात्रियों की गाड़ी का पीछा कर उनकी हत्या कर दी गई तथा सामान लूट लिया गया। गत अगस्त माह में ईस्ट पटेल नगर में रह रहे प्रसिद्ध लेखक और अखिल भारतीय प्रगतिशील लेखक महासंघ के महामन्त्री श्री भीष्म साहनी और उनकी पत्नी की अनुपस्थिति में लुटेरे उनके घर से दिनदहाड़े सारा सामान लूट ले गए।

इन घटनाओं से यह स्पष्ट है कि कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति कितनी गम्भीर है। इसी के अंग के रूप में राजनीति हत्याओं का भी दौर शुरू है जिसमें बिहार सबसे अव्वल है। पिछले दो वर्षों में वहां 60 राजनीतिक हत्यायों की गयीं जिनमें 45 कम्युनिस्ट हैं।

अब मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं। कानून व्यवस्था में इस गिरावट के कारण क्या हैं? क्या इनके पीछे सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक कारण तो नहीं जुड़े हुए हैं? क्या राजनीतिक हत्याओं के पीछे शासक दल के लोगों का हाथ तो नहीं है? दिल्ली में गत जुलाई से लेकर नवम्बर के अंत तक हुई डकैतियों, हत्याओं, बलात्कारों, लूटपाट, बटमारी आदि घटनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है? क्या यह बात सच है कि पुलिस इन वाक्यातों को रोकने में अक्षम साबित हो रही है? यदि नहीं, तो पुलिस ने इन जघन्य अपराधों में लिप्त कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है? क्या पुलिस द्वारा ऐसे तत्वों को साथ देने की बात भी सामने आई है? यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है? क्या हत्याओं एवं डकैतियों में, मैं डकैतियों की बात कह रहा हूं, केवल एस्ट्रीमिस्ट की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी के कारखाने में बनी बन्दूकों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, जिसकी जोरदार चर्चा है? दिल्ली की सीमा को सील करने के बावजूद बाहरी लुटेरे या हत्यारे किस प्रकार से दिल्ली में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं? क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए नागरिकों को परिचय-पत्र देने का विचार कर रही है? यदि हां, तो रोज बाहर से आने वाले हजारों व्यक्तियों का क्या होगा?

परिचय-पत्र किस प्रकार से और कहाँ दिया जाएगा? क्या ऐसा व्यवहारिक होगा? कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार लाने में असफलता के लिए दंडित किए गए पुलिस अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों का जुलाई से लेकर अब तक का व्यौरा क्या है?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक हत्याओं और डकैतियों के पीछे आर्थिक और सामाजिक कारण का सवाल है, यह संभव है कि कुछ मामलों में सामाजिक तो नहीं लेकिन आर्थिक कारण तो लूट की घटनाओं में खास तौर पर है ही। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का यह ख्याल ठीक नहीं है कि इसके पीछे राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों का हाथ है। जहाँ तक पिछले दिनों में दिल्ली में जो क्राइम्स हुए हैं और उनके पकड़े जाने का सवाल है, तो दिल्ली में अभी तक 13 डकैतियाँ हुई हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किस वर्ष में?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : 1983 (31-10-83 तक) में। इनमें दस वर्क-आउट हुई हैं और 43 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। मर्डर 210 हुए हैं, 130 वर्क आउट हुए हैं और 279 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। रोबरी की घटनायें 183 हुई हैं, 85 वर्क आउट हुई हैं और 178 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं। इसके साथ ही जो बलविन्दर सिंह बल्ले गैंग को पकड़ा गया है, जिसने 21 घटनायें राँवरी और डकैती की यू० पी० और दिल्ली में 1982 की थी। युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, ग्रेटर कैलाश में जिन लोगों ने लूटा था, वे पकड़े गए हैं और उनसे एक लाख रुपए में से करीब 22 हजार 776 रुपए वसूल किए गए हैं। केनारा बैंक, साउथ एक्सटेंशन, में जो 6 लाख 42 हजार की लूट हुई थी, वे लोग पकड़े गए हैं और उनसे दो लाख दो हजार 258 रुपए प्राप्त किए गए हैं। इस प्रकार से निरन्तर पुलिस प्रयास कर रही है। लेकिन मैंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि पिछले दस महीनों में ये घटनायें बढ़ी हैं और इन घटनाओं के बढ़ने के कारण ही पुलिस को आधुनिक बनाए जाने का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जा

रहा है। जो आधुनिक साधन 'नेम' और 'चोगम' के लिए आए थे, वे दिल्ली पुलिस को दिए जा रहे हैं। उनकी जीप की संख्या भी बढ़ाई गई है। उनको वायरलेस सैट भी दिए जा रहे हैं। उनके ट्रेनिंग और रिक्रूटमेंट की नीति में भी परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी जी के कार-खाने में बने हुए हथियारों का सवाल है, किसी भी वटना में इस प्रकार के हथियारों का उपयोग होना दिल्ली में नहीं पाया गया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहीं और पाया जाता है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : दिल्ली का सवाल है, पंजाब का सवाल नहीं है। जहाँ तक इन हथियारों का ताल्लुक है, ये गन्स हैं। जबकि आमतौर पर दिल्ली की घटनाओं में गन्स प्रयोग नहीं हुई हैं।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Sir, it is very very unfortunate that whenever something of violent nature takes place, the Opposition wants immediately to take advantage of it and they are very happy about it. They never feel for that. They never condemn it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why they are in the House. They will definitely take advantage of it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The population is increasing at very fast rate, especially in New Delhi. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the number of policemen has been also proportionately increased or not and, if not, why the Hon. Minister has not taken steps so far.

The Opposition have brought in the name of Shri Dharendra Brahmachari. Shri Dharendra Brahmachari is a respected spiritual leader.

(Interruptions)

Only to bring Shri Dharendra Brahmachari to disrepute, the Opposition have started all this propaganda against him. How can a man who is also associated with several good institutions in the country in-

dulge in such things ? If Shri Dharendra Brahmachari wants to make any representation, he can directly meet the Minister of Home Affairs and get himself discharged. Time and again, Shri Dharendra Brahmachari has been condemning the violence that is occurring everywhere in this country.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has got any information to the effect that it is the Opposition that has planned all these things to bring Shri Dharendra Brahmachari into disrepute.

But I am sure that the efforts of the Opposition would fail because Shri Dharendra Brahmachari is known as a spiritual leader not only in this country but also in the whole world.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What spiritualism ? If you allow Mr. Dharendra Brahmachari's praise to go on record, what about our criticism, our attack and our allegations ? Shri Dharendra Brahmachari is not present here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Actually, the case is at the investigation stage. Neither this side speaking about it nor that side speaking against him, is in order. Anyhow, please don't mention. The case is at the investigation stage.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do you agree with the view that Shri Dharendra Brahmachari is a spiritual leader ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already told you. He has got the freedom of speech as you have got the freedom of speech. Unless it is unparliamentary, I cannot remove it. Please carry on.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why don't you exercise your own freedom of speech ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When you can accuse him, he can support him.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Shri Dharendra Brahmachari is teaching Yoga-bhyasa in several places to several people every day in the morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In this Call Attention, his name need not be dragged. When the name has been dragged, they have got to say something about it. What to do ? If you had not mentioned the name of the person who is not a Member of this House, I would have even stopped it. I did not want to stop it. Shri Dharendra Brahmachari is not a Member of this House and his name has been mentioned. But I did not stop it. Therefore, he has got to say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramavatar Shastri has raised the point.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : He has said nothing about law and order.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the people who have been arrested, to which party they belong and whether he has got any information in this regard. In connection with holding a detailed enquiry by the Hon. Minister, I would like to know which are the political parties or whose Members or whose associated Members connected with them are involved in all this. There is a regular attempt on the part of some Opposition leaders to create violence and law and order problem in this country.

Whenever dignitaries come from other countries to our country, the Opposition want to create trouble for them to bring our country into disrepute. But, fortunately our country's reputation has not been spoiled and, on the other hand, our country stands very high in the esteem of the whole world. That we have seen for ourselves.

I congratulate the Hon. Home Minister. He has made pucca and foolproof arrangements here when one-third of the world's Heads of Government and dignitaries have come down here. There were very good security arrangements.

I would like to have a detailed reply from the Hon. Minister whether he is going to institute an enquiry and the political parties involved in it.

The Delhi police are doing an excellent job. When people are doing a good job, if day in and day out you go on condemning them in Parliament, it will go into the world press also, and the world press will think that the Indian policemen are not honest and efficient. Therefore, such type of statements should not be made in Parliament. If at all any specific fact is there, they can directly write to the Minister and he will take appropriate action.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Then let us do away with Parliament and write to Ministers !

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : There are some matters which cannot be discussed in Parliament also. To maintain the prestige of the country, we have to keep certain things as secret. Even if there are some bad elements in the police, they can write to the Minister, they need not mention in Parliament. We were also in the Opposition. You can refer to my speech when I was in the Opposition ; when they blamed the police, at that time, I came to the rescue of the Delhi police ; it is on record...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Next time you quote from one of your speeches made from the Opposition.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : If an eminent leader, a big leader, of Mr. Vajpayee's status also goes down to the level of a common man...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am a common man. He may be uncommon, but I am common.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Certainly I am very uncommon for them. I request the hon. Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, he is a commoner and you are a sugar magnate.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : I

want the hon. Minister to give a detailed reply.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What was his question ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister will reply.

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As far as the strength of the police personnel is concerned, it has been raised ; in 1980 the total number was 23,750 and now it has been raised to 30,000 and something—overall. Therefore, the number of policemen and the personnel have been increased from time to time.

As far as the persons who have been arrested are concerned, some of them are found to be associated with the extremists, but as far as I know, there is no connection with any political party as such. As far as the question of Mr. Dharendra Brahmachari is concerned, I have answered that the guns manufactured in his factory were not used in the crimes committed in Delhi.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : So far.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Zainul Basher.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था के बारे में बहस करते समय हम लोगों को इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि दिल्ली की पुलिस कितनी चुनौतियों के सामने अपना काम कर रही है। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है और राजधानी होने के साथ ही यहां पर विदेशी दूतावास हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी कॉन्फ्रेंस होती रहती हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय खेल-कूद, क्लब्स इवेंट्स और इसी प्रकार की दूसरी चीजें होती रहती हैं। इसके अलावा सारे विरोधी दल बराबर दिल्ली में कोई न कोई एजिटेशन या प्रदर्शन करते रहते हैं।

(Interruptions)

सभी करते हैं। जब हम विरोधी दल थे, तो हम

भी करते थे और अब भी करते हैं। तो सभी राज-नीतिक पार्टियां कुछ न कुछ प्रदर्शन और कुछ न कुछ आन्दोलन यहां पर करती रहती हैं। इसके अलावा दिल्ली की आबादी लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। इन समस्याओं के बीच में दिल्ली पुलिस की कारगुजारियों को जब हम देखते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि वह दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था काबू में रखने में पूर्णतः सफल रही है। हालांकि यह सही है कि समय-समय पर कुछ घटनाएं हो जाती हैं। जैसा कि गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस 70-71 लाख की आबादी वाले शहर में और सारी राज-नीतिक गतिविधियों से घिरे हुए शहर में केवल 30 हजार पुलिसमैन काम करते हैं। इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए दिल्ली में पुलिस की संख्या निस्सन्देह बहुत कम है और इसको और बढ़ाना चाहिए। दिल्ली में इतना क्राइम नहीं है जितनी कि समस्याएं हैं। फिर भी इतनी कम तादाद में होते हुए भी दिल्ली के पुलिस वालों ने जो काम किया है वह संतोषजनक काम किया है और इसके लिए उनकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिए।

दिल्ली राजधानी होने के साथ-साथ बहुत-सी गतिविधियों का भी केन्द्र है। यहां से बड़े-बड़े नेशनल अखबार निकलते हैं। यहां पर कोई भी घटना घट जाए, वह पूरे देश में फैल जाती है। जबकि देश के दूसरे भागों में यहां से भी अधिक गंभीर घटनाएं घटती हैं लेकिन उनको अखबारों में पब्लिसिटी नहीं मिलती है। दिल्ली में कोई भी छोटी-सी घटना घटती है वह पूरे देश में फैल जाती है और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी शोर मचाने लगते हैं। इसमें दिल्ली की पुलिस को नर्वसनेस और टेंशन में काम करना पड़ता है।

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Sir, on a point of order. Is the term '*Sor Machana*' parliamentary, Sir ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Sir, I have not said anything unparliamentary. If I have said any, you can remove it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rasheed, you need not worry. I will go through the record.

श्री जैनुल बशर : अगर शोर मचाना कहना अनपार्लियामेंटरी हो तो निकाल दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा था कि ऐसी स्थिति में दिल्ली की पुलिस को बराबर नरवसनेस और टेंशन में काम करना पड़ता है और रहना पड़ता है। इसलिए हमें केवल एक पक्ष की ही तरफ नहीं देखना चाहिए, दूसरे पक्ष की तरफ भी देखना चाहिए।

यह सही है कि दिल्ली राजधानी है और यहां पर कानून और व्यवस्था में किसी भी प्रकार की गिरावट नहीं आनी चाहिए। हम दिल्ली पुलिस की विशेषकर इस बात के लिए तारीफ करते हैं कि यहां पर दो-दो इन्टरनेशनल कांफ्रेंसिज हुईं। अभी कामनवेल्थ कांफ्रेंस खत्म हुई है, इससे पहले 'नेम' कांफ्रेंस हुई थी। उसके पहले यहां एशियाई गेम्स हुए थे। सभी में किसी प्रकार की भी कोई घटना यहां नहीं हुई। दिल्ली पुलिस ने उन कांफ्रेंसिज के समय और एशियाई खेलकूदों के समय अपनी जिम्मेदारी को बहुत ठीक ढंग से निभाया। बड़े-बड़े प्रदर्शन यहां हुए, लेकिन यहां पर किसी भी प्रकार की कोई अव्यवस्था नहीं फैली। दिल्ली पुलिस ने ठीक प्रकार से काम किया।

अगर दिल्ली में दो-चार डकैतियां पड़ जाती हैं, या एकाध कत्ल हो जाता है, उनके लिए दिल्ली की पुलिस को बुरा-भला कहना ठीक नहीं है। हालांकि मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि ये दो-चार डकैतियां, चोरियां या किसी प्रकार की और घटना भी यहां नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन क्या इन सबको रोक पाना हम लोगों के बस में है ? जब तक इन्सान दुनिया में है, इन्सान की प्रवृत्ति को कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। इस प्रकार की घटनायें होती रहती हैं और होती रहेंगी। लेकिन ऐसी घटनायें कम हों, अधिक न हों। इसमें दिल्ली पुलिस कामयाब है और ऐसी घटनाओं के दोषियों को पकड़ने के लिए भी दिल्ली पुलिस की तारीफ की जानी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली पुलिस में काफी वृद्धि की जाए। यह

वृद्धि एक-दो परसेंट नहीं बल्कि काफी वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। दुनिया की राजधानियों में पुलिस को—चाहे वह वाशिंगटन की पुलिस हो, चाहे लन्दन की पुलिस हो—जो आधुनिक सुविधायें और सामान उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं वे यहाँ की पुलिस को भी कराये जाने चाहियें क्योंकि दिल्ली एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शहर बन चुका है और एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शहर की सारी सुविधायें दिल्ली पुलिस को भी उपलब्ध होनी चाहियें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के जो पुलिस कर्मचारी हैं उनके मनोबल को ऊँचा उठाने की भी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये। मैं अक्सर यह देखता हूँ कि जब भी दिल्ली में कोई कान्फ्रेंस वगैरह होती है या और बहुत सारी रैलीज वगैरह होती हैं, उनको कंट्रोल करने के बाद या क्राइम्स से संबंधित लोगों को पकड़ने के बाद दिल्ली पुलिस के लोगों को कुछ इनाम वगैरह की घोषणा नहीं की जाती और दिल्ली पुलिस के लोगों की सरकार स्तर से कोई तारीफ नहीं की जाती। सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट में बैठकर हम लोग उनकी नुकताचीनी की बातें करते रहते हैं लेकिन उनके ठीक काम करने की तारीफ कभी नहीं करते। अभी 2-3 बड़ी-बड़ी कान्फ्रेंसों को दिल्ली पुलिस ने जिस अच्छे तरीके से निपटाया, उसकी तारीफ नहीं की जाती। उनकी तारीफ होनी चाहिये, उनको इनाम मिलना चाहिये। इसके साथ-साथ पुलिस विभाग के छोटे कर्मचारियों, कांस्टेबल, हैड कांस्टेबल, सब-इन्स्पेक्टर इत्यादि को सुविधायें देने की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। इनके परिवारों को रहने के लिये मकानों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इन लोगों के आने-जाने के लिये सवारियों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। क्योंकि ये 24 घंटे बराबर काम में रहते हैं। जब तक इनके परिवारों को सुविधायें नहीं मिलेंगी तब तक ये ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

इसी प्रकार से दिल्ली पुलिस की तनख्वाहों के बारे में भी वृद्धि की जाती चाहिये। दूसरे, जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उनके बराबर इनको रखना

ठीक नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारी तो केवल 8 घंटे काम करके चले जाते हैं लेकिन 24-24 घंटे दिन-रात भी काम करना पड़ता है। इसलिये उनकी तनख्वाहों के बारे में भी सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये।

तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बातों का मैंने जिक्र किया है, पुलिस की सुविधाओं के लिये, उनकी तरक्की के लिए, उनकी तारीफ के लिये और उनको अधिक सुविधायें देने के बारे में; इन सब बातों पर वे क्या सोच रहे हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक दिल्ली पुलिस का ताल्लुक है, यह बात दिल्ली पुलिस की क्रेडिटबल है कि दिल्ली पुलिस इतने टेंशन में है और इस प्रकार की डकैतियों की दुर्घटनायें हुई हैं, लेकिन किसी प्रकार का कोई सांप्रदायिक दंगा दिल्ली में नहीं हुआ। हालांकि कुछ लोग इसके लिये कोशिश करते रहे लेकिन दिल्ली की पुलिस ने नहीं होने दिया। इसके लिए दिल्ली पुलिस बधाई की पात्र है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि उनकी संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी होनी चाहिये। इस पर हमें फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ विचार करना पड़ेगा। जहाँ तक हार्डसिंग का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिये पुलिस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक सुधार किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली की पुलिस जो अच्छा काम करती है उसके लिये समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति और दूसरे मंडल उनको दिये जाते हैं। इस प्रकार उनको पुरस्कृत किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य ने और सदन के अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने, श्री रेड्डी साहब ने जो दिल्ली पुलिस के बारे में अच्छे शब्द कहे हैं उसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ।

12.58 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We now take up Legislative Business. On behalf of Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, Shri Ansari may move for leave to introduce the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet at 2 P.M.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up matters under Rule 377.

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : यह जो पंजाब

का डिसकशन है, हमारी प्रार्थना है कि इसके लिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will come to that later ; we are not taking up that now. Now, matters under Rule 377.

(i) Alternative Source of Energy.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सितम्बर के चौथे सप्ताह में दिल्ली में सम्पन्न विश्व ऊर्जा सम्मेलन में संयुक्त राज्य ऊर्जा अनुसंधान केन्द्र के प्रोफ़िसर ने तीसरी दुनिया के निकट भविष्य की जो तस्वीर पेश की उससे साफ है कि अगर तीसरी दुनिया में ऊर्जा के बारे में नई सोच का विकास नहीं हुआ तो समस्या का समाधान नहीं है। अगले कुछ वर्षों में तीसरी दुनिया में प्रति व्यक्ति ऊर्जा की खपत घटेगी, जंगलों का ह्रास होगा, रेगिस्तान बढ़ेंगे, खानानों का उत्पादन घटेगा। इस समस्या का समाधान जो विश्व बैंक के विशेषज्ञों या संबद्ध पश्चिमी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया, वह सम्भावना से परे है। उनके अनुसार इस स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये तीसरी दुनिया में अगले वर्षों में सालाना 230 अरब डालर (लगभग 1200 अरब रुपये) ऊर्जा के विकास पर खर्च करना होगा जिनका आधा हिस्सा पश्चिमी देशों से आयातित उपकरणों पर खर्च होगा। लेकिन इन्हीं सूत्रों के अनुसार अभी तक साल में मात्र 25 अरब डालर के ही उपकरण पश्चिमी देशों से उपलब्ध हो रहे हैं। इसका अर्थ हुआ कि बिना पश्चिमी देशों पर अपनी निर्भरता बढ़ाये तीसरी दुनिया अपने ऊर्जा संकट से नहीं उबर सकती। अभी तक ऊर्जा संबंधी सोच पूरी तरह एक खास तरह के विकास को ध्यान में रख कर हो रही है। यह सोच इस बात को मान कर चलती है कि तीसरी दुनिया का विकास पश्चिमी देशों की उपभोक्तावादी संस्कृति के कदमों पर चल कर ही हो सकता है। परन्तु विकेन्द्रित अर्थव्यवस्था तथा संप्रधान उद्योगीकरण से यातायात एवं उत्पादन

प्रक्रिया से ऊर्जा की खपत तीसरी दुनिया में कम की जा सकती है और लकड़ी का जलाव भी। अगर तीसरी दुनिया ध्यान देगी तो ग्रामीण लोग और वनवासी पेड़ों का उपभोग विवेक के साथ कर सकेंगे।

(ii) Nuclear Power Plant needed in Kerala to meet power shortage

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : It has been finally decided by the Centre to drop the Silent Valley Hydroelectric Project and the Government of Kerala has accepted the Centre's verdict. Thus all controversies revolving around this project have been laid to rest but this once again brings into sharp focus the alarming power situation in Kerala.

As a matter of fact, some of the major hydel projects prepared by the State and presented to the Centre are again caught in the environmental tangle. Some others are held up due to inter-State disputes. That is the reason why there has been no significant increase in the power generating capacity in Kerala for the past many years. In fact, the demand has been increasing at an annual rate of ten percent which has resulted in severe shortage of power in Kerala.

It has been proved that one bad monsoon can upset the applecart of power generation and management. Therefore, too much of dependence on hydel power will be disastrous for the State in the long run. It is against this background that the State Government has staked its claim for a nuclear power plant. The site selection Committee is said to be examining one site in Kerala. I would, therefore, request the Government to expedite the selection and set up a nuclear power plant in Kerala without any further delay.

(iii) Need for adequate Communication facilities in Kottayam, Kerala

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS (Kottayam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Kottayam is an important town in Kerala. Many prominent Malayalam dailies are being published from this place. It is a major commercial centre and it can be rightly called the artery of the

commercial life of Kerala. However, the communication facilities existing in Kottayam are quite inadequate. For instance, important adjoining towns like Vaikom, Talayolapparambu, Kaduthuruthy, Kuravilangad etc. are not connected with Kottayam town on direct dialling system. This poses a great deal of hardship to public at large and the business community in particular. This problem can be solved by introducing direct dialling system between Kottayam and these adjoining towns. This will greatly facilitate the commercial activities in these areas.

Therefore, I would request the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, पूर्व इसके कि मैं पढ़ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह महत्वपूर्ण मामले होते हैं और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, श्री बूटा सिंह जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, मैंने कई बार पहले भी कहा था कि इम्पोर्टेंट मैटर्स से संबंधित मंत्री लोगों को एम० पीज को जवाब देना चाहिये। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस बात को नोट करेंगे और जवाब इनका कम से कम जाना चाहिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : चेयर ने ऐंश्वर भी किया था।

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Already Mr. Bhisma Narain Singh has assured this House that all the Members will get reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these statements which are made under Rule 377 are sent to the respective Ministries. I think all the Members are getting replies from the respective Ministries.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : No reply is received in spite of the direction from the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I am grateful to the Hon. Members for having reminded me. I have already said from this

side that all the matters which are very important will be referred to the various Ministries and also to the State Governments. Last week I saw the report. In the case of over 80% replies have been sent. Only where the State Governments are concerned, we write to them. This sometimes takes time. Therefore, I assure the Hon. Members that we will definitely see that it is done.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is over. Don't spoil it.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : जैसा मंत्री जी कहते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. He is satisfied with the reply of the Minister. He only raised it.

(iv) Setting up of a High Court Bench in Western Uttar Pradesh

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि पिछले वर्षों से इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की पश्चिमी उत्तरप्रदेश में एक बैंच स्थापना को लेकर वकीलों व जनता का आन्दोलन चला था और संसद में भी ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था, जिसका जवाब देते वक्त तत्कालीन विधि मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार इस मांग पर विचार कर रही है और यह मांग उचित है।

इसके पश्चात् इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बैंच स्थापना के लिये जसवन्त सिंह आयोग की स्थापना की गई, लेकिन लाखों रुपये खर्च करने के बाद भी अब तक यह बैंच स्थापित नहीं की गई। इस कारण जनता को कष्ट उठाकर मंहगा व दूरी का न्याय लेना पड़ रहा है।

अतः सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि आगे जसवन्त सिंह आयोग का समय न बढ़ाकर तुरन्त पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की बैंच की स्थापना की घोषणा यथाशीघ्र करें।

(v) Exorbitant price of Onions

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा (वैशाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्याज एक ऐसी वस्तु है जो अमीर परिवारों में स्वाद के लिये प्रयोग की जा सकती है किन्तु गरीब परिवारों में वह भोजन में सब्जी का स्थान प्राप्त किये है, जिसके सहारे वह नमक मिलाकर भोजन गले के नीचे उतार लेते हैं। अतः प्याज अति महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु है किन्तु देखना यह है कि आज दिल्ली में इसका मूल्य खुले बाजार में 4 रुपये से लेकर 5 रुपये प्रति किलो तक है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, Jains don't eat Pyaz.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From which market are you quoting ? He says this is very cheap now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I believe what our lady Hon. Member says is correct, because she knows the price.

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : सरकार गत दो तीन माह से सरकारी संस्थानों द्वारा प्याज बेचने का कार्य कर रही है किन्तु बाजार मूल्य पर कोई प्रभावी असर नहीं डाल पायी क्योंकि दिल्ली कार्यकारी पार्षद के अनुसार ही यह व्यवस्था अनियमित तथा मांग के अनुसार पूर्ण नहीं है। नैफेड नियमित आपूर्ति करने में असमर्थ रहा है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस व्यवस्था को तत्काल सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिये कदम उठाये जिससे बाजार में प्याज का दाम उचित हो सके।

(vi) Need for reconsideration of certain laws made applicable to brick kilns by Central and State Governments

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अखिल भारतीय ईंट निर्माता संघ ने केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लागू किये गये कानूनों

से प्रभावित होकर उसके विरोध में देश भर के 30,000 ईट भट्टों को बंद कर दिया है।

बंधुआ मजदूर के प्रश्न पर 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनेक कारखाना अधिनियमों जैसे— प्रावीडेंड फंड एक्ट, फैंक्ट्री एक्ट, इंटर-स्टेट माइ-ग्रेन्ट वर्कमैन एक्ट, बाउन्ड्डेड लेबर एक्ट, आग संरक्षण अधिनियम, फाल बैंक बैंजेज एक्ट, न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम आदि को लागू करने से करीब दो करोड़ कठिन काम करने वाले कमजोर वर्गीय लोग बेकारीग्रस्त हो चुके हैं।

ईट उद्योग साल में मात्र 4,6 माह तक ही सामयिक धंधे के रूप में चलाये जाते हैं। खेती के बाद काम के अभाव में हरिजन, आदिवासी एवं अन्य कमजोर वर्गीय लोग ईट निर्माण में लगते हैं। सभी अधिनियम वहीं लागू हो सकते हैं, जहां निश्चित स्थान पर सालों मजदूर कार्यरत हों। उपयुक्त भूखंड की उपलब्धता पर यह उद्योग स्थान परिवर्तन करता रहता है। अतः मजदूरों को बंधुआ बनाकर रखने का भी प्रश्न समीचीन नहीं है।

भट्टा व्यवसाय का पूरक कच्चा माल कोयला है जिसका सरकार द्वारा भट्टों से कोई लिंकेज नहीं है। सभी भट्टे वाले ब्लैक में बाजार से खरीदते हैं। अन्य उद्योगों को मिलने वाली छूट भी उन्हें प्राप्त नहीं है। अतः यह उद्योग कारखाना कानून के अन्तर्गत नहीं आ सकता। ईट भट्टे का काम बन्द होने से राष्ट्रीय निर्माण कार्य मंहगा हो गया है।

अस्तु, आपके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में पुनर्विचार कर श्रमिक हित, उद्योग हित एवं राष्ट्र हित में ईट उद्योग को पुनः चालू करने के लिये व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण जांच-पड़ताल कराकर अपनाये ताकि दो करोड़ गरीब लोगों की आजीविका बच सके।

(vii) Workers engaged in construction of Metro Railways, Calcutta

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : The Metro Rail Authority, Calcutta

are inducting new persons, from open market and also from other zonal Railways for permanent posts in Metro Railways, ignoring the claims of such casual workers who are fit for the permanent posts, and have requisite qualifications, although they worked for construction of Metro Railways for 10-12 years. Earlier, they had been assured that all of them would be absorbed in the Metro Railways and would be given proper training for such jobs which are permanent in nature. Now, Metro Railways will very shortly start running and ; actually, people welcome that after a long time, Metro Railways are going to operate. But the Authority is indifferent regarding a few hundred workers whose sweat and toil made Metro Railways a possibility. It is feared that they will face retrenchment and starvation after completion of construction. This unjust move will definitely stir the workers, and they will agitate for security of jobs. I urge that the Government take immediate steps to give permanent jobs to suitable casual workers, and allay the fear of the casual employees of the Metro Railways, and openly declare that no casual worker engaged in construction will be retrenched.

(viii) Supply of Fertilizers to West Bengal

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) : Sir, after three years of prolonged drought conditions, there were good rains; and prospects of Kharif crops in West Bengal, as in many other parts of the country, brightened and the demand for fertilizers also picked up. But the actual supply of different nutrients to West Bengal was far short of the projected demand. As against 1.26 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, only 0.74 lakh tonnes was the actual supply. In respect of the supply of phosphate and potash, it was only 0.14 and 0.4 lakh tonnes against 0.32 lakh tonnes and 0.16 lakh tonnes respectively during the February—July 1983 period.

The inevitable result was acute shortage of fertilizers and denial of fertilizers to the extremely promising Aman paddy crop, leading to loss of opportunity to maximise production and farm incomes.

Apart from Aman paddy crop, the potato cultivation received a severe set-back owing to non-availability of the required fertilizers, as the actual supply fell far short of the supply planned. The Central Ministry of Agriculture was constantly pressed to make up the shortfall. The Ministry ultimately sent some vessels carrying imported urea and Di-Ammonium phosphate, but the ships were delayed due to troubles ports.

The Central Government is urged to see that lack of supply of fertilizers does not mar the prospects of good crops. Necessary changes in the supply procedures may be considered in consultation with the State Government, to obviate difficulties in supply of fertilizers to farmers.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : We had also given a similar notice. This has come. We are very glad. I would request the Minister Mr. Buta Singh to note that our fertilizer position is very bad. All potato will be destroyed. You are sending potatoes outside. He should send us fertilizers, and also be prepared to send 2 lakh tonnes of fertilizers to us by January for paddy crops.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : How are you allowing this thing ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I could not stop Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee because she was only supporting his demand and this is an important matter.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have also given a similar notice.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

(ix) Distress sale of paddy and rice in
Orissa

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : During the recent visit to Orissa reports were made to me about the distress sale of paddy and rice in interior areas of the State. The price of paddy and rice

has gone down and the farmers to meet their immediate needs are selling away their paddy and rice at price much cheaper than the price fixed by the Government. Ultimately, this will ruin the economy of the farmers. The procurement agency is absent in the field. The procurement operation has not started.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps for expediting procurement efforts in Orissa so that the price of paddy and rice remain at the fixed level.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ram Lal Rabi. Last in the list.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : मैं पढ़ने से पहले एक निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने मंत्री जी से कहा था कि जवाब नहीं मिलते, जवाब दिलाए जाएं। सवाल यह नहीं है कि जो हम लिखते हैं इसका जवाब मिले, सवाल यह है कि ये लोक महत्व के सवाल हैं जो हम उठाते हैं, इन पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई, क्या वह विभाग कर रहे हैं और क्या करने जा रहे हैं यह जानकारी मंत्रीजी हमें दें। हम सिर्फ यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो लोक महत्व के सवाल हम उठाते हैं उसके विषय में वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं, क्या कर रहे हैं और क्या कर चुके हैं यह जवाब में आना चाहिये।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I may mention that at best, I am a postman. I can deliver his letter, but I cannot write a reply to his letter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes. Have you followed, Mr. Ram Lal Rabi ?

श्री राम लाल राही : आप मंत्रालय को कह तो सकते हैं जवाब देने के लिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Ram Lal Rabi, you have raised many points under Rule 377. You must mention it here that on such and such date you raised such and such issue and that you did not get a reply. Then the Ministers will look into it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Some of these

points concern the State Government, and some concern the Central Government. In fact the Ministries write to them direct. If they do not reply they can come to me, or write to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, yes. You bring it to their notice.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Kindly let me clarify my position. I am only a post-man. If he writes a letter to his beloved and if he does not get a reply, what can I do ?

श्री राम लाल राही : साथ में यह भी कह दें कि सदस्यों की इच्छा के अनुसार जवाब दें ।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : He cannot expect me to write a reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Rahi, if you do not get a reply you can write to the Minister.

(x) Opening of Cooperative Sugar Mill in Machharheta (Sitapur), U.P.

श्री राम लाल राही : केन्द्र सरकार सहकारी व निजी क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिलों के निर्माण की स्वीकृति एवं सहायता की व्यवस्था करती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जनपद सीतापुर प्रमुख गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्र है। तीन चीनी मिलें निजी क्षेत्र में और एक सहकारी क्षेत्र में होने के बावजूद भी पूरे उत्पादित गन्ने की पेराई मिल नहीं कर पाते। हर वर्ष नवम्बर से लेकर जुलाई तक मिलों में पेराई होने के बावजूद 15-20 फीसदी गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा रह जाता है। किसान की लागत व मेहनत सब बेकार जाती है। गुड़, खांडसारी व सल्फर यूनिट के मालिक भी गन्ने की खरीद मनमाने दामों पर करते हैं। 5 रुपया से लेकर 9-10 रु० क्विंटल के बीच खरीद होती है। वहां पर भी समय पर किसान को कीमत नहीं मिलती। इन यूनिटों के मालिकों से प्रदेश भर के किसानों को सरकार उचित गन्ने का दाम दिलाने में असफल रही है।

जिला प्रशासन ने जनपद सीतापुर के मछरेहता तथा लहरपुर तम्बौर के मध्य सहकारी क्षेत्र में

चीनी मिलें लगाये जाने की आवश्यकता की तरफ प्रदेश सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इन क्षेत्रों में चीनी मिल लगाये जाने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलों के लगाये जाने की घोषणा पर ही हजारों की तादाद में किसान सदस्य बन, अंश पूंजी देने को तैयार हैं।

हमारी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि सीतापुर के मछरेहता तथा तम्बौर लहरपुर के मध्य लालपुर बाजार के निकट सहकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी मिल बनाये जाने के लिए प्रदेश सरकार को सहायता दे। यह भी मांग है कि गुड़, सल्फर, खाण्डसारी के मालिकों को कानून बनाकर विवश करे कि वह किसानों को गन्ने का उचित व निर्धारित नकद मूल्य देने के लिए विवश हों।

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we take up Bill for Consideration. Hon. Members, the time allotted to this Bill was four hours. We have already exhausted 2 hrs. and 28 minutes and we have got one hour and 32 minutes more. I think the hon. Members will cooperate and the Minister will reply at least at five o'clock and we will complete the Bill today. I want your cooperation. Thank you.

Now Shri A.T. Patil to continue his speech. He has already taken 120 seconds.

SHRI A.T. PATIL (Kulaba) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the special features of this piece of legislation last time. Without going into the deeper explanations, I can straightway go to the distinguishing features of this sexual offence. Firstly, in this offence the victim is invariably a woman. There cannot be a man who can be a victim of this offence. So far as the definition of this offence is concerned, it is only the woman who is supposed to be the victim. I do not wish to enter into that sort of a situation where the man can equally be a victim of a sexual offence, if necessary, I shall refer to it during

the course of my speech. But as it stands, the victim is invariably a woman. The second distinguishing feature is that there is no scope for restitution or reparation. The social morality which is translated into words constituting a section of the law, is or has a concept of a sort of defilement of the victim—defilement of the woman in particular and not of the man. That aspect should also be taken into consideration and, therefore, so far as this concept of defilement is concerned, there cannot be any sort of restitution or reparation. In all other offences, for instance, except murder, there can be a restitution or some sort of reparation but in this type or in this kind of an offence, there cannot be any restitution or reparation. Thirdly, the offence is such that the psychological scars are never healed. That is not the case with any other offence. Fourthly, there is no scope for retribution—I mean to say retribution by the community, or retribution for the victim.

For instance, when a harm is caused to the victim, the victim cannot take a retribution against the culprit. Even if the relatives of the victim desire to cause harm by way of retribution, they cannot cause that harm which has been caused to the victim.

Further, since the Indian Penal Code came into force in 1860, till today this offence is treated as an offence against the human body. It has never been given special treatment in the west. We tolerated it, we pursued it, we considered it but we did not ever think of giving a special treatment to the offence. With due respect to the view that is put forward by the Government, as well as reported by the Joint Committee, the treatment that has been given to this offence so far has been continued. It is always treated as an offence against the human body. We have never considered the question of giving it a special status. Therefore, it needs reconsideration.

Because of the peculiar situation of this offence, it has continued to increase, or at least the publication of such offences continued to increase. They are now brought to the knowledge of the public in greater number. It is in this background that the matter was referred to the Joint Committee and the Bill that is now placed before the

House is as reported by the Joint Committee.

The various objectives that are put forward in the Bill are stringent punishment, removal of loopholes and inadequacies, minimum punishment for the offence, protection to the victim, from embarrassing publicity and onus of proof on accused. So far as these five objectives are concerned, if you refer to the first and the most important objective viz. the removal of loopholes and inadequacies, I was comparing the existing section 375, which defines the offence of rape with the provisions of reported bill and I find almost the same definition, of this offence. But we have sought to re-define the social morality, so far as this point is concerned. The question is, what is the morality that we are going to transmit into the words of the statute. Is it the same morality that is transmitted into the words, as I told you, 123 years ago, by the framer of the Code, Macaulay? This was there in the statute book for all these years. We have taken it upon ourselves to re-define it. Are we going to transmit our own social morality into the statute, or are we just trying to get here and there the so-called morality of the west which, in a way, was thrust on us, although they say that it was formulated with prior consultation with pandits, Mullas and others.

Secondly, so far as the Act is concerned, what is the social morality. We have created, the entire world has created, the institution of marriage to keep a sort of sexual relationship between man and woman.

Any sexual relationship between man and woman outside the relationship or marriage is said to be something immoral. This may be termed today as a middle-class morality. I am not concerned with the so-called high class morality or the so-called low class morality. I am not concerned if it is to be dubbed as a middle class morality. My question will be whether it is a morality—in high class, middle class or low class morality—to give a free hand to sexual acts or relations with free consent. That is the question. The question will be whether the society of high or low or middle class, permits or professes to permit a free sexual

relationship between persons who are not married, by their free consent. If that is the idea or the concept of social morality, then I will have to say little about it. But my understanding of the social morality in any class of society is that they look upon any sexual relationship between a man and a woman who are not married, as something which is immoral. If that is the concept of social morality, no question of class morality will come up. It is universal morality. And if this is so, we need not have to go into 'firstly', 'secondly', 'thirdly', 'fourthly', 'fifthly' and all that of Section 375. Section 375 as reported by the Committee says, "Firstly—Against her will. Secondly—without her free and voluntary consent," etc. etc. I need not read everything except when it says in the bill reported by Joint Committee.

"Fifthly,—With her consent, when at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent, or is unable to offer effective resistance.

"Sixthly,—With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age."

I need not read the Explanation. But then the question remains : What improvement have we made so far as the existing statute is concerned ? You will find that the 'firstly' is kept as it is, 'secondly' is kept as it is. But in 'Thirdly' you have added only these words : "or any person in whom she is interested". Beyond that you have done nothing so far as 'Thirdly' is concerned. So, it is there as it is. In 'Fourthly' there is no change as the existing statute stands. "Fifthly" is an addition. Therefore, I have read it fully. This is an addition that where consent is caused by intoxication or the administration of some stupefying or unwholesome substance, then she shall be deemed to have not given her consent. That is the position. So far as this aspect is concerned, I would request the Government to take into account the existing

provisions of Sections 85 and 86 of the Indian Penal Code. In this particular case—I have gone through some of the evidence and there is evidence of some people saying that this provision will open a floodgate of accusations—these are the words used in the evidence : "Floodgate of accusations"—so far as the administration of intoxicating or stupefying or unwholesome substance is concerned'.

You may please refer to Sections 85 and 86 of the Indian Penal Code. If I bring an illustration, the question which was raised by the hon. Member may get some explanation. Suppose, a man 'A' and a woman 'B' come together out of some interests totally with good intention and the woman serves him some sort of intoxicating drink or stupefying substance without any ill-will. Now, under the influence of this stupefying substance, the man supplies or makes the woman to drink or swallow something which has the effect of intoxication or administration of stupefying substance. Now, they enter into sexual relationship. What is the offence they committed ? Even under the clauses "Fifthly" by operation of sections 85 and 86 of the Indian Penal Code—the offence is nil. Therefore, this addition of "fourthly", "fifthly" or "sixthly" shall have a sound defence saying that these are the things which have happened. So, no offence has been committed even if the clause "Fifthly" is sought to be brought in.

Therefore, my simple definition of "rape" will be like this. I will not go into the words "Secondly", "Thirdly", "Fourthly" etc. I will put straightly the definition of "rape". If you do not call it a "rape", call it as "sexual offence". "Sexual offence is an offence committed by way of sexual relationship between a man and a woman who are not married." That will be my simple definition. There shall be no scope for any legal luminary to interpret the concept and to bring in various circumstances true or false in the evidence which will nullify the object and intention of this Bill. And, therefore, my simple definition of "rape" or "sexual offence" is any sexual relationship between a man and a woman who are not married.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : What is the difference between "adultery" and "rape" in that case. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to amend article 19 of the Constitution.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : The question of amending the Constitution or amending the law is ultimately subservient to social morality. Constitution by itself is not sacrosanct. If it does not express the social morality, the provisions of the Constitution have no meaning at all. You have to amend the Constitution or to interpret the Constitution. Don't take shelter to conceal your guilt under the provisions of the Constitution or law. If you are guilty, whether the provisions of law protect you or not, you are guilty in the sense of social morality.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Is there any difference between legal morality and social morality ?

SHRI A.T. PATIL : There is a difference between social morality and legal morality. In fact, law and morality should go hand in hand. But law always lags behind morality. That is the position.

There is another point, whether the concept of rape by husband and wife should come within the ambit of law. Today, the circumstances are changed. The age of marriage has been raised. If that is so, the sexual relationship between husband and wife should be treated as legal and should not be put in the definition or treated as an offence of rape. That should be deleted. Therefore, I would suggest that in the Explanation the words "wife not being under 15 years of age" may be deleted and, similarly, the words in Section 376 beginning with "unless the woman...and ending with fine or both" may be deleted so that the relationship between husband and wife is always treated as legal. It should not be treated as an offence under any circumstances.

Further, there will be a question of investigation and trial. So far as investigation and trial of this type of an offence are con-

cerned, we are still governed by the same provisions under which investigation and trial of other offences are governed. I would suggest that a totally separate machinery for the investigation and trial of this offence may be set up. The rigour of procedure and all other things should be removed. As far as possible, the trial should be simplified so that no questions during cross-examination or evidence are put so as to deny justice because one must remember that a question which is embarrassing is not replied to and there is a denial of real justice. Therefore, there should be simplification of investigation and trial. There should be some independent machinery for this type of offence.

Then comes the question of punishment, its nature and quantum. So far as this is concerned, the Bill for the first time seeks to set in a minimum punishment of seven years. But it is left to the discretion of the court and there is no lower limit prescribed. My submission is that, go far as the discretion of the court is concerned, there should be a lower limit prescribed. There should be a minimum limit put on the punishment, even at the discretion of the court, and I would submit that it may be put at three years. That means, when the court reduces the sentence from seven years to one below seven years, it must not go below three years.

So far as the nature of punishment is concerned, today only one type of punishment is given, that is, imprisonment. There are countries and legal systems in the world which have adopted other types of punishment also.

14.53 hrs

[SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*]

For instance, castration through chemical or surgical means is one of the punishments adopted. If this punishment is given, there will be an effective check on sexual offences.

There are also other punishments meted out in other countries which provide for excommunication and restriction on employment etc. You can think over this whether

we can switch over from mere imprisonment to this sort of punishments.

A suggestion was made that compensation should be paid to the victim. I will not go into that. But if at all such compensation is to be given, let us fix it at the rate of half of the property to the victim. If that is done, perhaps there will be a better check.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It may be an incentive also !

SHRI A.T. PATIL : The law will take care of such incentives. So far as publicity is concerned, there is a lot of criticism against publicity. Some of the Hon. Members of the Committee have spoken against this Section 228 A. They have given certain reasons. There is force in the reasons that they have given. According to them, the investigation will be barred.

But I think that there can be no bar to investigation into the offence. As I have gone through the provision, I find that the objective behind barring the publication is the protection of the interests of the victim. But, the victim has been given the right to forego that right in the sense that if it is necessary that the name should be published in the interests of better investigation then, provision has been made in the Section itself that in that case the name may be published or the details may be published. Acting in good faith, the Police Officer, for the purpose of investigation, can grant or refuse the permission. If that is our main ground of objection against the publication namely that the investigation will be barred, then it is provided in the Bill. The proviso and explanation provide that no such authorisation can be given by the next of kin. The proviso and the Explanation, to my mind, are redundant.

So far as Section 228A is concerned, there should be some minimum punishment because right of publication is likely to be misused. Therefore, in the words in Section 228A "who prints or publishes", 'or' should be substituted by 'and'.

15.00 hrs.

Then it will read, "Whoever prints and

publishes." That will cover the possible mischief. Then at the end of "which may extend to two years" you can add, "but shall not be less than three months and shall also be liable to fine". That will serve the purpose or the objective.

So far as the definition of section 376 is concerned, it appears that the provisions of section 493 have not been taken into account ; that is a duplication because section 493 provides for a similar offence which has been defined in the clause 'Fourthly'.

Sections 376B, 376C and 376D are offences of seduction where consent is taken for granted in the sense that we presume that there was the consent but the consent was brought about by seduction or inducement. The point is whether you want the consent to be an important factor in regard to this offence which is an offence relating to social morality. If not, then 376B, 376C and 376D may not be necessary. If you want to remove consent altogether from consideration, whether consent or no-consent it is an offence, in that case the offences relating to seduction, under new Sections 376B, 376C and 376D, may not be necessary.

Only one point more and I shall complete, and this is regarding section 376(2)(c) and section 376C. I may invite the attention of the House to the provisions of these two. Section 376(2)(c) reads :

"being on the management or on the staff of a jail..."

Section 376C reads :

"whoever being the superintendent or manager of a jail..."

These were the original words which were there. If you want to bring in line both these sections, you use the same words at both the places. If you want to put the words "being on the management or on the staff of a jail.." in 376(2)(c), then put the same words in 376C also. That is my submission.

So far as section 354 is concerned, I invite the attention of the House to two para-

graphs or references made by the Committee to section 354. One is on page (viii) which says :

"The Committee feel that since the proposed legislation mainly deals with rape and illicit sexual intercourse, the offence under section 354 which is a minor offence and not so grave and serious as the offence of rape need not be brought within its purview."

On page (xvi), the Committee says :

"The Committee feel that outraging the modesty of a woman is the most cruel offence and needs to be dealt with severely. The Committee are of the opinion that the offence of molestation might be equated with rape and brought within the purview of section 100 of the Indian Penal Code relating to the right of private defence of the body extending to causing death."

Taking these two observations of the same Committee and without there being any note of dissent, so far as this is concerned from any Member, the question is how to reconcile these two statements. I will adopt the statement on page (xvi) and reject the statement on page (viii).

With these words, I support this Bill and I request the hon. Minister as well as the House to consider the various suggestions I have made.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. I must say at the very outset that I was a member of the Joint Committee which has submitted the report. I know the convention that I am allowed only to the extent I have given my dissent. But because some points have been raised by hon. Members in this House—fundamental points, I should say—I think, you will permit me to say a few words about them also, not anything against what has been said in the Bill.

I joined this Committee a little late, seven months before the Committee submitted its

report ; throughout the tour I was not there, while the evidence was being recorded. But in the end, in the last deliberations, I did participate and I had the chance to put my amendments also. As you know, the House with great difficulty extended the time for submission of the report of the Committee. The report was submitted on 27th October, 1982. But the Bill, in spite of the fact that submission of the report was hurried up, after a lapse of one year, is being tried to be put through now which is December, 1983.

There were other Committees also which were considering the other aspects of the laws connected with these activities. On the law regarding dowry, there was a Committee constituted which gave its recommendation, and a small Bill is tried to be put through. There was another Select Committee on a Bill regarding amendment of marriage laws concerning divorce. These are all, somehow or other, related to each other. In this report also which is being considered today there are certain other recommendations ; they are actually not part of the Bill but there are certain recommendations. I am not clear as yet why, after taking so much of time, even after one year, when they have agreed to the report and the recommendations which are there and the other things which have come up in other Committees, Government is not trying to bring a comprehensive Bill covering all the subjects. This is a question which is worrying me, particularly when they say that the law is not in conformity with what the society is thinking today ; it is lagging behind as my friend has said. Why is the Government delaying this ? This is a matter of concern to me.

Then on the fundamental point as to what is an offence and what is not, offence is a very important thing ; a line has to be drawn. It was suggested that even mental cruelty amounts to an offence. That was the suggestion given by my friend indirectly. I would say that mental reaction may vary according to the thinking of the society and it may vary from person to person. Therefore, just a sort of a mental reaction being caused to some extent, cannot be made punishable. Ultimately it is the physical

assault only which will be the governing factor to condemn a man and say that it is an offence. If we draw this line, then in that case there will be no difficulty, because the mental reaction of A may be something and that of B may be something else altogether. It can go to the extent that one might like to commit suicide and we know that in many cases of rape, sometimes the ladies commit suicide. In that case, can the person be charged with murder? That is the point. Therefore, that line has to be drawn between the two—that ultimately it can be at the most an actionable claim for mental reaction and the loss caused to her, but unless there is a factor of physical assault, it cannot be an offence. That is my thinking.

Coming to the Bill itself, I have given my suggestions in my dissenting note and I do not want to repeat that thing. But I would like to make my point clear. First I have opposed the amendment which he is going to introduce by Sec. 228A which debars publication of any sort of information regarding the incident. That is totally against the very purpose which this amendment proposes to serve. The Law Commission also has not suggested such an amendment. I do not know what are the reasons and to what extent that should be made punishable. The very purpose will not be, according to me, served. On the other hand, lot of difficulties may arise. And all these investigations will automatically die and unless and until these days there is a sort of public pressure through Press, certain actions do not go ahead or do not proceed. Actually what do we see? What is the record? When there was lot of demonstrations and other cases coming up and publicity is given of such cases and when particularly communal factor is involved as in Mathura's case, where even a police constable has done such a thing, such a wrong thing, then only people thought of all these amendments. If all these things are not there, I am afraid there may not be any pressure on the House or on the legislators to bring an amendment of the type which is being submitted.

Then, Sir, I can understand. To have the proceedings *in camera* is a different thing

because proceedings are held *in camera* with particular objectives. Then it is a different thing. Otherwise, they have given two reasons—one that it gives publicity and then secondly, it may affect the investigation. I have given my reasoning regarding that. So far as publicity is concerned, how is it going to effect? The lady or the woman or the girl who is raped—naturally, at least the people of her family or the people of the village or the people of the city to which she belongs come to know it. If the society is not ready to accept the girl honourably, then in that case, it is not the publicity but it is the feeling of the society which is nearby. Otherwise, it will be a greater horror if this matter is kept hidden and the girl is married to another family and that family and the husband come to know that she has been raped and unless the husband is a broad-minded person, the marriage will be shattered altogether. So unless and until we make a change in our social thinking and the society takes a sympathetic view of such incidents—because she is not at fault—and unless this mentality is developed in the society, I am afraid that mere publicity or rather not giving publicity is not going to help in the matter in any way.

Secondly, regarding investigations also, I have said and I agree with my friend, Mr. Patil when he says that marital relation should be presumed with consent. We adopt the idea that any sexual contact or any sexual intercourse should not be without consent. Then irrespective of age it will become an offence. Consent is a very important factor. Without consent even a married person has intercourse. Then why should we differentiate between a girl who is more than 16 years and a girl who is less than 16 years? It does not make any difference.

In a case of husband and wife I am saying that once they are married, they do not get a licence to force sex upon the wife. If we are going to that extent, I can understand. But, it cannot be bothways that after 16 years, irrespective of consent you can have intercourse with your wife and, if she is below 16, it should not be done. I am not able to follow this. In India, particularly, in spite of the Sarda Act we have, 90% of the child marriage takes place in the villages.

And if we introduce this provision, it can be exploited by some and this might cause trouble to so many. I am not for that.

Furthermore, is it not a fact that these days, with the sex education, the girls and boys know the sex? It is not like America where 30% of the girls of the age of 14 have sex and it is more than 70% in the case of those who are between 15 and 16 years of age. It is much more when they are 16 years of age. If a boy of 17 years of age and a girl of 15 years have sex, in that case, if somebody comes to know of this, the girl may say that it was with consent, it would be deemed to be with consent. Should this be considered an offence if sexual relationship is with consent? This is a matter which should be properly examined. And I think it will be very risky to say just because the girl is 16 years of age, it should be presumed that the girl is not able to understand the consequences of what she is doing. I have quoted many of the girls from the American Magazine who are pastmasters at the age of 16. They have a lot of experience of sex. This factor should be carefully taken into account. In any case it becomes an offence. Whether it was actually done with or without consent without properly understanding the consequences or not should be left to the court and the age of a girl should not be the determining factor. I can understand for instance if the girl is below 12, when the sexual intercourse can be considered an offence. If it is beyond 12, it should not be. It should not be like this. This is also one of my submissions which I have made in the dissenting note. Then again, to-day, the difficulty arises regarding investigation. There is a possibility of investigation in many cases—not in all cases—and medical examination is one of the important factors. The Law Commission has given importance to this also. Colour photography and examination of the accused as well as the victim are the methods by which the evidence can be well procured. Naturally, I think, it will be clinching the evidence that at least the intercourse is there. Whether it is forcibly done or whether it is done by consent, that will be determined later on. In the courts, the prosecution has to prove that the accused did have the intercourse and, actually, he has the same person who

contacted the lady. On examination if the semen is there and the other medical examination is done, then, in that case, much of the proof will be automatically covered. So, I do not know why I was not able to satisfy the Committee to bring these things into the amending Bill. Probably, they thought that they were kind enough to put these in the recommendations. I do not know why Government is not kind enough to bring those recommendations by incorporating them as a sort of provision in the law itself. If they feel that they are convinced of the report of the Committee, why they are not able to include all these in the amending Bill. There should be a provision made in the Criminal Procedure Code. Similarly, there is a very interesting thing. The trouble is with regard to the Law for self-defence or private defence. This is rather a vague law. The law says that you must exercise force only where it is required for your self-defence and not beyond that.

So far as the Explanation is concerned, they said that if somebody was going to commit a sexual intercourse, to defend herself, the lady could murder somebody else. In that case, that will be considered as self-defence. Should she wait to that extent? I have suggested that if any molestation is being tried, then everything is of course, going to happen. The moment the rape is going to be committed, the question is whether that right should be exercised at that point or it should be exercised even earlier, perhaps, I think, an amendment to Section 100 of the IPC that even a molestation should be enough and that should be a ground for self-defence. In that case, if she shoots a person by her firearms when he tries to molest her, that should be a ground for self-defence. I have also suggested a few amendments.

Again I submit and request the hon. Minister to consider the points suggested in my report and, if possible, bring some comprehensive law on all the three subjects.

More particularly the law which is before us, the recommendations made should be incorporated by way of amendment.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY
(Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, really with

anguish at my heart I am participating in this debate. This is a crisis all over the world which mankind is facing. It is not only limited to India but in advanced countries also now the debate is going on whether they have to legalise the homosexuality on the basis of consent or not. A few months back here in India the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had to throw out a lady clerk because she had worn the Jean Pant. I gave this illustration just to show how the society is restless and how day by day the women are more and more humiliated on account of male chauvinism.

Sir, when you open the newspaper every morning you will find that somewhere a beauty show in some five star hotel is being organised or somewhere cabarets are going on. So, all around every day you find that the sanctity of womanhood is being injured. It is being denigrated.

What is the problem before us ? In this country we have committed ourselves that men and women have equal opportunity, equal right and equal dignity. I congratulate the Home Minister for bringing forward this Bill. Although it is not fully adequate yet it is a humble step towards that direction, namely, in establishing a society in which dignity of the women will be equal to that of the men.

Sir, the Law Commission recommended that the scope of 'consent' should be enlarged as the original provision in the IPC is considered to be inadequate. My submission is that the definition of 'consent' is also not adequate. I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact whether in a case of fraud, in a case of undue influence or in a case of coercion the 'consent' is obtained. If the consent is obtained then the question is whether the amended Section will take care of it. Will it be 'consent' or 'no consent'? The definition does not cover that. Although I have not given a separate amendment yet I would suggest for an addition to be made in the Explanation to Section 375. Let me explain first. Supposing the Principal of a School who is a male member takes liberty with a lady teacher. Will the Section take care of it ?

Should it be considered 'consent' or not

because the person in authority takes advantage of the situation ? Take the case of a priest of a temple or bishop of a church. If they do some mischief then my submission is that they should come not only within the purview of rape but also deterrent punishment should be given to them. So, a comprehensive definition must be provided and, as such, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the need to incorporate the amendment. In place of this Explanation under Section 375 we can have another. This can be replaced by 'Consent obtained by undue influence, fraud or coercion'. Suppose one girl is staying with her sister who is married and if the brother-in-law takes some liberty and takes some advantage of the situation, this law and this definition, does not help in that sort of a situation. In many cases, in educational institutions etc. we don't take note of this kind of a situation. There are company offices and others ; there are men in public offices ; or anybody who is in authoritative position in any establishment or in any institution. If such a person takes this liberty and does some mischief these Amendments do not answer that situation. This is my point. Such a thing will not constitute an offence. He will go away. The man will be released ; he will be acquitted.

There is a consent. The question is whether consent is obtained by fraud or undue influence in connection with his official position. That is why my submission is that this definition of 'Consent' must be widened so that all possible contingencies can be covered fully.

Now, with regard to Section 376 I wish to point out one thing. In Section 376 punishment is there. Deterrent punishment is provided. But it is only in the case of some hospitals, jails and this and that. My submission is that this also should be made comprehensive. When the person in an authoritative position (in any establishment or in any institution) does some mischief, deterrent punishment must be provided. Persons using 'undue influence' to obtain consent and doing some mischief, should also be brought under this category and deterrent punishment must be provided against them also.

Then my third submission would be that under Clause 376 a new clause may be added as follows :

- (g) being in fiducial relationship or in authoritative position in an establishment or institution where woman is employed.

In that case also, deterrent punishment must be provided.

The next thing which I would like to submit is with regard to Explanation (1) under Clause 376. Here it is put as '3 or more persons'. Why not two? The normal unlawful assembly is constituted by five persons. We have deliberately stated here, '3 or more persons'. My submission is this. It should be 'more than one'. If one is committing the offence and others are there who are his accomplices, who are abettors, who help him in that crime, then, all of them should be equally punished. So there is absolutely no logic in having three. It should be 'more than one'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Which explanation are you referring to ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am reading this where it says 'where woman is raped by 3 or more persons'...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : 'By one or more in a group of persons'...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : The explanation here says 'raped by 3 or more persons'.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is not lik that. I am reading this as reported by the Joint Committee. It says :

Where a woman is raped by one or more in a group of persons'.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : If that is so, it is all right. My copy states like this. However I need not dwell on this point. But my submission would be that the ultimate approach of this House should be not

simply legislating on Criminal Law or Evidence Act.

It is not only in the case of rape but there are also cases like homosexual, illicit connection, adultery etc. They should also be dealt with. But my submission is that the cases concerning the atrocities against women should be treated separately. I would therefore like to submit to this august House that the legislation is not 100% answer. A hundred per cent answer can be assured if we give women economic freedom, if we assure a healthy and considered ethos in the country, in the society and then only we can meet the challenge of the situation. We have inherited a cultural heritage where men and women were treated with equal dignity, with equal rights and opportunity. I recall those days when Gargi was measuring wisdom during Upanishad period with Yagyavalkya the greatest philosopher during those days. Our ancestors have treated sex as divine, sex as promoter of civilisation, sex as creator and sex as beautiful. We have never treated sex as equal. But we consider women subordinate to men. It has never been a question of consent. A number of episodes will show in our cultural history that a consent was the most important aspect of the sexual relationship. When there was no consent absolutely for sexual relationship, the society has never endorsed it. That is the cultural heritage that we have in our society. But the things of feudal norms had changed the situation. Women were debarred to read Vedas. Even the Muslim ladies are not allowed to go to mosque. Nobody can imagine a lady becoming a 'Pope and never in the history a woman had been a Pope. We can see the history of the last 200 years when you will find that not a lady was the President of the United States of America. It is not happening in urban society alone. All over the world, we find that male chauvanism is very much predominant. Even in the United Kingdom, the lady Prime Minister had to amend the Constitution of Tory Party where-in it was provided that the leader elected by the majority will be the leader of the Party. Earlier, by convention, the Queen's consent was necessary. She pursued for the amendment of the Constitution. Perhaps she was not sure that the Queen would give the con-

sent for a lady to be the Prime Minister in the United Kingdom. Therefore, my submission is that it is very unequal at present. Never we have treated them with dignity. That is the latest adaptation of our culture and civilisation. We have a different culture altogether of different origin.

Sir, my submission is that we should build up a new cultural ethos in our country which will create a psychosis wherein men and women are equal, treated with dignity, having equal rights and equal opportunity. My submission is that this legislation or any further amendments will not answer the problem.

Another aspect of the problem is the economic problem, economic emancipation of women. Too much of dependence on men had degenerated them. Moreover, women are weak, they have to bear children, nourish them and bring them up, whereas the advantage is taken by men because of these inherent qualities of women. There is more responsibility on women. This is the present state of affairs. Therefore, my submission would be that to solve the economic problem of women, there should be enough employment opportunities for women and equal wages for them. There should be some sort of reservation in the services for women. If we give them these facilities in a big way, then only we will be able to achieve our objective.

In the USSR, they have developed a new concept that since men and women are equally treated there, even if a woman divorces her husband, she has to pay alimony or compensation to the man. In the Supreme Court of India, sometime back Section 488 of IPC was discussed as to whether women had to pay alimony for ill-treatment of men. The Supreme Court did not accept that. So, my submission is that there should be equal treatment with dignity of women and equal opportunity should be given to them and the cultural degeneration must stop. Now, the new wave of culture is crippling our social law. You will find that women are being degenerated and the entire structure of the new culture is degenerating the values of women. Therefore, I would suggest to the House and the hon. Minister that let the

various sections of the Bill be more comprehensive and in order to make it more foolproof, deterrent punishment must be provided to the offenders and those who have obtained their consent by undue influence or coercion or by other means. I would suggest that the Government should come forward in a big way for economic emancipation of women and it should be considered as a national issue. It should not be politicalised. The entire nation should move in one direction and that direction is to evolve a better society, a healthy society, an equality of women in the society. With these words, I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिख) : सभापति जी, दण्ड विधि संशोधन विधेयक जो इस सदन में प्रवर समिति के प्रतिवेदन के साथ प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसको मैंने देखा है और मैं ऐसा मानकर चलता हूँ कि जो प्रतिवेदन संयुक्त समिति का प्रस्तुत किया गया है और उसके आधार पर जो नया बिल बनाया गया है वह भी ऐसा बिल नहीं है कि दण्ड-विधि संशोधन विधेयक की भावना के अनुरूप प्रभावी हो सके तथा महिलाओं की रक्षा, संरक्षा और सुरक्षा करने में समर्थ हो सके।

पहली बात तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आप चाहे इसके जिस चैप्टर्स को देखें, जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उसके अन्तिम चैप्टर में बिमत-टिप्पणियाँ को देखें तो कोई न कोई टिप्पणी ऐसी जरूर है जो इस बिल के प्रावधानों अथवा खण्डों से मेल नहीं खाती। उनको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि यह बिल निरर्थक है और प्रभावी नहीं हो पाएगा।

इस बिल में अनेकों कठिनाइयाँ हैं। 12 अगस्त, 1980 को यह बिल पेश हुआ था और उसके बाद यह प्रवर समिति को गया और सलेक्ट कमेटी ने बड़ी मेहनत की। लगभग 44 बैठकें कीं, और कोई भी संस्था ऐसी संयुक्त समिति ने नहीं छोड़ी, जोकि सामाजिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाली हो चाहे वह महिलाओं से संबंधित हो और चाहे वह किसी अन्य कार्य से संबंधित हो और चाहे वह लीगल एडवाइजर्स की वार एसोसिएशन हो या

कोई और अंग हो, जिसको उसने एप्रोच न किया हो, पकड़ा न हो और लिखा न हो तथा उनसे इस बिल के बारे में सलाह-मशविरा करने की कोशिश न की हो। फिर भी इस बिल को आप देखिये तो ऐसा लगता है कि भगवान जाने कैसे यह कारगर सिद्ध होगा। मैं तो निश्चित रूप से इस धारणा का बन गया हूँ कि यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है, वह प्रभावी नहीं होगा। मैं कागजों का थोड़ा सहारा लूंगा क्योंकि मैंने इसको देखा है। वैसे मैं कभी कागजों का सहारा नहीं लेता हूँ और कागजों में से पढ़ता नहीं हूँ लेकिन आज मुझे आप इसके लिए माफ करेंगे क्योंकि यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इसके लिए मुझे कागजों का सहारा लेना पड़ रहा है।

सदन की सहमति से इस कार्य को एक संयुक्त समिति को सौंपा गया। इस पर विचार करने के लिए ऐसे सभी लोगों से जो इसमें दिलचस्पी रखते हों और महिलाओं के साथ आज के युग में होने वाले अपराधों पर रोक लगाने के लिए अपनी राय दे सकें, उसने सम्पर्क किया और उन सबकी राय जानी गई।

प्रसन्नता है कि समिति ने इस संबंध में दिलचस्पी से काम किया और कुल 44 बार इस समिति की बैठकें हुईं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न स्वायत्तशासी संगठनों से, महिला संगठनों से, बार एसोसियेशन से और प्रेस संगठन आदि-आदि से उसने सम्पर्क किया और यह एक सराहनीय कार्य इस समिति का रहा है परन्तु रिपोर्ट को देखकर निराशा हो रही है। इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी विमत टिप्पणियाँ इतनी इस रिपोर्ट में दी गई हैं जिन्हें पढ़कर मैं तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूँ कि इस बिल को पुनः रिटायर्ड सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों तथा रिटायर्ड सीनियर सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी वकीलों को सुपुर्द किया जाना चाहिए। यह सदन तय करे अथवा मंत्री जी तय करें कि समिति के सदस्यों की संख्या क्या हो, कितनी हो और उनके पास इस बिल को भेजने के बाद और उनकी राय जानने के बाद ही इस सदन में फिर इस बिल को पेश करना चाहिए ताकि कोई ऐसा निष्कर्ष निकल

सके, जिससे प्रभावी ढंग से आपका यह बिल काम कर सके और स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार रोकने में और उनके साथ जो अन्य प्रकार के अन्याय और अत्याचार होते हैं, उनको रोकने में यह सहायक हो सके।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो बातें और आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली तो यह है कि 35 सालों का जो दूषित समाज है वह दोषी है, सरकार दोषी है जो बलात्कार और अन्याय तथा अत्याचार महिलाओं पर हो रहे हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की दूषित रही है कि 35 सालों में हमने इसपर ध्यान ही नहीं दिया है। 35 साल गुजर गए हैं और उस वक्त जो बच्चा पैदा हुआ था, वह आज तीन बच्चों का बाप बन गया होगा लेकिन हमने इस बीच में इस समस्या का समाधान करने की कोशिश नहीं की कि नारी जिसे अर्द्धांगिनी कहते हैं, उसकी सुरक्षा, संरक्षा कैसे की जाए और उसे समान अधिकार कैसे दिलायें। इस व्यवस्था में मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि सामंती और पूंजीवादी ताकतें बराबर इस प्रकार का प्रयास करती रही हैं और ये ताकतें अपनी गोली और अपनी लाठी के बल पर गरीब महिलाओं की इज्जत खुले-आम, सरेआम लूटती रही हैं। इस तरह की घटनायें अनेक अखबारों में भी आई हैं और इस सदन में भी समय-समय पर उठती रही हैं। उनका मैं बखान करके सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता। घर तो क्या गांव तक जलाए गए हैं। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं एक-एक गांव का, एक-एक घटना का जिक्र कर सकूँ कि किस प्रकार गांव जलाने की और अमानुषिक बलात्कार की घटनायें हुई हैं। ये घटनायें देश की जनता और सरकार की निगाहों में हैं और सरकार इन घटनाओं पर समय-समय पर पर्दा डालती रही है।

जब बलात्कार या अत्याचार की घटनायें पूंजीपतियों, सामंतशाहों की नारियों के साथ होती हैं तो उनको न्याय दिलाने के लिए सरकार और उसका प्रशासनतंत्र जिस प्रकार की कोशिश

करता है अगर उसी प्रकार की कोशिश वह आम आदमी के लिए भी करने लगे तो निश्चित रूप से यहां के लोगों की भावनाओं में कुछ परिवर्तन आए और लोग यह महसूस कर सकें कि इस देश में आजादी के बाद सभी के साथ समान व्यवहार किया जाता है, इस देश में मनुष्य-मनुष्य के बीच न्याय देने के लिए दो मानदंड नहीं बनाए गए हैं। परन्तु आज जो स्थिति है उससे यहां के आम आदमी में यह भावना उत्पन्न होती है कि यहां न्याय के दो मापदंड हैं। आपकी कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका और आपकी लोक सभा, विधान सभा, जिला परिषद्, गांव सभा आदि जितनी भी विधायिकाएं हैं इनके कार्यों को अगर देखें तो उनसे अपने आप यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज यह स्थिति है।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

श्रीमन् मैं यह सोचने पर विवश हूं, मैं ही नहीं, देश की जनता भी यह सोचने पर विवश है कि सभी को नागरिकता के समान अधिकार संविधान में दिए गए हैं, इस देश के प्रत्येक नारी और पुरुष के लिए एक समान अधिकार दिए गए हैं। परन्तु क्या उन अधिकारों के अनुरूप समान व्यवहार किया जाता है? मैं ऐसा मानकर चलता हूं कि नहीं। अगर समान व्यवहार किया जाता तो ऐसी घटनाएं जिनका इस समय मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूंगा, नहीं घटतीं। किसी बड़े आदमी के साथ कोई घटना घटी तो पूरी छानबीन हुई, लोग पकड़े गए, पता नहीं कहाँ से अपराधी पकड़े गए, उनपर मुकद्दमा चला और जेल भेज दिए गए। लेकिन भूखी, नंगी, गरीब औरतों के साथ और न जाने कितनी ही महिलाओं के साथ इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घटती हैं तो उन्हें उदासीनता की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। इसलिए मेरी राय साफ बनती है कि इस देश में 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम अब तक न्यायिक मूल्यों पर आधारित कोई व्यवस्था नहीं बना सके हैं।

मैं एक दूसरी बात आपसे निवेदन करना

चाहूंगा। अब तक नारी को मात्र ऐश की वस्तु माना जाता रहा है। मैं किसी विशेष युग का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। चाहे आप आर्य युग की बात करें, चाहे वैदिक युग की बात करें, चाहे मुस्लिम युग की बात करें या अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बात करें या आज से जमाने की बात करें, किसी भी युग में आप देख लीजिए कि नारी को केवल भोग-विलास की वस्तु बनाए रखा गया। चन्द घरानों को छोड़ दीजिए जिनके परिवारों में लोग शिक्षित हो गए हैं। इसके अलावा हमने इसको भोग विलास की वस्तु बना रखा है। हमको इन विचारों में परिवर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए सरकार को पहल करनी होगी; हमको नहीं। सरकार में शक्ति है, क्षमता है, सरकार की तरफ बैठने वालों में क्षमता है। अगर ये अगुवाई करें तो कोई बजह नहीं कि इस तरफ बैठने वाले लोग उनके साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर इस सामाजिक काम को करने में इनका साथ न दें। मेरा ऐसा विचार है।

सभापति महोदय, वेश्यावृत्ति आज भी हो रही है। इसको रोकने के बारे में इस सदन में अनेकों सदस्यों ने कई बार सवाल उठाया और कहा कि इस पर सरकार विचार करे। इस बिल में संशोधन किया जा रहा है, बलात्कारों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने और बलात्कारी को किस प्रकार से दंडित किया जाए, कैसे इसको नियंत्रित किया जाए, आदि व्यवस्था इसमें की गई है। लेकिन सभापति महोदय मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा यह वेश्यावृत्ति जब तक बनी रहेगी तब तक यह कानून प्रभावी नहीं होगा। वेश्यावृत्ति कौन कराता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान की कोई भी महिला इस कुकर्म को करके जीवनयापन करने के लिए कतई तैयार नहीं है। कोई भी महिला पाउडर लगाकर सड़क पर मटकना नहीं चाहेगी। यह इस व्यवस्था का दोष है। इस व्यवस्था में आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता बढ़ी है। इसलिए सरकार वेश्यावृत्ति रोकने में असफल रही है। मैं तो निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राज्य मंत्री महोदय अगर सारे काम छोड़कर एक ही काम कर लें तो देवी की तरह उनकी पूजा हो सकती है। इसके अभाव में आपका

यह कानून कतई प्रभावी नहीं हो सकता। जब तक वेश्यावृत्ति नहीं रुकती तब तक हम बलात्कारों को रोकने में सफल नहीं हो सकते। इसलिए इसको रोका जाना आवश्यक है। यह पुराने समय से चली आ रही है और आज भी विद्यमान है। आप यहां दिल्ली के किसी भी मोहल्ले में चले जाएं, सैकड़ों की तादाद में मजबूर महिलाएं इस पेशे में लगी हुई हैं। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की महिलाएं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की महिलाएं, जहां लोग एक-एक दाने के लिए मोहताज हैं, लोग विवश हो जाते हैं, और विवश होकर अपनी बहू-बेटियों को छोड़ देते हैं कि जाओ हम तुमको नहीं पाल सकते। हम इस राज में तुमको खाने के लिए दाना नहीं दे सकते। तुम जैसे चाहो रोटी प्राप्त करके अपना पेट पालो। सभापति महोदय यह व्यवस्था कब तक आप बनाए रखेंगे। कब तक आर्थिक विषमता बनी रहेगी। आर्थिक विषमता बनी रहेगी तो सामाजिक विषमता भी बनी रहेगी। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वेश्यावृत्ति को समाप्त करने के बारे में विचार करें। इसको अगर समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तो इनको सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी।

तीसरी बात मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा, कि इसमें प्रावधान है, कौन बलात्कार करेगा, कैसे रिपोर्ट लिखी जाएगी, कौन से थाने में रिपोर्ट लिखी जाएगी और स्त्री अथवा पुरुष अगर पकड़ में आ जाता है तो उसकी कैसे डॉक्टरी होगी? कैसे क्या होगा और कैसे क्या नहीं होगा? एक बात मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या डॉक्टरों की इसमें राय ली गई थी? क्या राय लेना जरूरी था या नहीं? इसलिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर संभोग की स्थिति आती है... (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Sir I was one of the Members of the Joint Select Committee. We had gone everywhere, in every State and had met even the Medical Practitioners. I was present there. So, he cannot say that we have not consulted the doctors.

श्री रामलाल राही : मेरी बात अधूरी रह गई

थी इसलिए पूरी करना चाहता हूं। डॉक्टरों की राय ली गई या नहीं? अगर नहीं ली गई तो क्यों नहीं ली गई? मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि स्त्री हो या पुरुष, अगर बलात्कार होता है तो दोनों के सीमेन या कोई भी रसायन हों, उनकी जांच होती है। अगर पाया जाता है कि ऐसा हो गया तो दोनों दोषी पाए जाएंगे। क्या इस देश में खून नहीं मिलता है। क्या एक इन्सान का दूसरे इन्सान से खून नहीं मिलता है? क्या किसी पुरुष या महिला का वीर्य दूसरे पुरुष या महिला के वीर्य से मेल नहीं खाएगा, निश्चित रूप से ऐसा होना स्वाभाविक है। उस स्थिति में आप क्या करेंगे? कानून में इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था है? कैसे आप उसको सजा दिला पायेंगे? आपने बता दिया कि उसका वीर्य अमुक प्रकार का निकला है और अपराधी ने सबूत में कहा कि हमारे ही प्रकार का अमुक लोगों का है वह अपराधी थे तो उस स्थिति में अदालत क्या कर पाएगी? इसलिए, डॉक्टरों की राय इस बिल में लेनी चाहिए थी। उनसे इस मुद्दे पर बहस करनी चाहिए थी। अगर, यह स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी और आप परीक्षण करेंगे तो हम अपराधी को अपराधी के कठघरे में कैसे खड़ा कर पायेंगे। यह बात इसमें नहीं है। इसलिए, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को आप पास न करें। गृह मंत्री महोदय, इसको सीनियर रिटायर्ड सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज, सीनियर रिटायर्ड सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एडवोकेट, सीनियर रिटायर्ड प्राइवेट प्रैक्टिस करने वाले वकील के बीच में भेजें। वे लोग इस पर विचार करें। समय, तीन या छह महीने का भी जो उचित हो दे सकते हैं। जहां, 1980 से 1983 में आप इस बिल को पास कर रहे हैं। वहां आप तीन महीने या छह महीने बढ़ा दें और डॉक्टरों की राय भी इसमें ले लें तो मेरी अपनी राय में यह बिल संसद की जिस भावना के अनुकूल लाने का प्रयास किया गया था उसमें सफलता मिलेगी और बिल कामयाब होगा।

महिलाओं पर जो जबरिया बलात्कार पैसे के कारण होते हैं उन पर रोक लगाने में हम सक्षम होंगे। पैसे के लालच में ही सबसे ज्यादा बलात्कार महिलाओं के साथ होते हैं।

किसी कल-कारखाने में या बाग-बगीचे में काम करने वाली मजदूर महिलाओं को अपने पेट की मजबूरी व बच्चों की जिंदगी के लिए तन बेचने पर विवश है और बगीचा चाहे किसी बड़े सेठ का हो और चाहे हजार दो हजार एकड़ का फार्म किसी कुलक किसान का हो चाहे कोई को-आपरेटिव फार्म हो, चाहे फैक्ट्री हो जिसमें महिलाएं काम करती हैं वे मजबूर और विवश हो जाती हैं।

16.00 hrs.

उनको नौकरी के लालच में विवश किया जाता है कि वे यह काम करें। कैसे हम ऐसे अपराधियों को पकड़ पाएंगे। यह बिल भी ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ने में सक्षम नहीं हो सकता है। किसी महिला को फैक्ट्री में जो काम करती है उसको अगर कहा जाएगा कि यह करो तो नौकरी पर रखा जाएगा तो वह क्या करे? आप रोटी उसको दे नहीं सकते हैं तो वह बेचारी क्या करे। अगर रोटी की व्यवस्था आप कर दें तो वह कतई फैक्ट्री या कारखाने में या कहीं और ऐसे व्यक्ति का मुंह भी नहीं देखना चाहेगी और उसके मुंह में आग लगा देगी जो इस तरह की बात करेगा या इस तरह का कुकर्म करने के लिए उसको मजबूर करता है।

यह बिल अपने में अपूर्ण है। संयुक्त समिति की रिपोर्ट में विमति की टिप्पणियां यह बताती हैं कि यह अपने में अपूर्ण है। बिल अपने आप में सक्षम नहीं है।

मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं। आपका कानून यह कहता है कि बारह साल की उम्र से कम बच्चों से काम लेना वर्जित है। कितनों को हमने, अपने या दूसरे लोगों ने अपने घरों में रख छोड़ा है, यह सर्वविदित है। क्या कोई बाप नहीं चाहेगा कि उसका लड़का स्कूल में जाए और पढ़-लिखकर बड़ा आदमी बने। लेकिन आप उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति को पैंतीस साल में सुधार नहीं पाए हैं। वह बिगड़ी ही है। विवश होकर उसको अपने बच्चे को नौकरी पर लगाना पड़ता है। वह काम नहीं करेगा तो खाएगा क्या? कौन मां अपने बच्चे को स्तन से दूध पिलाना नहीं चाहेगी? लेकिन वह

पिला नहीं पाती क्योंकि उसे रोटी नहीं मिलेगी तो दूध कहां से मिलेगा।

एक और बात की तरफ ध्यान दें। गृह मंत्री जी ने 16 तारीख को तिहाड़ जेल के बारे में एक उत्तर दिया। वह बहुत साफ नहीं था। मैं पिछले साल इस जेल में रहा हूं। मेरे रहने के दूसरे दिन छोटे-छोटे बच्चे जो उसमें बन्द थे डकैती या चोरी या अन्य आरोपों में। वे दीवार फांदकर मेरे पास आकर रोने लगे—किसी तरह उनको पता चल गया होगा कि मैं यहां हूं—और बताने लगे कि हमारे साथ यह कुर्म होता है, हमें अमुक-अमुक कैदियों के साथ जो पांच-पांच और दस-दस साल से वहां रह रहे हैं, उनके साथ सोने के लिए भेजा जाता है, कहा जाता है उनके साथ जाकर लेटो, उनके साथ जाकर रहो और तुमको यह बुरा काम कराना पड़ेगा। वे रो रहे थे, चिल्ला रहे थे, आंसू बहा रहे थे। वे बच्चे किसी के भी हो सकते हैं। हमारा या आपका या कोई भी लड़का अगर चोरी डकैती आदि के आरोप में जेल जाता है तो जो सजा आप उसको देना चाहते थे दें, लेकिन कानूनन दें। अगर इस तरह की सजा उनको दी जाती है और इस तरह के कुकर्म उनको करवाए जाने के लिए विवश किया जाता है तो क्या यह चुल्लू भर पानी में आपके और हमारे लिए और सारे समाज के लिए डूब मरने वाली बात नहीं है। जिस समाज की इस कद्र व्यवस्था बिगाड़ रखी हो, उस समाज को डूब मरना चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि हम पैसे वाले हैं, हम हवाई जहाज वाले हैं, हम महलों वाले हैं, हम ऐश व आराम वाले हैं। ऐसों को चुल्लू भर पानी में डूब मरना चाहिए क्योंकि उनके अन्दर इंसानियत नाम की चीज नहीं रह गई है। व्यवस्था बदलनी है जब यह भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था बदलेगी कानून का राज्य होगा तभी ये दुराचार कम हो सकेंगे।

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri) :
Mr. Chairman, in supporting the Bill, at the first instance I extend my heartiest congratulations to the Government for bringing this Bill, though it is fraught with many shortfalls and legal defects. This is the proper time when the Government has come

up with the amendment of the IPC, the Cr. P.C. and the Evidence Act, because of the alarming way, the offences on women are increasing gradually. So, at this time, at this juncture, Government have correctly come up with this amendment. The amendment was expected to be comprehensive and exhaustive. But, to our utter surprise, we have seen that it is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive, because it does not cover all aspects of sexual offences. It should have covered them all.

Then, Sir, considering the dimension of the offences, in my humble opinion I feel the Government should declare these type of offences as national crimes and capital punishment should have been provided for it because ours is a country of Sita and Savithri and traditionally we regard our women as such, and to our women chastity is everything ; if it is lost, everything is lost—not only lost, socially she becomes dead. So there is no harm in treating it as a national crime and there is no harm to provide capital punishment for it.

In our country whenever a lady is raped, not only, she is not acceptable by the society, but also she is not acceptable by the parents. But this welfare State or this Government should have made provisions for such fallen ladies. Once a lady is raped, not only she is not acceptable by the society, but also she is not acceptable by the parents, and instead of helping the lady everybody wants to take undue advantage of the situation for which she is not liable or she is not to be blamed and ultimately she had to live a life of a Prostitute.

Sir, regarding this offence of rape enough has been said. I do not like to take much of the time of this august House in dealing with the subject. But my submission is that mere legal aid is not enough to help the women. For that purpose, we must give proper education to our ladies and as one of my hon. Members, Mr. Mohanty said, there should be equal economic opportunities or there should be equal economic independence. In our country what we see is that 50 per cent of our population constitutes the ladies but, if we look at the employment figures, only 20.85 per cent

constitutes the ladies out of the total work force of the country. So, my submission is that after 31 years of planning the Government included a Chapter in the Sixth Plan on Women and I believe the Government will leave no stone unturned to implement the propositions in letter and spirit and provide the ladies with equal economic opportunities.

In enacting these amendments many things have been omitted. Perhaps the experts, those who have brought these amendments, knew that there are certain provisions in the Evidence Act. Suppose in case the victim becomes an adult, there is a provision of extracting certain implied consent. That is very dangerous because the village women-folk does not understand the implied question from which there is the implication that she is a consenting party. So, from the Evidence Act that part should be omitted and that implied consent should not be taken from the victims.

The second point is that at the same time this Act should have provided certain precautions, that there may not be any possibility of blackmailing. In the case of refusing any employment or any donation or any such services, there may be a possibility of such blackmailing of the male-folk as our hon. Supreme Court has adjudicated that no corroboration is necessary, the solitary statement of the lady will do. So, certain precautions should have been taken that there may not be blackmailing taking undue advantage of these liberal amendments.

There are other important aspects too where the Government should have concentrated its attention.

Since independence we have seen that in our country misappropriation of government funds, fraud, forgery, false personifications, cheating, bank robbery, dacoity etc., are increasing at an alarming rate. For that, the Government should have come with certain comprehensive amendments to make them all national crimes and providing capital punishment for all those offences. If the Government do not come forward with amendments providing capital punishment for all these offences, I am afraid,

there will be no end to these type of offences.

Now, again, you look at the adulteration and you look at the peculiar law. We are following the law enacted by the Britishers. You know that under the provisions of prevalent laws, if a man kills a man, he gets capital punishment. But if a person or a group of persons have been voluntarily and deliberately killing the nation or the future generation by adulterating the food or medicine, do you know what is the punishment given to them? It is only three months. Is it adequate? So my humble submission is that if the adulteration is to be stopped in this country and if the killing of the nation is to be stopped, there should be capital punishment for this type of offences and such offences should be declared as national crimes,

Now, Sir, you look at the other offences like smuggling, corruption, hoarding, profiteering etc. These should also be declared as national crimes and there should be capital punishment for that as they are not only retarding the national growth but also demolishing the national economy. You will be interested to know that in Soviet Russia, one gentleman sold mineral water in lieu of soda water. He faced the punishment of death and that too by bullets. Until and unless we are so strict in formulating the criminal laws, we cannot stop such crimes in our country. Not only this. Corruption in all forms is eating away the economic growth of our country. If we want to stop corruption in this country, we must declare this as a national offence and provide capital punishment for such offences. Then again, you look at the subversive activities in the country and the terrorist activities in the country which not only threaten the stability of the national government but also threaten the very national integrity and solidarity. For that, we should come up with certain amendments or comprehensive and exhaustive legislation. I appeal to our Government that for such activities also, the Government should come up with comprehensive and exhaustive amendments to the criminal laws providing capital punishment. These are the vital crimes and this secessionist movement and terrorist movement threaten the very

existence of the national government and integrity and solidarity of the nation. They should be declared as national crimes and the capital punishment should be provided. I appeal to the Government that they should come up with comprehensive and exhaustive amendments to the criminal laws including the IPC, Cr. P.C. and the Evidence Act.

Mere provision in the law would not be enough. There is another defect in the investigation system. Some of our friends have already mentioned it. Our police generally remain awfully busy in law and order situation and they do not have enough time to deal with the investigation and this type of crime which requires certain special type of training. My submission would be that there should be separate crime detection squad with full training and equipments and there should be separate investigation cell in the police department for detection and investigation of crimes.

I believe that if the Government takes all these steps there will be a reduction of this type of crimes in the country. Lastly, I would like to submit that it is too high-time for the Government to institute a national commission to go into the details of this type of crimes and the crimes on the women and submit an exhaustive report about the type of legislation the Government should have in our country.

With these few words, I would like to close my speech. Before doing that, I extend my heartiest thanks to you for extending me this opportunity for participating in this debate.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know how you are feeling, but my first feeling is that, whatever may be the outcome of the Bill, its appearance is scaring. Many of the speeches are positively terrifying. I would very humbly like to submit before this august House that we males are not that bad as has been supposed. What I feel is, all males are fools and the Members of Parliament are only honourable fools. We will be in a fools' paradise if we think that by a legis-

lation or a law we can contain or control rape.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That does not exclude Members of Parliament.

SHRI A.K. ROY : The legal experts have debated on the pros and cons of the Bill. Whether the amendment of Section 228 of the I.P.C. can be annulled by an unamended Section 354 of the Cr. P.C. or whether amending the Evidence Act will enable any victim to record the evidence at the police station, etc. are the things which have been discussed and we will discuss them when clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill is taken up.

What I want to emphasize is that Parliament is not a law court. This Bill is not just a compilation of some confusing Sections of I.P.C. and the Cr. P.C. This Bill deals with the conscience of the nation and the status of women. This Bill points out certain deep-rooted malady which has compelled us to come with this Bill. This Bill has come as a product of the movement. After 123 years, the law makers are being forced to have a second look on the question of rape.

It started with the Mathura case when four professors of law addressed an open letter to the Supreme Court in September, 1979. In August, 1980, the Bill was introduced ; in December, 1980, the Bill was sent to the Joint Committee ; in October, 1982, the Joint Committee sent back the Bill and, in December, 1983, we are discussing the Bill ; and that too with seven dissenting notes and 44 sittings of the Joint Committee, today, the Bill has come still with more than a hundred Amendments. This shows the dimension of the problem and the complexities of the issue. All those things would be dealt with by the legal luminaries and other experts.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister and this august House whether we are aware of a disturbing trend in the offence of rape, whether we are aware that this heinous crime has become a part of our developing economy, that is, wherever there is development, there is the development of rape. What is the reason for that ?

Many Hon. Members have quoted the statement of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh which is the biggest den of rape, that one woman was raped every eight hours and that one woman committed suicide every 12 hours and that one woman was murdered every third day in 1981.

This is known to you all. But I would like to tell you and even the Ministers certain more details which would perhaps perplex the House.

I quote from "The Hindustan Times" dt. 3rd April, 1981 :-

*"Harijans being raped and burnt
No rape in dacoit infested area"*

This is most important.

"114 Harijans and 99 tribals were among the 454 women raped in Madhya Pradesh in the first 200 days of the Arjun Singh Ministry."

Writes "Hindustan Times"

"The largest number of rape cases were registered in Hosangabad district"

This is an urban, developed and enlightened district.

"followed by Jabbalpur 26,"

This is another enlightened district.

"and Indore and Sagar 23. The dacoit infested Morena district recorded only one rape as also in the diamond-producing Panna district. Only two rape cases were registered in Bhind and Datia, other dacoit infested districts."

This is a big challenge to us. There is no rape in the area ruled by dacoits. There are rape cases in the area ruled by Police! Where there is administration, there is crime just as just behind the light, there is darkness.

Not only the rape cases are there in the

areas where administration is there but they are increasing.

Year	No. of rape cases in the country
1978	4,424
1979	4,167
1981	4,780

The rape cases are increasing and, that too, in the more developed areas. The rape cases in the nine Union Territories total 139. In Delhi alone, 86 rape cases were there. More rape cases are taking place in Delhi than in all the Union Territories put together. These cases relate to the year 1980.

Nearest to the church, but farthest from God ! Nearest to the Ministry of Home Affairs, these crimes are taking place. This is the worst position that is existing. Not only that. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to even bigger issues. I do not subscribe to the view that things could be side-tracked by saying that it is a global phenomenon !

I would like to emphasise that rape is an offence that is converting the status of woman into a commodity. It has got something to do with the character of the Society and the value of woman.

I was just looking at what happened in Western countries. In Western countries also, the quantum of punishment is increased. I find that generally there will be two aspects to rape cases. One is the percentage of cases that are reported to the police. The other is the percentage of cases in which the offenders have been convicted in the court. These are the two aspects.

By amending section 228, you are trying to see that more cases are reported to the police because there will not be publicity, protection will be there, trial will be in camera and, therefore, the victims will be encouraged more to report to the police. By amending the Evidence Act, you are

trying to see that more conviction is there. In that way you have thought of two positive steps which, you think, would help. But I tell you, the experience in the Western countries has proved that it has failed. Rape is something different ; rape is not like theft, it is not like robbery, it is not like dacoity, it is concerned with certain values of the society. We are developing into a capitalist system and the capitalist way of development is bound to increase rapes...

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : In China it has gone up.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Mr. Arakal, you talk like 'Orachi'. You go to that place and see ; it is much less there. In the Soviet Union it is much less. (Interruptions) The World Bank's report has come. Nowadays there are more Americans than Chinese moving in Chinese towns. It has been proved it is much less in China. Today in India we are having something like 4,600 or near about 5,000 cases of rape in a year, in a country with 680 million people. In the United States of America, a country with 20 crores of people, one-third of our population, in 1980 the number of rape cases as reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is 82,000 ; this is the position in America, your goal, your aim, whom you are aping for long by giving incentives to capitalists, by giving all sorts of concessions in income-tax. If you take to the capitalist way of development, you will have more rapes because the capitalist system values everything in terms of money. All the world is a 'shop' and men and women are mere 'buyers'. This is the great philosophy of the capitalist system whom both the Janata and the Congress, united together, are farthering in this country. In England what happened ? In 1979 there were 1200 cases of rape and there also, only 300 could be convicted ; that created a furore in England, how it could take place, but there was no answer. In France in 1979 there were 1700 rape cases, three times more than the rate in India population-wise ; and only 435 cases could be convicted. That is because the system gives protection to such offenders. So, you cannot stop that. By making an amendment, you can increase the punishment. In America th

punishment is as high as 25 years. The Home Minister can take pride in the fact that he has increased it from seven years to ten years. In America they have increased it to 25 years. But there were less convictions. Suspended sentences are being pronounced there. Rape is increasing. That is why I want to say this. The main point is the status of women. I would like to draw your attention to another aspect of it. I was just looking into the map of India. I want that the Home Minister should paste on the wall the map of India with different intensities of rape cases in different areas. You will find that in the areas where women are free, the social status of women has been higher, where matriarchal societies or their traditions were there, rape is less. In the entire South rape is a rare event. In the Nair Society of Kerala it is a matriarchal society. They have got a tradition. In Tamilnadu it is less and in the North-east Frontier, among those Mizos, Nagas, Khasis, you cannot dream of it. You read newspapers. Can you remember a single case that a tribal has raped a tribal? Tribals were raped by non-tribals but there will be no single case where tribal has raped a non-tribal or a tribal. Harijans were raped. But do you remember any incident where a Harijan is raping another Harijan girl or of a Harijan raping a non-Harijan Brahmin? No. They have got their natural ethics, their natural ethos and natural ideals. So, can we not imitate this? Instead of imitating America and England, let us imitate our tribal society, our own traditions, our own heritage where these is no rape. You can send your daughter to our areas in Chotanagpur, the central tribal belt, into the jungles and the hills. Freely they can go and no harm will come to her. You cannot think of it. But you cannot send your daughter into the town. You are always apprehensive that somebody should be there with her. Why is it so? What is the direction of our policy which is morally debasing us? This is something you must think of. Our entire line of development, our entire direction of development is morally degrading or debasing. You are coming with one amendment or the other. Can a law stop this national degeneration? Entire national degeneration could not be stopped by bringing only one legislation.

It is something that our values are getting deteriorated.

Another point I would like to say. I have personally observed it, went to these societies living there. I say what is the basis? There the tribal women or Harijan women or Backward societies women live and they talk. In the so-called advanced societies the ladies do not talk and they feel something else but the tribal women talk without any feeling of being demoralised. That is one thing which as my esteemed friend has said is because of their economic independence. That is a very fundamental thing. The tribal man and woman—they are economically equal. They go together for work. Whatever they get they bring together and they divide. In Harijans also when they go to the field, under the landlords they work and whatever they get, they divide. I have stayed in the Chotanagpur mining belt. I have seen. But what you are doing and what your Home Ministry is doing? In the name of mechanisation you are eliminating the womenfolk. You are snatching whatever economic independence still existing. In the textiles the percentage of female workers has come down from 25 to 5 per cent. In the coal industry it has come down from 30 to 12%. Nowadays in agriculture the percentage of women workers is 47%.

I was just looking into the census. With the coming of the machines, there too, their number is fast decreasing. You are bringing in a bill providing for punishment and on the otherhand you are creating an objective situation which will make a woman vulnerable to the man's lust. You are the biggest agent I say, in the development of a capitalist society with sex exploitation. You are thereby creating a situation by which you make the women in losing their economic independence and you will make the women more and more vulnerable to the lust of men.

I shall tell you one thing. You need not go to America, England, France or to the West. We must resolve that in India we should also look to our society; you can send your experts from the Home Ministry and they should study the equality of women in the tribal society which is connected with the

emancipation of womanhood. I shall conclude by quoting a few lines from Fredrik Engels what he wrote in the 'Origin of the Family in the Human Society'. This is what he says :

"We can already see from this that for emancipate woman and make her equal of the man is an impossibility so long as the woman in shut out from social productive labour and restricted to private domestic labour".

This is what you are doing. That is the reason why the crime against the women is increasing more and more.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभा-पति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं इस क्रिमिनल ला (अमेंडमेंट) बिल 1980 का जो, कि सरकुलेट किया गया, समर्थन करता हूँ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरीके का यह बिल होना चाहिए था, और इसमें रेप को समाप्त करने के सम्बन्ध में जो पूरे प्रोविजंस होने चाहिए थे उनमें बहुत खामियां हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको एक कम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल बनाया जाए और उसमें उन सभी प्रावधानों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिनसे कि वे उद्देश्य पूरे हों सके जिन पर कि हम विश्वास करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में नारी की पूजा होती है। जहां नारी की पूजा होती है, वहां देवता रहते हैं, हम इसमें विश्वास करते हैं। अभी राय साहब ने कैपलिस्ट कंट्रीज की नारी का जिक्र किया। हमारे देश में कैपलिस्ट व्यवस्था है। हमारे देश में तो सदा से नारी की पूजा होती आई है, सदा से उनका सम्मान होता आया है। आज भी उनके प्रति सम्मान रखने के फलस्वरूप ही इस बिल को लाने की कोशिश की गई है।

इस बिल में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं उनसे मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हाफ हार्टेडली इस बिल को लाया गया है। उसमें जिन उद्देश्यों को हम पूरा करना चाहते हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। आपने पीनल कोड

में एक नई धारा 228 ए जोड़ने की बात इस बिल में कही है। आपने इसमें यह व्यवस्था की है कि आप खुली कोर्ट में प्रोसीक्यूटिंग न चलाकर केमरा में प्रोसीक्यूटिंग चलायेंगे जिससे कि प्रोसीक्यूटोन्क की बदनामी न हो। प्रोसीक्यूटोन्क को बदनामी से बचाने के लिए आपने यह प्रावधान किया है। फिर आपने इसमें जो सजा मुकरर की है वह दो साल तक की है। मगर इसके बाद आपने एक प्रोविजो इस क्लॉज के साथ और लगा दिया है। आपके प्रोविजो में यह दिया गया है—

Nothing in sub-section (1) extends to any printing or publication of the name or any matter which may make known the identity of the victim if such printing or publication is done by such authorisation.

ऐसी हालत में छूट दी है मगर उसके बाद फिर मजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार दे दिया है कि वह दो साल से कम सजा दे सकता है। इस प्रकार के प्रावीजन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। इससे करप्शन बढ़ेगा। इस तरह की कमियां इसमें नजर आ रही हैं। इससे आपकी मंशा पूरा होने वाली नहीं है। आपकी जो मंशा है कि रेप करने वाले को सजा मिलनी चाहिए वह पूरी नहीं होगी।

376(1) के अंदर आपने पनिशमेंट फार रेप के लिए व्यवस्था की है—

Whoever, except in the cases provided for by subsection (2), commits rape shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.

इसके बाद एक प्रावीजो और दे दिया—

Provided that the Court may, for adequate and special reasons to be mentioned in the judgment, impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than seven years.

एक तरफ तो आप सारी जिवनी सजा देने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ सात से 10 साल तक सजा देने की बात करते हैं। एक प्रोविजो और

रख दिया कि मजिस्ट्रेट, जज अगर ठीक समझे तो इस सजा को और कम कर सकता है। इस तरह के प्रावधानों को देखकर निश्चित तरीके से आपकी मंशा में फर्क मालूम पड़ता है। जिस आदमी ने इस प्रकार का अन्याय किया है उसको पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। आपने जज को डिस्ट्रिक्शन दे दिया कि वह चाहे तो 7 साल से कम सजा दे सकता है, एक दिन की सजा दे सकता है, कोर्ट उठने तक की सजा दे सकता है, जुर्माने से छोड़ सकता है। इस तरह का प्रावधान रखने से वह कानून प्रभावी नहीं हो सकेगा। इसको हटाया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरा 376 के सब क्लॉज (2) में लिखा है—

(2) Whoever,—

(a) being police officer commits rape—

- (i) within the limits of the police station to which he is appointed ; or
- (ii) in the premises of any station house whether or not situated in the police station to which he is appointed; or
- (iii) on a woman in his custody or in the custody of a police officer subordinate to him.

पुलिस के तत्वाधान में रेप किया जाएगा तो इन्वेस्टीगेशन कौन करेगा ? आज का इतिहास बताता है कि पुलिस कस्टडी में जितने रेप केसेज हुए हैं। ऐसे लोगों को सजा नहीं मिली है। उनके खिलाफ पूरी कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। क्योंकि पुलिस अधिकारी दूसरे पुलिस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं करता। उसमें इस प्रकार के लूप-होल्स रख देता है जिससे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती। पुलिस कस्टडी में हुए रेप की जांच किसी और के द्वारा की जानी चाहिए। इसका प्रावधान इसमें नहीं किया गया है। केस रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे

में भी कोई विशेष व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि जब आम केसेज में ही पुलिस केस रजिस्टर्ड नहीं करती है तो पुलिस के द्वारा किए गए रेप का केस कैसे रजिस्टर्ड होगा। इसलिए विशेष व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान भी निश्चित तरीके से इस बिल के अन्दर होना चाहिए, जिसका कि नितान्त अभाव है। जब तक यह प्रावधान इसमें नहीं होगा तब तक पुलिस के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने अपनी कस्टडी में जिस महिला के साथ रेप किया है, कभी भी कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाएगी। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था का होना नितान्त आवश्यक है। आपने, 376 में ए, बी, सी, डी और ई बाद में बढ़ाए हैं जिसमें बताया है कि जिनकी कस्टडी में चाहे जेलर की हो, हास्पिटल के अन्दर स्टाफ के द्वारा किया गया हो, कल कारखानों में या अन्य अधिकृत लोगों के द्वारा जिन महिलाओं के साथ रेप किया जाता है, उनको आपने केवल पांच साल तक की सजा का प्रावधान किया है और उसमें भी आपने कई जगह प्रोविजो की व्यवस्था की है कि पांच साल से कम सजा दी जा सकती है। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि ऐसे लोग अपनी अथारिटी का दुरुपयोग करके अत्याचार करते हैं, उनको सजा दिलाई जाए और दूसरी तरफ जज को डिस्ट्रीक्शनरी पावर दे देते हैं कि वह चाहे तो पांच साल से भी कम सजा दे सकता है। इस तरह से दो तरह की बातें उचित नहीं बैठतीं। इसमें जैसा कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा और मैं भी यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बड़े अधिकारी द्वारा किसी गरीब महिला के साथ अत्याचार किया गया और वह साबित होता है तो निश्चित रूप से उसकी प्रापर्टी में से हिस्सा दिलाने की बात करनी चाहिए। जब किसी महिला के साथ अत्याचार होता है तो न परिवार के लोग स्वीकार करते हैं और न समाज के, वह सब तरफ से लोगों की निगाहों में गिर जाती है। ऐसी हालत में उसके वर्चस्व को कायम रखने के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। अगर, प्रापर्टी में से पचास परसेंट हिस्सा दिलाया जाए तब जाकर वह समाज में टिक पाएगी और अपनी व्यवस्थाओं को चला पाएगी।

पैसे के बलबूते पर जैसा आज तक कचहरियों में होता आया है जो भी कार्यवाही की जाती है उससे बड़े लोग बच जाते हैं। इसलिए, इस कानून को और ज्यादा सख्त और मजबूत बनाने के लिए आप ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक उन महिलाओं के साथ न्याय नहीं हो पाएगा। इस प्रकार के केसेज कल-कारखाने में हों, दफ्तर में हों, हास्पिटल में हों जहां लोग महिलाओं को बहकाने का काम करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को सजा दिलाने के लिए आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। इसके संबंध में भी कुछ करना चाहिए। अबेटर्स को भी सजा मिलनी चाहिए तब जाकर के इस प्रकार के गलत कदम उठाने में जो तत्पर रहते हैं, उनको रोका जा सकता है। एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा, आपने 376-बी, सी, डी को कागनीजेबल बना दिया है। और आपने यह कह दिया है कि बिना वारन्ट के या मैजिस्ट्रेट के आर्डर के कोई एरेस्ट नहीं होगा। कागनीजेबल आफेंस तो आपने बनाया है लेकिन यह जो शर्त रखी है यह गलत है, कानून की मंशा के विपरीत है। इसका मतलब हुआ प्रार्थनापत्र देकर वारन्ट प्राप्त किया जाएगा और तब लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जा सकेगा। इससे यह साबित होता है कि जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो इस प्रकार के काम करते हैं, उनको बचाने के लिए इस प्रावधान को सम्मिलित किया गया है। यह कहा जा सकता है कि लोगों को अनावश्यक हैरास-मेंट से जो पुलिस द्वारा कभी-कभी किया जाता है, बचाने के लिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन इसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है। पैसे वाले लोग तो पुलिस को अपनी जेब में रखते हैं। उनको कभी पुलिस सता नहीं सकती है। इसका साफ मतलब यह होता है कि 376 बी, सी और डी के केसेज में बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी लोगों को जिनके खिलाफ इस प्रकार के केसिस रात दिन देखने में आते हैं, बचाने के लिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है। यह बिल्कुल रिडंडेंट है, गलत है। यह व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए।

आपने एवीडेंस एक्ट में तरमीम करने की बात भी कही है। कोई भी महिला यह कह दे कि मेरे साथ रेप किया गया है, उसके बाद प्रूव करने

का दायित्व मुलजिम पर आ जाएगा। आपने इस बात का खयाल नहीं किया कि ऐसे भी केसिस हो सकते हैं जिनमें गलत आरोप लगाए जा सकते हैं किसी भले आदमी को फंसाने के लिए। इसके वास्ते आपने कोई सेफगार्ड नहीं रखे हैं, कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया है। सही आदमी के खिलाफ इस प्रकार के आरोप न लें, किसी आदमी को गलत न फंसाया जा सके, इसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सभी महिलायें इस तरह के गलत काम नहीं करती हैं। लेकिन कुछ परसेंटेज ऐसा भी हो सकता है जो इस प्रकार के भले आदमियों के खिलाफ इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाकर उनको फंसाने की कोशिश करें और उसके बाद वह बेचारा आदमी परेशान होता फिरेगा। इसके बारे में भी आपको सोचना चाहिए। एक तरफ आपने कह दिया है कि बिना वारन्ट या मैजिस्ट्रेट की आज्ञा के किसी को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सकेगा लेकिन ऐसे केसों में जहां गलत आरोप लगा दिए गए होंगे वहां पर उसको आप गिरफ्तार कर लेंगे, उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करते रहेंगे और साबित भी उसी को करना पड़ेगा कि उसने रेप नहीं किया। ये कुछ खामियां हैं जिनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

कैपिटल पनिशमेंट की बात भी सोची जानी चाहिए। राय साहब ने कह दिया कि कैपिटलिस्ट कंट्री में इस तरह के क्राइम ज्यादा होते हैं। लेकिन अरब देश जो कैपिटलिस्ट देश हैं वहां कैपिटल पनिशमेंट है इस वजह से मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत कम रेप के केसिस होते हैं। किस प्रकार का वातावरण आप बनाना चाहते हैं, किस प्रकार से न्याय देना चाहते हैं, उस पर यह सब निर्भर करता है। आपने सारे अधिकार पुलिस को दे दिए हैं। पुलिस जैसी है हम जानते हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्र में दौरा करने गया था। कुछ लोगों ने हमला किया और मेरी गाड़ी को तोड़ दिया। मैंने पुलिस को इत्तिला दी। पुलिस ने आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। इस प्रकार की हालत हम जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं, पार्लियामेंट के मंम्बर हैं उनकी होती है। साधारण आदमी जो है, जो पीड़ित है, शोषित है, उसके खिलाफ पुलिस किस प्रकार की

कार्रवाई करती है, इसको भी हम जानते हैं। मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि पुलिस के खिलाफ ज्यादा कुछ करेंगे तो वह डीमारेलाइज होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस की व्यवस्था आप ऐसी करें ताकि लोगों को न्याय मिले, इन्साफ मिले और जो गलत काम करते हैं उनको सख्त सजा मिले। यह नितान्त आवश्यक है। श्री इसलाम साहब ने ठीक कहा है कि स्मर्गलिंग के केसिज, मिलावट के केसिज, रेप के केसिज में जब तक कैपिटल पनिशमेंट नहीं होगी, तब तक देश का वातावरण ठीक नहीं बन पाएगा। इसलिए कैपिटल पनिशमेंट नितान्त आवश्यक है और ऐसे केसेज में ऐसी सजा मिलनी चाहिए जिससे दूसरे लोग इबरत लें ताकि दुबारा ऐसे केसेज सामने न आयें।

इस बिल का तो मैं समर्थन करता हूँ मगर मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इसको और एलोबरेट करें और एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लायें जिसमें सारी व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West) : Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to express my thoughts on this somewhat serious problem.

First I wish to take the opportunity of congratulating the various women's organisations in the country which have undoubtedly created a consciousness of this somewhat serious problem and which ultimately with their efforts has brought about an awareness in the Government and in this House ; and it is the result of their efforts that this Bill is before the House.

I must also congratulate the Joint Committee of Parliament which has deliberated on this problem. Great care and great effort has been put into it. I particularly congratulate the lady Members of that Committee as I know personally, when I gave evidence

before them, the kind of interest which they had taken in regard to this.

But, Sir, there are one or two things which still require to be said. We are a society governed by a rule of law and the women's movement today is beginning to manifest itself in some forms which with all respect to the intelligent females in this country, I wish to say—are not consistent with the rule of law. Only the other day the High Court of Delhi allowed an appeal. The Judges honestly did their duty. They thought on evidence the man was not guilty, his co-accused was not guilty and they passed a judgment of acquittal. And Sir, there were demonstrations outside the High Court and all kinds of ugly scenes had been witnessed. Sir, these are somewhat unproductive and I think these ought to be avoided. While it is true that rape is a very serious problem, which has to be dealt with, while it is true that the innocent women of this country, particularly those living in the inner and distant areas, away from the city and urban centres require to be very seriously protected, there is also no doubt, and it should not be forgotten by the ladies in this country, that through the course of history there have been at least occasional false accusations of rape and people have been wrongly convicted.

Sir, every practitioner at the Criminal Bar knows of the famous case of Adolph Beck, which happened once in England in which there were half a dozen women who came into the court and swore in the witness box that the accused in the dock was the person. It was not a case of rape. It was a case of a man who first struck friendship with those women, then lured them into bed and after this he deprived them of their ornaments, jewellery and cash and decamped. Six women said he was the man who had come to us, made love to us and deprived us of the ornaments. The man was sentenced and he went to jail. After he was lodged in jail, the only person who believed his innocence was the Solicitor. He carried on the campaign for his innocence. And fortunately for the innocent accused, while he was in jail, similar offences started being committed in some other localities in England. Ultimately the man was caught who not only confessed the fresh crimes, but said that he had com-

mitted all those crimes which Adolph Beck had been convicted of and for which he was languishing in jail. Therefore, Sir, if you can commit mistakes of identity in a case in which a man has met a woman and six of them over a period of time.

17.00 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You can at least have wrong convictions as a result of wrong identification of persons who, in the darkness of night, in conditions in which identification is not possible, might be accused of rape. Therefore, this kind of agitations directed against judicial pronouncements are something which, I think, do not do credit to our system of rule of law, and which ought to be avoided.

But, once again, this is not to detract from the seriousness of the offence, nor from the seriousness of the problem; nor does it detract from my great appreciation of the work of these admirable ladies who have brought about this Bill ultimately before this House.

I welcome this Bill; I substantially welcome all its provisions. But, once again, on the merits of the Bill itself, the contents of the Bill, I have 2 or 3 comments to make which I hope the Minister-in-charge will heed to, and consider.

First of all, this Section 228A is a very absurd Section. It is counter-productive. It prohibits the disclosure of any information which might lead to the discovery of the identity of the victim suppose a serious crime is committed against a known lady and nothing is being done to investigate that crime. And an intrepid journalist published it in the newspaper saying that a rape has taken place, and the police is not investigating; and he gives some clue that a rape has taken place against a respectable advocate, a respectable doctor, it has taken place in such-and-such a locality—this is an information which gives some clue about the identity of the person who is a victim of rape; and the furnishing of this kind of information is made an offence. Section 228 must be very seriously considered by the

Minister. There must be some very drastic changes made in this Section, because it does not serve the purposes for which this Statute is brought. On the contrary, it produces very absurd results.

A father who complains: "The Police is corrupt. My daughter has been raped," also gives information which leads to the identity of the victim of the rape; and the father is liable to be punished, because he makes a complaint that his daughter has been raped, in this case. I do not know how this provision has come in, and who suggested this provision, but this is a provision which ought not to be there in the statute book. (*Interruptions*)

If the ladies want this, they are welcome to it. But I would suggest that it is not in the interests of the ladies themselves, and I feel it is terribly counter-productive.

Then there is the fifth clause in the definition of rape. To my mind, it is a very absurd provision. It says:

"*Fifthly.*—With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another, of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent."

First of all, I think simple fairness requires that before you punish the accused, these conditions of the woman must be known to the accused. The accused must know that she is of unsound mind; because after all, unsoundness of mind is not always manifest in every case. There are cases of unsoundness in which you require long association to discover that the person is of an unsound mind. Suppose two persons meet together. The lady is normal for all intents and purposes; but there is some kind of an insanity concealed somewhere, which is not too obvious; and there is, under those conditions, a sexual union. To punish that man because the lady does not understand the nature and consequences of that to which she consents, I think, to my mind is absurd from any point of view.

Secondly, about intoxication. Intoxication must be put on the same footing as the 'administration by him personally or through another of some stupefying or unwholesome substances'. If, there you make the stupid condition of the woman a ground of liability, you have taken care to say that the stupidity is induced by the man, i.e. by the accused. But what about intoxication? If the woman had intoxicated herself fully—after all, we are not dealing all the time with virtuous women. We may also deal with some women who, unfortunately, do not conform to the normal standards of womanhood. A woman may be there who has first taken a lot of drinks herself voluntarily, and intoxicates herself and then complains against the man and says: 'Look! I never appreciated the nature and consequences of the act.' So, intoxication and administration of the stupefying substance must be put on the same footing. Intoxication must be induced by the accused with the intention that she should not understand the nature and consequences of that to which she is consenting.

With respect, I really do not understand the nature and consequences of that which she consents. Surely, the nature of the sexual act, she does not understand, the consequences of it, she does not understand. There are two things. The consequences may be that a woman might say, "when I consent to sexual intercourse, I understand that a pregnancy would result." Now this man is guilty of rape. She may say, "I did not understand that I will meet so much of opposition in society once the fact of sexual intercourse becomes known. I did not realise that this man is going to desert me after six days or one week or one month and I would not have consented if I had known the consequences and what was going to happen. Now, I am left high and dry." This section is absurd and I think it will produce a plethora of frivolous and vexatious prosecutions and will affect the whole administration of justice. In any event, I submit that it requires a very serious amendment.

What happens to a case where a man and a woman start their evening with mutual drinking, each administers drinks to the other in the real *Omar Khayyam* style, both are intoxicated and get mutually intoxicated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jethmalani, does an intoxicated woman, does she not know who raped her? Does she not know the concerned person at least?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : She may not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She may not?

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : She may not know, or she might accuse somebody else.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : These are legal arguments, not experienced arguments.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : These are things to be explained; the person who does the drafting may know it.

Now, there is one thing. The provision, seventhly :

"With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age."

My submission is that intercourse between man and woman should be outside the rape provision altogether. No. You must completely eliminate from the provision any situation in which a man can be held guilty of rape against his own wife. The proper solution to this problem is that you must prevent marriages taking place at an early age. You are not able to interfere with personal laws of some people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : This is about rape. It is about sexual offence here.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You see the exception after explanation 2, which reads :

'Sexual offence by man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.'

This you must remove. Because, if a marriage takes place and you recognise that

marriage as valid, you must invalidate that marriage so that nobody should be able to say 'I am having sexual intercourse with my own wife'. That you are not prepared to do. Marriage is permitted ; marriage is good, even if it takes place when it is an early marriage, you recognise it as valid, and this provision prevents the man from becoming a hermit in the sense that you keep your wife in a cupboard and do not have sexual intercourse with her and she should have no sexual intercourse with you. This is absurd. It is a surrender to a spirit which is not really secular, because you are not prepared to take some secular decisions and execute some secular policies, and interference with some personal law you will not do. But by these indirect and dubious methods you are creating a situation which will be totally intolerable and which you cannot possibly control.

One more thing. Take Clause 376 (d) :

'(d) being concerned with the management or being on the staff of a hospital, commits rape on a woman who is receiving treatment in that hospital ;'

and in (c) it is said :

"...takes advantage of his official position and commits rape on any inmate of the institution ; or"

Now, 'has intercourse with any woman in that hospital. . ."

When you say, with any woman in a hospital does it mean a woman connected with that hospital or hospital is the place of sexual intercourse ? What have you in mind ? I can understand the case of a doctor who takes advantage of the nurse, or of a doctor who takes advantage of a patient in the hospital. How can you say, 'intercourse with any woman in that hospital' ?

Supposing his girl friend visits the hospital but he has no place to go, he utilises the quarter in that hospital for the purpose of sexual intercourse, does it constitute an offence ? Therefore, ultimately you must confine yourself to those situations in which

a woman is connected in such a manner with the hospital that the person in charge of the management of the hospital is in a position to exercise some control over her and secure her. Obviously the reference here is either to nurses or patients. There cannot be a third class of persons covered. You are not talking of other kinds of employees in the hospital because then the hospital question is totally irrelevant. On the other hand, it is well known in this country that there have been hundreds of love affairs between doctors who are so lovingly taking care of their patients and at the last stage of the cure some kind of a lapse takes place. To punish that offence under Section 376, I think, is a little too harsh.

My last point is about the minimum sentence for the first offence. I am not talking of gang rape, I am not talking of those special kinds of rapes which you have now created under special conditions. There your punishments are justified but minimum sentence of seven years for the first offence—ordinary offence of rape, not the extraordinary offence of rape which you have now described—to my mind is inhuman and unscientific. I have three circumstances to mention which the Minister should consider. First of all, in such cases the major punishment should go to society. As Mr. Sezhiyan in his concurrent note on page XXXV of the Report has said :

"Rape is not merely a criminal assault, it is an assault on her life, on her soul, on her social respectability. For no fault of hers, a woman is suddenly deprived of her inherent right to lead a normal and happy life ; she is doomed to suffer in silence and only death can free her from the stigma and the agony."

This is the attitude of a very ignorant, uneducated society to a woman who becomes the unfortunate victim of a rape. Why don't you improve the society, why don't you educate the people that a woman who has gone through this traumatic experience, is not to be shunned, she is to be worshipped, she is to be protected ? But society will not improve its attitude, society will still insist upon that virginity in a woman. Once a

woman has lost her virginity, thereafter she is entirely useless to people. This kind of irrational attitude must go. The punishment is being caused by society much more than the original offender and, therefore, a severe punishment must not be inflicted upon the rapist, society must suffer that punishment and since you are not punishing the society it is no reason why... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, please conclude.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Only one minute more. Secondly, crimes flourish not because of deficiency of punishment but because of laxity of enforcement. After all, murders are punishable with death, have been punishable with death for centuries and yet the crime of murder has taken place. So, please do not remain under the illusion which you seem to have that increased punishment means lesser crimes. If that was so, every offence should be punishable with that and you will have no offences left. Therefore, it is a false juristic theory, it is a false penalological theory and merely increasing punishment is just becoming counter-productive again.

Lastly, with respect, the Parliamentary Committee has not applied its mind at all to the scientific aspects of the problem and has not applied its mind to the real causes of crime. Why is rape committed? Why there are rapists present in our society? To say the least, modern psycho-analysis and psychological analysis reveal that there are at least six or seven causes which may turn people into rapist's sexual deviation, particularly in the form of a rape. There are causes which are neuro-physiological for which the man is not responsible. There are genetic causes also. Family histories have been gone into, histories of twins have been gone into and it has been discovered that there is something in the gene for which a man is not responsible, perhaps his ancestors are. Thirdly, there are hormonistic disturbances and things like that. Then, there are endocrine causes, environmental imprinting, intrapsychic causes and societal causes and all these the Joint Parliamentary Committee has failed to take into account

and, therefore, in the net result, has produced some recommendations which are totally unscientific. I just want to repeat a few sentences and I will stop.

"Deviational rape is a form of sadism in which the man achieves excitement only in the awareness that he is harming the woman, as evidenced by her struggles or anguish; behind this awareness lies a fantasy of revenge or a feeling that women are inferior and not worthy of decent treatment. Such attitudes often derive from childhood experiences in which the boy was rejected or humiliated by women and subjected to physical punishment excessive for the boy's misbehaviour. Rapists usually come from families in which violence is frequent between parents or between parents and children. In psycholoanalytic theory involving the Oedipal complex, deviational rape represents a misplaced attempt to force a rejecting mother into sexual relations."

Consider, this rapist is also a patient. He is also to be treated like any other patient. Perhaps, a major part of his time should be spent in a medical institution, where he should receive proper treatment for his hormonal disturbance, psychological disturbances, rather than confined to jail for a long time. This is irrational, this is unscientific and it is not worthy of this great House.

श्री कैयूर भूषण (रायपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे जो थोड़ा समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। साथ ही साथ इस समय जो चर्चा हो रही है उसे भी ध्यान से सुनने और समझने का मौका मुझे मिला। इस संशोधन को यहां पर लाने में हमारी बहनों का जो हाथ रहा है, इसके लिए वे बधाई की पात्र हैं। मैं अपनी समझ में इन बहनों को युगप्रवर्तक मानता हूँ—क्यों? इसलिए कि आज जो चर्चा यहां पर हुई है या इस विषय पर हम जिस ढंग से चर्चा कर रहे हैं इसमें हमारे वर्षों से जो दासता के विचार हैं वे भी परिलक्षित होते हैं। हमने नारी को देवी के रूप में माना या पूज्य माना या रक्षित माना। जब वह

छोटी थी तब यह माना गया कि उसके मां-बाप उसकी रक्षा करेंगे, अब वह अपनी उम्र में आई तो यह माना गया कि उसका पति उसका रक्षक होगा और जब सयानी हो गई तो पुत्र उसका रक्षक हो गया। आज भी वक्ताओं के भाषण में मैं जब यह सुनता हूँ कि नारी की रक्षा होनी चाहिए तो मुझे दर्द होता है। हमने हजारों सालों से केवल उनकी रक्षा की, उनके अधिकारों को दबाया। यह पहली बार है जब बहनें स्वयं अपने अधिकारों के लिए सोच रही हैं। यह ठीक है कि सोचने का ढंग जैसा होना चाहिए वैसा नहीं हो पाया है। मैं उस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—भारत में बहनें पूज्य रही हैं—कब? जब वे स्वयं रक्षित हुईं, अपनी रक्षा स्वयं की—दुर्गा के रूप में, भैरवी के रूप में या सरस्वती के रूप में। जब राक्षसों का वध देवता न कर सके तब दुर्गा का अवतार हुआ राक्षसों का वध करने के लिए। वह स्थिति आज उनको स्वयं स्वीकार करनी होगी। वे अपने को रक्षित न मानें, दूसरों पर निर्भर न करें। आज जितनी बातें या उदाहरण यहां पर दिए गए या जितने अत्याचारों का वर्णन किया गया उनमें ऐसी किसी बात का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया कि अत्याचारी का मुकाबला करते हुए किसी बहन ने अपनी आत्मरक्षा के लिए प्रहार किया हो। जब तक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी तब तक इस दिशा में कोई सामाजिक परिवर्तन पैदा नहीं हो सकेगा।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ—इस समस्या के आर्थिक और सामाजिक दोनों कारण हैं। यदि आर्थिक दृष्टि से हम छोटे वर्ग की बहनों को देखें, उनका तुलनात्मक अध्ययन करें तो हम देखेंगे कि वे ज्यादा स्वावलम्बी हैं, ज्यादा रक्षित रहती हैं। जो मजदूर वर्ग की बहनें हैं वे स्वयं मजदूरी करके अपने पैरों पर खड़ी होती हैं। वे छोटे से छोटा काम क्यों न करती हों और चाहे सिर पर मेला क्यों न उठाती हों, वे उससे आगे उठ रही हैं उन दूसरी बहनों की तुलना में जो स्वावलम्बी नहीं हैं। जो बहनें स्वावलम्बी हैं, वे नैतिक दृष्टि से ऊंची हैं। इसी तरह से अगर आप सम्पन्न घरों की बहनों को देखेंगे तो यह पायेंगे कि वे अपनी आत्मरक्षा के लिए बहुत कमजोर हैं क्योंकि

वे अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हुई नहीं हैं। उनका पति अगर उन्हें घर से निकाल देता है तो वह एक करोड़-पति की पत्नी ही क्यों न हो और चाहे वह एक सम्पन्न राजनेता की पत्नी क्यों न हो और चाहे वह एक बड़े अफसर की पत्नी ही क्यों न हो, वह अपने पांवों पर खड़ी हुई नहीं है और उसका दर्जा वही है जो कि एक सड़क पर चलने वाली गरीब औरत का है। इसलिए उन्हें स्वयं को बदलना होगा। अगर वे स्वयं नहीं बदलेंगी तो समाज उन्हें भुलावा देता रहेगा। हमने आदर्श के रूप में अपने पूर्वजों को भी देखा है। मैं पुरानी कथाओं का सहारा लेना चाहूंगा और इसके लिए थोड़ा आपका समय लूंगा। उन कथाओं का हमारे मानस पर बहुत असर पड़ा है और धर्म के नाम पर हमारी बहनों का बहुत जबर्दस्त शोषण हुआ है चाहे वह कोई भी धर्म हो। चाहे आप हिन्दू धर्म को लें, चाहे इस्लाम धर्म को लें और चाहे बौद्ध और जैन धर्म को लें, आज जो स्थिति है, उसको पूर्णरूप से आप देखें, तो वहां पर आपको अन्तर मालूम पड़ेगा। जब किसी राक्षस का पुराने जमाने में वध नहीं हो पाया और किसी की सती पत्नी के साथ दुराचार किया गया, तो उसको महान् और पूज्य समझा गया और जिसने दुराचार किया, वह भी महान् समझा गया। हमने राम और सीता को समान रूप में देखा। एक के साथ दूसरे का भी जप और पूजा करते हैं। अगर दोनों के जीवन को देखें, तो सीता का सारा जीवन आंसुओं की कहानी है। क्या हम उसी आधार पर आज भी अपनी बहनों को रखना चाहते हैं, क्या उसी तरह से पूज्य रखना चाहते हैं। क्या इस स्थिति को हमको बदलना होगा और इसके साथ-साथ सामाजिक स्थिति को भी बदलना होगा। आज की सामाजिक स्थिति बदल रही है। आज की बहनें स्वयं राम की स्थिति पर आ रही हैं, आज की बहनें स्वयं शंकराचार्य की तरह वेदान्त तैयार करने की स्थिति में आ रही हैं। हम थोड़े ही दिनों का इतिहास देखें। नारी का उद्धार करने के लिए राजाराम मोहन राय से लेकर संत विनोबा तक की गिनती हम करते हैं, जिन्होंने नारी शक्ति को जागृत किया पर अब इसको बदलना होगा। आज नारी शक्ति को स्वयं नारी को जागृत करना होगा। तभी जाकर समाज में

जागृति आएगी और हमें इसका उदाहरण भी मिल रहा है।

विनोबाजी ने अश्लील पोस्टर हटाने के लिए, अश्लील पोस्टर जो सिनेमा में दिखाए जा रहे हैं या जो अश्लील किताबें बेची जा रही हैं, उनके बारे में कहा था कि ये बन्द होनी चाहियें। उस समय उनकी आवाज जन-जन तक नहीं पहुँच पाई थी पर अब बहनों ने इस चीज को स्वयं प्रारंभ किया है और इसमें उन्हें सफलता मिलेगी और हम उनके साथ रहेंगे।

मेरा आपसे एक निवेदन है कि इस आन्दोलन में, जिसको बहनों ने सामने रखा है और मानस बदलने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और आर्थिक स्वावलम्बन की बात की जा रही है, आप इस कानून के साथ ही साथ उस आधार को भी रखें। मानसिक दास्ता को भी बदलें और उन्हें अधिकार भी दें। आज ग्रामीण बहनों में कई जगहों पर ऐसी स्थिति है कि पति और पत्नी के सम्बन्ध शादी के आधार पर ही कायम रहें, यह आवश्यक नहीं है। अगर सम्बन्ध विच्छेद होते हैं, आपस में उनके सम्बन्ध टूटते हैं, तो उनके टूटने का अधिकार भी आप उन्हें दें और ऐसा न हो कि केवल शादी के आधार पर वे अपना सारा जीवन सारी उम्र व्यभिचार में बितायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। उन्हें पूरा अधिकार रहना चाहिए। जिस दिन उनका स्वयं विचार बदलता है, तो उसको तोड़ने का अधिकार उनको रहे। यह कहा गया कि पति और पत्नी के बीच में कैसे व्यभिचार होगा। मैं ऐसे बहुत सारे उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ जिनमें उन्हें सारा जीवन व्यभिचार में जीना पड़ रहा है। ऐसे अनेक उदाहरण हैं। इसलिए उन्हें सम्बन्ध विच्छेद का अधिकार दीजिए। अगर ऐसा इसमें किया जाता है, तो वह एक बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

यहां पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कानूनी पहलुओं से बलात्कार की परिभाषा रखी है लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से बलात्कार की परिभाषा यह होनी चाहिए कि केवल अगर अनिच्छा है, चाहे वह शादी-शुदा हो या गैर-शादी-शुदा हो, उसकी

इच्छा के विपरीत अगर कार्य किया जाता है, तो वह व्यभिचार माना जाना चाहिए। कानूनी भेद-भाव चाहे वह सरकारी अफसर के द्वारा हो, चाहे कानून की परिधि के बाहर हो, इस बिल में सभी को समान दण्ड की व्यवस्था का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

मैं विशेष कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि बाकी अन्य लोगों ने अपने विचार आपके सामने रखे हैं। इस पर परिभाषा के रूप में, एक वैज्ञानिक पहलू को सामने रखकर काफी अच्छे ढंग से अभी सदन के सामने विचार रखे गए हैं। मैं केवल यही बात सदन के सामने कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी व्यभिचार नारियों के प्रति होते हैं उन सबके अगर आप आंकड़े देखें तो अधिकतर मुफ्तखोर ही व्यभिचार या बलात्कार करने वाले होते हैं। चाहे गुंडे हों या कोई बड़ा आदमी भी हो, सभी मुफ्तखोर मिलेंगे, मेहनत करके रोटी कमाने वाले लोग आपको नहीं मिलेंगे। जिन पर बलात्कार होता है वे भी गरीबी और भूख की शिकार बहनें होती हैं। अगर इस देश में से भूख और गरीबी मिटती है तो इस बलात्कार का अधिकांश हिस्सा समाप्त हो जाता है।

हमें बहनों की इस दासता को मिटाना होगा। बहनों के प्रति समाज में फैली हुई भावना को बदलना होगा। हमारी जो दुराचार और व्यभिचार की मान्यता है उसको भी बदलना होगा। अगर किसी अविवाहित बहिन के साथ कोई व्यभिचार होता है तो वह बहिन उतनी ही सती मानी जानी चाहिए जितनी कि विवाहित बहिन। हमें सतीत्व के मानदंड में परिवर्तन लाना होगा। अगर एक साधारण बहिन के ऊपर समाज में कोई बलात्कार होता है तो उसको बलात्कार नहीं माना जाना चाहिए।

मुझे याद आता है कि गांधी जी के युग में किसी एक अविवाहित बहिन पर गुंडों द्वारा बलात्कार हुआ। उस समय गांधीजी ने कहा था कि यह दुराचार इस बहिन के साथ जोरजबर्दस्ती से हुआ है, इसलिए इसे दुराचार नहीं माना जाना

चाहिए। यह भी उतनी ही सती है जितनी कि कोई विवाहित बहिन। इसका उस समय के नौ-जवानों पर बहुत असर हुआ। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ हम कानून में परिवर्तन करें वहाँ हम समाज में नारी के प्रति अपनी विचारधारा को भी बदलें और नई विचारधारा के साथ हम सोचें, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. Many legal luminaries like my friend Shri Ram Jethmalani have thrown some light on the socio-economic conditions of the society and some of the hon. Members like our friends Shri Ram Lal Rahi and Shri Keyur Bhusan have also spoken at length though not particularly relevant to the Bill that is under discussion.

Sir, all these things have to be taken in one's own stride and Government will certainly give its due consideration on all the recommendations that have been made. Hon. Members who have participated in the debate have said that the Government has taken undue time in bringing forward this piece of legislation in this House. So, Sir, I may submit to the House with all the humility at my command that there has been no avoidable delay so far as Government's action in bringing forward this piece of legislation in this House is concerned. If the hon. Deputy-Speaker permits me, I can chronologically enumerate the dates on which this has been done and how Government has been eager enough from time to time to bring this piece of legislation in the Lok Sabha. So, I just leave it at that.

First, I will deal with the general recommendations which have been made by the Joint Committee. For the benefit of the House, I will state the Government's action or attitude towards these general recommendations.

Amendment of Section 100 of IPC (Right of private defence to a woman on molestation). It is considered that the description "thirdly" should be amended so

as to bring in, the concept "reasonably cause the apprehension" contained in description "secondly" to give greater protection to woman. The Amendment has to be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Amendment of proposed Section 376(2) : (Defining aggravated forms of rape). It is considered that such a provision need not be incorporated in the law, particularly when the difference in punishment is only with regard to the minimum punishment—7 years imprisonment in rape cases in general and 10 years in cases in aggravated circumstances. Moreover, it is also very difficult to define the concept of economic dominance. Making rape on physically and mentally disabled women or women under economic dominance as one of the aggravated forms of rape would also shift the onus on the accused. This might not be desirable as it might lead to misuse.

Amendment of Section 46 (Women not to be arrested after sun-set and before sun-rise). Instructions already exist to the effect that no woman should be arrested between sun-set and sun-rise, except in unavoidable circumstances and that if one has to be arrested at night, the police officer must obtain prior permission of his next superior officer and furnish written reasons therefor. It is considered that the amendment on the lines recommended by the Joint Committee should be made subject to the deletion of reference about making a written report for obtaining prior permission of his immediate superior before arrest and providing that the officer making the arrest should forthwith report the matter in writing to the Superintendent of Police.

Amendment of New Section 53 (Medical Examination of the person accused of rape). It is considered that a general provision stressing the need for prompt medical examination of the accused should be made. As regards the question of specifying the details, which such medical examination report should contain, it was considered that the matter be examined in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs, since any of the omissions in the report by the Medical Practitioner, might be taken advantage of by the accused.

Insertion of new Section 164A (Medical Examination of a rape victim). It is proposed to insert a new Section 164A in the Code on the lines of the recommendation made by the Law Commission along with proposals which are under consideration for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Insertion of new Section 173A (Association of Social Welfare Officer in the investigation of offences against women and children). It is considered that it would not be desirable to associate Social Welfare Organisations with the investigation of rape cases as well as recording of statements of the victim. It is considered that if the victim making the statement desired the presence of a relation or friend while making the statement, this should be allowed. This purpose can be achieved by the issue of instructions instead of amending the Cr. P.C.

Amendment of Section 357 (Compensation to a rape victim). A specific provision is proposed to be inserted in the I.P.C. to provide for payment of compensation to the victims of certain types of crime. The compensation would be payable in cases of offences under Chapters XVI, XVII and XXI of the I.P.C. The recommendation made by the Joint Committee seeks compensation for rehabilitation of the victim. Since rape case will be triable by the court of Session, who can impose any amount of fine, it is possible to provide suitable compensation for the rehabilitation of the victim. The amendment being considered for insertion in the I.P.C. is considered sufficient in this regard.

Lastly, insertion of new Section 417A.

"custody and detention of woman on arrest : It is not considered necessary to incorporate such an amendment in the Indian Penal Code. Executive instructions already exist in this case and we are taking up with the State Governments also on this matter."

I may be pardoned if I make the comment that the presumption of many Hon. Members expressed in their speeches that every Police

Officer is bad and is sadist in his attitude, is not correct. The Hon. Members should not be carried away by such inhibitions while making their speeches.

The scope of the Bill is very limited. It is only because of a Memorandum that was presented to the Prime Minister and to the Government on this subject and also because of the efforts of Hon. Members Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Pramila Dandavate to put up the cases of the unfortunate victims in the House in a very forceful manner, that this Bill has come up in this House and the Government has come forward with this amendment.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि यह विधेयक बहुत सीमित है। क्या आज से ही उनका यह विचार बन गया है कि कोई विस्तृत विधेयक लाने वाले हैं। उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : First let us do this and then we will take up the suggestions of the Hon. Member.

Another suggestion also has been made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The whole difficulty is that you have mentioned the names of only Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and Shrimati Pramila Dandavate. Mr. A.K. Roy has also been in that movement. You mention his name also.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम लाल राही : मैंने यह कहा था कि यह विधेयक अपूर्ण है। इसलिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिटायर्ड जजों और एडवोकेट्स के सुपुर्द किया जाना चाहिए। तीन महीने का टाइम उनको दिया जाए ताकि व्यापक रूप से इस विधेयक का अध्ययन करें और उसके बाद बहस हो। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सजेशन को स्वीकार करने में क्या कठिनाई है?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Another point is made about non-registration

of cases. Section 154(3) of the Cr. P.C. takes care of that.

"If the Officer in charge of Police Station refuses to register the case, the person concerned can send the substance of the information to the Superintendent of Police who will act."

This relevant provision is also there. Hon. Members who are well-versed in law may go into the matter.

There is also a penal provision for the police officer. Besides, the police officer is liable to disciplinary action. Therefore, there is ample provision in the old I.P.C. also in this case.

So far as unhealthy exhibition of women's body, etc., in the media is concerned, I do share the anxiety of the hon. Members in this regard. I shall draw the attention of my hon. colleague in the I and B Ministry... to this aspect.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is getting worse.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Shrimati Pramila Dandavate has made a suggestion...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Have you not heard Prof. Ranga's comment ? He says that things are going from bad to worse. This is Prof. Ranga's comment.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have said that I will convey the feelings of the House.

Shrimati Pramila Dandavate has made a suggestion that Thanas should have a Vigilance Committee and that the women members in the Committee should be in the majority. I shall commend this to the State Governments.

Mr. Kashyap has made a suggestion that there should be summary trial in rape cases. This will not be fair. The summary procedure is meant for petty offences ; the maximum punishment that can be given is three

months' imprisonment and the case is triable by a Magistrate. In a serious offence like rape where the minimum punishment will now be seven years, summary trial will not be appropriate.

I will come to 228A ; it is a very important matter...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Not on the basis of officials' notes. What do you feel about it ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : What I feel, I will say here.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : You are speaking on the basis of the officials' notes. What is your reaction ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has prepared it himself ; I saw him preparing it.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : 228A is indefensible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I will come to 228A. There appears to be a slight misunderstanding about the correct position in regard to publicity. First, there is no blanket ban ; I must make that very clear. But at the same time care has been taken that the victim is not subjected to undue publicity. Newspapers are free to publicise everything ; there is no ban on that ; the prohibition is only with regard to the publication of the name or any matter that discloses the identity of the victim. That is only limited in scope. Any other matter could be published, and the press has not been restricted to do that.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Suppose in a building rape has taken place. When you are giving information, it might lead to the discovery of the identity.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It will not. It is mainly intended to safeguard the victim so that she may not be subjected to a sort of social boycott... (Interruptions) There is also another provision... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his sentence.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Why don't you have the patience to hear me ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his reply.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North-Central) : We have given notice of amendments. He should react to those.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Amendments will come later on. In the First Reading I am making general observations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When amendments come, he will reply to the amendments.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : So far as name and other things are concerned which may disclose the identity of the victim, even there if the victim consents their publications, they could be published ; if the victim wants it to be published, there is no bar on that ; even her name could be published. So, how is it going to put a blanket ban at all, I do not understand. Now the suggestion is that the name could be published even without her consent. I think, it is going rather too far.

It is she who knows what publicity means. So far as social stigma is concerned, If the victim consents we will not come in the way at all with the publication....

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Who would like her name to be published and give consent for that ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : If she gives there is no bar. If the victim gives her consent for publication of her name and address, there is no bar at all.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : In England they make money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How are we concerned about the name ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : It is only to safeguard against adverse publicity by some unscrupulous newspapers—I

am not accusing all the newspapers.—they may indulge in tactics of blackmail. In order to protect the victim this provision has been made. Even the Police Officer who investigates, can publicise the name and other material provided it helps him in investigation. That is also in good faith. We have qualified it that way so that the Police Officer should not harass the victim or exploit her position. But if he, on his own and without good faith, indulges in publishing it, then he is also punishable. So we have qualified it in all these matters.

So far as women organisations are concerned, they can at any time approach the victim and extend to her all the help, take her consent and can publish the name. There is no restriction on that. That is why this Sec. 228A has been inserted....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Very good.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Another point Promilaji has mentioned is that Sec. 375, Explanation (2) should not have been deleted. In fact it has not been deleted at all. All that has happened is that we have shifted it from there and made it an independent section—Sec. 376A. The reason is that even if there is a judicial separation between husband and wife, they continue to be husband and wife and therefore, intercourse with wife could not be equated with rape. All that has happened is that the punishment prescribed is milder and it remains an offence. I think this will satisfy the hon. Lady Member.

Our very enthusiastic member, Shri Mool Chand Daga said that sexual intercourse by husband should not be rape in any circumstances. It is not in keeping with the changing times in our society. Our intention is that we must discourage as far as practicable child marriages and that is the reason why...

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : That you are not doing. You are doing other things.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : There is a law regarding child marriages.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The

law is there but it cannot become null and void.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Dagaji is enthusiastic about what ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Another unusual suggestion has been made by Mr. Patil who said that the victim must be given half of the property. If the person who has committed a rape. A suggestion was also made in the case of gang rape that death sentence should be awarded. But what we fear is that if capital punishment is prescribed, then there is a real danger that the rapist may even kill the victim.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : That is exactly the report earlier.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Death is ultimate and if a rapist finds that he is going to the gallows, he may not spare the victim. And it is for this consideration it was felt that instead of death, life imprisonment should be provided. (*Interruptions*) I do not know how Islam could say that this was a capital punishment. Whether life imprisonment comes under the capital punishment or not I do not know because I am not a lawyer. Therefore, you must tell me. (*Interruptions*) Sir, some suggestion has been made that seven or ten years imprisonment is not enough. But, I would like to emphasise on hon. Members that the imprisonment of seven and ten years is only a minimum punishment—not the maximum punishment. The maximum punishment can go to any length.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ram Jethmalani said that even seven years punishment is too much. His argument is also there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Rape by economic domination, it is a very very difficult concept. What is meant by rape by economic domination I am not able to know. (*Interruptions*) Sir, we have taken certain types of rape such as custodial rape as very very heinous crime and we have prescribed ten years to be the maximum punishment for such people. Under custodial rapes, several institutions have been

brought under this description. We have clearly made a definition. Beyond that if we want to expand the scope by saying that rape by economic domination is also punishable as custodial rape, it will be counter-productive. Also there will be instances where some unscrupulous women may take advantage of it and try to blackmail or may do some character assassination of such people. So, one should be very careful in this matter. Even then, we have prescribed a minimum punishment. Under custodial rape, the minimum punishment is 10 years. It has also been suggested that the punishments for the offences under 376B, 376C etc., should be the same as for rape. Sir, this is not fair. The hon. Members will appreciate that Sections 376B, 376C and 376D are new offences to discourage the concerned authorities from sexual exploitation of women under their control. No sexual intercourse between two adults with consent, even if there be seduction or inducement, can be equated with rape and, therefore, it would not be fair to provide the same punishment for rape, and for illicit intercourse, not amounting to rape. At the same time, we want to discourage a tendency in men in authority to exploit women under them either by seduction or inducement. And that is why this provision has been made. I shall also go through some of the suggestions made by hon. Members while participating in to-day's debate. (*Interruptions*) Sir, the observations made by the hon. Members are more or less on the same lines excepting in a few cases. Our hon. friend, Shri Ram Jethmalani has also made several suggestions. And, our friend, Shri Shejwalkar, has also mentioned about several offences which are being committed on women. With regard to harassment of women because of dowry and all that, there is a separate Bill. With regard to cruelty to women in our society, there is a separate Bill. So, Sir, as I have already said, taking into consideration all these factors, since there are several Bills to deal with offences other than rape, we should wait for the provisions made in those Bills. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रामलाल राही : वेश्यावृत्ति को रोकने के बारे में नहीं बताया ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :

देशवावृत्ति का भी वह जिक्र किए हैं।

I prefaced my speech saying that though that may not be relevant to the subject now, yet, these are matters which would also be considered when taking the totality of the circumstances and the measures that are to be taken by the Government.

Mr. Patil said about Principal-Teacher relationship and all that. We have said here 'Custodial rape'. If people who are in authority misuse the authority and commit this crime, they are liable to punishment. And, Sir, regarding Principal and Teacher, I don't think the Principal can exercise any such authority on a teacher working in that institution. So, that need not be mentioned here.

About age, Mr. Shejwalkar made his point. It has been deliberated very exhaustively and if I remember correct, some hon. lady Members wanted that this type of an age limit should be inserted for various reasons and also the Committee, in its wisdom, has recommended this thing for such offence. I hope I have dealt with all the points raised in the discussion here to the best of my capacity and knowledge. I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House. I request the House to pass the Bill into an Act. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put the consideration motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Your reply is not satisfactory because neither you have the capacity nor the knowledge of the subject...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration,

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You plead guilty to his charge !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shejwalkar, are you moving your amendment ? There is an amendment for having a New Clause 1A.

New Clause 1A

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Yes, Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1,

after line 4, insert—

"1A. In the Indian Penal Code in section 100, in description thirdly after the words 'of committing rape' the words 'or molestation' shall be inserted." (36)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I don't want to join issue with the hon. Member, Shri Satish Agarwal. I am put in charge of the Bill and I have piloted the Bill to the best of my ability.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : He is paying you a compliment ! He said, you don't claim the capacity of rape. Do you ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You don't follow what he said. He said, you have no experience of this thing.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Then I am so sorry...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what he said. You have misunderstood him. He paid compliment to you.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I stand corrected, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Shejwalkar, shall I put your amendment No. 36 for insertion of new clause 1A to the vote of the House ? I think you will agree, we have already had sufficient discussion and the Joint Committee has dealt with this.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I don't

want to take more time. Regarding medical examination and the IPC amendment, he has given an assurance. I do hope that it will be done. But, Sir, so far as two amendments are concerned regarding 228A and rape on wife, I cannot agree. What I request is, you may kindly put the amendment to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you got to give any reply now ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have already replied to these points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 36 moved by Shri N.K. Shejwalkar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 36 was put and negatived.

Clause 2—Insertion of new Section 228A

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I beg to move :

“Page 1, lines 8 and 9,—

omit “or any matter which may make known the identity” (9)

“Page 2,—

after line 20, insert—

“Provided further that any publication made by newspapers or others with the object of bringing to light any case of rape or molestation of women, the investigation of which has been neglected or misdirected by the police or authorities and any complaint made to or any information lodged with the police and the authorities in relation to the offences under sections 354, 376, 376A, 376B and 376D shall not constitute disclosure within the meaning of this section.”(10)

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for lines 13 and 14, substitute—

“fine not exceeding five rupees” (18)

Page 2, lines 24 and 25—

for “imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.”

substitute—

“fine not exceeding five rupees.” (19)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It was already announced in the House in the morning that only one hour and twenty minutes were available for this Bill. Now, we have taken more than that time. We will have to complete this Bill today. Hon. Members have already spoken at length on various points concerning this Bill. After passing this Bill, it has to go to the other House. I would therefore request the hon. Members kindly to cooperate.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Sir, I also want to move my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your amendments are similar to those of Amendments No. 9 and 10 moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Therefore, you need not move your amendments. If you want you may ask for clarifications on those points. The hon. Minister will reply to them.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, the hon. Minister's reply is not clear in so far as my Amendment No. 9 is concerned. In my amendment, I have sought for the deletion of any matter which may make known the identity. The name should not be made known or published. Moreover, in case of certain other matters also, in certain other circumstances also, the whole thing should not be published. The hon. Minister has replied that this blanket ban is not applicable there. We accept that. But at the same time, he has also said that with the permission of the authority everything can be published. In such a situation, generally what happens is that these are not published with regard to the average or ordinary cases. Mostly you will find that the publications of such matters related to down-trodden women. So, if

permission is given to them, so much importance is given to such news. Moreover, there is no Women's Organisation at every place so that they can take their permission before publication. Quite often it happens that the local press is able to get such information and publish them in their local papers. If there are Women's Organisations, they will go to the locality and demonstration will be done against such atrocities. There are many cases where the victims were really glad when such an organisation pleaded for them. So, though the blanket ban is not there, we want that the hame should not be published. About the rest, we do not press for them as the hon. Minister has already replied to them.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : The ladies themselves want that. I think the hon. Minister will agree to that.

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : अभी श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी ने जैसे बतलाया, देश में जो रेप होते हैं खासकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा देहात की महिलाओं, गरीब महिलाओं पर होते हैं। इन महिलाओं को पता भी नहीं चलता कि वे क्या करें। जो आपने कहा है कि उसकी कन्सेन्ट हो उसका नाम शायद निकल सकता है, लेकिन उसी के भलाई के लिए तो सारी बातें हैं अखबार में आनी चाहिए। इसलिए जो संशोधन हमने दिया है उसको आप स्वीकार करें।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have already said about that.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Let all the amendments to this clause be put together and then at the end, the Minister can reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They have already been moved.

SHRI A.K. ROY : No, on clause 2, I have got amendments 58 and 59.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your amendments are not there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : They want to omit 'or any matter which may make known the identity'.

The Members want that the prohibition should extend only to the printing or publication of the name of the victim. The purpose of the prohibition contained in the new section 228A is to save the victim of rape and other offences from publicity so that she may not shy away from giving evidence in the court. The name by itself may not be there, but the publication of other material may go to show the identity of the victim.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : You are paraphrasing your own Section. That is not the point. The point is that the people who want to help the victim will be prevented.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No, they will not be prevented. The social organisations can take the consent of the victim any time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Their point is, there may not be any social organisation in the village or somebody else. This lady may be influenced and her name may come out.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : If the rape is committed in a poor man's house in a village, that immediately you can identify. Will you punish those people ?
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No, they will take the consent of the victim.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Before you publicise, you must first go round and find out the woman and take the written consent, but that is only for the name. I am talking of the general information which leads to the discovery.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : If it is a small village, where there are no social organisations, the victim is made known....
(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the lady concerned does not give her name, then it cannot be published even in the villages.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We want that the name should not be published....(Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am not prepared to accept this amendment. That will make matters worse.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Sir, the Chairman of the Joint Committee wants to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot ; now it is the property of the House ; Chairman has nothing to do with it.

I shall now put all the Amendments moved by the Hon. Members to Clause 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, 18 and 19 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 3—*Substitution of new sections for sections 375 and 376*

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move

Page 3, line 41,—

for "the institution" substitute—

"such jail, remand home, place or institution" (7)

(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)

Page 5, line 3,—

for "institution" substitute—

"jail, remand home, place or institution" (8)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : (Panskura) : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

after line 23, insert—

"(iv) in any area where he is known to be a police man ; or" (11)

Page 4,—

after line 3, insert—

"(h) commits power rape" (12)

Page 4,—

after line 23, insert—

"Explanation 4.—Where a woman is raped under economic domination or influence or control or authority which includes domination by landlords, officials, management personnel, contractors, employers and money-lenders either by himself or by persons hired by him, each of the persons shall be deemed to have committed power rape within the meaning of this sub-section." (13)

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) : I beg to move :

Page 3, lines 12 and 13,—

omit "the wife not being under fifteen years of age," (20)

Page 3, lines 18 to 21,—

omit "unless the woman raped is his own wife and is not under twelve years of age, in which case, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both." (21)

Page 2,—

after line 40, insert—

"Fourthly—With the consent of the woman, married or unmarried when her consent has been obtained by an Officer or owner of an establishment by inducing her for providing employment, promotion or putting her in the fear of demotion or terrorising her by abuse of his authority." (37)

Page 2, line 43,—

for "another" substitute "the" (38)

Page 3, lines 4 and 5,—

omit "is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she" (39)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who wants to speak now ?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : I.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your amendments are not here.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : My amendments are there, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Where ?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : List No. 8, it is at 34 and 35.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government has already accepted it. 7 and 8 are Government Amendments and they have accepted it.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : In his speech he has rejected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Government have given two amendments Nos. 7 and 8. Which number are you talking about ? Which clause and which number ?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Same amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I am telling. Government has moved Amendment Nos. 7 and 8. The Minister has already moved it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : The Amendment I am moving is that under the Section where custodial rape has been included, there, after gang rape, another concept be added, i.e. power rape. And what is power rape ? For that I have inserted an explanation.

Now, Sir, I wanted to speak on it because I felt very disappointed by our Hon. Minister, Shri Venkatasubbaiah ; straight refusal even to consider that in future. In the beginning he said those things which are placed in the general recommendations will be given particular attention. And when I was speaking on the Bill itself, then he said "how do you know general recommendations we will take up very quickly" ? Now, power rape was there in the general recommendations. He has given the Government's reaction to it that he does not accept it. The General Recommendation by the Joint Committee was that this concept of power rape be added within it. That is now being rejected by the Government categorically. What are the arguments for rejection ? And along with it, naturally the Explanation also has been rejected.

In my explanation what I said was to define power rape. The explanation is : Where a woman is raped under economic domination or influence or control or authority, which includes domination by landlords, officials, management personnel, contractors, employers and money-lenders, either by himself or by persons hired by him, each of the person shall be deemed to have committed power rape within the meaning of this Sub-section.

His explanation is that this is too wide and this may lead to the same old black-mailing. Now, Sir, I know already upto (g) under what has been included in this Section, i.e. Section of Custodial Rape, is there not a possibility of black-mailing there ? There is. If it comes to that, then that thing should not be taken at all. If it is taken, then this question of economic domination is very very important, because this is the principal form of rape by taking advantage of the position. And, Sir, this was a place where it can be taken.

On the plea that this can lead to black-mailing, I feel Government has closed its mind to the most important aspect the most numerous aspect of taking advantage of these positions. So, I do not accept his explanation at all. I think this is an amendment about which all women's organizations had been pressing Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, You are insisting on it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : We will go on pressing. I hope he will accept the recommendation at the last moment. I hope he will accept the general recommendation. If not, this Bill will be very much ineffective. What it could do within its precincts, it has refused to do.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : My amendment is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment of yours, but only of Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : My amendment is about the same, viz. power rape and economic domination.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Have you given any amendment to clause 3 ? Where is it ? There are no amendments. Now, the Minister will reply to Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Give me one minute's time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No ; there is a procedure to do this. No ; you cannot speak now.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : I want an explanation. It is there in List No. 8, amendment No. 34. This is what we had said ; and it has been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under No. 34, your name is not there.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Why is it here, and not there with you ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. 34 is the same as No. 13. It stands in the name of Mr. Amal Datta, and Mrs. Suseela Gopalan. (Interruptions) Mrs Dandavate has not given any amendment. Let her read it. Let us see.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Allow my amendment also.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : It seems

there is some mistake. Probably, she had given an amendment in the last session. She is quoting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They lapsed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Before I reply to Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, I would like to correct her. The official amendment is No. 7, to clause 3. I wanted to emphasize this. This is an official amendment which has been moved. I am not speaking about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is Government amendment to Clause 3.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I have already explained the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 3, line 41,—

for "the institution" substitute—

"such jail, remand home, place or institution". (7)

Page 5, line 3,—

for "institution" substitute—

"jail, remand home, place or institution" (8)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all the amendments together.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I demand that Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee's amendments should be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now see that you are present in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments numbers 11, 12 and 13, moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments numbers 20, 21, 37, 38 and 39, moved by Shri N.K. Shejwalkar to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20, 21, 37, 38 and 39 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, amendment for insertion of a new clause.

New Clause 3A, 3B and 3C

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I beg to move

Page 5,—

after line 16, insert—

‘3A. in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, after section 53, the following section shall be inserted, namely :

‘53A. (1) When a person accused of rape or an attempt to commit rape is arrested and an examination of his person is to be made under this section, he shall be forwarded without delay to the registered medical practitioner by whom he is to be examined,

(2) The registered medical practitioner conducting such examination shall without delay examine such person and prepare a report specifically recording the result of his examination and giving the following details:

(i) the name and address of the accused and of the person by whom he was brought ;

(ii) the age of the accused ;

(iii) marks of injury, if any, on the person of the accused ; and

(iv) other material particulars in reasonable detail including chemical examination of semen or blood and/or its stains on the body or clothes of the person wherever possible.

3B. In the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 after section 164, the following section be inserted, namely :

‘164A. (1) Where during the stage when an offence of rape or an attempt to commit rape is under investigation, it is proposed to get the person of the woman with whom rape is alleged to have been committed or attempted, examined by a medical expert, such examination shall be conducted by a registered medical practitioner with the consent of the woman or of some person competent to give such consent on her behalf and the woman shall be referred to the registered medical practitioner without delay.

(2) The registered medical practitioner to whom such woman is referred, shall without delay examine her person and prepare a report specifically recording the result of his examination and giving the following details :

(i) the name and address of the woman and of the person by whom she was brought ;

(ii) the age of the woman ;

(iii) whether the victim was previously used to sexual intercourse ;

(iv) marks of injuries, if any, on the person of the woman ;

(v) general mental condition of the woman ; and

(vi) other material particulars, in rea-

sonable detail including chemical examination of semen of blood and/or its stains on the body or clothes of the person, wherever possible.

(3) The report shall state precisely the reasons for each conclusion arrived at.

(4) The report shall specifically record that the consent of the woman or of some person competent to give such consent on her behalf such examination has been obtained.

(5) The exact time of commencement and completion of the examination shall also be noted in the report, and the registered medical practitioner shall, without delay, forward the report to the investigating officer, who shall forward it to the magistrate referred to in section 173 as part of the documents referred to in clause (a) of section (5) of that section.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as rendering lawful any examination without the consent of the victim or of any person competent to give such consent on her behalf."

(22)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
I beg to move :

Page 5,—

after line 16, insert—

"3A. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 after section 53, the following new sections 53A, shall be inserted, namely :

"53A(1) When a person accused of rape or an attempt to commit rape is arrested and an examination of his person is to be made under this section, he shall be forwarded without delay to the registered medical practitioner by whom he is to be examined.

(2) The registered medical practitioner conducting such examination

shall without delay examine such person and prepare a report specifically recording the result of his examination and giving the following details :

- (i) the name and address of the accused and of the person by whom he was brought ;
- (ii) the age of the accused ;
- (iii) the marks of injury, if any, on the person of the accused ; and
- (iv) other material particulars in reasonable detail.

(3) The report shall state precisely the reasons for each conclusion arrived at.

(4) The exact time of commencement and completion of the examination shall also be noted in the report and the registered medical practitioner shall without delay forward the report to the investigating officer, who shall forward it to the magistrate referred to in section 173 as part of the documents referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (5) of that section.

3B. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, after section 173 the following new sections shall be inserted, namely :

173A. (1) In case of offences against women and children every police officer investigating the case shall associate with such investigation, a social welfare officer or any representative of a recognised social welfare organisation or a women organisation of the area and the final report to be submitted to the magistrate in pursuance of the investigation shall contain their opinion ;

(2) In all such cases the social welfare officer or the representative of a social welfare organisation or women organisation shall be given power to prosecute the case simultaneously with the State.

173B. If after the investigation, the police officer concerned, is of the opinion that no offence has been committed, the social welfare officer, or representative of the recognised social welfare organisation or women organisation feels otherwise, the magistrate concerned shall commit the accused to trial on his or her report and allow the social welfare officer or representative of the social welfare organisation or women organisation to prosecute the case in place of the police." (47)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I beg to move

Page 5,—

after line 16, insert—

"3A. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, after section 53, the following new section 53A shall be inserted, namely :

"53A. (1) When a person accused of rape or an attempt to commit rape is arrested and an examination of his person is to be made under this section, he shall be forwarded without delay to the registered medical practitioner by whom he is to be examined.

(2) The registered medical practitioner conducting each examination shall without delay examine such person and prepare a report specifically recording the result of his examination and giving the following details :

- (i) the name and address of the accused and the person by whom he was brought ;
- (ii) the age of the accused ;
- (iii) the marks of injury, if any, on the person of the accused ; and
- (iv) other material particulars in reasonable detail.

(3) The report shall state precisely the reasons for each conclusion arrived at.

(4) The exact time of commencement and completion of the examination shall also be noted in the report and registered medical practitioner shall without delay forward the report to the investigating officer, who shall forward it to the Magistrate referred to in section 173 as part of the documents referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (5) of that section."

3B. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, after section 164, the following new section shall be inserted, namely :

164A. (1) Where, during the stage when an offence of rape or an attempt to commit rape is under investigation, it is proposed to get the person of the woman with whom rape is alleged to have been committed or attempted, examined by a medical expert, such examination shall be conducted by a registered medical practitioner, with the consent of the woman or of some person competent to give such consent of her behalf and the woman shall be referred to the registered medical practitioner without delay.

(2) The registered medical practitioner to whom such woman is referred, shall without delay examine her person and prepare a report specifically recording the result of his examination and giving the following details :

- (i) the name and address of the woman and of the person by whom she was brought ;
- (ii) the age of the woman ;
- (iii) whether the victim was previously used to sexual intercourse ;
- (iv) marks of injuries, if any, on the person of the woman ;

(v) general mental condition of the woman ; and

(vi) other material particulars, in reasonable detail.

(3) The report shall state precisely the reasons for each conclusion arrived at.

(4) The report shall specifically record that the consent of the woman or of some person competent to give such consent on her behalf to such examination had been obtained.

(5) The exact time of commencement and completion of the examination shall also be noted in the report, and the registered medical practitioner shall, without delay, forward the report to the investigating officer, who shall forward it to the Magistrate referred to in section 173 as part of the documents referred to in clause (a) of section (5) of that section.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as rendering lawful any examination without the consent of the victim or any person competent to give such consent on her behalf.

3C. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, after Section 173 the following new sections shall be inserted, namely :

173A. (1) In case of offences against women and children every police officer investigating the case shall associate with such investigations, a social welfare officer or any representative of a recognised social welfare organisation or a women organisation of the area and the final report to be submitted to the magistrate in pursuance of the investigation shall contain their opinion ;

(2) In all such cases the social welfare officer or the representative of a social welfare organisation or women organisation shall be given power to prosecute the case simultaneously with the State.

173B. If after the investigation the police officer concerned is of the opinion that no offence has been committed, the social welfare officer, or representative of the recognised social welfare organisation or women organisation feels otherwise, the Magistrate concerned shall commit the accused to trial on his or her report and allow the social welfare officer or representative of the social welfare organisation or women organisation to prosecute the case in place of the police.”(16)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the amendments numbers 22 and 47 for insertion of a new clause to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 22 and 47 were put and negated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 16 for insertion of a new clause to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is another by Shrimati Suseela Gopalan. She is not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 4.

Shri Moolchand Daga and Shri Amal Datta have tabled amendments. Are they moving their amendments ?—They are not present. I shall put clause 4 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Clause 5. Shri M. Ramanna Rai has tabled amendment. Is he moving his amendment ?—He is not present. I shall put Clause 5 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—Insertion of new section 114A in Act 1 of 1872

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Panskura) : I beg to move :

“Page 6, lines 33 to 35—

omit “clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c) or clause (d) or clause (e) or clause (g) of sub-section (2) of” (14)

“Page 6, lines 34,—

after “or clause (g)” insert— “or clause (h)” (15)

“for clause 6, substitute—

‘6. In section 114 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, after illustration (i), the following illustration shall be inserted, namely :

- (i) That when the woman alleged to have been raped states in her evidence before the court that she did not consent, the Court shall presume that she did not consent.” (17)

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior) :
I beg to move :

“Page 6,—

for lines 35 to 39, substitute—

- (2) of section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, where the woman alleged to have been raped states clearly in her evidence before the Court that she did not consent, the Court shall have a natural presumption that the accused had committed offence of rape.” (40)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee, I think you are very much tired, you will not speak on these.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir,

on this I want to speak however much tired I may be. This is one of the subjects which has come after the Joint Committee's deliberations. That is why I am taking it up, otherwise I am not entitled to. This is what I referred to that the biggest contribution of this Bill, in our opinion, was one of the new clauses, that is Clause 114A where the onus of proof shifted to the accused in certain cases. Since the Government at that time brought in certain causes, we had to debate on those and there we added some other causes just like economic domination, etc. which is just now disposed of. But after that the Supreme Court verdict has come out. The other day during my speech I quoted it at length, so I am not quoting it again. That court judgement has clearly stated that if the woman says—any woman, not only who is victim of custodial rape but any woman victim—that she did not give her consent, then the court should presume it. That is why we have been agitating that there is a simple solution to the entire question that only with these things the onus of proof will shift, with the other things it will not shift. Therefore, I have moved a very simple amendment in all cases that when the woman alleged to have been raped, states in her evidence before the Court that she did not consent, the court shall presume that she did not consent. In every case of rape, the responsibility of proving should lie with the accused and not with the victim. I know what will be said against this. Again that blackmail. So, I say that there are some bad people to blackmail but overall womanhood will not generally go in for blackmail when it is a question of rape. That will be debated. That is why I think that after the Supreme Court verdict, this should be clearly accepted by the Minister. That will give you enough scope really to deal with rape victims under the circumstances of our society about which everybody spoke. Those constraints remain.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, the court judgement also is with us. What they said is :

“We are, therefore, of the opinion that if the evidence of the victim does not suffer from any basic infirmity, and the ‘probabilities-factor’ does not ren-

der it unworthy of credence, as a general rule, there is no reason to insist on corroboration except from the medical evidence, where, having regard to the circumstances of the case, medical evidence can be expected to be forthcoming, subject to the following qualification : Corroboration may be insisted upon when a woman having attained majority is found in a compromising position and there is a likelihood of her having levelled such an accusation on account of the instinct of self-preservation, or when the 'probabilities-factor' is found to be out of tune."

So, the judgment also does not fully endorse what the hon. Member has said. Even then, it is a direction to the court by the Supreme Court. So we do not come into the picture at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put amendment Nos. 14, 15, 17 and 40 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 14, 15, 17 and 40 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short-Title

Amendment made

"Page 1, line 4,—

for '1982' substitute '1983' (6)
(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "thirty-third" substitute "Thirty-fourth"
(5)

(Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : I am very grateful to the hon. Minister that he has accepted the suggestion for amendment of section 100 of IPC and Cr. P.C. regarding the medical examination. But the amendment should be brought forward as early as possible. Then only the purpose of this Bill would be completed. I want an assurance from him that the Government will come forward with a Bill as early as possible. Instead of just relying on the Ministry of Law, he should get it passed as early as possible.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं इस पर बोलना नहीं चाहता था। हमारे दल की श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते काफी बोल गई हैं। मैं केवल एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता

हैं। सरकार का उत्तर है 1983 का जिसमें बलात्कार के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े दिए गए हैं। उनके मुताबिक 1979 में 4300 बलात्कार की घटनायें हुईं। 1980 में बढ़कर 4379 हो गईं। 1981 में इनकी संख्या 4919 हो गई। सितम्बर 1982 तक की रिपोर्ट यह है कि यह संख्या 4492 थी। मैंने इसी सदन में एस० सी० एस० टी० के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछा था 10 अगस्त 1983 को। यह अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2831 है।

इसके मुताबिक आप देखेंगे कि रेप की जितनी घटनायें घटी हैं वह कमजोर वर्ग की महिलाओं के साथ ही घटी हैं जिनमें भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की अधिक हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में 1981 में 277 बलात्कार की घटनायें घटीं, जो 1982 में बढ़कर 312 हो गईं। इसी तरह से और राज्यों का भी यही हाल है और इसका सम्बन्ध निश्चित रूप से कमजोर वर्ग की महिलाओं के साथ ही है।

अभी खगरिया में एक घटना घटी जिसको मैंने उठाने की कोशिश की लेकिन आपने स्टेट सबजेक्ट कहकर मुझे इजाजत नहीं दी। वह मामला सामूहिक बलात्कार का है 22 तारीख का जिसमें गोली कांड हुआ, कफ्यू लगा तीन दिन का यानी 22 से 25 तारीख तक और उस बीच पुलिस द्वारा दो दर्जन महिलाओं के साथ रेप हुआ। जितने भी जर्नेलिस्ट्स, सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग यहां तक कि कांग्रेस(आई)के मंत्री लोग गए। कानून के मुताबिक किसी भी पुलिस पदाधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए सरकार से परमीशन ली जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे केसेज में भी जहां बलात्कार किया गया हो, वहां भी विक्टिम सीधे कोर्ट में नहीं जा सकता? क्या उसको सरकार से इजाजत लेनी पड़ेगी? हमने गृह मंत्री जी को भी लिखा है और खगरिया की घटना के लिए लोगों का कहना है कि इस जमाने की सबसे वीभत्स घटना है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी ऐसी घटना नहीं घटी है। मैं दोनों तरफ के लोगों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आपको खगरिया जाकर देखना चाहिए किस तरह 3 दिन

तक कफ्यू लगाकर दो दर्जन महिलाओं के साथ पुलिस द्वारा बलात्कार किया गया। एक दसवीं क्लास में पढ़ने वाली लड़की को देखा जाय तो लगता है कि हैवानियत का बरताव उसके साथ किया गया है। ऐसे पुलिस अधिकारियों को सजा देने के लिए क्या इस बिल में कोई प्रावधान है? कैसे न्याय पा सकती है वह महिला, यह मैं मंत्री से जानना चाहूंगा?

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते जी एक बात कहना चाहती थीं, मैंने भी वह मामला उठाया था, और जब मैं जेल में था वहां छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के साथ जो बलात्कार होता है उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था आपने की है? उन बेजबान छोटे-छोटे बच्चों के लिए सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था की है कि नहीं?

बलात्कार एक भयंकर इश्यू है, कल रात मैं टी० वी० में देख रहा था "आक्रोश" फिल्म, अन्त में जो बलात्कारी है उसको कोई सजा नहीं मिलती है, एक आदिवासी औरत के साथ बलात्कार होता है, उसमें पति को फांसी हो जाती है, लेकिन बलात्कारी निर्दोष रूप से समाज में सम्मान पाता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि इसको गम्भीरता से आप लें और सरकार आश्वासन दे कि जेल में जो बच्चों के साथ बलात्कार होता है उसको रोका जाएगा, और हमारे गृह मंत्री जी बड़े जागरूक हैं, इसको स्टेट का मामला न कहकर खगरिया में दो दर्जन महिलाओं के साथ जो बलात्कार हुआ है, जिसके बारे में मैंने गृह मंत्री को भी लिखा है, राष्ट्रपति जी को भी लिखा है, सबको लिखा है, मंत्री जी के नोट में वह बात है कि नहीं; बतायें कि उस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है? यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की है तो सदन को आश्वासन देंगे कि उन पर वह कार्यवाही करने के लिए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member and I do not want to take shelter that it is a State subject. We will do whether we can do within the provisions of the Constitution. We will certainly do it. Whatever our friends have said on the floor of the House, we will certainly bring it to the notice of the State

Governments and we will impress upon them that speedy action has to be taken. What the hon. Member has said is correct.

Another thing is about the sodomy, the unnatural offence. There is also a provision about this in the I.P.C. A provision exists in the Act and such offences must be given a deterrent punishment. I think, I am correct that the Delhi Administration also has taken certain steps in that direction.

Regarding the observations made by Shri Shejwalkarji, while I prefaced my speech, I mentioned about the general recommendations that have been made by the Joint Select Committee and the Government's action so far as these things are concerned. I have not categorically given an assurance on the floor of the House. We have referred to the various Ministries. After getting their opinion, whatever will be possible and the Government would be able to do, we will do that. But I cannot give a categorical assurance on this matter.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने पहला प्रश्न यह पूछा था कि जो सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, उनके लिए जनरल नियम है कि जब उनके बारे में कोर्ट में जायेंगे तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से परमीशन लेनी पड़ती है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस मामले में भी उनके लिए परमीशन लेनी पड़ेगी या डायरेक्ट कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं ?

दूसरे मैंने यह कहा था कि जो यह रेप खगरिया

में हुआ है, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी आपके नालेज में कोई बात आई है या नहीं और उस पर आपने क्या कोई एक्शन लिया है ? अगर नहीं लिया है तो क्या आप उस पर एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let them go to the court. As a citizen, he has got every right to go to the court.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Let the Minister clarify. He has not got the right.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Whatever the hon. Member has said has been well taken note of and I cannot off-hand give him a reply because perhaps I will have to examine what he has said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 2, 1983 | Agrahayana 11, 1905 (Saka).