

Seventh Series, Vol. XXIII, No. 5

Thursday, February 25, 1982
Phalgun 06, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eighth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXIII Contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi
Price- Rs 4.00

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LOK SABHA

No. 5 Thursday, February 25, 1982/
Phalguna 6, 903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway Service between Hassan and Mangalore

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

(a) whether the Railway Service between Hassan and Mangalore is working satisfactorily; and

(b) if not, what steps will be taken by the Government to make the above railway work satisfactorily to carry both goods and passengers traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). On the Hassan—Mangalore line, the ghat section between Subramanya and Sakleshpur was affected by heavy rains during the monsoon period, June to December, resulting in land slips and consequent disruption in train services during the period.

Remedial measures like soil stabilisation, providing retaining walls, improving drainage etc., are being undertaken on the Sakleshpur—Subramanya ghat section, on this line, with a view to stabilising the section.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Sir, this line between Hassan and Mangalore is not working satisfactorily from the time it was inaugurated by Prof. Dandavate when he was the Railway Minister. Mangalore is a big port city, a fishing centre. A fertiliser factory is also there. It has a good hinter land including rich Western Ghat forests and the importance is that there is Kudremukh Iron Ore project.

Will the hon. Minister say why this important railway line is not working satisfactorily? Even before monsoon, the line was not working properly. The affected area is Subramanya—Mangalore line, I am told. Will the Minister now say as to the exact reason why this line is not working satisfactorily?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, I have already mentioned that this is a Ghat section—from Hassan to Mangalore in between Subramanya and Sakleshpur is a ghat section. This being a mountainous area, it has been cut for railway alignment. The whole strata is being affected by monsoon, particularly from the month of June to August. And since the strata is not stabilised, for these six months, as a precautionary measure, this section is being closed down. Now, all efforts are being made for the stabilisation of soil and also for improving the drainage and for providing the retaining walls and so on and so forth. In the interest of safety it has been done. The important factor has been the transportation of iron ore which is being deposited in the Mysore State. Mangalore port has been constructed. But, in the interest of safety, we have to close down this line. You know that in 1980 there was a three-hundred inch rainfall.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Hassan is connected with very many industrial

and commercial cities like Bangalore, Mysore, Bhadravathi, Shimoga, Devangere, etc. The South Kanara people are very enterprising people; they have got interest all over Karnataka. At present they are not able to use this line as this line is not working satisfactorily and it is not helpful to them. If this line is properly worked it would help the people there and there will be no need for putting in additional taxes by way of increased freights and fares, every now and then. The June monsoon has of course affected this line to some extent. But, I am sure, there will be other reasons also for the unsatisfactory working of this line.

May I request the hon. Minister to personally see that this line is working properly?

Then, Sir, the Bangalore-Salem line which has recently been opened, is not also working satisfactorily. I request the hon. Minister to see that this line is made to work properly so that the people may have convenience for travel and at the same time the heavy loss of the Railways may also be prevented.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I appreciate the point made by the hon. Member that the South Kanara people are very enterprising people. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Railway Administration is taking all day-to-day care to see that these lines are working properly and these are properly utilised in the interest of transport and movement of goods and travel of passengers.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how satisfactorily the line is working at present and whether there is any likelihood of the service being stopped during the next monsoon. If so, what steps are being contemplated to be taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I cannot forecast about the next monsoon. Al-

ready the line has been opened; one goods train has started moving. One passenger train has also started moving on this line since the 31st of December.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: May I know whether the Government of India have received any complaints from the casual labourers working on these lines regarding the hardships faced by them? If so, what action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: There is no casual labour working there because it is no more a construction activity. It is a question of maintenance.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: There are so many casual labourers who are working there. I have myself forwarded some grievances of the casual labourers to the Government.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have also forwarded some.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a question of Gangmen there.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Gangmen are there who are patrolling these lines; they are in charge of seeing that the track is regularly patrolled and they are entrusted with this duty. The Railway Administration, in its turn, is taking all steps to help them within our rules and regulations. All their interests are being properly looked into.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Is it a fact that casual labourers work only during construction and they are not there working on Open Lines and Maintenance? What is the hon. Minister stating, Sir? It is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Members Absent. Q. No. 66. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

New sports policy

*66. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the scope of the benevolent fund for sportsmen and women under the new sports policy; and

(b) when the scheme will be put into effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The scope of the National Welfare Fund for Sportsmen is envisaged to be as under:—

(i) to provide suitable assistance to sportsmen injured during the period of their training for international competitions and also during the competitions, depending on the nature of the injury.

(ii) to provide suitable assistance to outstanding sportsmen who bring glory to the country in the international field and who are disabled as an after effect of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance by way medical treatment or through grant of monthly pension or both, depending on the merit of the case.

(iii) to administer and apply the funds to promote the welfare of the sportsmen generally to alleviate distress among sportsmen and their dependents in indigent circumstances; and

(iv) to do all other things which are incidental to the above objects.

(b) The Scheme relating to the Fund is expected to be notified during the current financial year.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you take part in sports now?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: No, Sir. But I intend taking part in it. Sir, I am glad to know that the reply given

by the hon. Minister is very very comprehensive and the Government is providing all facilities to the sportsmen and sports-women. But I want to know how many of these people have been helped so far? Have you got any figures with you?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: There is going to be a new policy which has just been worked out and it is yet to be notified.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: How the money is going to be provided for this purpose and from which source will it come? Is it from the Central Budget or from some other sources?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: So far as the contribution of the Ministry is concerned, I may state that we have provided one lakh rupees for one year and five lakh rupees for the Sixth Five Year Plan. But this is not the only amount which will be available for this purpose. We are also going to collect fund by way of contributions from the various Sports Councils, various States, Public Undertakings, Business Houses, etc.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a very small amount.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Mr. Speaker Sir, it is a very interesting question. I was wanting him to say something like this. I would like that all the hon. Members sitting here would be gracious enough to contribute something for this purpose so that the amount would be doubled.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Sir, it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, since the Madam has suggested the contribution by the Members, I contribute Rs. 1000 to the fund.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether Government is planning to improve the standard of sportsmen? If so, what are their plans?

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Of course, this scheme is for the improvement of the conditions of the sportsmen and sports-women.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Many sportsmen are selected in our country illegible officially they are to be sent out for certain training. But what happens is that the officials, trainees and managers are more in number than the sportsmen themselves when they go to the foreign countries. This has happened recently when Miss Patankar who was No. 3 in Badminton was selected to represent India in the European tour. But because of lack of fund, she could not go. But there were 9 officials of the Sports Federation who went at the expense of the Federation. When I requested the Federation, they said that it was not my business and if the sportsmen or sports-women want to go out, they should rather get in touch with the Ministry. When a situation like this arises, what is the role of your Ministry to help these people who are No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 in the country?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: When a case like this is brought to our notice, what we can only do is, to ask these people to consider this case in a right manner....(Interruptions).

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would only request the hon. Minister, to see that the number of officials on such tours is reduced, and then automatically more sportsmen will be able to go at the expense of the Federation.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: It is a suggestion....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the sportsmen and not for the officials that should be the deciding factor. It should be taken care of.

गिरिडीह रांची लाइन

* 67. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभा में बार-बार आश्वासन दिये गये थे कि गिरिडीह और रांची के बीच बरास्ता, कोडरमा और हजारीबाग टाउन, एक बड़ी रेल लाइन बिछाने की योजना छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई है;

(ख) इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) क्या गिरिडीह और रांची के बीच बरास्ता कोडरमा और हजारीबाग टाउन उपर्युक्त रेल लाइन (223 किलोमीटर) बिछाने के लिये वर्ष 1982-83 के बजट में धनराशि की व्यवस्था की जायगी और इस संबंध में अनिश्चितता दूर करने के लिये इस लाइन का निर्माण कार्य पहले किये गये निर्णय के अनुसार आरम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for a new B. G. link from Ranchi to Hazaribagh Town to Koderma to Giridih has been sanctioned and the survey is in progress. A decision on the project will be taken as soon as the survey report has been examined, subject to availability of funds.

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इस सर्वे की स्वीकृति दी है। मैं मंत्री जी को आश्वस्त कर देना चाहता हूँ और मुझे आश्चर्य है

कि इसका सर्वे 1977 से चला है और कई बार कम्पलीट हो चुका है। भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री जी ने 11-12-80 को श्री के. एम० मधुकर के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 364 के उत्तर में कहा था कि 8-10-80 को गिरीडीह और रांची के बीच बरास्ता कोडरमा और हजारीबाग टाउन, यह सर्वे रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो चुकी है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा था, मैं उनको उद्धृत करूँगा कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल रखा है कि वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, यह बात सही है कि वह ट्राइबल एरिया है और उस पर विशेष ध्यान है। सर्वे कम्पलीट हो चुका है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन्कूलड होने जा रहा है।

लेकिन अब मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि सर्वे की स्वीकृति दी है, तो यही आश्चर्य है कि कितनी बार इस का सर्वे करायेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात आपने नहीं पूछी। आपने तो यह पूछा है कि एश्योरेंस दिया गया है या नहीं, उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : हाउस में, इस सदन में ही यह बोला है कि इंकूलड करने जा रहे हैं और सर्वे हो चुका है। अब यह फिर से सर्वे किस लिये करा रहे हैं। यह तो आलरेडी हो चुका है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : यह रिप्रेजेल सर्वे है, 1980-81 में जो इंकूलड किया गया है।

The survey in progress. As soon as the survey is over, it will be examined by the Board.(Interruptions).

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पहले कहते हैं कि हो गया है और अब कहते हैं कि होने वाला है।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: The survey is in progress.. (Interruptions).

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक मिनिस्ट्री का एक मंत्री कहता है कि सर्वे हो चुका है, छठी योजना में इंकूलड किया जायेगा और उसी मिनिस्ट्री का दूसरा मंत्री कहता है कि सर्वे होने वाला है। मल्लिकार्जुन जी, आप तो दोनों समय में मंत्री थे, उस समय भी थे और अब भी हैं।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I am giving the correct position. I am informing this august House what exactly the position is today. The survey is in progress. After the survey is completed, it will be examined by the Board, and then it will be subject to the clearance from the Planning Commission. The construction work will be taken up...

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पहले मंत्री का जवाब सही था या इस मंत्री का जवाब सही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे समझने दीजिये इस सवाल को।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सुनील मैत्रा : आप पूछिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो मुझे पूछने दीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

श्री सुनील मैत्रा : यह ठीक नहीं है। (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA Sir, you ask him which one is correct, the previous reply or the present reply. We want your protection. Are they serious in the House? (Interruptions). We beg of your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to ask him on your behalf, but you do not listen.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, there is some confusion. Let the Hon. Members here know I said that this survey commenced in 1980....

MR. SPEAKER: One minute, Mr. Malikarjun. The question is whether repeated assurances have been given in the House that a scheme to lay a board gauge railway line between Giridih and Ranchi via Kodarama and Hazaribagh town had been included in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Whether this assurance was given or not. Let us be clear about it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: At the moment I don't know whether the assurance has been given or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order order.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, ask the Minister to answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me handle it. Why don't you let me handle it? Don't you want me to handle this question? Don't you want to get the facts?

Mr. Sethi, would you like to explain on this? I want the answer be made explicit. When I was going through the papers this morning, I came to know that this has not been answered. You please explain now.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I can explain only this much that now an engineering-cum-traffic survey is in progress. The preliminary survey is over.

MR. SPEAKER: My basic question still remains unanswered—whether the assurance was given or not.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, that I will have to check up.

MR. SPEAKER: This should have been checked up. I defer this question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, have you postponed this question?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

Proposed meeting of Developing Countries

+
68. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister of India has called the conference which is aimed at evolving a consensus among the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and North-South Dialogue;

(b) if so, whether nearly 33 countries have so far agreed to participate in the conference;

(c) whether it is also a fact that China has been invited as a special invitee to attend this conference; and

(d) if so, subjects likely to be discussed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes Sir. At the initiative of the Prime Minister an informal meeting of senior officials of some Asian, African and Latin American countries was convened in New Delhi from February 22-24, 1982. The main purpose of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for taking stock of the situation in regard to North-South issues and to discuss opportunities & perspectives for South-South Cooperation.

(b) and (c). 44 countries participated in the conference. This included China which was a special invitee.

(d) Major subjects discussed were Global Negotiations, Food, Energy,

Financial Flows, Trade and South-South Cooperation.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, it is quite some time since the question on was asked. In the meanwhile, the Conference has taken place and yesterday it concluded.

At the outset, our Prime Minister deserves appreciation and congratulations on behalf of this House for the nine-point Charter which she enunciated thereby giving a direction to the Conference.

Secondly, for the first time in contemporary history India and China were on one platform pointing their fingers at some developed countries for not cooperating in the North-South dialogue. These are the two things which we have to take note of.

Now coming to the point, Sir. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister with regard to different issues which were discussed in the Conference, what are the concrete results, beneficial bilaterally and multilaterally to developing countries with regard to North-South dialogue and the cooperation between the South-South countries?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the Conference concluded only yesterday evening. There was a summing up by the Chairman—which is contained in a document which was under preparation over-night and has been received just an hour ago. I have it with me. While we would naturally take some time to analyse, examine and be in a position to comment on it, I would, for the information of the House, give a few points which came out prominently from the deliberations:

(1) Consensus to work for launching of global negotiations when the resumed session of the U.N. General Assembly starts on the 16th of March 1982;

(2) Agreement that efforts should be made concurrently to achieve progress in critical areas such as food, energy trade and financial flows.

(3) Agreement for initiative on energy affiliate;

(4) Additional lending by World Bank on energy;

(5) Understanding that a concerted and coordinated approach and effort by developing countries through initiatives at a high political level to resist negative developments in the IDA, and to secure understanding at political levels in the donor countries;

(6) South-South cooperation which could be classified into three sections—

(a) Proposal will be examined about a multi-lateral finance facility for ECDC. This proposal was put forward by India and has been accepted. This facility is meant for pro-feasibility, feasibility and consultancy services;

(b) Proposal will be submitted for suitable financial institutions on business-like terms for joint ventures; and

(c) More effective implementation mechanisms for Caraca programme of cooperation between developing countries.

This is the gist. But we will have to examine all the recommendations and the details of the deliberations.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: The Conference has gone through different subjects which are of interest for the developing countries. With regard to certain subjects on which they have come to a conclusion, the hon. Minister was pleased to state things just now, in brief. But as the subject is very important, and it covers a very vital aspect of the developing countries, may I ask the hon. Minister to come with a detailed statement on this subject, so that the House may be given a chance to hear him on those matters?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have no objection in making a statement, but I believe the Demands for Grants are coming up and that will be the proper occasion when I could have the benefit of the views of hon. Members also, and be in a position position to respond.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHIAK: The developing countries were unanimous in asserting and demanding international economic cooperation, to develop collective self-reliance to face their ever-mounting problems. The developed countries were unanimous equally to express their attitudes. India has had the prestige of giving new concepts of international order, and new concepts of political theories to the world. One of them has been the policy of non-alignment. When we started with this policy of non-alignment, we had to face terrific trouble on the world front, but we faced it. To-day, non-alignment is a reality and identity in itself, thereby we have shown to the world where we stand. We know how to go ahead. Knowing now the attitude of the developing countries to come together, to have this economic international Order set right and also the attitude of the developed countries that they do not want us to ahead, may I know the attitude of the Government in this regard? Does the time not demand from us that we should meet these same challenge, as we had met when we were going ahead with the non-alignment policy?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I entirely agree with what the hon. member has said and the parallel which he has quoted is also relevant. I have already informed the House of the gist of the deliberations and I agree that the determination which is reflected in the deliberations is the same as the hon. member has referred to.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The hon. External Affairs Minister in his customary manner in his initial answer has left very little to be asked. I

just want to have a re-clarification. Is it an established fact therefore that the multi-lateral financing facility proposal has been accepted? (2) Has the principle of evolving a common strategy on future global negotiations also been accepted? (3) Has the principle of adopting a common approach on the establishment of an energy affiliate to the World Bank been also accepted? If the answer to all the three points is yes, then you have left only one more clarification to ask from you and that is: has any agreement been reached on trying to curb protectionist tendency amongst the South countries as an initial step towards greater understanding in trade for futural benefit and progress?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: On the financing facility, let me make it clear that it is meant for pre-feasibility, feasibility and consultancy services. Now, if we start with this, it will go a long way in opening up more avenues of cooperation, and as we go along, it would be possible to organise ECDC on a more sound basis. Now, about the energy affiliate the word affiliate is generally associated with the World Bank. The idea of the World Bank energy affiliated is there, I mean it has its own importance and it is being considered. But what is meant here, as far as I could gather, is a facility or an institution or some framework which helps the developing countries themselves to create conditions for helping each other in the area of energy. This is what is presumably understood here. Now, about the global negotiations and the common approach, I believe that both the idea of a common approach and concerted effort have been accepted by the Conference. About the last point raised by the hon. member, I am afraid, I will have to wait until we make a through study of this document.

SHRI SATYSAHDHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Minister has already explained the purpose of the Conference and we know that particularly the western imperialist countries have al-

ready declared an economic war on the developing countries. It was our Prime Minister who said in the Conference that these imperialist countries were working, particularly the United States of America, through IMF and the World Bank. If my memory serves me well, I believe it does, she said that now the IMF is demanding structural changes for the recipient countries. I am quoting from The Statesman. She said that we were compelled to accept these terms, though in the House she denied that the Government compelled to accept these terms. Now, was his question discussed in the Conference of the developing nations and was there any consensus as to how to fight these policies of the Western developed capitalist countries to impose their economic and political system on the developing countries?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: As I said, I have given a few points which prominently emerged from the discussions. I do believe that the aspects referred to by the hon. Member came up for discussion. But I will have to go into the details of the deliberations in order to be able to give a clear and definite reply.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The hon. Minister, in the reply has given an exhaustive list of what has been offered. May I know from him whether in the Conference it was considered that these countries which have gathered together are rich in mines and minerals and in the process therefore, they can utilise their mineral resources and they can themselves help each other, and in doing so whether it was thought that OPEC countries also would be attracted to this gathering thereby creating a situation of raising the funds among the countries themselves?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is the essence of ECDC and the OPEC countries, represented at the Conference. I presume that all these aspects did figure in the discussions.

Spurt of Quacks in the Country

*69. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been a spurt of quacks in the country;

(b) whether this has created a great problem and

(c) what steps the Government have taken against the offenders who have been exploiting the ignorance of the people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Government is aware of the problem of unregistered persons practising medicine in the country. The State Governments have been advised, from time to time, to take appropriate steps in the matter.

SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Many a time we see newspaper reports from which we find that many people have been adversely affected by the treatment of the quacks. It has also been found that not only uneducated quacks, but people who are working in this country in various parts of the country where the teachers are not sufficiently experienced, and less intelligent students get admission into those institutions because of the capitation fee and donation, and therefore the turnout is not of the standard quality required of a medical practitioner. All this leads not only to uneducated quacks but also even to well-trained and educated quacks, and therefore it harms the health of the nation. May I know from the Minister the enormity of this situation and if so what action the Government are going to take?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member is asking about a matter about which perhaps he himself is not clear. Because, he says that there are educated quacks and uneducated

quacks. I thought that he has asked the question with reference to those people who are practising medicine in all the systems and those who are not registered and recognised or do not find their names in the State registries and Central registry. In view of this understanding I gave the reply to the House. Perhaps now he is talking about the quacks who are trained and qualified and all these things make it a very complicated question. I do not think I will be able to find an answer for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Quacks have no answer!

SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK: I would have been glad had the Minister replied to my question which he has understood. (Interruptions) In view of the enormity of the problem and in view of the fact that medical facilities are not available in many parts of the country because of their distance and because so many qualified doctors are not available to go to all those places as a result of which quacks come up there, may I know whether the Government have any scheme like mobile dispensaries or something like that, so that the medical facilities can reach the far-off places and the number of quacks could be reduced?

SHRI B. SHANKRANAND: So many registers are maintained by the States and the Centre under the Medical Council Act, Homoeopathic Act, Ayurvedic Act, etc. and the doctors have registered themselves. He does not ask any question about people who are practising without getting themselves registered or recognised under the various Acts. He talks about quacks. The dictionary meaning of quack is a man who pretends to know about a subject, especially medicine and medical skills, though he does not know it. We go by the dictionary meaning. Perhaps it applies to those who are also qualified. From that angle, I say there are many people who are educated, who are qualified, but still do not know the subject and do not have

practice. On the other hand, there are people who are not educated, who are not qualified, but for generations they have many miraculous medicines with them and people go to them for treatment. (Interruptions). He is asking Government to ban those quacks. No law which has been passed by this Parliament or State legislatures has defined quacks in medical terms. There is no law. Unless there is something, no legal action can be taken.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: The Minister is trying to avoid a straight answer. It is common knowledge and in the papers, particularly vernacular press, advertisements appear from persons who are not registered. Advertisements from institutions also are there. They give false degrees, fictitious degrees and the common man who is ignorant is attracted to these people, without taking the pains to check whether he is really registered or not. They even give some fictitious register number. May I know whether the Minister would establish a cell either in the Home Ministry or somewhere to scan these advertisements and find out whether those persons are registered or not and save the poor people from being unnecessarily harassed and given wrong treatment?

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I wish to inform the House that the Petitions Committee of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have considered this matter of unregistered medical practitioners to such an extent that the sympathies of the Petitions Committee are very heavily in favour of these quacks. They have suggested to the Government that we should bring some form of law to protect these people.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो पहले पैट्रिशन कर्मसूज का इलाज करा दो।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
He is casting aspersions on the Petitions Committee.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Not at all because I do not call them quacks.

We have circulated the suggestions made by the Petitions Committee to various State Governments that they can enact some form of a law in order to see that these people are not harassed. But there are divergent views on it. Many States have favoured it and many others did not favour it. Maharashtra and Kerala have already enacted laws to regulate and register such people. But many States are resisting it.

The hon. Member has asked me to take action against the fake doctors who are selling medicine and misguiding the people through advertisements. Taking action against such persons does not come within the purview of the Health Ministry.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The Minister has pointed a rosy picture in reply to Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya's question by saying that one health guide per 1000 population and one primary health centre per 30,000 rural population and in hilly area per 20,000 population will be provided.

We have to protect the health of the poorest of the poor as emphasized by Mahatma Gandhi. Basing on this view, the reply given by the hon. Health Minister is controversial. The meaning of the word 'quack' is plain and simple. It means a person who is not a registered medical practitioner. During the Janata Party regime, the ex-Health Minister produced lakhs of quacks in villages. We call them in the villages by the name of Raj Narain's Doctors. Our Government has changed their names to health guides. These are the persons who are doing quackery. What are the concrete steps that the hon. Health Minister is going to take to

curb quackery by non-registered medical practitioners? In order to save the lives of teeming millions, will the hon. Health Minister bring forward comprehensive Bill before the House to curb quackery? At the same time, will he be able to implement in the Sixth Five Year Plan itself the rosy picture presented by him a few minutes back?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have already answered all these questions. But I wish to say one thing that the village health guide that I have introduced, is not a quack at all.

श्री प्रत्यारोपिता राजेश : आप अन्तर्राजिस्टर्ड प्रेक्टिशनर्स को जांच कर रहे हैं लेकिन उरकारो अस्पतालों में जांकारियां ने बने हुए हैं, इस प्रकार को किन शिक्षायतों आई हैं और जितने लाग पकड़े गए हैं, उनमें शेड्यूलकास्ट जितने हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आरे कहे सबल करें, यह सबल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Depoliticalisation of University Campuses

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*71. SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news agency reports about the suggestion made by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission for the depoliticalisation of university campuses throughout the country to prevent lawlessness and violence; and

(b) if so, the main proposals made by the Chairman, U.G.C. to achieve this goal and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). In an interview with the correspondent of a news agency, the Chairman, University Grants Commission, had, in response to a question observed that the incidents of violence and indiscipline could be reduced if the University campuses are depoliticalised.

The Chairman, University Grants Commission, has not made any proposals as such and the question of Government's reaction thereto does not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Even though the Chairman of the University Grants Commission has not made any concrete proposal, still the question of Government's reaction with regard to those observations arises very pertinently because she happens to be the Chairman of the University Grants Commission. In both sides of the House here there are members including my poor self, who have trained themselves in statesmanship from college unions for years and years. For the effective functioning of the college unions, they have to take up political issues of national interest, and that has always been in the interest of the nation as a whole. So, any attempt to de-politicalise the unions will be a grave threat to the future of Indian statesmanship. That is why I say that this should have a positive reaction on the part of the Government. In view of the statement publicly made by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, will the Ministry take it up with the Chairman, stating their views clearly, and whether those views will include the suggestion that the democratic rights and the democratic way of functioning of the college unions should be enhanced and that no attempt should be made to settle them?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: As I have mentioned before, on the 7th

January a staff reporter had an interview with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission and he had asked a few questions. One of the questions was about the steps to be taken to curb the rising incidence of violence and indiscipline and, in response to that, the Chairman of the UGC made a few suggestions. One of her suggestions to curb violence and indiscipline was that elections and other activities of such a nature should take place in a different manner, because now lakhs and lakhs of rupees are spent during the elections, tempers rise high, creating very long term bad relations between the students. She never meant that the political aspects of the students should be curbed. There should be political awareness among the students but, for the purpose of bringing about peace in the educational institutions the approach to elections should be slightly different, that is what she meant.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I have to say that the reply of the Minister does not take full cognisance of the statement made by the Chairman of the UGC. That statement positively says that, according to her, instead of elected student's unions, there should be nominated student bodies. So, her prescription is depoliticalising. I would like to know the Minister's positive reaction to this idea.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The Chairman of the UGC has said that cognisance should be taken of the students who are best in their studies....(Interruptions) Let me finish the answer and then further questions can be put. She said that it would be worthwhile for us to have the best candidates. She had suggested it to the reporter, not to us. It was between the news paper Reporter and the Chairman. She has said. (Interruptions).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: What do you want?

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: It is her suggestion to the Reporter. It has not come to us and there is no specific proposal from us. How can we take cognisance of that? (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It has come to the floor of the House. How can you not give any reaction?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: There is no reaction of the Government. She would not commit.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The question really is with regard to the U.G.C. Chairman's reported statement about de-politicalisation. Dr. Madhuri Ben Shah who is the Chairman of the U.G.C. is a woman of great wisdom and understanding. I do not think it is a question of disenfranchising the students. I think the question is the way lot of university elections are now undertaken. Lakhs of rupees are being spent upon the electioneering. It is even more turbid than the Assembly election. Surely that is not the real meaning behind the students representation. I think the point here is the way it is being done. The students have to be politically aware and politically active. They are the cream of this society. They are the hope of the nation. But that does not mean that all the mal-practices which we find in our electoral system should also be introduced in the university. I think it is important that there should be a national consensus on this issue. I would suggest that instead of taking an apologetic and negative issue as the Minister seems to be doing, there should be positive move to bring about national consensus on this question of students representation in the university. You can come to a system—for example, indirect election, partial election. It is not necessary that you have to have the same situation here. But the point is this—students union must really reflect the genuine view and not only the pressure of various

political groups. I would suggest that the Government should react more positively in this manner and come forward with the idea of national consensus also.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: This is not for the first time that the Chairman of the U.G.C. has made these views of her's public. My hon. friend will recall that even Kothari Commission had made this suggestion and even the Vice Chancellor, Delhi University had a Committee headed by Shri Khosla who had recommended a few things which were accepted by the University and Shrimati Madhuri Ben Shah has never said that there should be no election there.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: What I have felt in the last few years of my political life is that this politics is getting too deep rooted in the educational institutions. Some of the political parties have been surviving on these institutions. Is the Government going to take a decision to debar politicians from doing anything with the educational institutions in future?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: This is exactly what Shri Pilot wanted to do before independence.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: All problems will be solved in the university if you debar the politicians from doing anything with the institutions.

(Inerruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steps to Prevent Railway Accidents

*64. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:**

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

(a) Whether Government have initiated any fresh steps to prevent railway accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF):

(a) and (b). Prevention of accidents is a continuous process. In view of a number of accidents in the recent past, massive accident prevention efforts have been put in. To inculcate greater safety consciousness amongst railwaymen at all levels, inspections have been intensified and two high level roving teams comprising senior administrative grade officers of various departments have been appointed to meet cross section of field workers for immediate rectification of lacunae that may exist in any area. Senior Directors of the Railway Board have been specially nominated to coordinate the work of these teams. To achieve fullest involvement of the workers, discussions have been held with Federation of railwaymen and also with staff of various disciplines at grass roots level. Utmost attention is being paid to bring up the maintenance of assets, viz., coaches wagons, locomotives, railway track, signalling, etc.

A number of safety devices, viz., track-circuiting, axle counters, track recording and oscillograph cars, ultrasonic flaw detectors and sophisticated signalling systems are being provided. Breathlyser tests have been introduced for engine crew and diesel/electric locos have been fitted with flasher lights to warn drivers on adjoining track in case of emergency.

नागरिकों के लिए चिकित्सा सुविधाएं

* 65. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शनिवाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने का कोई

लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले गये प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों में उपलब्ध चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) देश में इस समय ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको चिकित्सा सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या के संबंध में सरकार एक ऐसा मार्ग अपनाने पर बल देती है जिसमें रोग निवारण स्वास्थ्य संवर्धन तथा उपचारी पहलू शामिल हैं। स्वास्थ्य नीति में निम्नलिखित की व्यवस्था कर सार्वजनिक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या की कल्पना की गई है :—

1. प्रत्येक एक हजार लोगों के लिये एक स्वास्थ्य गाइड तथा प्रत्येक ग्राम में कम से कम एक प्रशिक्षित दाई देना ।

2. सामान्य रूप में प्रति पांच हजार ग्रामीण लोगों के लिये तथा आदिवासी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में प्रति तीन हजार लोगों के लिये एक उप-केन्द्र खोलकर तथा एक पुरुष और एक महिला बहु-उद्देशीय स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता उपलब्ध करना ।

3. वर्तमान ग्रामीण आषधालयों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर पहले उन्हें सहायक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाना और अन्ततः उन्हें प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र बनाना तथा नया प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलना ताकि सामान्य में प्रत्येक तीस हजार ग्रामीण लोगों के लिये और आदिवासी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में प्रत्येक बीस हजार की आबादी के लिये एक-एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खुल जायें। प्रत्येक

एक लाख ग्रामीण आवादी के लिये खोले जाने वाले दर्जा बढ़ाये गये प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों/सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में दुनियादी विशिष्टताओं में उपचार की सुविधायें देना।

इन एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में प्रसूति और शिशु स्वास्थ्य सेवायें रोग-प्रतिरक्षण, परिवार कल्याण सेवायें संचारी रोगों का नियंत्रण, विटामिन "ए" की कमी तथा रक्त की कमी से बचाव तथा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा और रोगी परिचर्या भी शामिल है। ये सभी वर्गों की सेवा के लिये बनाई गई हैं।

Wagons for bona fide industrial units

*72. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while a large number of applications of bona fide industrial units, sponsored by the approved authorities are unable to get sufficient wagons for transportation of coal, the non-sponsored units manage to get the required number of wagons for loading of goods, including coal;

(b) if so, what is the existing system and criteria for allotment of wagons and what is the percentage of wagons allotted to industrial units sponsored by the approved authorities and to the non-sponsored units as against their requirement during the last one year; and

(c) what measures are contemplated by Government to mitigate the hardship being faced by the genuine industrial units in the matter of allotment of wagons?

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

allotted for loading of coal from colliery sidings only to consumers duly sponsored either by the Central sponsoring authorities or by State Governments. However, there are a few cases where some parties have obtained Court orders for movement of coal wagons from road side stations. These are being contested vigorously in various High Courts and in Supreme Court by the Railway Administration.

(b) The Director Movement (Railways) based at Calcutta the States and Central sponsoring authorities in October every year indicating the ceiling limits for each category of coal consumers. The sponsoring authorities then recommend quotas for each consumer for the coming calendar year. The quotas are examined and accepted by Director Movement (Railways) with modifications as necessary, who then issues sanctions to all concerned. The allotment of wagons is made against these sanctions keeping in view the priorities, decided by the Central Government and availability of coal. No allotment is made in favour of non-sponsored units, except where there is an order from a law court.

(c) More coal will be made available to the industrial units as and when the availability of coal at rail-heads improve further.

Rejected Dressing by U.K. Government supplied to Indian Hospitals

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the export rejects from consignments of dressings infected with gangrene tetanus and botulism ordered to be burnt by U.K. Government have been finding its way to Indian hospitals;

(b) if so, whether Government made any inquiry to find out how rejected dressing were supplied to the Indian hospitals; and

(c) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Government are not aware of any reports to the effect that Surgical Dressings rejected by U.K. Government have been finding their way in Indian hospitals.

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

Poor performance of Indian Sportsmen in International Competitions

*74. **SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:**

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that distress over the poor performance of Indian Sportsmen in International competition was expressed in Bangalore recently during the foundation laying ceremony of National Institute of Sports, South Centre;

(b) if so the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) It was mentioned that the German Democratic Republic, with a population of 17 million had attained the second place in the last Olympic Games, while the performance of India in the field of sports generally left much to be desired.

(c) Participation in international competitions and performance of the Indian sports teams in them is primarily the responsibility of the Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations/Associations, which are autonomous bodies. The Government nevertheless gives all possible assistance to them, within the resources available, in the matter of grants and also arranges for coaching and training of national teams through the

National Institute of Sports, Patiala. In Particular, Special Coaching and training arrangements have been made to prepare Indian teams for participation in the forthcoming Asian Games-1982. The Government also assists the State Governments in the promotion of sports.

News item Captioned Get Pregnant, loss House Surgeon Job'

*75. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 3rd February, 1982 under the caption 'Get pregnant, lose house surgeon job';

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the number of lady doctors whose services were terminated on this account during the last two years; and

(d) the basis on which the Ministry had given such permission to the hospital?

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

(b) to (d). The institution has not terminated the services of any Junior Resident (I year) during the last two years. The instructions issued in 1977 in this regard are being reviewed.

Talks with Bangladesh

*76. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:**

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior officials of India and Bangladesh met in January, 1982

for talks on outstanding bilateral issues; and

(b) the progress made in the talks and the results achieved, if any?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Following the decision taken during discussions between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself at New Delhi from September 11 to 13, 1981 Secretary level talks were held from January 13 to 15, 1982 at New Delhi between India and Bangladesh on some outstanding bilateral issues. Talks at the Secretaries level was preceded by technical level talks at the level of Additional Secretaries from January 9 to 12 on New Moore Island and on the delimitation of the maritime boundary.

2. It was for the first time that detailed and substantive discussions were held on New Moore Island between the two Governments. In conformity with their mandate, both sides agreed to discuss this matter again at an early date, in the light of the additional information made available and after an indepth examination thereof on the basis of relevant facts and principles.

3. On delimitation of the maritime boundary, the Bangladesh and Indian delegations reviewed their respective positions on the issue and decided to continue the dialogue with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

4. The terms of lease in perpetuity in respect of Tin Bigha were discussed at the level of Secretaries. No final agreement on lease terms was reached at this meeting. Discussions between the two Governments on this subject are excepted to continue.

Fund to carry on the work of Second Hooghly Bridge

*77. **SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:**

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:

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

(a) whether he assured the West Bengal State's Minister for Urban Development that he would request the Finance Ministry to grant a further sum of Rs. 3.3 crores to carry on work of the Second Hooghly Bridge till the end of the current financial year;

(b) if so, result thereof; and

(c) steps taken by the Government to release the amount as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Owing to financial constraints it has not been possible to release so far any additional amount for the bridge in question over and above Rs. 12 crores already released for this project during 1981-82.

News Item Captioned "Sorry State of Safdarjung Hospital"

*78. **SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VEMRA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news appearing in the Indian Express dated 22nd January, 1982 captioned "Sorry state of Safdarjung Hospital";

(b) whether Government are aware of the apathy of the doctors towards patients in the Emergency Ward where patients have to wait for hours together without medical care;

(c) whether it is a fact that patients who need blood are not admitted in the hospital at night;

(d) whether it is also a fact that bath rooms are dirty; and

(e) if so, the specific steps Government are taking to remedy the situation?

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

(b) Doctors in the Emergency Ward are doing their utmost to provide needed patient care.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Hospital Management strives to keep the bath rooms as clean as possible, given the over-crowding to which this Hospital is subject both from patients and their relatives.

(e) Government is fully alive to the need for efficient functioning of their hospitals and, in particular, about the Emergency Departments. Efforts are constantly afoot to improve such services.

Manufacturer of Gentry Cranes for Container Handling

*79. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:

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

(a) whether some public sector undertakings have indicated their willingness to manufacture gantry cranes used in container handling;

(b) if so, details of the said proposals;

(c) whether the Industry Ministry has any favourable inclination in this respect; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). In response to the tenders invited by the ports for purchase of gantry cranes, offers were received from Jessop & Co. Ltd. Braithwaite Co. Ltd. and Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers.

(c) and (d). The Department of Heavy Industry had foured placing of an order by Madras Port for supply of gantry cranes on Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Recently, the Madras Port Trust have placed an order for purchase of one gantry crane on them.

National Permits Allotted for Trucks And Tourist Cars

*81. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) total number of National Permits allotted for trucks and tourist cars and the number of licences issued to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the number of licences issued to Cooperative Societies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b). The Central Government has allocated 16,000 National Permits for trucks and 5,150 for All India Permits for tourist cabs for grant by the States/Union Territories in accordance with the provisions of the M.V. Act. The provision for reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Schedeld Tribes was made in respect of National Permits through an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act in 1978. Similar reservation in respect of All India Tourist Permits have not been so far made. The Ministry proposes to seek amendment of the M.V. Act to provide for reservation of All India Tourist Permits for tourist cabs and tourist buses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The process of

allotment of national permits by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to the applicants including those belonging to SC/ST communities is in progress. The reservation of permits, according to the Act, has to be in the same ratio as far appointments made by direct recruitment to the public services in the State.

As has been explained in the preceding para the total picture about allotment of National Permits and All India Tourist Permits in favour of various categories and Co-operative Societies will be available only after the quotas allocated to the State Govts. U.T. Administrations in accordance with the provisions of the M.V. Act have been issued to eligible applicants

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को लोकप्रिय कार्यक्रम बनाया जाना

*8 2. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परिवार नियोजन को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई नया कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ज्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री बी० शंकरामन्द): (क) और (ख) परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम पूर्णतः स्वैच्छिक कार्यक्रम है : इसलिये इससे जन-कार्यक्रम के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है । इसके बारे में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर जन जागृति लाने तथा लोगों को छोटे परिवार के लाभ समझाने और उपलब्ध तरीकों के साथ साथ प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उसके मन-पसन्द का तरीका अपनाने को प्रेरित करने के लिये बहु-प्रचार साधनों और पारस्परिक संपर्क के प्रयासों को तेज़ किया जा रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम में स्वैच्छिक

संगठनों को शारीक करने पर अधिक बल दिया जा रहा है । स्वास्थ्य परिवर्या सेवायें सुलभ कराने में लोग अधिक से अधिक संख्या में स्वयं आगे आयें, इसके लिये ग्राम स्वास्थ्य गाईड योजना का तेजी से विस्तार किया जा रहा है ।

Passenger Train between Cuttack and Berhampur

693. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the introduction of a passenger train between Cuttack and Berhampur of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether such proposal is likely to be taken into consideration during the sixth plan period; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present for introduction of any additional train between Cuttack and Berhampur. Apart from the question of traffic justification, coaching stock and terminal facilities are not available for introducing a new train between these points.

Legal Measures to stop doctors going Abroad

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

(a) whether Government propose to take legal measures to prevent doctors from going abroad and setting down there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Government do not have any proposal under consideration at present to launch legal measures to prevent doctors from going abroad and settling down there.

Provision to Employ Harijan Widows in Government Aided School

695. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for giving employment to the Harijan widows in place of their husbands in the Government aided schools in Delhi;

(b) if so, how many cases have been considered and how many are under consideration; and

(c) whether some other action has been taken by Government for providing speedy help to such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). There is no such provision in the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 or in the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, framed thereunder. The Delhi Administration have, however, issued separate instructions to the Managers of the aided schools in Delhi for appointment on compassionate grounds, in relaxation of the Employment Exchange procedure, of the dependents of the deceased employees of aided schools who die harness.

Wagon Availability

696. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state details of steps to be taken by Government to make available wagons and coaches as per demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): In so far as the supply of goods wagons is concerned, Railways keep a close watch on the indents and make them available as per the priority as mentioned in the Preferential Traffic Schedule and the oldest date of registration. Now with the improved turnaround the wagon availability has further improved and the Railways are able to clear wagon indents by making more wagons available as per demand.

In so far as the coaches for passenger traffic are concerned, the demand for them is two-fold:

(a) long term for running trains full load, for running new trains, for extending trains, etc.

(b) short-term: for party moves. As an immediate step to improve availability of coaches, Railways are making efforts to liquidate overdue POH coaches, improve the ineffective position and monitor the disposition of coaches.

The Sixth Plan envisages acquisition of 1,00,000 wagons and 5680 coaches, but on account of price escalation since formulation of the plan, it is estimated that it may be possible to procure only about 78,000 wagons within the plan allocation, of which 64,000 will be only for replacement of over-aged wagons that will get condemned. Also 5000 coaches will get condemned, in the same way. Thus over the 5 year period net addition will be 14,000 wagons and 680 coaches.

बम्बई उपनगरीय गाड़ी सेवाओं में सुधार

* 697. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बम्बई उपनगरीय गाड़ियों में भीड़भाड़ कम करने, उनको समय

पर चलाये जाने तथा उनमें अधिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये कुछ योजनाओं पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) गाड़ियों तथा रेल लाईनों की संखरण बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपनिवास
(श्री मत्लिकर्जुन) : (क) और (ख) : जो हां, उपनगरीय गाड़ियों के फेरों में वृद्धि करने के लिये उठाये गये कदमों में दिजली गाड़ी डिब्बों की खरीद तथा बांद्रा में फ्लाई ओवर के निर्माण, सिग्नल व्यवस्था, सम-पारों, विजली की सप्लाई की प्रणाली और नये कार शेड की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। मध्य कांड लवे में 21 आयातित रेल हैं जो 1951 और 1958 के बीच खरीदे गये थे। इन रेंकों का आयु एवं हालत के आधार पर बदलाब करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैसर्स जेसप्प, कलकत्ता को 239 डी.सी.डि.जली गाड़ी डिब्बों के लिये आर्डर दिया गया है। इन डिब्बों की आपूर्ति में देरी हो रही है ?

खिलाड़ियों द्वारा नवे एशियाई खेलों में हिस्सा लेना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाई खेल फैंडरेशन ने इजराइल के खिलाड़ियों को नवे एशियाई खेलों में हिस्सा लेने की अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरे औरे क्या हैं ?

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

(क) भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संघ, जो IX एशियाई खेलों के एशियाई खेल महासंघ का सचिवालय है, द्वारा प्रस्तुत युचना के अनुसार यह सत्य नहीं है कि एशियाई खेल महासंघ ने इजराइली खिलाड़ियों को IX एशियाई खेलों में भाग लेने की अनुमति दे दी है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

ALLOCATION AND PLANS TO EDUCATE PEOPLE FOR FAMILY PLANNING DURING 6TH PLAN

699. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) the allocation and plants that have been made and formulated for educating the people for adopting the family planning measures during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) what steps have been taken to augment the supplies of materials to rural areas in the country?

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

(a) An outlay of Rs. 2 crores has been provided in the Sixth Plan for media activities including extension education, Interpersonal efforts and Population Education. In addition, the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Multipurpose Workers (male) and other field workers appointed under the various health and family welfare programmes and the Health guides also carry out motivational work and bring about attitudinal changes in favour of small norm.

(b) All services including supplies of material under the Family Welfare Programme are made available free through the Rural Family Welfare

Centres at the Primary Health Centres, sub-centres and rural hospitals and dispensaries. In addition, village Health Guides, who would cover the entire country @ Guide for a village of about 1000 population, are being made responsible for providing supplies for non-clinical methods of family planning at the doorsteps of the people.

Agreement between U.S.A. and India to Implement Family Planning Programmes in India

700. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and U.S.A. for implementing health and family planning programme;

(b) whether U.S.A. has agreed to provide financial aid for implementing family planning programme in the country;

(c) if so, the total amount of financial aid expected to be received from U.S.A.; and

(d) the expected time of getting that financial aid from U.S.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Yes. An Area Project for the development of health and family planning infrastructure in the rural areas of selected districts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh has been taken up with partial assistance from USAID. An agreement was signed for the purpose between Government of India and U.S.A.I.D. in 1980.

(c) U.S. 410 milioin.

(d) The aid is expected to be received over a period of five years starting from 1981-82.

Proposal to connect capital towns of Major States with Important Steel Cities by Direct Superfast Trains

701. SHRI JIVAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the capita towns of the States of the country are not connected with important steel cities like Bokaro, Jamshedpur, Haldia, Rourkela etc. by direct superfast trains;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal for such trains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Roads in West Delhi

702. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the roads in West Delhi are in a very bad condition;

(b) whether inspite of the heavy traffic no efforts have been made either to repair the roads or to widen them;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any programme to provide better roads in that area and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b): No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d): Road improvement is a continuous process and many roads have been or are being improved in West Delhi by Delhi Administration and M.C.D. The major roads being improved by Delhi Admn. are Road

New Rajinder Nagar, Road No. 36 from Ring Road to Jail Road, Outer No. 25 from Naraina Loha Mandi to Ring Road (Road No. 26) from Najafgarh Road to G.T. Road, Road No. 41 from Wazirpur to Outer Ring Road near Pitampura and flyovers at Ring Road across railway lines near Naraina and Shakurbasti, Roads being improved by M.C.D. include the Rohtak Road from Zakhira to Ring Road, Jail Road including flyover at Railway crossing, Road No. 34 from Nagafgarh Road to Ring Road including bridge over Najafgarh drain, 60' and 80' road in Mansarovar Garden, road leading to cremation ground, Tilak Nagar from Najafgarh road and main road of Tagore Garden.

Decision Re: proper colouring of Vanaspati Ghee

703. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finally decided to make it obligatory for the manufacturers of Vanaspati Ghee to colour the product;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the quality of Vanaspati Ghee to ensure appropriate colouring process; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI) (a): There is no proposal before the Government to make it obligatory for the manufacturers of Vanaspati Ghee to colour the product.

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

Approach Road to Goods Shed at Laukaha Station

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

(a) whether a Member of Bihar Legislative Assembly has represented

to the General Manager, N.E.R. Gorakhpur for construction of approach to road to goods shed and waiting hall at Laukaha station under Samastipur Division of N.E.R.; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A representation dated 15-1-82 has been received by the General Manager, N.E. Railway. In the representation the following facilities have been demanded to be provided at Laukaha Bazar Railway Station:—

(i) Repair to the approach road of Laukaha Railway Station to PWD Main Road.

(ii) Repair and extension to the existing goods shed.

(iii) Provision of waiting room and retiring room.

(b) The existing Kachcha approach road is being repaired. The condition of the existing goods shed is considered satisfactory. The extension of existing goods shed is not considered justified. Considering the level of passenger traffic offering at this station, upper class waiting room and retiring rooms are not considered justified. However, second class waiting hall already stand provided.

Development of children

705. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national policy to promote organised and planned development of children was formulated during 1974 and a phased programme was prepared under it;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said policy and the steps taken so far under the said phased programme;

(c) the number of children, State-wise, benefited by this development programme; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred by each State, separately, on this item so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

The National Policy for Children was adopted by the Government of India on 22 August, 1974. The National Policy for Children envisages a number of measures directed towards the attainment of the objectives of provision of services to children, both before and after birth and through the period of growth, to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. The measures envisaged cover the fields of health, education, nutrition etc.

2. The National Policy for Children envisages the following measures to be adopted to attain these objectives;

(i) All children shall be covered by a comprehensive health programme.

(ii) Programmes shall be implemented to provide nutrition services with the object of removing deficiencies in the diet of children.

(iii) Programmes will be undertaken for the general improvement of the health and for the care, nutrition and nutrition education of expectant and nursing mothers.

(iv) The State shall take steps to provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 for which a time-bound programme will be drawn up consistent with the availability of resources. Special efforts will be made to reduce the prevailing wastage and stagnation in schools particularly in

the case of girls and children of the weaker sections of society. The programme of informal education for pre-school children from such sections will also be taken up.

(v) Children who are not able to take full advantage of formal school education shall be provided other forms of education suited to their requirements.

(vi) Physical education, games, sports and other types of recreational as well as cultural and scientific activities shall be promoted in schools, community centres and such other institutions.

(vii) To ensure equality of opportunity, special assistance shall be provided to all children belonging to the weaker sections of the society, such as children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and those belonging to the economically weaker sections both in urban and rural areas.

(viii) Children who are socially handicapped, who have become delinquent or have been forced to take to begging or are otherwise in distress, shall be provided facilities for education, training and rehabilitation and will be helped to become useful citizens.

(ix) Children shall be protected against neglect, cruelty and exploitation.

(x) No child under 14 years shall be permitted to be engaged in any hazardous occupation or be made to undertake heavy work;

(xi) Facilities shall be provided for special treatment, education, rehabilitation and care of children who are physically handicapped, emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded.

(xii) Children shall be given priority for protection and relief in times of distress or natural calamity.

(xiii) Special programmes shall be formulated to spot, encourage and assist gifted children, particularly those belonging to the weaker sections of society.

(xiv) Existing laws should be amended so that in all legal disputes, whether between parents or institutions, the interests of children are given paramount consideration.

(xv) In organising services for children, efforts would be directed to strengthen family ties so that full potentialities of growth of children are realised within the normal family neighbourhood and community environment.

3. Each of the measures envisaged in the National Policy for Children is implemented through a number of schemes implemented by several Ministries/Department in the Central/ State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

4. National Policy is not one development programme or item. It envisages several important items of activities, and there are several programmes and schemes and the number

of beneficiaries and the expenditure differ for various schemes and programmes.

5. Under point 15 of the new 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister on 14 January, 1982 it has been decided to raise the number of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Projects to 1000 during the Sixth Plan. The Integrated Child Development Services Projects are located in urban slums, tribal areas and backward rural areas and provide a package of health, educational and nutritional services to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children below six year.

Wait for a berth at different ports

706. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state number of days a ship has to wait for a berth at different ports in the country, port-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

Major Port

Average pre-berthing waiting time (in days) per ship for the year 1981

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bombay	1.09	1.41	1.53	3.75	2.61	2.33	3.41	3.84	4.98	4.41	5.75	1.99
Calcutta excluding* Haldia*	0.62	0.85	0.37	0.62	0.21	0.51	0.49	0.47	0.76	1.22	0.54	0.11
Cochin	1.17	0.93	1.88	1.88	0.7	1.27	1.43	0.45	0.94	0.82	0.94	0.86
Kandla	4.75	3.96	4.79	4.21	4.67	4.63	5.25	8.08	6.46	6.58	10.08	9.58
Madras	1.27	1.49	0.93	1.02	2.49	3.10	4.86	6.22	3.37	2.70	2.35	2.75
Mormugao	4.75	5.68	0.94	1.84	2.76	2.12	1.28	2.18	0.86	1.55	2.26	1.31
New Mangalore	0.88	1.96	0.34	0.64	0.87	0.32	0.56	1.60	0.46	0.81	0.73	0.73
Paradip	1.81	2.17	0.83	2.79	1.54	2.46	1.00	0.65	2.38	7.63	1.00	0.12
Titucorin**	0.86	0.34	1.06	0.30	0.38	0.74	0.66	2.05	0.81	4.04	8.82	4.79
Visakhapatnam	1.92	1.21	0.59	0.24	0.88	0.43	0.47	0.23	0.41	0.86	0.96	1.21

*From Jan. to March figs. include Haldia.
**From June 81 figures are for 'A' Zone'.

Finalisation of Seniority Lists of Clerical Staff

707. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5375 on 24th December, 1981 regarding Seniority lists of clerical staff circulated on 25th November, 1981 and state:

(a) whether the seniority lists of the staff referred to the second sentence of the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the above question have been finalised by the targeted date of 31st January, 1982;

(b) if not, the reasons for not adhering to the target date set down by him; and

(c) how long more it will take to finalise this long-standing matter of confirmation of clerks who have put in more than 4-5 years' service and still remain temporary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Ship-Building and Ship Repairing Industries in the Country

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

(a) what is the nature of the definite plans under which Government propose to develop ship-building and ship repairing industries in the country;

(b) whether there are proposals to hire the services of foreign experts to guide the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is the progress made so far in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The subject of ship-build-

ing industry and ship-repair industry was transferred to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport in December, 1981. An expansion and modernisation scheme for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam has been approved by Government. A 15 year perspective plan is under preparation for augmenting the ship-repair industry in the country.

(b) and (c). Government is endeavouring to get UNDP Expert for about three years to study the existing yards and suggest measures for further development. He is likely to be available around July, 1982.

Malpractices in Wagon Booking

709. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the steps to be taken to stop the malpractices in booking of Wagons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): To eradicate malpractices in booking of wagons, detailed rules and procedure have been framed. Inspections by supervisory staff are regularly conducted. Preventive checks and investigations into specific complaints are also conducted by the Railways Vigilance Organisations. Whenever cases of malpractices and irregularities are detected, suitable disciplinary action is taken against the staff found responsible. If any lacuna is found in rules and procedure, they are modified to prevent any malpractices. Special drives are also launched from time to time to guard against malpractices in the booking of waggons with special emphasis on allotment of wagons.

Report of Committee on Working/Restructuring of Indian Institute of Advance Studies

710. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Committee set up to

examine the working and restructuring of the Indian Institute of Advance Studies and the action taken by Government on them; and

(b) the present composition of the governing body of the Institute and its term of office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The recommendations made by the Committee have been examined. Decisions of the Government on these recommendations are in the process of finalisation.

(b) The Governing Body of the Institute is to be reconstituted after the organisational structure of the Institute is decided.

दल्ली-राजहरा को रेल लाइन द्वारा
जगदलपुर से जोड़ना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बस्तर की जनता के प्रतिनिधियों ने दल्ली-राजहरा को रेल लाइन द्वारा जगदलपुर से जोड़ने के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री को उनकी 28 मार्च, 1981 को वहां की यात्रा के दौरान एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना आयोग द्वारा इस परियोजना के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रधानमंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस रेलवे लाइन को चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मंजूरी दे दी जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) रेल मंत्रालय में इस तरह का कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) परियोजना को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने का विचार किया गया था, किन्तु धन की तंगी के कारण इसे योजना में शामिल नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

D.T.C. buses plying on Route No. 160

712. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1861 on 3 December 1981 regarding D.T.C. buses plying on Route No. 160 between Shalimar Bagh and Regal and state:

(a) reasons why buses plying on Route No. 160 have not been diverted so far via Punjabi Bagh, Moti Nagar, S.P. Depot, Shankar Road, Central Secretariat and Regal;

(b) the average number of trips missed during the months of December, 1981 and January, 1982;

(c) whether there is a proposal to terminate the buses plying on this route at Central Secretariat instead of terminating them at Regal;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) steps being taken to improve the service, particularly during the peak hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) It has not been possible to divert buses on Route No. 160 because of conflicting requests from the residents of Shalimar Bagh from where

the route originates. As many as ten Resident Welfare Associations have opposed the diversion. These Associations have been further addressed by D.T.C. for their considerations so that it could take a decision acceptable to majority of resident.

(b) The average number of trips missed during the months of December, 1981 and January, 1982 are given below:—

Month	No. of Trips			%age of missed trips
	Scheduled	Operated	Missed	
Dec' 81	1860	1540	320	17%
Jan' 82	1867	1563	3.4	16%

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The D.T.C. has already put more dependable buses on the route as a result of which missing of trips which was 20 per cent in October, 1981 has come down to 16 per cent in February, 1982. Efforts are being made to maintain the progressive trend in improving the services of the route.

Financial assistance to rural colleges

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

(a) whether Government propose to revise the present pattern of financial assistance to rural colleges; and

(b) if so, the principal proposals thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The guidelines formulated by the University Grants Commission in July, 1981 for sanctioning development assistance to colleges during the Sixth Plan have been revised. The revised guidelines have been circulated in January, 1982.

According to the revised guidelines, basic assistance during the Sixth Plan period for books, equipment and faculty improvement programmes would be available to all eligible colleges, which have a minimum of 150 students in degree courses, and 5 permanent teachers.

Development grants for building, staff, library and other facilities would be provided to colleges which have 300 students and ten permanent teachers, and which have at least four departments with a minimum of two teachers in each. For such assistance, the condition relating to student enrolment has been relaxed to 200 in the case of colleges located in rural areas. Under a separate scheme, the Commission has agreed to provide such assistance to one or two colleges in a district which does not have even one well-developed college. Assistance would be provided to such colleges upto a maximum of Rs. 4 lakhs provided they have at least 150 students and 5 permanent teachers.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में कार्य कर रहे हैं जो हैं अध्यापकों की वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि

714. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहे उन प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उनके दक्षतारोध मामलों का निपटान न होने के कारण 1 जनवरी, 1980 से अब तक कोई वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनमें ऐसे भी बहुत से अध्यापक हैं जिन्हें उनके दक्षतारोध मामलों के निपटान के बाद भी अभी तक वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि नहीं दी गई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनके दक्षतारोध मामले 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक निपटा दिये गये

थे लेकिन उन्हें 1 जनवरी, 1980 से देय वापिक वृद्धियों का भुगतान अब तक नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण जंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

सीकर और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली रेल में अतिरिक्त यात्री डिब्बे

715. श्री कुम्भाराम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीकर, झुनझुनू, चिरवा और मुकुन्दगढ़ के लोगों ने सीकर और दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली रेल में यात्री डिब्बे बढ़ाये जाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है,

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह प्रबंध कब तक किये जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ?

रेल जंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). 91 अप्रैल/18 एक्सप्रेस और 17 एक्सप्रेस/94 डाउन मेल द्वारा सीकर तथा दिल्ली के बीच दो थू डिब्बे चाल रहे हैं । इन गाड़ियों में स्थान को देखते हुये कोई अतिरिक्त डिब्बा लगाया जाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

Spread of Conjunctivitis and Survey by Indian Council of Medical Research

716. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the spreading of acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis in some parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian Council of Medical Research conducted a countrywide survey, particularly in Mehrauli block of Delhi on the spread out of this disease;

(c) the result of study and the suggestions for the elimination of this disease from the country; and

(d) the details of the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) At present there is no epidemic of acute haemorrhagic conjunctivitis in the country.

(b) to (d). The Indian Council of Medical Research has not yet conducted any survey. However, epidemiological investigations were carried out by a team of doctors from the University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in some villages around Delhi. House to house surveys conducted during the epidemic in these villages revealed that approximately 24 per cent of the population was afflicted with acute conjunctivitis, during the epidemic period. In October, 1981, the ICMR established a Study Group to take stock of the available data on the recent and earlier outbreaks of epidemics of acute conjunctivitis and to suggest areas for investigation, with a view to preventing such epidemics in the future. After detailed deliberations the following suggestions were made by this Study Group:

1. Attempt should be made to estimate the impact through retrospective epidemiological studies.

2. Surveillance should be maintained through the teams functioning

under the National Programme, initially for two years, to be continued if needed.

3. Retrospective follow up studies be carried out in the villages already surveyed. A twin study for Delhi and Vellore were suggested.

4. Registering of neurological cases, following conjunctivitis, be compiled through ICMR.

5. Virological and Serological studies be taken up by ICMR.

6. Study on the status of antibodies in cases of conjunctivitis and possible development of vaccine may be undertaken.

7. Research in the field of newer drugs for the prevention and cure of this disease may be encouraged.

Ships purchased by Shipping Corporation of India

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

(a) whether Shipping Corporation of India has purchased any ship during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the name of the party, the name of the country, and the cost of each ship?

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

(b) Shipping Corporation of India has acquired 17 ships during the last three years (1979-1980 and 1981). The details are as under:—

Name of the party and country	No. of ships	Contract price of each ship
1. Centromor, GDANSK, Poland.	6 Liner Cargo vessels of about 16,000 DWT each	U.S \$ 9.3 million per vessel.
2. M/s, Sunderland Shipbuilders, Sunderland, U.K.	6 Liner Cargo vessels of about 16,000 DWT each.	\$8,485,310 per vessel.
3. M/s. Shipbuilding Industry Uljanik, Pula, Yugoslavia.	2 Liner Cargo vessels of about 15,300 DWT each.	US \$ 10.3 million per vessel.
4. M/s. SCHIFFSCOMMERZ, Rostock German Democratic Republic.	1 Liner Cargo vessel of about 13,700 DWT.	Rs. 8.50 crores.
5. Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin.	1 Bulk Carrier of about 77,000 DWT.	Rs. 18.90 crores.
6. Mitsusivsqi Heavy Industries Limited, Tokyo, Japan.	1 MR Tanker of about 41,000 DWT.	US \$ 21.2 million.

Number of Government Model H.S. Schools in Delhi

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

(a) the number of Government Model Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi and area served by each school;

(b) whether it is a fact that Lawrence Road area is not served by any of these schools though adjoining

colonies are served by these schools; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor, and steps taken to cover Lawrence Road area by any of these schools so that children of middle class families of the area are not denied education in these schools?

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

details about the number of Government Model Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi and the areas served by each school are listed in the Statement.

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the model schools at present do not serve the Lawrence Road area. Incidentally all areas in Delhi are not covered by these schools. Every school is allotted a neighbourhood keeping in view the population, the convenience of movement of buses and intake capacity of the school.

Statement

Areas covered by the each Model School

1. Government Model School No. 1, Ludlow Castle:

Civil Lines areas bounded by Under Hill Road and Boulevard Road (right hand side) Malka Ganj, Kamla Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Roop Nagar, C.C. Colony, Colonies bounded by the G.T. Road and Karnal Road upto Azad Pur Junction, University Areas, Vijay Nagar and colonies on the left Karnal Road, Phase-II and III Ashok Vihar.

2. Government Model School No. 2, Ludlow Castle:

Civil Lines are bounded by Tis Hazari Court and Boulevard Road (left hand side) Mori Gate, Hamilton Road, Kashmere Gate, Khari Baoli, Chandni Chowk, Jama Masjid, Lahori Gate, Sadar Bazar, Sadar Thana Road, Bara Tooti and Pahari Dhiraj.

3. Government Boys Hr. Sec. School, Civil Lines:

Civil Lines are bounded by Flag Staff Road and Under Hill Road areas to the left of Ring Road, i.e. Khyber Pass and Water Works, Timar Pur and Banarsi Dass Estate, Kingsway Camp and Hakikat Nagar, Dhaka, Nirankari Colony, Parmanand Colony, Mukherjee Nagar, Model Town, Azad Pur, Adarsh Nagar, Majlis Park, and Phase-I, Ashok Vihar.

4. Government Co-educational H. S. School, Road Behind I. P. College:

Civil Lines are bounded by Ring Road and Inter State Bus Terminus Colonies to the left of G. T. Road i.e. Shakti Nagar, Prem Nagar, R. P. Bagh, Roshanara Road, Subzi Mandi, Azad Market, Bara Hindu Rao, Darya Ganj are covered in Delhi Gate and Ajmere Gate and Phase-I, II, III Ashok Vihar.

5. Government Boys S. S. School, Vivek Vihar (Trans Yamuna Area):

Entire Trans Yamuna Area.

6. Government Boys S. S. School, Paschim Vihar:

Nangloi, Multan Nagar, Shakur Pur, Rani Bagh, Saraswati Vihar, Tilak Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Tagore Garden, Rajouri Garden, Ramesh Nagar, Kirti Nagar, Moti Nagar, Karam Pura, Punjabi Bagh and Paschim Vihar.

Hubli-Dharwar byepass on National Highway No. 4

719. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6121 on 2nd April, 1981 regarding Land acquisition of Hubli-Dharwar Byepass on National Highway No. 4 and state:

(a) details of special efforts made and progress achieved during last year in Hubli-Dharwar byepass on National Highway No. 4;

(b) whether a time schedule has been drawn in respect of the said project; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the specific reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Land acquisition for the construction of Hubli-Dharwar byepass on NH No. 4 has been adminis-

tratively approved for Rs. 9,24,900/- in November, 1981. The proposal for the construction of bypass at an estimated cost of Rs. 306.00 lakhs has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

Detailed survey, investigations, preparation of plans and estimate for the acquisition of land is nearing completion. Land is expected to be acquired by the end of June, 1982 and thereafter the taking up of the work of construction of the bypass will be considered subject to availability of funds.

Recruitment of Principals in Govt. Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi

720. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding the recruitment of Principals of Government senior secondary schools in Union Territory—Delhi.

(b) whether it is a fact that many court cases were initiated during the last two years with regard to promotion to the posts of Principal and there are still about 115 posts of Principals lying vacant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no direct recruitment to the post of Principal has been made in spite of a fixed quota of direct recruitment provided in the recruitment rules and the quota has been utilised to promote favoured ones; and

(d) if so, reasons for not resorting to direct recruitment as per the recruitment rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The posts of Principal are filled in accordance with the recruitment rules. The said rules provide that 50 per cent posts should be filled by promo-

tion, failing which by recruitment and 50 per cent posts should be filled by direct recruitment.

(b) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, there are numerous Writs and Counter-Writs pending in the Delhi High Court. In the circumstances, the Delhi Administration is not able to fill 80 vacant posts of Principals.

(c) Necessary action is being taken by the Delhi Administration to fill up the posts by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission.

(d) Direct recruitment could not be done so far due to representations from the Association of Vice-Principals for making changes in the recruitment rules.

Kasganj-Anwarganj Section

721. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being contemplated for improvement and development of the section Kasganj-Kanpur-Anwarganj on the M.G. route of NE. Railway as a result of the opening of the B.G. from Lucknow to Samastipur;

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert this portion of track into B.G. and provide a new B.G. track from Kasganj to Etah on Northern Railway to fulfil the long-felt necessity of the people of the area, is under consideration;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN) : (a) No improvement of Kasganj-Kanpur-Anwarganj section is contemplated except track renewals on condition basis.

(b) No.

(c) A preliminary engineering-cum-traffic survey for the conversion of M.G. line into B.G. from Lucknow to Kanpur and Kanpur to Anwarganj has been included in the budget for 1982-83. The matter would be examined further on receipt of the survey report. The question of taking up survey for conversion of Kanpur-Kasganj section from M.G. into B.G. would be examined thereafter.

A survey conducted in 1970-71 for the extension of Etah-Barhan line to Kasganj indicated that it would not be remunerative. Hence the proposal was not pursued.

आल इण्डिया सी० जी० एच० एस०
एम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन की दिल्ली
शाखा की मांगे

722. श्री रामसिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इण्डिया सी० जी० एच० एस० इम्प्लाईज एसोसिएशन की दिल्ली शाखा ने 8 अप्रैल, 1981 को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के निदेशक से अपनी समस्याओं के बारे में चर्चा की ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है और उनमें से कितनी मांगे पूरी की गई है तथा कितनी मांगे पूरी नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की बकाया मांगों को पूरा करने में सरकार के सामने क्या दिक्कतें हैं ?

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

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) निदेशक (केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा) के साथ हुई बैठक में इस संघ के प्रतिनिधियों ने जो मांगे प्रस्तुत की वे केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के कर्मचारियों के प्रशासन संबंधी मामलों तथा सेवा काम की शर्तों के बारे में थीं ।

खड़ी गई 17 मांगों में से 6 पूरी की जा चुकी हैं लेकिन 4 को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया जा सका और शेष पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जो मांगे स्वीकार नहीं की गई हैं वे बुनियादी नीति से संबंधित हैं और निदेशक (केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना) उन पर विचार करने के लिए सक्षम नहीं थे ।

सेन्ट्रल इण्डियन फार्माकोपोइया लेबोरेटरी गाजियाबाद में अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों गे परिवर्तित करने के लिये भर्ती के नियम

723. श्री राम किंकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री सेन्ट्रल इण्डियन फार्माकोपोइया लेबोरेटरी गाजियाबाद में अवर सचिव श्रेणी लिपिकों के पद के बारे में 17 दिसम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4295 के उत्तर संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेन्ट्रल इण्डियन फार्माको-पोइया लेबोरेटरी गाजियाबाद में अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों के पदों को गैर चयन पदों में परिवर्तित करने के लिये भर्ती के नियमों में संशोधन कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके संशोधन में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम० जोशी) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) कतिपय औपचारिकतायें पूरी की जानी हैं और इस दिशा में कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

Law to Ban Manufacture, Advertisement and Sale of Spurious Drugs

724. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact a law banning the manufacture, advertisement and sale of spurious medicines as a step towards Prevention of blindness;

(b) whether any suggestions have been received by the Government from the All India Ophthalmological Conference held in Calcutta recently; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Under Section 18 of the Drugs and Cosmeticse Act the manufacture/or sale of any spurious Durg is an offence.

As the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs is already an offence under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the question of enacting a law banning the manufacture, advertising and sale of spurious medicine as a step towards prevention of blindness does not arise.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Essential Drugs in CGHS Dispensary M.B. Road New Delhi

725. SHRI T.S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of essential drugs in C.G.H.S. dispensaries in Delhi with particular reference to M.B. Road dispensary;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is only one dispensary for all

sector of Pusp Vihar and other adjoining area;

(c) steps Government have taken to supply essential drugs to C.G.H.S. dispensarits; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to have one dispensary for each Sector of Pusp Vihar and separate dispensary for other adjoining area ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI- BEN M. JOSHI) : (a) and (c). No Sir. there is no shortage of essential drugs in CGHS dispensaries in Delhi. As and when temporary shortage of any drug of CGHS formulary occurs; that medicine is procured from Super Bazar and Medical Store Organisa- tion of the Directorate General of Health Services etc.

(b) Yes Sir, there is one dispensary for all sectors of Pusp Vihar and other adjoining area.

(d) No such proposal is under con- sideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Bus Services to Mayur Vihar

726. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sur-vey was conducted which revealed inadaquancy of bus servict from Ma- yur Vihar to Central Secretariat/ Mandir Marg;

(b) whether it is also a fact that still the bus service is poor even after adding two additional trips;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the residents of around 15,000 flats in and around Mayur iVhar are fac- ing untold inconvenience because of inadequate bus service to various places like R. K. Puram Karol Bagh, New Delhi, Old Delhi, Nizamuddin Rly. Station, Janakpuri etc.;

(d) if so, action proposed and to be taken to re-route some buses to connect the above places with Mayur Vihar; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken to provide adequate bus services to Mayur Vihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is observed that there is still some inadequacy of services. DTC will be shortly augmenting services on route No. 327.

(c) No, Sir. The residents of Mayur Vihar can easily avail of services to R. K. Puram, Karol Bagh and other places by change-over facilities available at several points on route No. 327.

(d) and (e). The services on route No. 327 from Mayur Vihar to Central Secretariat will be augmented shortly.

Closure of Israel's Bombay Consulate

727. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has taken note of the recent resolution of the United Nations describing Israel as not a peace-loving member state and calling for its total isolation;

(b) whether in view of this resolution, the Government would now order the closure of Israeli Consulate in Bombay; and

(c) what further sanctions against Israel the Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) India had co-sponsored the Resolution adopted by the Emergency Special Session of UN General Assem-

bly which, *intera-ila*, called on all member states to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel in order to isolate it in all fields. The Government of India has no diplomatic, official trade and cultural relations with Israel; and has repeatedly affirmed that it would be second to none in supporting the resolutions of the United Nations regarding imposition of sanctions against Israel.

(b) This matter has been taken note of.

(c) Israel's policy of repeated aggression and expansionism would be discussed at the on-aligned Coordination Bureau meeting in Kuwait in April and at the Non-aligned Summit scheduled to be held at Baghdad in September 1982, where India would be actively participating, in accordance with our historical and principled policy followed hitherto.

Enquiry into the Unsterilised and Contaminated Medical Dressing Materials Exported to Britain and Australia

728. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether an enquiry has since been made into the circumstances in which unsterilised and contaminated medical dressing material had been exported to Britain and Australia and the culprits brought to book;

(b) if so, what was the result of the inquiry and the details of the persons found responsible therefor; and

(c) steps taken to ensure that such material does not find its way through exports in future and to neutralise the adverse effect caused by the said exports on future export prospects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). Three manufacturing firms were suspected to have supplied non-sterlit surgical dressing to Britain, Australia etc. Of these three test reports of sample drawn from one firm revealed that product was of standard quality. Test reports of samples in respect of the second firm are awaited. The manufacturing licence of third firm has been cancelled on the basis of adverse preliminary report. Exports of M/S Jayer Exports who are merchant exporters continue to be suspended.

(c) Drugs Controller (I) has instructed the Zonal Officers to carry out inspections of the premises of all firms engaged in the production of surgical dressings and also to draw sample for conducting sterility tests. Export (Control) order in respect of surgical dressings has been amended on 30-12-81 to permit only of surgical dressings which are labelled as "To be sterilised before use" or "non-sterlit". Our Missions abroad have been apprised of the various steps taken to ensure export of quality surgical dressings with a view to counter adverse publicity against Indian exports.

Setting up of Rural Health Centres on every 2000 population

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

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to set up a Rural Health Centre for every 2000 population during the current five year plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Missing Indian Defence Personnel in 1971

730. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian Defence personnel were declared missing in the 1971 war and were captured by the Pakistan authorities and detained there;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the Geneva Convention, both sides are expted to furnish proof of the death of the armed forces personnel after the war but this has not been done and the relatives of the missing armed personnel have not been furnished with any proof of their death so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Pakistan Radio had on many occasions declared the arrest of these Indian armed personnel; and

(d) whether Government have officially taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan and have sought their release and if so, the re-action of Government of Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Forty Indian defence personnel are reported to be missing since the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 and are believed to be detained in Pakistan Jails.

(b) Artical 120 of the Geneva Convention required the detaining power to furnish Proof of the death of armed forces personnel during captivity. As is well-known, the Pakistan Government have not acknowledged the presence of these persons in their custody. However, the Government of India are pursuing this matter.

(c) The names of some of the officers were stated to have been announced over Pakistan Radio during December, 1971 as having been captured alive.

(d) The Government repeatedly took up the question of release and repat-

riation of Indian defence personnel with the Government of Pakistan. But the Pakistan Government has maintained that they do not have any such persons in their custody. In an official statement issued by the Pakistan Embassy of January 23, 1982, they reiterated their position. The question was once again taken up during the recent visit of Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi, to New Delhi. On India's initiative, Pakistan has agreed to make fresh efforts to locate the missing defence personnel.

Languishing of defence personnel in Pak jail

731. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that thirty-five officers are still languishing in jail in Pakistan for more than ten years;

(b) is it a fact that Major A. K. Suri, Flying Officer, Sudhir Tyagi, Captain Ravindra Kairo, Major A. K. Ghosh are amongst those who are in Pak jail and proof of it has been submitted by their relatives to Government of India; and

(c) are Government aware that the details of these Indian POW's have been published in a book 'Bhutto trial and execution' published by Miss Victoria Sheifield and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO): (a) 40 defence personnel (35 officers and 5 ORs) reported to be missing since the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971, are believed to be held in Pakistani jails.

(b) These four names figure in the list of 40 defence personnel reported missing since the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971. There is evidence on the existence of these four officers, and this has been supplied to the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan maintained that there are no Indian military personnel including

these four officers in Pakistani jails. We have again requested the Government of Pakistan to investigate this matter on the basis of information provided to them by us.

(c) Only a passing reference about the detention of Indian POWs in the Sind Jail has been made in the book "Bhutto trial and execution" published by Miss Victoria Sheifield. No details are given in that book.

Report of Committee on spurious drugs

732. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any report by a Committee on the spurious drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many drugs which are banned in developed countries are being imported and distributed in India;

(d) the details of such drugs and firms importing them; and

(e) how many cases have been registered against these firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WALFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry in their report had referred to the spurious drugs and problems connected with the campaign against them.

(b) In this regard their recommendations were as under:

(i) The States should constitute legal-cum-intelligence cell for carrying on the campaign against spurious drugs.

(ii) States Drug Advisory Boards should be set up consisting of medi-

cal profession, Police department, social workers, the industry and trade.

(iii) Enlistment of the cooperation of the public, members of the medical profession, social organisations and consumer councils in tightening drug control measures and in combating the menace of spurious drugs should be considered both by Central and State Governments.

(iv) A distinction should be made between offences relating to the manufacture and sale of spurious drugs and those relating to standards of quality.

(c) to (e). Information regarding the withdrawal of certain drugs by some countries from market is received by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare mainly through the World Health Organisation who have since informed about 18 such drugs. Whenever information is received from the World Health Organisation regarding the withdrawal of a drug in any country and that drug is used in this country, the Drug Controller (India) consults medical experts in the country including the Indian Council of Medical Research seeking their advice as to whether similar action should be taken by the Government. On the basis of such an expert advice, a decision to withdraw the drug or not is taken.

Out of the 18 drugs reported by the World Health Organisation as having been withdrawn by certain countries, we have also taken action to withdraw 7 of these drugs from the Indian market; 6 other drugs have not even been approved for manufacture in the country while in respect of the balance 5 drugs namely (1) Hormonal Pregnancy Testing Drugs, (2) Nitrofuran compounds, (3) Phenformin, (4) Oxyquino-lines Derivatives and (5) Higher Dose Lynestrenol products, a conscious decision was taken to permit their marketing subject to a cautionary statement being given on the label in some cases.

Combination of Ayurvedic and Allopathic Drugs

733. SHRI R. P. DAS:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that fixed dose combinations of ayurvedic drugs with allopathic drugs prove to be harmful for human consumption;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to ban these drugs immediately;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Drugs Consultative Committee at its meeting held in October, 1981 felt that there was no rational for such combinations since drugs belonging to these two systems of medicine may act differently and different precautions/warnings, would have to be observed when administering drugs belonging to different systems of medician. They have, therefore, recommended weeding out of such combinations.

(b) to (d). The matter is presently under consideration with the Government and a final view will be taken shortly.

Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose

734. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the statement of Shri S. C. Bose elder brother of Netaji Subhash Chander Bose published in Tribune of 14 January, 1982 urging not to permit the so

called ashes of Netaji to be brought from Japan; and

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

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

(b) Government has been taken note of the views expressed by Shri S. C. Bose, elder brother of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Organisation formed by beggars on All India basis

735. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an organisation has recently been formed by the beggars on an All India basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) Although, a report in this regard has appeared in the press, the Government has no official information in this regard.

Additional facilities on 'Palace on Wheels' train

736. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering providing of additional facilities on the luxury "Palace on Wheels" train; and

(b) if so, facilities proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) Not for the time being.

(b) Does not arise.

टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस को मेजा रोड स्टेशन पर रोकना

737. श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1977 से पहले टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस इलाहाबाद और मिर्जापुर के बीच मेजा रोड स्टेशन पर रुकती थी और इसके बाद इसका वहां रुकना बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने दिसम्बर, 1981 के द्वितीय पखवाड़े में आदेश जारी किये थे कि टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस को मेजा रोड स्टेशन पर छः महीने के लिये परीक्षण के तौर पर रोका जाय ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस के मेजा रोड स्टेशन पर अब तक न रुकने के क्या कारण हैं और इसका वहां कब रुकना शुरू होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) : जी हां। बहरहाल, पुनर्विचार करने पर अगली समय सारणी से मेजा रोड स्टेशन पर 161/162 टाटानगर एक्सप्रेस के ठहराव की व्यवस्था करने का विनिश्चय किया गया था क्योंकि चालू समय सारणी की अवधि में किसी ठहराव की व्यवस्था से गाड़ियों के समय-पालन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

रीवां और सीधी शहरों को रेल मार्ग द्वारा जोड़ना

738. श्री उमाकांत मिथ्या : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रीवां और सीधी शहरों को रेल सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक लागू किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Flyover on Salem-Attur Line

739. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu approached the Union Government regarding the construction of a fly-over on Salem to Attur Line near Government General Hospital at Salem Town;

(b) whether the Union Government are aware that the above spot is at the centre of Salem Town and there is heavy traffic due to location of Hospital and Bus Stand; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the said fly-over as per the existing rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) It is presumed that the location mentioned is the existing level crossing at KM 190/14-15 between Salem Town and Salem Market Station on the Vridhachalam-Salem Metre Gauge Section of Southern Railway. No proposal for construction of a road over bridge in replacement of this level crossing has so far been sponsored by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The question whether construction of a road over bridge at

this location is justified on traffic considerations on cost sharing basis will be examined on receipt on a firm proposal from the State Government.

2nd Phase of Banspani—Jakhpura Line

740. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second phase of construction work for the Banspani—Jakhpura rail link of Orissa between Daitori and Keonjhar has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned for the construction of the above rail link;

(c) whether the construction work is expected to be started in the current financial year; and

(d) the target date of completion of the construction of the second phase of the above rail link?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) and (b). The work (Second Phase) has been approved for construction at a cost of Rs. 18 crores.

(c) No.

(d) Not yet fixed.

Concessional Rail Fares to Students

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

(a) whether Government are considering a new scheme to charge concessional rail fares to students;

(b) if so, details of the scheme;

(c) whether Government propose to give 50 per cent concession in fares to bonafide students on bonafide journey any time of the year as is done by Indian Airlines; and

(d) whether the concessional rate will apply to student commuters in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Ahmedabad etc.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) to (d). Bonafide students of recognised educational institutions when travelling for educational purposes are already admissible to 50 per cent concession in second class. This facility is allowed for educational tours, for visiting their home towns during vacations and for travelling to examination/training centres. The same element of concession is also allowed to them in season ticket fares for travelling daily between their residences and educational institutions.

Performance of Indian Hockey Players

742. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the recent performance of Indian Hockey Players in international field;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the conditions in which Indian sportsmen are compelled to pass their prime years in comparison to their counterparts in other countries;

(c) whether Government are planning to improve the lot of Indian sportsmen;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (e). While the Government is fully aware of the recent performance of Indian Hockey players in international competitions, it has, necessarily, limited information about the conditions of sportsmen and women in foreign countries. However, having regard to the

need to assist our sportsmen and women generally, the Government gives financial assistance to the National Sports Federation for the following purposes:—

(i) For organising coaching camps for preparing Indian teams;

(ii) For meeting partly the deficit on organising National Championships at Senior, Junior and Sub-Junior levels and for the All India Tournaments;

(iii) For meeting passage costs of sports teams sent abroad for participation in international events;

(iv) For the hospitality of foreign teams coming to India for friendly matches under Cultural Exchange Programmes;

(v) For organising International events in India;

(vi) For the salary of Paid Assistant Secretaries of National Sports Federations; and

(vii) For acquiring sports equipment of non-expendable nature.

In addition, the Government has decided, to establish a National Welfare Fund for the sportsmen/women of international standard. The details of the fund are being worked out. The scope of the fund envisaged is as under:—

(i) To provide suitable assistance to the sportsmen injured during the period of their training for international competitions and also during the period of the competitions, the amount depending on the nature of the injury;

(ii) To provide suitable assistance to the outstanding sportsmen who bring glory to the country in the international field and who are disabled as an after effect of their strenuous training or otherwise and to provide them assistance by way of medical treatment or through grant of monthly pension or both, depending on the merits of the case;

(iii) To administer and apply the fund to promote the welfare of the sportsmen generally to alleviate distress among sportsmen and their dependents in indigent circumstances; and

(iv) To do all other things which are incidental to the above objects.

Arjuna Awards are also given annually to outstanding sportsmen. Each such awardee is paid scholarship of Rs. 200/- per month for two years.

Jha Committee "Status Report" on Jawaharlal Nehru University

743. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHIAN:

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

(a) the salient features of "Status Report" of Jha Committee to inquire into the Jawaharlal Nehru University affairs;

(b) the action taken in the light of the Report; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaints regarding JNU after the appointment of Jha Committee; if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a). The Committee appointed a number of Working Groups, gathered some material and designed some studies but was not in a position to formulate its opinion on various issues and enunciate its recommendations within the time allotted to it.

(b) The Executive Council at its meeting held on 29th January, 1982 resolved to record the Status Report. However, the Council noted that in the meanwhile, Centres/Schools have completed the exercise of preparing a document giving their achievements in the last 10 years as also their future per-

ceptions for growth, based on which the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals of the University are being revised.

(c) After the appointment of the Jha Committee, several Members of Parliament have been urging the institution of a Visitatorial inquiry into the affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University as according to them there have been several irregularities in the administration of the University.

Scheme to Improve Education Standard of Backward District of Orissa

744. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the fact that, Thuamul Rampur Block of Kalahandi District, in the State of Orissa, has not produced a Metriculate till now;

(b) whether Central Government are planning a special scheme to improve the educational standard of this backward tribal pocket of the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as received from them.

Alleged cheating by Railway Contractors

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

(a) whether it is a fact that pebble contractor cheat the Railways by first laying a heap of sand and thereon lay the pebbles whose payment is authorised on measurement thereby taking money for the sand so spread underneath the pebbles;

(b) whether connivance of the concerned railway staff is involved;

(c) whether inquiries have been made to verify such mal-practices;

(d) if so, with what results;

(e) what steps have been taken to ensure that the contractors working inside the railway yards do not indulge in pilferage of railway property and thefts of the type that have come to the notice of Government; and

(f) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No; however, a case of a contractor trying to cheat the Railways by stacking ballast on existing mounds of earth and sand was uncovered in a preventive check.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) No such case has come to light besides the one indicated in reply to (a), where suitable action against the contractor is under consideration.

(e) and (f). Railway Protection Force Personnel are deployed to guard Railway property against pilferage and theft by any agency whatsoever. The present Security arrangements are generally considered adequate.

महानगरों में बिजली से चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियाँ

746. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के चार बड़े महानगरों में बिजली से चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियाँ चलाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन महानगरों के नाम क्या हैं और चालू योजना के दौरान इस योजना का कार्य कब शुरू हो जायगा ; और

(ग) पूरी योजना के पूरा होने पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास। दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के लिये महानगर रेल परिवहन योजना पर कार्य चल रहा है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में विजली गाड़ियाँ पहले से ही चल रही हैं।

(ग) 1980-81 के मूल्यों के आधार पर मेट्रो रेलवे कलकत्ता पर 560 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयेगी। दिल्ली में रिंग रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण तर 34.18 करोड़ रुपये लागत आयेगी ?

Completion of 1st Phase of Jakhpura-Banspani Line

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

(a) whether the first phase of construction of the Jakhpura-Banspani railway line from Jakhpura to Daitori was completed and opened for traffic in March, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that despite foregoing all arrangements have not yet been completed to facilitate loading of iron ore from Daitori and Tomka;

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

(d) the steps taken by Government to make all arrangements completed to facilitate loading of iron ore?

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

(b) No; all arrangements necessary for loading of iron or have been completed.

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

Shortage of B.G. and M.G. Coaches

748. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of coaches both in broad-gauge and in metre gauge;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government to remove the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Yes. Some trains are not able to run with the scheduled number of coaches. The number of coaches requiring repairs is more than the permitted limits of 14 per cent and capacity for repairs in workshops is inadequate. There are constraints in the availability of funds for manufacture of coaches and also there is shortage in manufacturing capacity within the country vis-a-vis need-based-requirement. Due to these constraints the number of coaches being manufactured during Sixth Five Year Plan would mostly get adjusted against replacement of overaged coaches and very little would be available for additional services. However, efforts are being made to improve the repair position despite these limitations. In order to provide additional passenger clearing capacity, steps are being taken to increase the load of trains with better traction, double heading, standardisation of accommodation and also increase in frequency of services by optimum utilisation of rakes wherever feasible.

Average Daily Commuters of Suburban Railway Stations of Central Bombay

749. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the estimated average daily commuters of each of Mulund, Bhandup, Kanjur Marg, Vikhroli, Ghatkapur, Vidya Vihar, Kurla, Chembur, Govandi, Mankhurd, subraban Railway Stations of Central Railway at Bombay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The average number of daily commuters of the following Stations of Central Railway at Bombay is indicated as under:—

Name of Station	Average per day
Mulund	65,481
Bhandup	71,140
Kanjur Marg.	32,787
Vikhroli	66,135
Ghatkapur	1,56,108
Vidya Vihar	10,219
Kurla	1,72,564
Chembur	62,265
Govandi	41,586
Mankhurd	27,45

Railway Booking Agency at Chandni Chowk

750. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the booking agency, provided for, by the Northern Railway, for passenger and goods traffic in Chandni Chowk area, Delhi has since been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the withdrawal of the facility will add to inconvenience to the general public and congestion at booking counters of Railway station; and

(d) whether Government intend to provide this facility to the public in the same area, and if not, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The City Booking Agency at Chandni Chowk, Delhi had to be closed down from 31-7-1981 on account of the resignation by the existing contractor.

(c) and (d). Adequate arrangements have been made at the Railway station to provide satisfactory service to the passengers so that there is no inconvenience to the public. The City Booking Agency would be re-opened as soon as a suitable contractor is appointed to run this agency for which necessary action has been initiated.

Study of Moral Education in Schools

751. **SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to arrest the evergrowing indiscipline in the present day youths and children and enthuse them with the feelings of universal love and brotherhood, study of moral education in schools and colleges of the country has now assumed a special significance;

(b) whether it is a fact that various commissions and committees on education and eminent personalities, including the Prime Minister, have expressed the need of imparting some common ethical teachings of various religions and moral education; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to introduce moral education in schools and colleges as compulsory subject; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). The Government has always been of the view that the building up of character of students should be one of the major aims of education. This matter has also engaged the attention of various expert bodies appointed by the Government. These experts bodies have inter alia stressed the importance of value-oriented education.

The recommendations made by the various committees and commissions have been circulated to the various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for consideration and appropriate action.

At the central level, the National Council of Educational Research and Training has been working on preparation of a model curriculum on moral education. A national workshop was organised at Bangalore in November, 1981 and an outline of a draft curriculum has now been finalised. Detailed syllabus will be prepared and the preparation of a graded series of instructional materials both for students and teachers will follow.

The Universities have also been advised by the University Grants Commission to take necessary steps in this direction.

More Bogies to New Delhi-Madras G.T. Express

752. **SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:**

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of bogies in New Delhi-Madras G.T. Express; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, there is a proposal to augment the load of 15/16 G.T. Express by double-heading the train as soon as possible.

Number of robberies and dacoities reported in Trains during 1980 and 1981

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

(a) number of robberies and dacoities reported in trains in the years 1980 and 1981, State-wise;

(b) number of cases when the dacoities took place despite armed guards provided in the trains;

(c) cases where the dacoities were apprehended or intercepted;

(d) whether the case of dacoities in the railways are on the increase; and

(e) if so, steps taken to check the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The number of robberies

and dacoities reported in trains during the years 1980 and 1981, State-wise, is given in the attached statement.

(b) 39 cases of dacoities in 1980 and 37 cases of dacoities in 1981 took place despite provision of armed guards in trains.

(c) In 56 cases of 1980 and in 63 cases of 1981, the dacoits were apprehended/intercepted.

(d) Increasing trend is noticeable.

(e) The following preventive steps have been taken:—

(i) As far as possible, the long distance Mail/Express/Passenger trains are being escorted by the State police during their night run;

(ii) The Government Railway Police strength have been suitably increased to tackle the problem effectively;

(iii) Engine crews have instructions to resort to repeated whistling in case of out of course stoppage of any train to alert escort party;

(iv) Close co-ordination with State Police authorities is being maintained by RPF.

(v) The Coach attendants/TTEs have instructions to remain alert and to respond quick to the knock of the escorting party. They have also been instructed not to carry unauthorised passengers.

Statement

Statewise incidents of Dacoities and Robberies in running trains for the years 1980 and 1981

States	1980		1981	
	Dacoity	Robbery	Dacoity	Robbery
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	..	5	2	6
Assam	2	4	5	6
Bihar	38	43	27	47
Delhi	..	2	..	2

	1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat		1		1	2
Goa		1	..	..	..
Haryana		..	2	2	5
J. & K.		..	..	..	..
Kerala		..	..	..	2
Madhya Pradesh	8	12	9	20	
Maharashtra	4	33	9	42	
Orissa	5	10	11	4	
Punjab	..	4	..	5	
Rajasthan	..	4	6	6	
Tamil Nadu	..	5	..	7	
Uttar Pradesh	20	79	28	59	
West Bengal	20	43	30	23	
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..
Karnataka	..	3	1	3	
TOTAL :	99	252	131	239	

Sino-India Talks

754. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL
SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sino-India talks were held in December, 1981;

(b) if so, the issue that were discussed at the meeting;

(c) whether as a result of the talks consensus could be reached on some of the issues for being pursued further; and

(d) if so, the particulars of these issues and when further negotiations will take place?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir; talks were held at the level of officials in Beijing from December 10-14th, 1981.

(b) to (d). A statement on these talks was made by the Foreign Minister in Parliament on December 17. A copy of the statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3393/82].

The timing as well as the contents of subsequent sessions of talks are to be discussed through diplomatic channels with the Chinese side.

Russian Presence in Afghanistan

755. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Soviet troops continue to occupy Afghanistan and there is no prospect of withdrawal of the troops in the near future; and

(b) if so, what efforts are being made by the Government as an important spokesman of the non-aligned nations, to secure the withdrawal of Soviet troops and normalisation of political climate in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Soviet troops continue in Afghanistan. How long they are likely to stay is not clear yet, as there has been little perceptible movement towards the process of seeking a negotiated political settlement.

(b) India has consistently advocated a negotiated political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. The Government have continued their consultations with all the concerned parties as also with a number of countries in the region, and outside, as also with the Secretary-General of the United Nations with a view to easing tension in the region; for facilitating a political solution in Afghanistan; and for the creation of conditions in which Soviet troops could be withdrawn from that country. India's efforts to promote the search for a political solution also found expression in the consensus on the situation in Afghanistan at the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New Delhi in February, 1981.

माधोपुर और जमालपुर गांवों में रेल विभाग की भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

756. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बलिया जिले में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बामडीह रोड स्टेशन के निकट माधोपुर और जमालपुर गांवों के कुछ लोगों ने रेल विभाग की भूमि पर अनधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार और रेल विभाग को अनधिकृत कब्जा छुड़ाने के लिए वर्ष 1979-80 में बलिया जिले से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) रेलवे भूमि से पार्टी को हटाने के लिए, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन ने सम्पदा अधिकारी की अदालत में एक मामला दर्ज कराया है और उस मामले पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Construction of a Byepass to Ease Congestion of Sher Shah Suri Marg in Panipat

757. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute congestion of traffic consisting of bullock carts/thelas, rickshaws, cycles and other vehicles in addition to the regular heavy traffic on Sher Shah Suri Marg in Panipat town

of Haryana often resulting in road accidents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the past, several Central Ministers have declared publicly that a bye-pass shall be constructed soon to divert the general traffic from this National Highway from the bazar of Panipat; and

(c) if so, when the bye-pass is proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). As per NH Act 1956, lengths of road situated within the Municipal areas of towns with population of 20,000 or more do not form a part of National Highways and are under the control of State/Local authorities. Road through Panipat town comes under this category. There is congestion on the above portion of road due to local slow moving traffic. The construction of a N.H. bye-pass outside Panipat has been under consideration of the Govt. and subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority of this work, it may be taken up in phases with land acquisition in current Five year Plan and construction in later years.

Major Repair Works not undertaken

758. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that due to paucity of funds a number of major repair works have not been undertaken during the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the repair works thus held up; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Although the requirement of funds for Repair Works exceeds the amount allocated during

the current year, no major work has been allowed to be held up on this account.

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

Utilisation of Library Facilities in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that limited library facilities available in Delhi are not properly utilised because of poor service rendered by the library staff;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) action being contemplated by Government to effect improvements in libraries of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL): (a) No. Sir. Libraries in Delhi are under the administrative control of various authorities and Government have received no complaints about the poor service rendered by their library staff.

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

Memorandum demanding additional Trains between Calcutta and Bihar

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

(a) whether the Bihar Awami Kalyan Panchayat of Calcutta has submitted to him a memorandum dated December 3, 1981 demanding the introduction of certain additional trains between Calcutta and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by his Ministry thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes, a representation has been received regarding introduction of additional trains between Howrah/Sealdah and Muzaffarpur and Howrah and Gorakhpur, conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj section into BG and introduction of train between Howrah and Narkatiaganj.

(c) Introduction of additional trains between Howrah/Sealdah and Muzaffarpur/Gorakhpur is operationally not feasible due to paucity of coaching stock and inadequate terminal facilities at Howrah/Sealdah.

Conversion of Samastipur -Darbhanga section into BG has since been approved and would be taken up alongwith construction of Sakri-Hasanpur line. There is no proposal at present, to convert Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj section into BG.

Diversion of Cargo to Calcutta Port

761. SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to divert more cargo to Calcutta port;

(b) if so, whether the Government instructed the Public Sector Undertakings to divert their cargo to Calcutta Port; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) It is not the policy of the Government to control the Shippers' choice in the matter of Preference of port of import or export. This is more so because most of

the cargo is imported by private parties. Every ship has a right to call on any port of its choice.

(b) and (c). For planning the import and export of bulk commodities like fertilisers, fertiliser raw material, steel, edible oil, newsprint and cement etc. imported or exported on Government account, a Standing Inter-Ministerial Committee, called the "Standing Committee on Rationalised Distribution of Cargo" has been functioning in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. Even the role of this Committee is not to impose allocation of cargo but to seek agreed solutions. However in the recent past, the importing Government agencies have been persuaded to bring more finished fertilisers, fertilisers raw materials, newsprint and cement, etc, to Calcutta Port.

Kharagpur Railway yards

763. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the most unsatisfactory working conditions obtaining in the Railway yards at Kharagpur.

(b) if so, what are the nature of such complaints and whether the administration have enquired into the same;

(c) how many big and small derailments have taken place in the Railway yards at Kharagpur in the years 1979, 1980 and 1981;

(d) how many workers met with accidents in the yards at Kharagpur in the same period; and

(e) what remedial measures have been taken or being contemplated to be taken by the administration?

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

plaints were received from the staff regarding working conditions like presence of scattered permanent way material, uneven formation in yard, need for improved lighting etc. These complaints have been looked into.

(c) The particulars of accidents which have taken place in Kharagpur and Nimpura yards are as follows:—

	1979	1980	1981
Kharagpur	14	29	33
Nimpura	104	127	375

(d) The particulars of the workers having met with accidents are as under:—

	1979	1980	1981
Kharagpur	4	3	4
Nimpura	4	4	5

(e) During the last six months, action has been taken to clean the yard of the accumulated cinder and railway material. The yard lighting has also been improved.

Loss to D.T.C.

764. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation is running into losses;

(b) if so, the loss likely to be suffered by the Corporation during the current financial year;

(c) the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent any more losses by plugging the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that during the current financial year, the working loss (cash loss) that D.T.C. might incur would be of the order of Rs. 20 crores.

(c) The main reasons for the losses has been that the fare structure of D.T.C. has been most uneconomical, while the operating costs of D.T.C. have been increasing perennially, the fare structure has remained almost static. The Corporation is not able to recover even the bare working cost of about Rs. 3 per km. is only (January '82) whereas the Revenue Income per Km. is only Rs. 2.00.

(d) Proposals for revision of fares to meet the working expenditure are under the Government's consideration. In addition to reduce/eliminate losses in future Government is considering the proposals for writing off of accumulated losses, and restructuring the capital base of the D.T.C.

Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad Line

765. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal for undertaking the work of conversion of Delhi-Jai-pur-Ahmedabad metre gauge line into a broad gauge line;

(b) if so, when this work is to be started; and

(c) the time to be taken in its completion and the number of phases in which this work will be completed?

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

(b) The project has not yet been cleared by the Planning Commission for want of resources.

(c) Does not arise, in view of the reply given against part (b) above.

हिन्दी सहायकों का व्यवन

766. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सहायकों के व्यवन के लिए दिनांक 12 अगस्त, 1981 और 28 सितम्बर, 1981 को अक्षमश: लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार लिए गए थे, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी और क्या है और इसके परिणाम के कब तक घोषित होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रवरण को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है और 15-2-82 की नामों का एक पेनल ज्ञापित कर दिया गया है ।

Inclusion of Roads of National Importance in Sixth Five Year Plan

767. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transport Policy Committee of the Planning Commission recommended the names of some roads of national importance for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the roads which have been finalised for State of Bihar and the advance action taken for its construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). Presumably the Member is having in mind the list of routes and direct connection suggested by the National Transport Policy Com-

mittee of the Planning Commission for additions to the National Highway System. The report is still under the consideration of the Planning Commission. Meanwhile, on certain priority considerations, some roads in the N.E. region have been declared as National Highways with effect from 1.9.80 which incidentally cover the roads suggested by the Committee for the N.E. region in their report mentioned above. In addition, the existing National Highway No. 12 was also extended from Biaora to Jaipur. Owing to financial constraints the Govt. of India are not in a position to take over any road as a National Highway at present and this applies to all the States including Bihar.

Cochin—Madurai Line

768. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Idukki district of Kerala is at present connected by the Railway line;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to include Idukki district of Kerala also in the Railway map by the construction of Cochin-Madurai Railway line; and

(c) the details of steps taken, if any, by Government in this respect?

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

(b) and (c). A survey for conversion of Madurai-Bodinayakanur Metre Gauge section into Board Gauge and construction of a new Broad Gauge Railway line between Cochin and Bodinayakanur has been included in the 1982-83 budget. The question of connecting Idukki district of Kerala with this line will also be examined by the survey team for this line.

Production of pacemakers for Heart Patients

679. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are that every year thousands of people die because they cannot afford the cost of pacemakers;

(b) whether the Government propose to take positive steps for indigenous production of pacemakers;

(c) whether a proposal is also under consideration of the Government to provide pacemakers at subsidised rates all over the country; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Government have no specific information in this regard.

(b) National Research Development Corporation of India, a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Science & Technology, had in 1975 licensed the knowhow for pacemakers developed by IRDE, Bangalore to M/s Electromedicals, Indore. The Company has produced about 40 numbers so far.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale and Distribution of Nirodh in States

770. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nirodh pieces sold in the country during last year and

the number of pieces distributed free of cost;

(b) the target of distribution of Nirodh pieces during the current year;

(c) the steps proposed to create awarness among the young people, especially young urban women and villagers to buy condoms; and

(d) number of Nirodh pieces sold in various States, State-wise till December last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) The number of Nirodh Pieces sold during last year viz., 1980-81 was 129.50 million. Number of Nirodh pieces distributed free during 1980-81 was 136.34 million.

(b) During the current year i.e., 1981-82, the target of distribution of Nirodh pieces (both under sale and free distribution programmes) is 363 million.

(c) A multi media Publicity Campaign is in operation not only to create awareness among the people but also to motivate them to adopt Nirodh towards Family Planning objective.

Regular Product-oriented publicity is undertaken through T.V., Films and radio to inform, educate and motivate the couples.

In the rural areas of some selected States Health Guides and multi purpose workers have been involved in marketing of Nirodh.

(d) Nirodh sales during 1981-82 (April—December) is appended at statement.

Statement

Statewise sale of Nirodh during April—December 1981

Name of the State	Nirodh Sale during April to December 1981 (Provisional) in million pcs.
Andhra Pradesh	6.94
Assam Group of States /U.T.s.	1.62
Bihar	7.44
Gujarat	7.96
Haryana	1.65
Himachal Pradesh	0.63
Jammu & Kashmir	0.88
Karnataka	7.11
Kerala	4.50
Madhya Pradesh	3.72
Maharashtra	9.23
Orissa	2.67
Punjab	3.87
Rajasthan	2.72
Tamil Nadu	9.69
Uttar Pradesh	19.53
West Bengal	9.53
Delhi	4.64
Chandigarh	0.29
All India	109.11*

(*Including a sale of 9.49 million pieces for which State-wise break up is not available as yet.)

**Setting up of High Power Commission
Regarding Modern Medical Education**

771. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a high power Commission to go into the various aspects of Modern Medical Education in the country; and

(b) whether it is a fact that National Medical Organisation of doctors practising modern system of medicine and Indian Medical Association has not been given any representation on the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Government have set up a Medical Education Review Committee in Septem-

ber, 1981. The members of the Committee represent various relevant interests.

Enrolling rate in Higher Education

772. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the enrolling rate in higher education is decreasing year by year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Though there are fluctuations in the rate of enrolment for higher education, the average growth rate during the decade 1971-81 was about 3.5 per cent per annum. The yearly percentage of increase in the growth rate is given below:

Year	Percentage increase
1971-72	5.7
1972-73	5.0
1973-74	3.1
1974-75	5.9
1975-76	2.5
1976-77	0.2
1977-78	5.5
1978-79	2.1
1979-80	1.3
1980-81	3.9

छपरा जंक्शन पर शायिका (बर्थ) आरक्षण

773. प्रो० सत्य देव सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छपरा जंक्शन स्टेशन से पूर्व और पश्चिम की ओर जाने

वाली लम्बी दूरी की महत्वपूर्ण रेलों में शायिकाओं (बर्थ) के आरक्षण के लिए अब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) और (ख). यातायात की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर, छपरा जंक्शन स्टेशन पर लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियों में उपयुक्त आरक्षण कोटा उपलब्ध है।

Lepers in Delhi Streets

774. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHUVAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of lepers freely roaming about in the streets of Delhi are posing serious health hazard to the public;

(b) if so, whether any steps has been taken to put them in leprosy homes and thus prevent them from mixing with the public; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): (a) It will not be correct to say that a large number of leprosy patients are found in the Delhi streets. A small number of disease arrested persons with deformities can be found begging at busy traffic junctions, but these are burnt out cases and do not pose a serious health hazard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Legislation to Restrict Size of Family

776. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps Government intend to take to strengthen the efforts for population control; and

(b) whether Government would consider enacting legislative measures to restrict the size of a family?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Intensified efforts will be made to spread awareness and information about small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategy. Close monitoring and follow-up will be ensured at all levels. Steps will be taken to tone up the administrative machinery and improve motivation and accountability of staff at the field levels in consultation with the State Governments. The programme will be reviewed periodically at the highest level to detect any deficiency therein and initiate speedy corrective action. In rural areas, under the "Village Health Guide Scheme" which has now been made a fully Centrally funded scheme, the Health Guide (who will predominantly be women) will be responsible for spreading knowledge and information to each individual household and to provide at peoples' door-steps supplies for non-clinical methods. For the States lagging behind in performance selective area specific approach will be followed.

(b) It is not the Government's policy to promote the programme through legislative measures as the programme will be promoted as voluntary peoples' movement.

Report of ICMR regarding Orthopaedically Handicapped Children

777. SHRI GADADHAR SHAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are about 5,00,000 orthopaedically handicapped children with substantial disabilities according to the ICMR reports;

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

(c) whether the report depicts a true picture of the problem;

(d) if not, what is the correct position in this matter; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to control the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has not so far conducted any survey to assess the number of orthopaedically handicapped children with substantial disabilities.

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

(d) On the basis of a national sample survey conducted by the Directorate General of Health Services on the incidence of polio-myelitis, it is observed that about 60 per cent of the cases of residual polio paralysis contribute to lameness among children between the age of 5 to 9 years. It is estimated that about 10 million persons in the country are in need of treatment for rehabilitation.

(e) An immunization programme for the prevention of disability caused by communicable disorders like polio-myelitis and a programme for protecting children against blindness have been launched. Various other measures have also been initiated by the Government for the rehabilitation of the disabled, including children. These measures include scholarships, facilities for vocational training and em-

ployment, assistance for aids and appliances needed for education, financial assistance to voluntary organizations working in the field of rehabilitation of handicapped children etc.

Representation regarding Denial of entry passes to the Union Representatives in Visakhapatnam

778. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated 11th December, 1981 from the Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta, regarding the denial of entry passes to the union representatives in Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, action taken by the Government on that representation; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir. However, a representation dated 11-12-1981, from the Forward Seamen's Union of India, Calcutta, has been received by Visakhapatnam Port Trust requesting for dock entry permits for 12 of their office bearers.

(b) and (c). Six of these office bearers already hold dock entry permits. These have been renewed by the Port Trust. The remaining six are fresh applicants and the request thus amounts to seeking additional permits. As the Port Trust considers the existing number of dock entry permits issued to this Union as adequate, no additional permits have been issued to it.

Report of ICMR Regarding blind and Deaf Children

779. SHRI SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the report of the Indian Council of

Medical Research stating that there are 2,50,000 blind and an equal number of deaf children in the country;

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

(c) steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD-BEN M. JOSHI): (a) It is a fact that the Indian Council of Medical Research conducted a research on visual impairment during 1970-72. This survey indicated prevalence rates among children below 15 years of age of the levels of 0.82 in rural and 0.96 in urban areas respectively per thousand. No survey has been conducted by Indian Council of Medical Research on hearing impairments.

(b) and (c). Government of India has launched a National Programme for control of Blindness. It aims to provide comprehensive eye care services from peripheral to apex level, including educational efforts on eye health care through media of mass communication. Under the Vitamin 'A' deficiency Prophylaxis Programme, 2 lakhs International Units of Vitamin 'A' solution in oil is administered twice a year to the children of age group 1-5 years to combat Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

The ICMR is launching an intervention study on hearing impairment in collaboration with ICDS and two Primary Health Centres (Delhi and Trivandrum).

Text of the sentence cut out from the Indian Ambassador's speech by Pak T.V.

780. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan T.V. cut out a key sentence from

the recorded speech of the Indian Ambassador in Pakistan's telecast on the last Republic Day;

(b) if so, the text of the sentence cut out;

(c) the steps taken by Government to raise the matter with Pakistan Government; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The text of the sentence cut out is as follows:

various statements by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders should set at rest once and for all speculation that India is out to undo Pakistan."

(c) and (d). A note was sent by the Indian Embassy to the Pakistan Foreign Office pointing out the significant deletion of the sentence from the Republic Day speech of our Ambassador in Pakistan.

Circular Railway for Calcutta

781. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rail India Technical and Economic Services, a Government of India consultancy organisation, has indicated that it is possible to provide a circular railway facility to the city of Calcutta at a minimal cost by linking five existing suburban lines around Calcutta-Bally to Ballyghat, Baranagore-Belgharia, Kankurgachi chord-Sealdah, Sonapur-Budge Budge and new line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to implement the said circular railway plan;

(c) if so, by what time and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The work of conducting Techno-Economic Feasibility Study by Rail India Technical and Economic Services, in connection with the Five Railway Projects in and around Calcutta is still in progress.

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

Qualification for the post of Director of Indian Council of Historical Research

782. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prescribed qualifications for the post of Director of the Indian Council of the Historical Research;

(b) what is the nature of his duty; and

(c) whether the present Director was qualified at the time of his appointment?

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

(a) The educational qualifications prescribed for the post of Director as laid down in the service regulations of the Indian Council of Historical Research are as follows:

(1) at least second class M.A. in History or allied subjects;

(2) Ph. D. or research publication of equivalent standard;

(3) at least 10 years experience in teaching or guiding research; and

(4) published works of high standard.

(b) The Director, Indian Council of Historical Research is the Head of Office and functions according to the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, 1972.

(c) According to the information available, the present Director fulfils the educational qualifications prescribed for the post but not the age requirements prescribed for direct recruits.

Phased programme to revise History and Language books

783. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any phased programme of the Education Department for a radical revision of History and Language books for Schools all over India to weed out undesirable text books and remove matter prejudicial to national integration and unity; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the phased programme and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). It has been decided to undertake a review of all school textbooks prescribed/recommended in the States/UTs. from the national integration angle. To begin with, the programme will be confined to evaluation of History and Language textbooks. The main object of the review is to eliminate passages and approaches prejudicial to national integration. In view of the enormity of the task, the evaluation is

being undertaken on a decentralised basis under the overall guidance of the Government of India and according to the guidelines prepared by NCERT. A high level National Steering Committee has been set up for overall coordination and implementation of the programme.

So far twentyone State and four Union Territories have initiated the programme. Three more UTs, viz. Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Arunachal Pradesh have informed that they are using the textbooks of neighbouring States or those of NCERT.

Removal of drugs of recommended by Indian Journal of Medical Sciences

784. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Journal of Medical Sciences has recommended for removal over a specified time as many as 7 categories of drugs;

(b) if so, whether Government agrees with the recommendations of the said journal;

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to remove the drugs; and

(d) if not, the reason for such disagreement with the journal and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Yes, the seven categories of combinations were recommended by a Sub-Committee of the Drugs Consultative Committee for weeding over a specified period of time and the same was referred to in the Indian Journal of Medical Sciences. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were considered by the Drugs Consultative Committee in October, 1981.

(b) to (d). The Drugs Technical Advisory Board considered recommendations of the Drugs Consultative Committee on 31st December, 1981 and the Govt. will consider the views of the Board in due course.

37th Joint Annual Conference of the Association of Physicians in India

785. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 37th Joint Annual Conference of the Association of Physicians in India was held in New Delhi during the third week of January, 1982;

(b) the number of delegates who participated in the Conference;

(c) whether the progress made in regard to the detection, prevention and cure of dreaded diseases was discussed; and

(d) if so, the decision arrived at?

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

(b) The Organising Secretary has reported that over 1000 delegates participated in the Conference.

(c) and (d). It is reported that the nine participating association held concurrent sessions to discuss problems and issues relating to various diseases.

Steps taken for Nationalisation of Shipping Industry

786. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) steps Government have taken for the nationalisation of Shipping Industry of our country;

(b) proposals of the Government during the Sixth Plan period in this respect; and

(c) the difficulties, if any, in the way of nationlisation of the whole shipping industry?

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). At present shipping companies are in both Public and Private Sectors but the Public Sector has a larger share in the national shipping tonnage as a whole. Druring the Sixth Plan the tonnage ratio of 55.45 between Public and Private Sectors respectively has been proposed to be kept up. There is no proposal as such to nationalise the shipping industry. It may be mentioned that shipping industry is a highly capital intensive industry.

Sino-India Trade Relations

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

(a) what are the possibilities explored so far, to increase trade relations with China;

(b) whether the Government is going to sign new trade pact with them; and

(c) if so, on which articles it will be done?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Since the resumption of trade with China in 1977, a number of delegations have been exchanged between the two sides. From the Indian side, HMT, FICCI, MMT, STC and others including individual businessmen have been visiting China. Similarly the Chinese have been sending delegations for discussions with both public sector undertakings and private business houses in India. Bilateral trade was also included in discussions between the officials of both sides in Beijing in December. Efforts are under way to increase the volume, and diversify the composi-

tion, of trade. The question of an agreement is not at present under consideration.

रेलवे के सहायक लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन

788. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति के अनुसार लघु उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय तदनुसार लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने ऐसे लघु उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया है जो रेल विभाग की सहायक एकक के रूप में कार्य कर सकते हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके उत्पादों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकारी नीति के अनुसार में मंत्रालय लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में अपनी सहायक यूनिटों की स्थापना को अब भी प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उन्हें किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मलिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ। सरकार की यह नीति है कि लघु उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये और यही नीति रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा अपनाई जा रही है। रेलों द्वारा ऐसी मदों, की खरीद जो केवल लघु उद्योगों के लिए आरक्षित हैं, केवल लघु उद्योगों से की जाती है।

(ख) से (ङ). लघु उद्योगों की अनुषंगिक मदों के निर्माण के लिए रेलवे का कोई अपनी अलग व्यवस्था करने

का विचार नहीं है। बहरहाल, रेलवे क्षेत्र में नये उत्पादन यूनिट स्थापित करते समय अनुषंगिक मदों का निर्माण करने वाली यूनिटों को ऐसी मदों का निर्माण करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है जो देश के भीतर तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं होती।

Prisoners in Indian and Pakistan Jails

789. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1000 Indians are languishing in Pakistani Jails as India refuses to accept them;

(b) whether similarly many Pakistanis are languishing in Indian Jails;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) According to our latest information, over 300 Indian nationals are believed to be detained in various jails in Pakistan. Among these reported to be 40 defence personnel who have been missing since the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971. It is not true that India has refused to accept them.

(b) and (c). A total of 249 Pakistani nationals (150 convicts and 98 undertrials) are under detention in India. No Pakistani defence personnel are in Indian custody.

(d) Pakistan Government had earlier denied the existence of defence personnel under their custody but have now agreed to make fresh efforts to locate these personnel. As far as the other prisoners, the Government have been taking up with the Pakistan Government the question of their release and repatriation.

Introduction of bus services between India and neighbouring countries

790. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY:

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce bus services between our country and neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI. SITA RAM KESRI): (a) and (b). A proposal received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for operating a direct bus service between Varanasi and Kathmandu to be known as Vishwanath-Pashupatinath Bus Service on a reciprocal basis, has been approved by the Government of India. The Government of Uttar Pradesh had been advised to work out an arrangement with the appropriate agencies as nominated by HMG Nepal for this purpose.

Import of Gantry Cranes for container Handling in ports

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

(a) whether his Ministry propose to import gantry cranes for container handling in certain ports;

(b) if so, details of the import plan, with names of the countries from which those cranes are going to be imported and the number of cranes invoiced from each country; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which such cranes are being imported?

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

(b) and (c). It has been decided to import one gantry crane each for Bombay and Madras Ports. In response to global tenders invited by both the Ports, they have received various offers on which a decision has yet to be taken.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा हिन्दी का अपनाया जाना

792. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ द्वारा हिन्दी को अपनी भाषा के रूप में अपनाये जाने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय ने अब तक क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ;

(ख) इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की एक भाषा बनाये जाने की कब तक सम्भावना है ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राव) : (क) जैसा कि आप जानते होंगे हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक अधिकारिक भाषा बनाने के लिए प्रक्रिया नियमों में अधिकारिक भाषा से सम्बद्ध नियम 51 को संशोधित करने के लिए महासभा के प्रक्रिया नियमाली के नियम 163 के अन्तर्गत प्रस्ताव पेश करना पड़ता है । जब ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाए तो उसके बाद एक समिति द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधन पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दिये जाने के बाद इस प्रस्ताव पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में बहुमत का अनुमोदन जरूरी होता है । हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की भाषा के रूप

में स्वीकार करवाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए अब तक जो अनौपचारिक विचार-विमर्श किया गया है उसके उत्साहवर्द्धक परिणाम नहीं निकले हैं। जो भी हो, जब तक हम महासभा में बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त कर लेने के सम्बन्ध में आश्वस्त न हों, औपचारिक रूप से इस तरह का प्रस्ताव रखना स्पष्टतया उचित नहीं होगा।

(ख) अगर संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के निर्णय के बाद हिन्दी की संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया जाए तो अनुमान है कि इस काम पर हर दो साल में लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे और अगर मुद्रास्फीति की प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखा जाए तो कहा जा सकता है कि इस खर्च में हर वर्ष बराबर 10 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होती जाएगी। इससे संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बजट में भारत के अंशदान में 200 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त उपर्युक्त आदि लगाने में भी खर्च होगा। परस्के अलाप्त भी कुछ ऐसा आवृत्ति खर्च हो सकता है जिसके बारे में अभी ठीक-ठीक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) चूंकि हिन्दी को संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषा बनाने से सम्बद्ध प्रस्ताव का अभी संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में अपेक्षित बहुमत का समर्थन मिलने की सम्भावना नहीं है इस लिए इस बात का अनुमान लगाना मुमुक्षिन नहीं है कि इस काम में कितना समय लग सकता है।

Faulty booking of seats at Madras Central Railway Station

793. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Central Railway Station has been lacking in reservation facilities

in one way or the other and putting passengers to avoidable inconveniences such as by not transmitting the messages for onward reservations and not charging the air-conditioned and super-fast charges for travelling in Tamil Nadu Express from Madras to New Delhi in 2 Tier AC thereby passengers being confronted by TTEs for additional money on the above counts; and

(b) if so, details of steps taken to ensure that such type of lapses do not recur at any of the Railway stations and utmost care is taken of the passengers' comforts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): a) and (b). Adequate reservation facilities are available at Madras Central Railway Station. Cases of passengers being put to inconvenience owing to non-transmission of messages for onward reservations or of non-charging of super-fast charges when reported, are suitably taken up.

Poor performance of Indian Hockey Team in World Cup Championship

794. SHRI R. R. Bhole: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Hockey team had to meet with failure in the World Hockey Cup Championship held in January, 1982 due to their poor defence and poor performance of their forward players;

(b) the reasons for not fielding substitute in the crucial match against Australia; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to overcome the deficiencies noticed in the team and prepare the team to develop speed, resources and skill for the Asian Games to be held in November, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) It is a fact that the Indian Hockey Team finished only Fifth in the World Hockey Cup Tournament held in January, 1982. The performance of the Team, including its defence and forward play, being considered by a Committee appointed to monitor the training of Indian competitors for Asian Games, 1982. In this context, the Committee has invited reports and opinions on the performance of the Indian Hockey Team in the World Cup Tournament from expert organisations and individuals including the Indian Hockey Federation, the Indian Olympic Association and the National Hockey Coach. Quite a few reports and opinions have been received.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Indian Hockey Federation, no substitute was fielded in the match against Australia because this was not considered necessary by the officials of the Team responsible for fielding substitutes.

(c) The organizations concerned with the preparation of the Indian Hockey Team for the Asian Games 1982 will be advised to pay particular attention to the shortcomings as may be identified by the Committee, mentioned in part (a) above on a consideration by it of the opinions given by the expert organisations and individuals also mentioned above. The other steps being taken to prepare the Indian Hockey Team for the Asian Games 1982, including development of speed resources and skill, consist, *inter-alia*, of holding a number of coaching camps and exposing National Hockey Team to international competition by participation in different tournaments.

Coal supply to Paper Industry

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

(a) whether the railway authority failed to maintain steady supply of coal to paper industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the railway authority drastically cut-down the quota of coal granted by the Director General of Technical Development, because of inadequate number of wagons; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c): The sponsored demand for Industrial Units and other consumers is about 17,000 wagons per day. Against this the availability at rail-heads and actual loading is about 11,000 wagons per day. Keeping this gap, in view the Central Government (Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure) has fixed priorities and quotas for various sectors. The quota of coal fixed for Paper industry was 170 wagons per day for the quarter ending December, 1981. The leading of coal Paper Industry was 173, 188 and 167 wagons per day during the last three months of November and December, 1981 and January, 1982. It would thus be seen that Railways are supplying coal wagons as per the quota fixed for the paper industry at present.

Draw of Lots for prizes to daily Commuters of D.T.C.

796. SHRI SUMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that draw of lost of tickets are being drawn for prizes to daily commuters of D.T.C.;

(b) if so, the number of draws held upto January, 1982;

(c) how many commuters have claimed their prizes;

(d) whether there is any proposal to publish a fresh list of unclaimed prizes from beginning to January, 1982; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SHIPPINK AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 43.

(c) Till the end of January, 1982 12 prizes have been claimed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

De-reservation of posts meant for S.C. and ST. in I.F.S.

797 SHRI BHEEKABHAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Foreign Service Officers as on 1 January, 1980 and percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Officers in his Ministry;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of posts have been de-reserved due to non-availability of suitable candidates;

(c) whether it is also a fact that proper advertisements were not sent by this Ministry to tribal and Scheduled Castes areas; and

(d) whether voluntary agencies engaged in their upliftment were not sent advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There were 454 Indian Foreign service officer as on 1-1-1980. 10.1 per cent of these belonged to S.C. and 5.3 per cent to S.T.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service is made through Civil Service Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year. Union Public Service Commission gives wide publicity to the Examination through all leading newspapers and through Employment News Weekly. The question of the Ministry

of External Affairs not giving adequate publicity or not sending advertisements to tribal and Scheduled Castes areas, etc., does not arise.

Announcement of benefits to Delhi School Teachers on Teacher's day

798. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced various benefits to Delhi School Teachers including the primary school teachers on the Teachers day (5th September, 1981);

(b) if so, the details of such benefits and the progress made so far in its implementation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an extra increment allowed after 2/3 years of stagnation on the scale stage, already admissible to all Central Government employees under the orders of the Home Ministry, has not been implemented by the Delhi Administration, Delhi Municipal Corporation and N.D.M.C. etc. in spite of many assurances given in the past;

(d) whether this will be made effective; and

(e) if so, by what time?

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

(b) The details are given in the statement attached.

(c) to (e) The benefit of stagnation increment was available in the pre-revised scale prior to 1-1-1973. The benefit was withdrawn with effect from 1-1-1973 when revised scales came into force on the basis of recommendations of Third Pay Commission.

Statement

The following decisions for the benefit of teachers were announced on

the Teachers' Day, i.e. 5th September, 1981:—

(i) The number of posts in the Selection Grade are to be fixed at 20 per cent of all sanctioned posts of teachers. Previously only 20 per cent of permanent as well as temporary posts which were in existence for three years or more could be counted for this purpose.

(ii) A cadre review will be carried out to find the reasons for stagnation of teachers and suggest measures for further improving their promotional avenues.

(iii) The scale of pay of junior teachers in Craft, Language, Music, Dance, Physical Education and domestic Science to be raised from Rs. 425—640 to 440—750.

(iv) The leave rules have been liberalised to provide for earned leave on full pay instead of the existing facility of leave on half pay with permission to accumulate the leave.

(v) A Joint Consultative Machinery on the model of the existing machinery for Central Government servants will be set up to provide a method of resolving problems of teachers.

The progress made so far to implement the above mentioned decisions is as under:—

1. The orders for implementing decisions at (i) and (iii) above will be issued shortly.

2. In accordance with the decision at (ii) above, a cadre Review Committee has been constituted and the Committee will submit its report shortly.

3. The decision at (iv) above has already been implemented and necessary orders have been issued to all the Union Territory Administrations/ Organisations concerned.

4. As regards decision at (v) above, the Delhi Administration in consultation with the Department of Per-

sonnel and Administrative Reforms have already approved the constitution for setting up of a Joint Consultative Machinery. Necessary notification constituting the Joint Consultative Machinery has also been issued by the Delhi Administration.

Cargo support to national bottoms

799. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karmohom Conference has decided to abolish the deferred rebate system with effect from 1st April, 1982; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to extend a measure of cargo support to national bottoms particularly when the Conference lines are stepping up their drive for containerisation with more and more cellular vessels?

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

(b) The Indian Container lines do not apprehend any serious inroads in the matter of carriage of cargoes by their vessels in view of the special efforts being made by them by adequate marketing, provision of dependable service and continuous dialogue with shippers' associations. Some measures recently taken to increase the participation of Indian tonnage are as follows:—

(1) The Shipping Corporation of India, the Scindia Steamship Navigation and Indian Steamship Co. Ltd., since April, 1981, have formed a Consortium to offer containerised services besides the existing Break-Bulk services.

(2) The position regarding utilisation of Indian ships is periodically reviewed by a Standing Committee consisting of representatives of the concerned Govt. Departments and Public Sector Enterprises.

(3) Public Sector Undertaking have been urged to ensure, as far as possible, the carriage of maximum cargo by Indian lines.

(4) Indian shippers are advised to patronise Indian vessels and Indian shipowners to render personalised service to exporters and importers.

(5) Indian shipowners have been advised to write to this Ministry suggesting amendments to Charter Party terms, including rates of demurrage, despatch, etc.

(6) Indian shipowners have been advised to bring forward specific complaints regarding payment of freight.

Permits for tourist vehicles

800. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned permits for tourist vehicles and the allocation made to each State;

(b) whether the number of such vehicles is proposed to be increased in each State in view of increased tourist traffic; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) In the case of Permits for All India operation for Tourism purposes, under S.63(7) of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, the Central Government specifies the number of permits, that may be issued by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The number of Permits allocated to States/Union Territory Administrations for Omni buses and motor cars are given in Statement.

(b) The number for motor cabs was increased on 5-1-81. There is no proposal at present to increase the number of permits.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

No.	Name of State	Total number of permits allocated by centre on 5-1-81 for motor cabs.	Total number of permits allocated by centre for Omni buses.
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	200	50
2	Assam	200	50
3	Bihar	200	50
4	Gujarat	200	50
5	Haryana	200	50
6	Himachal Pradesh	200	50
7	Jammu & Kashmir	200	50
8	Karnataka	200	50
9	Kerala	200	50
10	Madhya Pradesh	200	50
11	Maharashtra	200	50
12	Manipur	200	50

1	2	3	4
13	Meghalaya	200	50
14	Nagaland	200	50
15	Orissa	200	50
16	Punjab	200	50
17	Rajasthan	200	50
18	Sikkim	(M.V. Act is yet to be extended to this State)	
19	Tamil Nadu	200	50
20	Tripura	200	50
21	Uttar Pradesh	200	50
22	West Bengal	200	50
23	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
24	Arunachal Pradesh	125	25
25	Chandigarh	125	25
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	125	25
27	Delhi	200	50
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	125	25
29	Lakshadweep	—	—
30	Mizoram	125	25
31	Pondicherry	125	25

State-wise disabled population in India and their rehabilitation

801. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether Indian disabled population is now estimated to be over 70 million and is increasing by 5 million every year;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the disable population vis-a vis the number of jobs offered and monthly pension granted to them; and

(c) whether in view of the gigantic task involved in rehabilitating the handicapped persons throughout the country, Government propose to extend the year of the disabled and also to implement long-term action plans to alleviate the hardships of handicapped and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) A statement-I showing the provisional figures of the totally blind, totally dumb and totally crippled in the country, based on the house-listing operation of 1981 Census with State/Union Territory-wise break-up is given. No data is available about the annual increase of the disabled population in India.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the disabled population is given in Statement-I.

The number of persons offered jobs by various special employment exchanges for the physically handicapped since their inception is given in Statement-II.

The monthly pension granted to physically handicapped persons under

Old Age Pension Scheme in the various States is given in Statement-III.

(c) It is not proposed to extend the year of the disabled. However, the programmes launched for the welfare of the disabled during the International Year of the Disabled persons would continue during the current year also.

The important measures initiated by the Government for the welfare of the disabled are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-II

(*Provisional figures based on Houselisting operations of 1981 Census*)

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Disabled Population	Totally Blind	Totally Crippled	Totally Dumb
		Total	Total	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA*	1,118,948	478,657	363,600	276,691
	STATES				
1	Andhra Pradesh	100,552	39,902	30,070	30,580
2	Bihar	98,735	39,719	35,232	23,748
3	Gujarat	68,399	23,442	32,386	12,571
4	Haryana	15,843	7,656	4,828	3,359
5	Himachal Pradesh	10,714	3,924	2,695	4,095
6	Jammu & Kashmir	13,795	3,891	5,019	4,885
7	Karnataka	54,730	18,106	19,011	17,613
8	Kerala	31,053	8,178	12,056	10,819
9	Madhya Pradesh	101,873	53,451	34,228	14,194
10	Maharashtra	82,392	36,964	26,365	19,663
11	Manipur	2,167	620	703	844
12	Meghalaya	2,676	1,117	749	810
13	Nagaland	2,792	518	573	1,701
14	Orissa	61,298	27,625	19,911	13,762
15	Punjab	19,328	9,047	6,389	3,892
16	Rajasthan	80,043	46,465	21,517	12,061
17	Sikkim	2,483	182	360	1,944

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Tamil Nadu	87,431	29,215	30,088	28,128
19.	Tripura	4,143	1,521	1,494	1,128
20.	Uttar Pradesh	164,556	93,618	41,502	29,436
21.	West Bengal	100,955	29,155	34,129	37,171
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262	69	114	79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,626	738	401	1,487
3.	Chandigarh	345	98	164	83
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	225	90	63	72
5.	Delhi	5,157	1,962	2,158	1,037
6.	Goa Daman and Diu	1,631	463	643	525
7.	Lakshadweep	155	75	35	45
8.	Mizoram	1,547	366	430	751
9.	Pondicherry	1,024	480	287	275

*EXCLUDES ASSAM

Statement-II

Name of Special Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped.	Date of Inception.	Number of Placement effected upto 31-9-1981				Total
		Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Orthopaedic	Respiratory disorder.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bombay	March, 1959	231	472	2638	6	3347
2. Delhi	March, 1961	301	223	2503	1	3038
3. Madras	April, 1962	297	521	3636	..	4454
4. Hyderabad	1962	149	325	2205	..	2679
5. Calcutta	April, 1963	71	304	1057	..	1432
6. Ahmedabad	1963	210	69	2013	..	2283
7. Bangalore	Oct., 1963	104	58	1700	..	1862
8. Chandigarh	Feb., 1964 (Punjab)shifted to Ludhiana	44	7	2322	..	2373
9. Kanpur	March, 1965	95	46	728	..	870

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Trivandrum	Oct., 1970	5	10	2062	..	2017
11. Jabalpur	Dec., 1971	37	58	590	..	685
12. Patna	Jan., 1974	8	5	60	..	73
13. Jaipur	Oct., 1975	3	..	234	..	237
14. Chandigarh (Haryana)*	Oct., 1975					
15. Bhubaneswar	1976	3	5	32	..	40
16. Simla*	1977					
17. Gauhati	Feb., 1979@					
18. Agartala	Aug., 1979@					
19. Baroda	..	—	—	14	—	14
20. Surat	..	—	—	13	—	13
21. Rajkot	..	—	—	20	—	20
TOTAL :		1559	2099	21772	7	25,43

NOTE :— *The Special Employment Exchanges maintains duplicate index cards only

@No Statistical return of the performance of Special Employment Exchanges have yet been received.

Statement-III

Statement showing monthly pension granted to physically Handicapped Persons under old age pension Scheme by the States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	The Amount of Pension
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 30/- per month
2.	Bihar	Rs. 30/- per month
3.	Gujarat	Rs. 30/- per month
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 50/- per month
5.	Karnataka	Rs. 40/- per month
6.	Kerala	Rs. 45/- per month
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 60/- per month
8.	Maharashtra	Rs. 60/- per month
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 60/- per month (Rs. 90/- per month with more than dependents)

1	2	3	4	5
10. Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	Rs. 25/- per month plus one saree or dhoti twice a year plus Rice 1 kg. per week.
11. Uttar Pradesh	.	.	.	Rs. 60/- per month
12. West Bengal	.	.	.	Rs. 30/- per month
13. Delhi	.	.	.	Rs. 50/- per month
14. Lakshadweep	.	.	.	Rs. 60/- per month

Statement IV

The important measures initiated by Government for the welfare of the disabled are enumerated below:—

Educational Facilities

The Government of India offer scholarships to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students from class 9th onwards. The scholarships range from Rupees 60 to Rupees 170 per month. In addition readers allowance are paid to blind students at rates varying from Rupees 50 to Rupees 100 per month. Orthopaedically handicapped students are also eligible to get transport allowance as well as allowance for maintenance of prosthetic and orthetic aids.

This scheme is being further liberalised to cover mentally retarded students. Handicapped children whose parents/guardians' income does not exceed Rupees 2000 per month would now be eligible for these scholarships.

The Government of India have also initiated a scheme to place handicapped children in normal schools. 100 per cent assistance is offered to the states for implementation of this scheme. The following benefits are admissible under this scheme:

1. Equipment allowance of Rupees 800 to be paid over 5 years per child.

2. Books and stationery allowance of Rupees 400 per child per year.

3. Transport allowance at Rupees 50 per month.

4. Reader's allowance at the rate of Rupees 50 per month for blind children.

5. Escort allowances of Rupees 75 per month handicapped children with lower extremity disability.

6. Cost of board and lodging for children in hostels whose parent's income is less than Rupees 750 per month.

7. Special pay of Rupees 50 per month to any employee in the hostel to help the children residing in the hostel for every 3 children.

8. One special teacher for 8 to 10 children.

In addition, special schools have been provided for disabled children for pursuing their studies whenever they cannot be integrated in ordinary schools.

Centres for training of teachers of the blind have been set up at Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta. Some Universities and Institutes also run B.Ed. programmes in special education. There are training colleges in Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay for training of teachers for the deaf.

Vocational training:

The Ministry of Labour have set up 12 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for physically handicapped in the coun-

try. To assess the medical, vocational and psychological needs of the physical handicapped and render the required assistance for their rehabilitation. During the period of rehabilitation a stipend of Rupees 70 per month is given to the trainee for boarding expenses in addition to providing free lodging at the Centre.

Placement

Special Employment Exchanges have been set up for locating jobs in various sectors for employment of the handicapped and to build up a link between the employers and the handicapped with a view to providing employment for the handicapped. It is also proposed to set up special employment cells in other employment exchanges.

Aids and appliances

To assist disabled young men to obtain equipment needed for their education or employment, Government have launched a scheme to provide aids and equipments to the disabled free of cost. Disabled persons, whose income is below Rupees 750 per month are eligible to receive aids and appliances worth Rupees 1500 when the income ranges between Rupees 751 to Rupees 1500 aids and appliances worth Rupees 750 are provided for the disabled. This has helped a large number of children to receive free prosthetic, orthotic and rehabilitation aids, free hearing aids etc.

Aid to voluntary organisations

Government have encouraged a large number of voluntary organisations to take up a wide range of activities for education, training and rehabilitation of handicapped children throughout the country. Liberal financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations working in this field.

Prevention and detection

For prevention of deformities due to Polio, prevention of blindness etc., intensive programmes for protecting

children through vitamin 'A' tablets, Polio Vaccine etc., have been launched. The Integrated Child Development Services scheme offer a package of services including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children below 6 years of age and expectant and nursing mothers.

Under the Health Guide Scheme of the Ministry of Health it is proposed to train Health Guides for detection of disabilities.

Miscellaneous

In addition, the Government have also the scheme of differential rate of interest on loans to handicapped, petrol subsidy, reservation in group C&D Services/Posts in Central Services and comparable posts/services in Public Sector Undertakings and National Awards to best Handicapped workers/employers and also to placement officers, National Awards to individuals (s) and institution(s) for work done for the cause of the Handicapped.

Pakistani P.O.Ws in India

802. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) How many Pakistani Prisoners of War are still to be released by India;

(b) whether Pakistan has not yet given the third list of Indian P.O.Ws. in Pakistan and if so, according to our Government's estimate how many Indian P.O.Ws are still in Pakistan; and

(c) the steps being taken to get them released?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) None, Sir.

(b) 40 defence personnel are reported to be missing since the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971 and are believed to be held in Pakistani jails.

(c) The Government have on several occasions taken up with the Government of Pakistan the question of the release and repatriation to India of the Indian defence personnel believed to be held in Pakistani jails. Prime Minister herself took this matter up with the then Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Agha Shahi, during the latter's visit to India in July, 1980 and issue was again discussed during the recent visit of the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi, to India from 29th January to 1st February, 1982. The Pakistan authorities have continued to maintain that there were no Indian military personnel in Pakistan jails. However, on India's initiative, Pakistan has agreed to make fresh efforts to locate such persons. The Government of India propose to continue pursuing the matter with the Government of Pakistan.

Derailment of Goods Trains

803. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the cases of derailment of goods trains reported from August 1, 1981 till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): During August, 1981 to January, 1982 there were 345 cases of Goods trains derailments.

Opposition to the Recently Announced Family Planning Scheme

804. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is opposition in certain States to the recently announced family planning scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to meet the requirements of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All measures are taken to meet the needs and requirements of States by periodical reviews constant monitoring and exchange of views and experience.

दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे से 27-11-81 को टाटानगर-नागपुर यात्री गाड़ी के साथ हुई दुर्घटना

805. श्री आरो पी० पांडा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा वहेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 27 नवम्बर, 1981 को दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे की चक्रधरपुर डिवीजन में लोटा पहाड़ तथा सोनआ के बीच टाटानगर-नागपुर यात्री गाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि पी० डब्ल्यू० आई० चक्रधरपुर के गेंगकुली लोटा पहाड़ तथा सोनआ स्टेशनों के बीच पुराने नट-बोल्टों से बदल रहे थे और न तो अगले स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर की ओर न ही इसकी कोई सूचना दी गई थी और न ही उक्त कार्य स्थल पर कोई जिम्मेदार अफसर मौजूद था, और

(ग) उक्त दुर्घटना के कारण रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेल संवालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हाँ ;

(ख) रेल संरक्षा आयुक्त, कलकत्ता, जो कि पर्यटन एवं नागर विमानन संवालय के अधीन तक स्वतंत्र सांविधिक प्राधिकारी वे स्थप में कार्य करते हैं, ने इस दुर्घटना की

जांच-पड़ताल की है। उनकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। वहरहाल, उनके अनन्तिम निष्कर्ष के अनुसार, यह दुर्घटना रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती के कारण हुई।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में लगभग 7,20,000/ रुपये की रेल सम्पत्ति की क्षति होने का अनुमान है।

Increase in Campus Unrest

806. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the campus unrest in different parts of the country is on the increase;

(b) if so, the basic reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps contemplated to be taken to minimise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) While there are isolated incidents of unrest and agitation among students/teachers, etc. in different parts of the country from time to time, it may not be correct to assume that campus unrest is on the increase.

(b) and (c). In a majority of cases, the agitations start on purely local issues, some of which may be academic in nature like change of syllabi/examination, abolition of private tuition, request for timely academic sessions, etc. It is for the concerned authorities to take appropriate steps in each case to deal with the situation.

Pending cases of Efficiency Bar of West Zone Government School Employees

807. SHRI SHIBU SØREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3060 on 10th December, 81 regarding pending cases of efficiency bar of Class III employees working in schools and state:

(a) whether cases of efficiency bar in respect of class III clerical staff working in Government schools in West Zone have not yet been settled and the cases submitted in January, 1980 were misplaced by the Department and resubmitted in November, 1981 are still pending;

(b) whether Government have conducted or propose to conduct any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) how much time it will take to get annual Character roles and vigilance reports and the reasons for delay in clearing the cases; and

(e) by what time the cases submitted in 1980 and 1981 will be finalised and the number of such cases pending at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, only 8 such E.B. cases are pending for want of completion of certain formalities and action is being taken to finalise these cases. However, no such case was misplaced and, therefore, the question of conducting any inquiry does not arise.

Grant of Visa by U.S. to an Indian Secessionist

808. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government has issued a visa and tra-

vel documents to a secessionist whose Indian passport had been invalidated by the Government and despite Indian Government's objections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The Embassy of India, Washington had informed the U.S. State Department that the passport issued to Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan had been revoked. However, the U.S. Government granted a waiver in favour of Dr. Chauhan. To the best of our knowledge the US Government has not issued travel documents to him.

The Government of India conveyed its unhappiness to the U.S. Government on their decision to allow Dr. Jagjit Singh Chauhan to enter the United States. Subsequently, the US Secretary of State, in a message to the Foreign Minister, stated that in the light of India's concern, he US Government would convey to Dr. Chauhan the American interest in the integrity and unity of India and ask him to take this into account during his stay in the United States. Subsequently, we were informed that these views of the US Government were conveyed to Dr. Chauhan.

Pending cases of T.G.T. Teachers of Delhi

809. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether quasi permanency and crossing of efficiency bar cases of some T.G.T. teachers (Hindi) of Madipur Middle School, New Delhi are pending since, 1977; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Only one case of quasi-permanency and crossing of efficiency bar of a T.G.T. (Hindi) in Madipur Middle School has been pending since 1977.

(b) No action can be taken in this regard as a vigilance case is pending against the teachers.

Conferring Diplomatic Status on non I.F.S. Officers

810. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is considering to confer diplomatic status on some officers of the autonomous and promotion organisations;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for doing so;

(c) whether IFS does not have suitable officers, for want of which other non-IFS officers are to be given the diplomatic status; and

(d) is it not a fact that this would cause a spate of requests from thousands of people working in different commercial and trade organisations in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). In international usage, diplomatic passports and status are recognised as special privileges to obtain immunities necessary for functional reasons and to ensure proper respect and dignity for Envoys of Heads of States and their diplomatic colleagues. The grant of these privileges flows from international conventions. To ensure appropriate respect for an officer with Diplomatic status on posting with the Indian Diplomatic or Consular Missions abroad, Government of India have laid down certain Guidelines for conferring diplomatic Status on such Officers. These provide, inter-alia that diplomatic status be conferred only when it is deemed

ssential for functional efficiency in the discharge of an Officer's assigned responsibilities. Normally, in accordance with the Vienna Convention, the representatives of Public Sector Undertakings, including autonomous and promotional organisations are not granted diplomatic status by the Government of India. The only exceptions are Officers of such Organisations stationed in the Eastern European countries and three other places (Brussels, Tokyo and Abu Dhabi) who have been given diplomatic status as they form part of the Indian Diplomatic Missions there and functionally need such privileges.

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

Promotion Avenues of office Clerks of Commercial Branch

811. SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHIRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to 1947, office clerk of Commercial Branch of Western Railway were eligible for post of Claims Tracers and Commercial Inspectors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that office Clerk of Commercial Branch are eligible for Rates Inspector's post; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Position for the period prior to 1947 is not available.

(b) and (c). Office Clerks in the scale of Rs. 330-560 working in the Commercial Branch and having knowledge of rating and Commercial Clerks in the scale of Rs. 330-560 have been eligible for promotion to the posts of Rates Inspector in the scale Rs. 425-640 on the basis of a written suitability test. This avenue of promotion has been decided in consultation with the recognised unions.

Service Conditions of Claims Tracers

812. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Claims Tracer/ Assistant Commercial Inspector working in headquarter Claims Office physically lift stations records/yard records to trace the missing full wagon load goods/ smalls/parcel, etc. in respect of compensation of claims;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above employees work in day and travel in the same night without any rest, all over India;

(c) whether an All India duty card pass has been issued to them since they are conducting enquiries all over India; and

(d) if so, how they fall under category of Supervisory staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) No. They are, however, required to extract necessary information from the relevant records made available to them at places where enquiries are required to be made by them.

(b) They chalk out their programme of work with the approval of their controlling officer. After completing their job at a place of work, they leave the place by a convenient day or night train after availing necessary rest.

(c) Yes, all India duty card passes are issued to those Claims Tracers/ Asstt. Commercial Inspectors who are required to proceed to different railways in connection with their officials work.

(d) While Assistant Commercial Inspectors are treated as supervisory staff, Claims Tracers are not treated as such.

State having Highest number of Beggars

813. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that number of beggars, vagrants etc., in the country was one million;

(b) if so, whether this number has been increasing further;

(c) if so, what are the total number of beggars at present in India till by the end of 1981;

(d) state having highest number of beggars at present and what steps Government propose to take to rehabilitate these beggars on all India level;

(e) whether there is also a law under which the beggars are prohibited from begging and if so, in how many States this law is prevalent and whether Union Government propose to have any changes in the Law; and

(f) if so, by what time Government propose to stop begging in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) According to 1971 Census, the number of beggars, vagrants etc., was estimated as 10,11,679.

(b) and (c). Government has no definite information about this and the figures for 1981 Census are still awaited.

(d) to (f). According to 1971 Census, Uttar Pradesh was having the highest number of beggars, vagrants etc. The Programmes for beggary control are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administration. At present, 15 States and 2 Union Territories are having anti-beggary legislations. The States/Union Terri-

tories have set up Institutions for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of beggars under the provisions of their respective anti-beggary enactments.

With the intention of laying more emphasis on the rehabilitative aspect rather than the punitive aspect, the Union Government is contemplating a uniform legislation for prevention of begging for Union Territories which could also serve as a model for the States.

Discontentment Amongst U.K. Indians

814. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian emigrants in Britain are seeking the active support of the Indian Government for a fair deal in Britain;

(b) is it also a fact that many of the Indians in UK have started returning to India;

(c) if so, whether this question was taken up by his Ministry with U.K. Government;

(d) if so, what was the UK Government's reaction and whether any solution has been found by the Indian Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the main features of the proposal and by what time the final settlement is likely to be reached with UK Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Several associations of Indian immigrants settled in the UK have, from time to time, contacted the Indian High-Commission in London in regard to the various problems they happen to face.

The Government of India does whatever is possible to help them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Khurdha Road—Titlagarh Line

815. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the construction of a Railway line between Khurdha Road and Titlagarh of Orissa under the S.E. Railways;

(b) if so, whether such a proposal is going to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

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

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

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

Survey regarding incidence of Blindness and Skin Disease

816. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of blindness, skin disease etc. is increasing rapidly among young children and youth of the country;

(b) whether Government have conducted any study on survey in this regard and if so, full details thereof; and

(c) the necessary preventive steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). No. The information regarding skin disease is not available

(c) The Government of India has launched a National Programme for Control of Blindness, to provide comprehensive eye care services, from peripheral to apex level. Services had

been planned to be developed in phases to cover the whole country.

The Strategy of the programme is:

I. Intensifying health education through mass media and extension method on eye care services.

II. Creation of eye services to provide eye care in rural areas through mobile units.

III. To provide permanent facilities for eye care as an integral part of general health services at different levels.

अन्तर्राज्यीय यात्रा की सुविधा देने तथा
उसे सुनियोजित करने के लिये समरूप
नियम

817. श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी :
क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यात्री बसों को एक राज्य से होकर दूसरे राज्य में जाते समय अनेक बाधाओं तथा कठिनाईयों का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार अन्तर्राज्यीय यात्रा को सुविधापूर्ण बनाने तथा सुनियमित करने हेतु कोई समरूप नियम बनायेगी तथा इनका अनुसरण करने के लिये राज्यों को निदेश भेजेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है;

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी): (क) से (ग). अन्तर्राज्यीय रूटों पर बसें विभिन्न स्कीमों के तहत मंजूर नियमित परमिटों की संख्या के आधार पर चलती है। अर्थात् ये बसें परस्पर समझौते,

मोटर वेहिकल्स एक्ट की धारा 63(6) के अधीन विशेष परमिट और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 63(9) के तहत आल इंडिया ट्रॉस्ट परमिट के तहत चलती हैं। इसके अलावा आपरेटर आवश्यकता के अनुसार अस्थायी परमिट भी प्राप्त करते हैं। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में जाने में मुसाफिर बसों को आमतौर पर कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती है, लेकिन उनके परमिट और अन्य दस्तावेजों की प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों द्वारा सीमा चौकियों पर जांच की जाती है, जिसे मोटर वेहिकल्स एक्ट की धाराओं और अन्य कानूनों का अनुपालन कराया जा सके और यात्रियों द्वारा निषिद्ध माल लाया-ले-जाया नहीं जा सके।

Complaint against Youth Coordinator at Nehru Yuvak Kendra Chhapra, Bihar

818. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a youth coordinator at Nehru Yuvak Kendra Chhapra (Bihar) is indulging in various types of offences and omissions and commissions;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some complaints have been sent to his Ministry in this regard since the year, 1980; and

(c) if so, the action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A complaint received against the Youth Coordinator, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Chhapra (Bihar) is being got investigated through the District Collector, Chhapra.

Help sought from USSR to launch surgery and public health programmes in India

819. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought financial help from USSR to launch surgery and public health programmes expeditiously in the country;

(b) if so, the total amount expected from USSR as aid; and

(c) when it is expected to be made available and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) to (c). No financial help has been sought from the USSR Government for the purpose referred to in Part (a) of the Question. However, under the Indo-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the field of Medical Sciences and Public Health, it has been agreed to organise exchange of specialists and experts in identified fields in addition to collaborative efforts in the fields of research in communicable diseases, immunology and vaccine production, blood and blood products, ophthalmology, oncology, neurophysiology as well as development of contracts in a number of other fields of mutual interest.

Introduction of direct Howrah-Samastipur train

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

(a) whether North Bihar Express and Mithila Express trains used to run between Howrah and Samastipur and even then there was always overcrowding;

(b) whether later these two trains got extended upto Muzaffarpur and now upto Gorakhpur creating an intolerable situation for passengers from

Samastipur, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Madhubani northern parts of Champaran, Saharsa and other most densely populated districts;

(c) whether recently there have been demonstrations by passengers at Howrah-Samastipur and Gorakhpur for direct Howrah-Samastipur trains; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ease the situation by introducing a new train or by doubling second class berth quotas for Madhubani and other districts of Howrah?

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

(b) Only one pair of trains, viz. 19 UP/20DN Mithila Express has been extended upto Gorakhpur with effect from 8-8-1981.

(c) Yes.

(d) Introduction of any additional train between Samastipur and Howrah is not feasible at present, due to resource constraints, like strained line capacity over Rajendra Pul and on Barauni-Bachhwara section, inadequate terminal facilities at Howrah/Sealdah and shortage of coaches.

However, a quota of two sleeper berths each by 20 Dn Gorakhpur Express and 22 Dn Mithila Express is allotted to Madhubani for Howrah.

Wagons for Cotton for Khadi Gramod-yog Sangh (Bihar)

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

(a) whether Madhubani District (Bihar) Khadi Gramodyog Sangh is facing much difficulty in getting wagons for cotton from Surat; and

(b) if so, steps taken to save this cottage industry by providing booking facilities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIK-ARJUN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Railway Personnel Service

822. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Senior Scale Officers of Personnel Department on the various Railways were allocated at the time of initial constitution of the Indian Railway Personnel Service during 1981;

(b) the officers who were serving on the Northern Railway and were allocated to the same Railway and posted in the Senior scale;

(c) whether such officers are liable to be transferred from one Railway to another in the same capacity on their own request;

(d) particulars of Officers such as Sr. Divisional Personnel Officers on the Northern Railway who have requested for transfer to some other Railways in their own interest and vice-versa; and

(e) the public interest served thereby and Railway Board's reaction in this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) At the time of initial constitution of the Indian Railway Personnel Service during 1981, no separate or special distribution of Senior scale officers of Personnel Department to the various Railways was done. Eligible officers

already working against senior scale Personnel Department posts on each Railway were inducted in the said Service on their so opting.

(c) Group A (Class I) officers of Indian Railway Personnel Service, as also other Railway services, can be considered for inter-Railway transfer upto Senior Scale levels on their own request subject to administrative convenience and availability of the vacancies. For posts in Junior Administrative Grads and above, postings are done on all-India Railway's basis.

(d) Shri D. J. D'Cunha, Senior Divisional Personnel Officer, Moradabad, Northern Railway, has requested for transfer to Western/Central Railway.

(e) The transfers are ordered keeping in view the administrative and public interest.

Training of Staff in Baroda Staff College

823. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5401 on 24th December, 1981 regarding selection of senior scale officers for training at Staff College, Baroda and state:

(a) the particulars of the officers belonging to various Departments of the Northern Railway as referred to in part (a) of the question referred who are due to retire within the next two years or so and were selected for training in the Baroda Staff College during the months of December, 1981 and January, 1982;

(b) whether with a view to ensuring proper utilisation of public money he will consider the expediency of issuing definite instructions to various Railways to eliminate partiality in such selection of officers and improving their post-retirement career prospects as a result of such specialised training; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The following two Senior Scale Officers of Northern Railway were deputed for training at Railway Staff College, Vadodara during January, 1982 for a 4 day short course on 'Energy Management' from 4-1-82 to 7-1-82. None was deputed during December, 1981:—

Shri S. L. Shrivastava—Works Manager-Mech. Engg. Dept.

Shri N. K. Singhal—Civil. Electrical Engineer-Elec. Dept.

Only Shri S. L. Shrivastava has less than 1 year to serve but was nominated for the above short course. He is due to superannuate on 31.10.1982.

(b) and (c) Nominations are made by individual Railway Administrations taking into consideration the utilisation of the knowledge to be acquired by the officer during training. Instructions already exist that the officers who have a few more years to serve should be sent for training courses. These instructions are being reiterated to the Railway Administration.

All India National Transport Permit

825. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons to whom the All India National Transport Permits have been issued for public passengers vehicles and buses upto December, 1981, State-wise; and

(b) number of applications still pending for issuing of such permits, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Details are given in the Statement.

(b) The information about pending applications received from some state Governments is as below:—

All India Tourist Permits:

	For Buses	For Taxis
Punjab	149	292
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil
Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
Delhi	375	76
Haryana	Nil	227
Manipur	Nil	Nil

	1	2	3
Dodra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chandigarh	33	134	134
Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil
Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nagaland	Nil	276	276
Uttar Pradesh	452	21	21

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total number of permits allocated by Central Government for motor cabs	Total number of permits for motor cabs issued as per information available to date.	Total number of permits allocated by centre for omni buses.	Total number of permits issued for omnibuses as per information available.
1	Andhra Pradesh	200	51	50	76
2	Assam	200	3	50	17
3	Bihar	200	..	50	28
4	Gujarat	200	78	50	40
5	Haryana	200	99	50	6
6	Himachal Pradesh	200	161	50	28
7	Jammu & Kashmir	200	11	50	12
8	Karnataka	200	138	50	52
9	Kerala	200	172	50	36
10	Madhya Pradesh	200	46	50	..
11	Maharashtra	200	200	50	50
12	Manipur	200	..	50	50
13	Meghalaya	200	6	50	14
14	Nagaland	200	24	50	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
15	Orissa	200	49	50	22
16	Punjab	200	91	50	18
17	Rajasthan	200	121	50	57
18	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Tamil Nadu	200	200	50	51
20	Tripura	200	..	50	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	200	149	50	28
22	West Bengal	200	3	50	2
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh	125	1	25	11
25	Chandigarh	125	86	25	12
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	125	8	25	20
27	Delhi	200	156	50	18
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	125	125	25	25
29	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	125	..	25	..
31	Pondicherry	125	103	25	25

Brain Drain of Doctors

826. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 37th Joint Annual Conference of Association of Physicians of India, it was stressed that brain drain of doctors should be checked;

(b) what other points were raised in the Conference; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Scientific papers on various technical subjects were discussed in the Conference.

(c) The Government is already seized of the problem of brain drain. The following steps have been taken to discourage the migration of medical manpower to foreign countries;

(i) restrictions have been placed on medical graduates going abroad for higher education and training;

(ii) advance increments are granted to specially qualified candidates on the recommendations of the State and Central Public Service Commission;

(iii) improvements in the service conditions of doctors, particularly those serving in the rural areas, have been brought about by the State and U.T. Governments;

(iv) A scheme has been launched to secure the community orientation of medical education, with emphasis on the preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative

aspects of health care services, to attract a larger number of doctors for service in the rural areas;

(v) arrangements have been made for holding of the Prestigious membership examinations by the National Board of Examinations, which correspond to foreign qualifications e.g. FRCS, MRCP, etc.

(vi) the Government have set up a Medical Education Review Committee which is, *inter-alia*, required to evolve realistic projections of medical manpower requirements during the Sixth Five Year Plan and beyond, taking into consideration various relevant factors.

Action on New Sports Policy

827. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the new sports policy submitted by All India Council of sports.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): Government have invited the comments of the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and other concerned organisations on the Draft National Sports Policy in order to enable the Ministry to take further action in the matter.

Reconstitution of Governing and general body of ICCR

828. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government Body and the General Body of the Indian

Council for Cultural Relations have since been reconstituted;

(b) if so, the composition of the new bodies and the period for which they have been constituted;

(c) the date when the period of the previous committees was over along-with the date when the new committees were constituted; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the constitution of the new bodies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The reconstitution of the General Assembly as well as the Governing Body of the Council for Indian Council for Cultural Relations is being finalised. The ICCR Constitution required that nominations from various Government agencies, universities and specialised institutions should be invited for constituting the General Assembly. Some nominations have already been received and replies from some others are still awaited.

(b) and (c). The term of the General Assembly, which subsequently elects the Government Body, is for a period of three years. The term of the previous General Assembly expired on 23rd August, 1981.

138 छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस के लिये अतिरिक्त डिब्बों की मांग

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निजामुद्दीन और बिलासपुर के बीच चलने वाली

138 छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस में केवल 12 डिब्बे लगाए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह डीजल इंजन द्वारा चलाई जाती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या डीजल इंजन की क्षमता 16 डिब्बों को खोने की होती है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इस गाड़ी के साथ 4 और अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाने की लोगों ने मांग की है, और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो द्वितीय श्रेणी के चार और डिब्बे कब तक लगा दिए जाने की सम्भावना है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ङ). 137/138 विलासपुर-हजरत निजामुद्दीन-छत्तीसगढ़ एक्सप्रेस इस समय अपने वर्तमान मार्ग पर 16 सवारी डिब्बों की अधिकतम क्षमता के साथ डीजल रेल इंजन द्वारा चलायी जा रही है। विलासपुर से यह गाड़ी 11 सवारी डिब्बों के साथ चलती है और रायपुर में 4 वाल्टेरु-निजामुद्दीन स्लिप कोच इसके साथ लगाये जाते हैं जिससे इनकी कुल संख्या 15 सवारी डिब्बे हो जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस गाड़ी के साथ हावड़ा और भोपाल के बीच सप्ताह में दो बार चलने वाला एक स्लिप कोच तथा परसिया और निजामुद्दीन के बीच सप्ताह में एक बार चलने वाला एक स्लिप कोच लगाया जाता है। इस प्रकार इन दिनों इस गाड़ी के साथ चलने वाले कुल सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या 16 हो जाती है। इसलिए, नियमित आधार पर इस गाड़ी के साथ अतिरिक्त सवारी डिब्बे लगाये जाने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

तथापि, हो सकता है कि कभी-कभार सवारी डिब्बों की कमी के कारण इस गाड़ी के साथ कम सवारी डिब्बे चलाये गये हों। इस गाड़ी को निर्धारित संख्या में सवारी डिब्बों के साथ चलाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जाता है।

डल्ली-राजहरा-जगदलपुर लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

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

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में डल्ली-राजहरा-जगदलपुर रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के बजट में इस रेल लाइन को आदिवासी क्षेत्र में बिछाने का प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार की नीति आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में रेल लाइनों को बिछाने को प्राथमिकता देने की है?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) यद्यपि आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नयी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की आवश्यकता को काफी महत्व दिया जाता है, फिर भी धन की अपर्याप्तता के कारण यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि चालू परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए मौजूदा संसाधनों का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग किया जाए।

Setting up corporation to cultivate herbs

831. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Corporation to cultivate herbs for the manufacture of Unani, Ayurvedic and Sidha medicines;

(b) the number of projects to be launched under this corporation;

(c) whether Government propose to start a project in the backward district of West Bengal; and

(d) the authorised capital of the project in Uttar Pradesh and the return from the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd. Ranikhet has been set up with the main objectives to collect good quality herbs, their cultivation in adequate quantities and manufacture of medicines of Indian Systems of Medicine.

(b) One.

(c) No.

(d) The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 50 lakhs and equity /paid-up capital Rs.32.75 lakhs. The 'profit after tax' in the third year of production is expected to be of the order of about Rs. five lakhs.

Ransacking of India Art exhibition in Dacca

832. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the processionists shouting anti-Indian slogans ransacked an Indian art exhibition in Dacca organised on the occasion of Independence day;

(b) the details of the damage caused by the anti-Indian processionists;

(c) have the Government of Bangladesh agreed to compensate the loss; and

(d) will India stop organising the cultural activities in Bangladesh if Bangladesh Government fails to give adequate compensation for the loss suffered?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) On the 26th January, 1982,

a group of demonstrators, about 100 strong, vandalised the 'India Today' Exhibition at the Shilpakala Academy, Dacca, organised on the occasion of the Republic Day.

(b) Seven of the paintings were damaged by the demonstrators together with a photographic portrait of Mahatma Gandhi which was destroyed. Frames of paintings were also damaged.

The matter was taken up strongly with the Bangladesh authorities although they were not specifically asked to compensate for the damage. Subsequently, adequate protection was provided enabling the Exhibition to continue from the following day. A number of those responsible for the attack were taking into custody by the Bangladesh authorities. The Government of Bangladesh have expressed their regret at the attack on the exhibition.

(d) Does not arise.

Name of medical colleges charging capitation fee

833. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical Colleges in the country, charging capitation fee;

(b) a list State-wise of these medical colleges together with the capitation fee that they charge; and

(c) whether Government have given permission to the medical colleges to collect capitation fee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). As per available information, capitation fees were charged during the 1981 academic year by 8 medical colleges, listed below:

KARNATAKA

- (1) M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga.
- (2) J.J.M. Medical College, Davanagere.

- (3) J.N. Medical College Belgaum.
- (4) Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore Section.
- (5) M. S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore.
- (6) Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore.
- (7) Dr. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore.

ANDHRA PRADESH

- (8) Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada.

As per available information the capitation fees ranged from Rs. 50,000 to US \$25,000 per seat.

(c) No.

सूरतगढ़ स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय का निर्माण

834. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरतगढ़ रेल जंक्शन पर यात्रियों के भारी संख्या में आने जाने और उसके निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में छावनी होने के कारण रक्षा कर्मियों की आवाजाही के बावजूद अभी तक वहां पर प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक बनाये जाने का संभावना है ?

रेल जंक्शन एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सूरत रेलवे स्टेशन पर दो प्रतीक्षालय हैं जिन में से एक महिलाओं के लिए है और दूसरा पुरुषों के लिए है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सूरतगढ़-ग्रन्थगढ़ लाइन का बदला जाना

835. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरत जंक्शन से ग्रन्थगढ़ तक मीटरगेज लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कार्य कब तक शुरू किया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या इस बड़ी लाइन को मंडी, घरसाना जो कि राजस्थान नहर परियोजना क्षेत्र में सब से बड़ा बाजार है तक बढ़ाये जाने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल भवालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) सूरतगढ़-ग्रन्थगढ़ मीटरगेज लाइन खण्ड का बड़ी लाइन में आयान परिवर्तन करने का काम 1982-83 के बजट में शामिल किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) और (ग) जी नहीं । बहरहाल, उपर्युक्त लाइन को चित्तौड़गढ़ तक बढ़ाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का आदेश दे दिया गया है और परियोजना की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आगे की कार्यवाही पर निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

सूरतगढ़ से राजस्थान नहर के अन्तिम छोर तक लाइन

836. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरतगढ़ जंक्शन (राजस्थान) से लेकर राजस्थान नहर के अन्तिम छोर

तक रेल लाइन विभाग ने की मांग राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा कब की गई थी;

(ख) क्या उक्त मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उस के लिए कार्य के कब तक शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) मार्च, 1977।

(ख) और (ग) धन की अत्यधिक तंगी के कारण, इस मांग को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं हुआ है।

बहरहाल, राजस्थान क्षेत्र में रेल द्वारा यात्रा करने की सुविधाओं में सुधार करने के लिए सूरतगढ़-सरूपसर-अनूपगढ़ और सूरतगढ़-बीकानेर मीटर लाइन खण्डों का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव का काम आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

Running time taken by G.T. Express and Tamil Nadu express from 1-1-81 to 31-12-81

837. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the running time taken by G.T. Express and Tamilnadu Express from New Delhi to Madras and Madras to New Delhi from 1st January, 1981 to 31st December, 1981, specifying whether trains reached the destination in the scheduled time or late;

(b) if late, how many hours and how many minutes on each day; and

(c) what was the reason for late running on each day?

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

(c) The main reason for abnormal late running was accidents. Other reasons include alarm chain pulling, loco losses, carriage and wagon defects, agitations and traffic factors etc.

Statement

Particulars of late running of 15/16 Madras-New Delhi G.T. Express and 121/122 Madras-New Delhi T.N. Express during 1981

Months	15 Dn. G.T. Exp.		16 Up G.T. Exp.		121 Dn. T.N. Exp.		122 Up T.N.Ex.	
	Upto 60 mts.	More than 60 mts.	Upto 60 mts.	More than 60 mts.	Upto 60 mts.	More than 60 mts.	Upto 60 mts.	More than 60 mts.
January	.	.	2	17	1	12	..	8
February	.	.	1	12	..	7	1	2
March	.	.	6	13	1	11	5	2
April	.	.	2	11	4	10	2	4
May	.	.	4	13	2	9	2	3
June	.	.	3	13	2	7	3	..
July	.	.	1	19	2	10	..	5
August	.	.	4	13	..	8	..	4
September	.	.	2	14	1	15	..	4
October	.	.	1	15	2	16	1	5
November	.	.	3	14	2	7	..	7
December	.	.	5	19	5	12	2	8

Representation from Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh

838. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4484 on 18th December, 1980 regarding Representation from Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay and state:

(a) whether demands made by Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh in their representation dated 3rd July, 1980 have been considered and decision taken thereon by now;

(b) if so, details of the action taken on each of the demands; and

(c) if no, substantial progress made, the specific reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The following main demands were made in the representation from Bharatiya Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Bombay. Action taken on the demands is indicated below:-

Demand	Action Taken
(i) The inclusion of the category of car attendants in the channel of promotion of Commercial Department;	(i) Coach Attendants are already included in the channel of promotion relating to Commercial Department on most of the Railways. The channels of promotion are, however, decided by the Zonal Railways concerned depending upon the local conditions available and staffing pattern obtaining on the Railways, and in consultation with organised labour.
(ii) Upgradation of 50% of the posts in this category to cover up the back-log;	(ii) & (iii) The demand for upgradation of 50% of the posts in this category has not been found acceptable.
(iii) To give retrospective effect for upgradation as per Group C&D Committee's Report;	
(iv) Similar action in favour of Mechanical car attendants attached to reserved carriages and saloons.	(iv) Saloon Car-Attendants in the scale of Rs. 20C-240 are attached to Carriage and Wagon Department of the Railways and get their further promotion in that department only. As stated above, channels of promotion are decided by the Railway Administrations themselves depending upon the local conditions available and staffing pattern etc. after consulting the organised labour. Generally staff are provided avenues of promotion in the department to which they are functionally attached and the demand that the Saloon Attendants should be given promotion channel in the Commercial Department cannot, therefore, be acceded to.

Pending pension cases in Bombay Division

839. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4446 on the 18th December, 1980 regarding inclusion of part of D.A. in pension and state:-

(a) what special efforts had been made to settle the 550 pending pension cases of retired persons, below 30 July, 1977 in Bombay Division of the Central Railway;

(b) what is the progress made; and

(c) if no substantial progress has been made the reasons therefor, and

proposed specific steps to speed up the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) All pending pension cases referred to in reply to Unstarted Question No. 4446 dated 18-12-80 have since been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Representation from Retired Railwaymen's Federation, Dombivali

840. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Additional Director, Pay Commission (Railway Board) had received a representation dated 28th March, 1981 from All India Retired Railwaymen's Federation, Dombivali, District Thane (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, what are the various demands made therein;

(c) what decision Government have taken in connection with each of the demands; and

(d) if not, the specific reasons therefor and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) (a) and (b). No representation dt. the 28th March, 1981, has been received by the Additional Director, Pay Commission (Railway Board) from the All India Retired Railwaymen's Federation, Dombivali, District Thane, Maharashtra. However, a representation was received by the Hon'ble Minister for Railways in March, 1981 from the President, Dombivali Pensioners' Association on the subject of redressal of grievances of Railway Pensioners. A suitable reply has also been given in October 1981. The demands are:—

(i) to increase the ex-gratia pension to a minimum of Rs. 100 per month;

(ii) to grant family pension to widows of ex-gratia pensioners; and

(iii) to grant some ex-gratia pension/relief to staff who retired under the State Railway Provident Fund (Contributory) Rules, after the 1st April, 1957.

(c) and (d). The position in respect of each demand is as under:

(i) *Increase in exgratia Pension to a minimum of Rs. 100 per month.*

When the scheme of ex-gratia pension was introduced, the quantum of such pension ranged between Rs. 15 and Rs. 22.50 only per month. Whenever any relief was granted to a regular pensioners, correspondingly the ex-gratia pension was also being enhanced. Presently the ex-gratia pension is ranging between Rs. 102.50 and Rs. 166 per month.

(ii) *Grant of family pension to widows of ex-gratia pensioners*

Ex-gratia pension itself has been given on compassionate grounds to those Railway staff, who retired prior to the 1st April, 1957, under the Contributory S.R.P.F. Rules, and had no opportunity to opt for the Pension Scheme. Family pension is granted only to those who are governed by normal Railway Pension Rules. It will, therefore, not be possible to consider any payment of ex-gratia pension to the widows of ex-gratia pensioners.

(iii) *Grant of some exgratia pension relief to those staff who retired under the SRPF Rules after 1-4-57.*

This matter was already under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

News item "Municipal Doctors/demand"

841. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Municipal Doctors' Demand" appearing in the Indian Express dated the 30th January, 1982 highlighting non-implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) the reasons for these recommendations not materialising even after a lapse of more than a decade?

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

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have intimated that they have decided to implement the recommendations of Third Pay Commission in the manner it has been implemented in the Government of India for Central Health Services doctors. Some doctors could not get full benefits yet because the requisite screening to be done by the Union Public Service Commission has not been completed so far.

Free passes to Members of Panels and Committees on Railways

842. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of panels and Committees on the Indian Railways along with the strength of such Panels and Committees;

(b) the objectives for which such of them have been constituted; and

(c) whether the Members of all such Panels and Committees enjoy free complimentary passes for travel anywhere in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is presently only one Committee having non-official members viz. Railway Reforms Committee with 7 members, including 1 Chairman and 2 official members. All other Consultative Committees have since been dissolved.

(b) To review the working of the Railways in a comprehensive manner and to report on various aspects of railway working, with a view to gearing up the capability of the organisation to handle the traffic anticipated in the coming decades.

(c) No. The non-official members are allowed only cheque pass by ACC from point to point when necessary in connection with the Committee meetings.

Deaths due to brain fever

843. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the latest figure of deaths in India due to brain fever, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Brain-fever may be due to a group of diseases, namely Encephalitis including Japanese Encephalitis, Cerebral Malaria etc. The latest figures of deaths in this regard suspected due to Japanese Encephalitis as reported by different States are given below:—

States/UTs	1981 Jan. to Dec. Deaths (Prov.)		1982 Deaths (Up to)
	1	2	3
1. Assam . . .	41	NR	
2. Andhra Pradesh	437	3	(31-1-82)

1	2	3
3. Bihar . . .	25	NR
4. Karnataka . . .	220	11 (8-2-82)
5. Kerala . . .	2	NR
6. Pondicherry . . .	17	NR
7. Tripura . . .	16	NR
8. Tamil Nadu . . .	290	10 (10-2-82)
9. Uttar Pradesh . . .	26	NR
10. West Bengal . . .	34	NR
	1117	24

(N. R. Not received.)

Protest made by foreign Service 'B' official

844. SHRI SATYENDRA NARYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign service 'B' officials even after promotion to foreign service 'A' are discriminated against in regard to posting etc.;

(b) whether such officers have protested against this; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to redress their grievances?

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

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

Crash programme for promotion of Family Planning

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

(a) whether Government are launching a crash programme for promotion of family planning in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). The Government have drawn up a strategy for acceleration of the Family Welfare Programme in the country. One of the important features of this strategy is that for the States which are lagging behind in performance, an area specific approach will be adopted. Another important feature will be that under the 'Village Health Guide Scheme' which has now been made a fully Centrally funded scheme, the Health Guide who will predominantly be women) will be responsible for spreading knowledge and information to each individual household and to provide at peoples' doorsteps, supplies for non-clinical methods. Further, intensified efforts will be made to spread awareness and information about small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategy. Close monitoring and follow-up will be ensured at all levels. Steps will be taken to tone up the administrative machinery and improve motivation and accountability of staff at the field level in consultation with the State Governments. The programme will be reviewed periodically at the highest levels to detect any deficiency therein and initiate speedy corrective action.

Threat to boycott Central Board Examination by Joint Council of Delhi Teachers Organisation

846. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report pub-

lishd in the Hindustan Times dated the 30th Januray, 1982 to the effect that the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisation has threatened to boycott the Central Board Examinations and to go on strike from March, 11 to press its seven-year old demands;

(b) if so, what are their main demands;

(c) how many of them have been met; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in the matter so that the School students do not suffer on account of the strike?

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

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The main demands of the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers Organisation and the details of recent measures taken by the Government are given in the statement attached.

(d) In case the teachers boycott the Central Board Examinations, alternative arrangements would be made to conduct the examinations, as scheduled.

Statement

The main demands of the Joint Council of Delhi Teachers' Organisation are as under:—

(i) Revision of pay scales;

(ii) Grant of Selection Grade on completion of 8 years service;

(iii) Conversion of Rs. 425—640 scale into Rs. 440—750 scale in case of (1) Junior Craft Teachers,

(2) Junior Physical Education Teachers,

(3) Junior Domestic Science Teachers'

(4) Junior Language Teachers,

(5) Junior Music Teachers,

(6) Junior Dance Teachers, and

(7) Headmasters, Primary Schools.

(iv) Provision of earned leave for teachers;

(v) Medical Allowance for all the teachers in replacement of reimbursement scheme;

(vi) Provision of Joint Consultative Machinery with statutory powers on the pattern of Central Government employees;

(vii) Free education for teachers' wards upto University level, including professional courses, such as medical, engineering. etc.;

(viii) Age of retirement to be enhanced to 60 year extendable upto 65 years on the pattern of University teachers;

(ix) All the schools in Delhi to be upgraded to 12 years school on 10 plus 2 pattern of education.

In the context of the teachers demands, the measures taken by the Government are as under:—

(a) The scales of pay of junior teachers such as Craft, Language Domestic Science, Music and Dance teachers etc. who are in the pay scale of Rs. 425—640 are to be upgraded and merged with the pay scale of Rs. 440—750.

(b) The leave rules have been liberalised to provide for 10 days earned leave on full pay with permission to accumulate leave.

(c) A Joint Consultative Machinery has already been approved and necessary notification constituting the Joint Consultative Machinery has also been issued by the Delhi Administration.

(d) The Cadre Review Committee has been constituted to find out the reasons for stagnation of teachers and suggest measures for further improving their promotional avenues.

(e) The number of posts in the selection grade are to be increased at 20 per cent of all sanctioned posts of teachers. Previously permanent as well as temporary posts which were in existence for 3 years or more could be counted for this purpose.

Train Accidents due to Failure of Signals

847. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many train accidents took place due to failure of signals during the last two years; and

(b) preventive measures being taken in this regard?

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

(b) Proper maintenance and operation of the signalling apparatus are being ensured.

To further intensify the watch over maintenance and operation of assets and equipment including signalling apparatus at all levels, the following special steps have been taken:

(i) A meeting of the General Managers was called on 23-1-82 to chalk out the steps to be taken to counter-act human failure. Two high level teams consisting of officers from different disciplines have been set up. These teams will be meeting the cross section of field workers for rectification of lacunae that may exist in any area.

(ii) Senior Directors of Railway Board have been specially assigned the task of monitoring the work of these teams.

(iii) Active involvement of railway employees has also been ensured by holding meetings with cross section of staff directly concerned with the safety of railway working.

(iv) The Railway Administrations have been advised to intensify footplate inspections, particularly during night.

(v) Technological aids like track circuiting, axle counters, ultrasonic flaw detectors are also being provided to help the staff perform their duty efficiently and safely and to detect hidden flaws in equipment.

(vi) Renewals/replacements of aged assets like track, wagons, coaches and engines have been accelerated.

(vii) Great stress is being laid on proper upkeep of infra-structural assets like track, locos, wagons, coaches and signalling apparatus.

Strike by students of National School of Drama

848. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the students of the National School of Drama have decided to go on an indefinite strike because of non-appointment of a Director of the Institution; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion Avenue and other Facilities to non-resident Nurses in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nonresident nurses in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi have to perform duties in O.P.Ds. as well as in various speciality clinics where they hold charge of medicines, intrusments etc. and also assist in minor operations of E.N.T. and Gynaecology as part of their duty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have no separate changing room or even bath-room for their use in the hospital premises;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they are paid lower pay scales of Rs. 330/- and have no promotion avenues even after putting in 15 years of service while the resident nurses are paid better pay scales with good promotion avenues; and

(d) steps the Government propose to take for these nurses and when?

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

(b) A small changing room and a bath room are available for their use.

(c) As per their terms of appointment as Non-Resident Nurses, these nurses are paid a salary scale of 330-480. These nurses only work during O.P.D. hours and are permitted all holidays and Sundays, whereas the Resident Nurse (full time) works 8 hours a day in 3 shifts (morning, evening & night including holidays and Sundays). In Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Non-Resident nurses are eligible to get selection grade of Rs. 425-640 (scale of pay of a Resident nurse).

(d) Question does not arise.

Disparity in Pay Scales of Resident and Non-Resident Nurses in Safdarjung and Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

850. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is fact that the Third Pay Commission recommended different pay scales for Nurses working under Central Government who were designated as 'Resident and Non-Resident' Nurses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have allowed the same pay scales to 'Resident' nurses in Safdarjung Hospital and also to 'Non-Resident' Nurses working in its Out Patient Department (O.P.D) including CGHS wing whereas nurses working in O.P.D. of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital are being paid lower pay scales; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps Government propose to take to bring uniformity in the pay scales of the nurses?

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

(b) No. The pay scale of Resident (full time) nurses who work in 3 shifts (8 hours shift) is Rs. 425-640, whereas the pay scale of the Non-Resident nurses who work in Out Patient Department of Safdarjung Hospital is Rs. 330-480. These nurses (non Resident) work only during the morning hours of Out Patient Departments. The Nurses working in the C.G.H.S. Wing of Safdarjung Hospital are full time employees of the C.G.H.S. and are transferable from hospital to CGHS dispensary and vice versa. When appointed in C.G.M.S. hospitals they have to work round the clock in 3 shifts.

The nurses working as non Resident (part time) nurses in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital are paid the same scale of pay i.e. 330-560.

(c) The difference in pay Scales is due to variation in job responsibilities and working hours.

Facilities in Emergency Ward of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

851. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Emergency wards in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital back emergency atmosphere;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated the 16th January, 1982 telling the pitiable condition of patients and the critical condition of the emergency ward; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to effect improvements in the Emergency wards in leading Government Hospitals in the Capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) Yes. But the working condition of Emergency Department in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is not unsatisfactory.

(c) Government is concerned that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other hospitals in Delhi should provide satisfactory service. Keeping this in view, facilities are reinforced as necessary to improve the working of these institutions.

Transport System in Delhi

825. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware of the steep deterioration of Delhi Transport System including D.T.C. and the heavy loss incurred by D.T.C.

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) steps Government proposed to take to improve the transport system in Delhi;

(d) the number of additional buses to be put into operations in the next two years by D.T.C.; and

(e) the number of buses of D.T.C. which will be obsolete in the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DTC incorporated on 3-11-71 under the Road Transport Corporations Acts, 1950 read with the Delhi Road Transport Laws (Amendment) Act, 1971, inherited a cumulative loss of Rs. 15.22 crores from the erstwhile Delhi Transport Undertaking and since then it has been incurring losses, the details of which are given in statement.

(c) Transport System in Delhi mainly consists of DTC buses supplemented by P.O. buses. The efficiency of DTC is being further optimised by improving the infrastructure of maintenance and plugging leakage of revenue. The following steps have also been taken to improve the transport system in Delhi:

(i) A second Central Workshop with a capacity to take care of maintenance of 3000 buses, with a provision to increase its capacity to take care of maintenance upto 6000 buses is under construction.

(ii) A proposal to introduce Electric Trolley bus in Delhi is under consideration of the Govt.

(iii) Introduction of Electric Trains with high frequency services on Ring Railway with proper feeder bus services is already near completion.

(d) Acquisition of 290 new buses during 1982-83 and 305 buses during 1983-84 has been planned.

(e) During 1982-83, 258 buses and during 1983-84, 581 buses would become obsolete.

Statement

Particulars of Working Loss and Net Loss from the Inception of the Corporation

Year	Work- ing Loss	Depre- ciation of fleet	Depre- ciation on other assets	Interest on Govt. Loans	Net Loss	Prior period adjust- ment	Total	Accumu- lated Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A Pre-Corporation Period (Upto 2-11-71)							1522.45	1522.45
B. Post Corporation Period								
3-11-71 to								
31-3-72	56.30	41.93	1.87	63.06	163.16	..	163.16	1685.61
1972-73	211.90	115.60	4.72	203.10	535.32	..	535.32	2220.93
1973-74	250.73	133.85	4.85	233.62	623.10	..	623.10	2844.03
1974-75	530.63	166.52	5.90	344.34	1097.39	..	1097.39	3941.42
1975-76	441.06	255.97	10.76	535.20	1242.99	..	1242.99	5184.41
1976-77	59.30	319.97	14.45	646.32	1040.04	..	1040.04	6224.45
1977-78	580.62	824.97	15.89	695.76	1617.243	..	1617.24	7841.69
1978-79	706.66	305.36	18.63	818.46	1849.11	(-)100.14	1748.97	9590.66
1979-80	443.66	388.86	18.96	969.13	1770.61	..	1770.61	11361.27
1980-81	1034.77	369.49	31.75	1752.29	3238.30	(+)1227.48	4465.78	15827.05
Total Corpora- tion Period (B)	4415.68	2372.52	127.78	6261.28	13177.26	(+)1127.34	14304.60	14304.60
Grand Total A+B							15827.05	15827.05

Three Rail Accidents during January 1982

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

(a) whether preliminary inquiries into three recent railway accidents during the month of January, 1982 have revealed that in two cases it was due to the negligence of Railway staff while in case of the other it was due to the persons other than the railway staff; and

(b) whether any inquiry committee has suggested measures to check and reduce these rail mischiefs which are on increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Since the particulars of the three accidents have not been given, it is not possible to give the precise information. However, during January, 1982 there were 87 train accidents, the causes of which are given below:

1. Failure of railway staff	30
2. Failure of persons other than railway staff	6
3. Failure of equipments	34
4. Sabotage	2
5. Accidental	8
6. Cause under investigation	7

(b) Inquiries are held into all accidents at various levels depending upon the nature of each individual accident, to establish the cause and suggest measures to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.

In-Human Treatment with Indian Embassy Employee in Islamabad

854. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI NIHAL SINGH:

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India strongly protested to Pakistan against the brutal and inhuman treatment meted out to the employee of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad on 18 January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether India has received the report on inquiry as to why the Pakistan took this action;

(c) whether it was also a fact that Mission Driver was beaten up only to get secrets which he refused to divulge, and

(d) what is the action Government propose to take to prevent such type of incidents which are against the international law?

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

(b) Pakistan authorities had promised to make necessary inquiries and let us know the results. Their report is still awaited.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India have lodged a strong protest with the Pakistan Government deplored the illegal detention and the brutal beating up of the driver of Indian Embassy.

Railway accidents during last three months

855. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI A. K. BALAN:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of railway accidents occurred in the country during last three months ending 31st January, 1982 in various railways;

(b) number of persons killed and injured in each of these railway accidents;

(c) causes of railway accidents in each case;

(d) total loss suffered by railways in each of these accidents;

(e) compensation paid to the accident victims; and

(f) concrete steps taken to ensure safe railway travel?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALIKARJUN): (a) 256.

(b) 129 persons were killed and 240 injured in these accidents.

(c) Causes including prime lacie causes of these accidents are given below:

1. Failure of Railway Staff	89
2. Failure of persons other than Railway Staff	22
3. Failure of equipment :	
(i) Mechanical	58
(ii) Track	10
4. Sabotage	1
5. Accidental	6
6. Cause could not be established	2
7. Cause not yet finalised	53
TOTAL	56

(d) The loss so far estimated amounts to Rs. 172.7 lakhs.

(e) No compensation has been paid so far. However, a sum of Rs. 1,93,10/- has been paid as ex gratia to the next of kin of those killed and to the injured persons.

(f) Since failure of railway staff is the largest single factor responsible for accidents all out efforts are being made to raise the level of safety consciousness amongst the staff.

Some of the recent measures taken in this regard are—

(1) A meeting of the General Managers was called on 23-1-82 to chalk out the steps to counter human failure. Two high level teams consisting of officers of Senior Administrative grade from different disciplines have been set up. These teams will be meeting the cross-section of field workers for rectification of lacunae that may exist in any area.

(2) Senior Directors of the Railway Board have been specially assigned the task of monitoring the work of these teams.

(3) Active involvement of railway employees has been ensured by holding meetings with cross-section of staff directly concerned with the Safety of railway working.

(4) The Railway Administrations have been advised to intensify footplate inspections.

(5) Technological aids like track circuiting, axle counters, ultrasonic flaw detectors, etc. are also being provided to help the staff perform their duties efficiently and safely.

(6) Special stress is being laid on maintenance of infrastructural assets like track, wagons, coaches and locomotives.

Rail tracks blown up in Assam

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

(a) whether train services on the Rangapara Tejpur Branch line of the Northeast Frontier Railway in Assam were disrupted on January 2, 1982 following blow up of railway track by extremists in Assam;

(b) if so, whether during the month of January, 1982 when the Assam agitators started their agitation, number of rail tracks were blown up by them;

(c) If so, the total loss railway suffered during December, January and February, 1982 due to these extremists activities; and

(d) to what extent the position has improved now?

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

(b) During January 1982, in four places, railway tracks were blown up.

(c) The total damage suffered by the Railways in Assam during January, 82 was Rs. 7100/-. In December 81

and February '82, however, there was no loss.

(d) To some extent. After the incidents of January '82, no further incident of explosion on railway track has been reported.

Invitation to Nepal for the Meeting of Developing Countries

857. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Nepal has been invited to attend the meeting of the heads of the 32 countries which the Prime Minister has called in New Delhi;

(b) main reasons for not inviting Nepal to the conference initially;

(c) how many countries have been excluded for the conference and how many actually are to attend the conference; and

(d) main purpose of this conference?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) No meeting of the Heads of the 32 countries has been called by the Prime Minister in New Delhi. However, senior officials of selected developing countries were invited of New Delhi Consultations which have taken place from 22nd to 24th of February, 1982. Nepal is one of them.

(c) There was no question of exclusion of countries but a selected number were invited on the basis of those who regularly participate in the G-27 meeting in New York and those who expressed special interest to participate in the New Delhi Consultations. 44 countries participated in the meeting.

(d) The main purpose was to provide an opportunity for taking stock of the situation in regard to North South issues and to discuss opportunities and perspectives for South-South co-operation.

Opinion of Chairman University Grants Commission about University Elections

858. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the opinion expressed by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission on the 9th January, 1982 and widely reported in the press that the election to the Students' Unions in the Universities should be dispensed with and students union be appointed instead; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The Chairman, University Grants Commission had, in a press interview, expressed the view that it would be worthwhile to consider some criteria of getting students' representation on the councils otherwise than through elections. The criteria suggested by the Chairman include best students who have done social work, the best NCC Cadet, the captains of various sports teams, students who won first rank in different subjects, etc.

The question of Government reacting to the views expressed by the Chairman, U.G.C. in a press interview does not arise.

Harassment of a Woman commuter by the conductor of a mini bus

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report 'Woman who suffered for her courage' appearing in Times of India dated 17th January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether any steps were taken to contact the lady passenger to

get at the facts for taking action against the conductor and the driver; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As soon as the news appeared, immediate steps were taken by the Police authorities to trace out the driver of the bus and the address of the lady passenger. While the details of the bus have been obtained from the Press Reporter, the Police authorities have not so far been able to locate the lady for want of proper identification.

The driver of the bus was challaned on 3-2-1982 and is being prosecuted under Section 116 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The D.T.C's conductor has also been summoned by the Deputy Commissioner of Police so that necessary action is taken against him D.T.C. have also initiated action against the bus conductor for his failure to record the balance on the reverse of the ticket as per rules and in addition a show cause notice has also been issued to the owner of Mini-bus involved for starting the bus by the driver without getting any signal from the conductor.

Fatal accidents involving private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation Operation

860. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) the number of fatal accidents and traffic offences committed by the private buses under Delhi Transport Corporation operation as against the D.T.C. buses during the last three years;

(b) the yearly replacement of private buses by adding new buses to the

Delhi Transport Corporation fleet during the last three years;

(c) whether any critical review has been made by the Government with regard to the performance of private buses; and

(d) if so, the result thereof and the measures taken to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The number of fatal accidents and traffic offences committed by the private buses under D.T.C. operation as against the D.T.C. buses during the last three years are as given below:—

Year	No. of fatal accidents	
	Private buses	D.T.C. buses
1979	87	100
1980	73	121
1981	27	161

Traffic offences committed by the private buses/DTC buses.

Year	Private buses	By D.T.C. vehicles
1979	NA	1117
1980	1544	1221
1981	572	1794

(b) The number of private buses engaged and withdrawn during the last three years is given below:—

Year	No. of buses engaged	No. of buses withdrawn	Fleet at the end of the year
1979	110	156	824
1980	116	301	639
1981	103	283	459

(c) and (d). Though no specific review has been done, the Operation of P.O. buses are watched by the Inspection Staff of the Traffic Department of the Corporation, which, on noticing missing of trips or other failures, issues advisory notices to the private operators.

Indian Service Personnel in Pak Custody

861. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA
SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI RAM SAWRUP RAM:
SHRI A. T. PATIL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:
SHRI R. P. YADAV:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL
KOCHACK:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-
KARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in Indian Express dated 24th January, 1982 quoting Pakistan Embassy in India that none of the 40 Indian Servicemen missing since 1971 conflict is held in Pakistan;

(b) whether, according to the Government sources a number of Indian servicemen are still believed to be in the custody of Pakistan; and

(c) if so, reaction of the Government with regard to (a) above and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Pakistan, has all along taken the position that

there are on Indian military personnel in their custody. We have shared with them the information available with us indicating that some Indian military personnel may still be held in Pakistani jails. The Pakistan delegation during their visit to India from January 29 to February 1, 1982 gave an assurance that they would make fresh efforts to locate such persons. Government of India will pursue this matter with the Government of Pakistan.

Amount earmarked and spent for development of ports

862. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of ports in the country for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) the amount actually spent during the years 1980-81 and upto December, 1981; and

(c) details of the work done during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). The requisite information is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Major Ports	Amount allotted	Amount of expenditure
1980-81 . . .	98.34	54.87
1981-82 . . .	100.03	40.00
(Upto December, 1981)		

(c) The following projects sanctioned prior to 1980 continued to be in progress:—

- (i) Fourth Oil berth at Butcher Island, Bombay.
- (ii) Kudremukh iron ore port facilities, New Mangalore Port.

- (iii) Installation of 3rd wagon Tippler at Visakhapatnam Port.
- (iv) Modification of iron ore handling plant at Paradip Port.
- (v) Construction of 2nd general cargo berth at Paradip.
- (vi) Purchases of two high powered tugs for handling POL tankers at Bombay.

The following schemes/projects have been sanctioned after 1st April, 1980:—

- (i) Kandla Port
 - (a) Sixth General cargo berth
 - (b) New Oil Jetty
- (ii) Bombay Port
 - (a) Container handling equipment.
- (iii) Cochin Port
 - (a) Integrated schemes for development of Cochin Port—construction of oil and fertilizer berths.
- (iv) Madras Port
 - (a) Container Terminal
 - (b) Expansion of Jawahar Dock.
- (v) New Mangalore Port
 - (a) Construction of an additional general cargo berth.
- (vi) Visakhapatnam Port
 - (a) Construction of general cum-bulk cargo berth.
- (vii) Tuticorin
 - (a) Construction of two additional berths.
- (viii) Paradip Port
 - (a) Construction of 3rd general cargo berth;
 - (b) Construction of one fertilizer berth at Paradip Port for Paradip Fertilizer Plant.

(ix) Mormugao Port

(a) Multi-purpose cargo berth.

Denial of permission to India's Ambassador to visit NWFP

863. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador to Pakistan was not given permission to visit North West Frontier Province by the Pakistan Government;

(b) if so, whether a protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government in this connection;

(c) whether the Pakistan Government have submitted an apology on the refusal of permission; and

(d) if not, reaction of the Government towards such an attitude of the Pakistan Government?

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

(b) to (d). We have impressed upon the Government of Pakistan 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 Mission in Islamabad and Karachi.

Delhi Ring Railway

864. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Northern Railway in regard to introduction of the first electric train on Delhi Ring Railway for suburban services in the Capital;

(b) how far it would meet the additional traffic demand during the Asian Games; and

(c) the increase in train services expected due to introduction of the Electrical Multiple Unit Service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Works connected with introduction of electric trains on the Ring Railway were taken in hand in Nov. 1980 and have already reached 65 per cent completion.

(b) With the introduction of electric suburban train services a total of approximately 2.7 lakh passenger trips shall be cleared daily by the Railways.

(c) From the 13 suburban trains services presently being run, a total of about 80 services shall be running when electric trains services are fully introduced.

Regulations for admission of SC/ST Candidates to MBBS Course

865. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has approved the regulations of the Medical Council of India relating to the admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to MBBS courses;

(b) if so, the percentage of marks fixed for SC and ST candidates vis-a-vis other candidates;

(c) whether States have been requested to fill up vacant seats with Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the States in the matter, State-wise?

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

(b) As per the regulations of the Medical Council of India relating to admission to the MBBS course, the

minimum marks required for admission of SC/ST candidates in the qualifying/competitive entrance examination is 40 per cent as against 50 per cent for general candidates.

(c) According to the regulations of the Medical Council of India, where the seats reserved for SC/ST students in any State cannot be utilised for want of the requisite number of candidates fulfilling the minimum requirements prescribed, then such vacant seats may be filled on all India basis by allotting the same to eligible SC/ST candidates. In December, 1981, all the State Governments/Union Territories having medical colleges were advised by the Central Government to take steps to fill up the MBBS seats, reserved for SC/STs strictly in accordance with the regulations of the Medical Council of India.

(d) The action taken by the State Governments would be known at the time of admission during the academic year 1982-83.

Steps to check malnutrition and blindness among children

866. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that nearly 30,000 children go blind every year for want of timely treatment;
- (b) if so, the conclusions arrived at in this regard at the All- India Marathi Science Congress held in the last week of December, 1981 at Bombay; and
- (c) the steps envisaged to check malnutrition and blindness among children?

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

(b) This has been stated in the Presidential address at All India Marathi Science Congress held in December, 1981 at Bombay but no conclu-

sions were arrived at in this regard at the congress.

(c) The Ministry of Health is already implementing a National prophylaxis programme against nutritional blindness among children in the age group 1-5 years, through the distribution of massive dose of Vitamin 'A' (2,00,000) I.U. every six months. Promotion of nutrition education emphasising consumption of foods rich in Vitamin 'A' through the peripheral level workers. About 25 million pre-school children have been covered so far under the programme and this programme is expected to reduce the incidence of blindness among children. Department of Social Welfare has also launched various nutritional programme to combat nutritional deficiency in children.

Use of Chemical Fertilizer in Agriculture causes Health Hazard

267. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ITRC journal has revealed that the increasing application of Chemical Fertiliser in agriculture is a health hazard;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the toxic element of fertilisers causes contamination of food and drinking water;
- (c) whether the journal has also reported that use of fertilisers create environmental problems, give rise to circulation troubles, methemoglobinemia and nitrosamines; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps envisaged in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The ITRC journal has mentioned in the article on 'Environmental Hazard of Fertilizer Industry' that lack of complete utilisation

of nitrogenous fertilisers can create environmental problems. The excessive use of fertilisers also changes the chemical composition of food-stuffs.

(b) The nitrogen compounds gets oxidised to nitrate which is hazardous when its level exceeds 10 ppm in water. The nitrate and nitrite in foods may produce nitrosamines by reaction with secondary amines under acidic conditions. These nitrosamine are well known carcinogens.

(c) The journal has reported that unassimilated nitrates going into the manufacture of Baby Foods has given rise to circulation troubles and methemoglobinemia in infants.

(d) The Department of Environment propose to undertake an indepth study of the whole matter before suggesting any remedial measures.

Death of a Hospital Cook in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital

868. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether death of a hospital cook in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi recently has been alleged to be due to the Doctor's negligence;

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

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. Death of a cook occurred in the hospital but not due to the negligence of any doctor.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

कुछ औषधियां हटा लेने के लिए सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश

869. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री के० लक्ष्मा :

डा० सरदीश राय :

श्री सत्यगोपाल मिश्र :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा गठित औषध सलाहकार समिति ने कुछ औषधियों को जो उनके विचार से जन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक हैं, बाजारों से शीघ्र हटा लेने की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी औषधियों का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी कुमुद बेन एम० जोशी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई समिति गठित नहीं की गई है और प्रश्न में उल्लिखित समिति से आशय सम्बवतया औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम की धारा 7 के अधीन गठित औषध सलाहकार समिति से है।

औषध सलाहकार समिति ने अक्तुवर 1981 में हुई अपनी बैठक में निर्धारित खुराक वाले 22 योगों को हटाने की सिफारिश की। इन सिफारिशों पर औषध और प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम की धारा 5 के अधीन गठित औषध तकनीकी सलाहकार बोर्ड द्वारा हाल ही में विचार किया गया। सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में शीघ्र ही अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

**Constitution of Delhi Hindi Academy
by Delhi Administration**

870. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has constituted a Delhi Hindi Academy under the Chairmanship of the Lt. Governor; and

if so, names of its members and their qualifications and the basis on which they have been included.

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

(b) the details of the members are given in the statement.

The members are eminent persons, reputed writers, journalists and litterateurs.

Statement

S. No.	Name	Status
1	Shri S.L. Khurana, Lt. Governor, Delhi	Chairman
2	Shri Bhikuram Jain, Member Parliament	Member
3	Shri Akshay Kumar Jain, Former Editor, Nav Bharat Times.	Member
4	Shri Bhopal Prasad Vyas, Press Correspondent and Poet	Member
5	Dr. Vijendra Sanatak, Reputed Writer and Critic. Formerly Lecturer of Delhi University	Member
6	Dr. Nirmala Jain, Head of the Department of Hindi, Delhi University	Member
7	Smt. Adarsh Mishra, Education Secretary, Delhi Administration	Member
8	Shri Vinod Kumar Mishra, Editor, 'The Hindustan'	Member

"Kala-Azar-A Rural Health Problem"

871. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that technical advisor in Research and Development Organisation of India Limited, Calcutta had presented a paper on "Kala-Azar-a Rural Health Problem" at the recently held 69th Session of the Indian Science Congress at Mysore;

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

(c) the reactions of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The salient points mentioned in the paper in relation to Kala-azar are:—

(i) Resurgence of the disease in last few years in Bihar, West Bengal and elsewhere in the country in an endemic form;

(ii) Urgency of instituting adequate measures to prevent the spread of disease before the disease spells disaster in the country;

(iii) Increasing research activities on the tropical disease; and

(iv) Development of capacities for the manufacture of bulk drugs.

(c) Necessary measures for the control of the disease, keeping in view the various aspects, are being taken by the concerned State Governments. Assistance is being provided by the Govt. of India by way of technical guidance. Training, epidemiological surveillance and second line drugs obtained through World Health Organisation.

Electrification of Salem-Mettur Line

872. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the course of electrification of Madras to Erode railway line in Southern Railway through Salem, Government would consider to electrify, Salem to Mettur line for quick haulage of passenger and goods trains;

(b) whether there is any proposal to lay a double line in view of the existing thermal power station at Mettur; and

(c) whether Government would consider to allow four trips of passenger train between Salem and Mettur to cope with the heavy traffic?

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

(b) No.

(c) The existing accommodation in 549/550 Mettur Dam-Salem mixed train is not being fully utilised. As such there is no justification for running additional trains between Mettur and Salem.

Facility for Passengers at Salem

873. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide a stoppage for five minutes of

Trivandrum Express at Salem Junction in Southern Railway as earlier, considering the request of vast multitude of population of that area;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is not a single train between 9.20 P.M. to 12.00 A.M. at Salem junction due to change of timings and non-stoppage of Trivandrum Express;

(c) whether Government would reconsider to change the timings again on Madras to Coimbatore route in Southern Railways;

(d) whether the timings of Yercaud Express are proposed to be changed so as to reach Madras at 6 A.M. and start from Erode a little later for the convenience of Passengers; and

(e) whether Government are aware that there is no quota at Salem in Trivandrum Express though it is stopped as to reach Madras at 6 A.M. and start journey and consider to provide the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The reference is to 20 Up Trivandrum-Madras Mail whose stoppage was withdrawn from Salem from 1st October, 1981. There are eight Mail/Express trains stopping at Salem in the evening to early morning hours. Out of these, four trains each connect Salem with Madras as well as stations south of Shoranur in Kerala. Therefore, it is not proposed to restore the stoppage of 20 UP Mail at Salem.

(b) 82 Up Trivandrum-Bombay Jayanti Janata Express is scheduled to stop at Salem at 21.50 hrs.

(c) No.

(d) No. This is not operationally feasible as there are a number of fast trains running in quick succession.

(e) Yes. The demands for reservation at this station are, however, met by sending message to Madras Central.

Widening of Panchayat Road at Crossing of Salem-Mettur Line

874. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Block Development Officer of Mecheri in Salem District in Southern Railway Region applied for permission to the Divisional Manager of Palghat to widen the Panchayat Road at the crossing of Salem-Mettur Railway Line near Kovilur at cost of Panchayat Union.

(b) whether Government are aware that it is not necessary to provide a gate or gateman because there is no traffic at all;

(c) whether Government are aware that there is a similar crossing at Mettur R. S. where there is neither a gate nor a gateman though there is enough traffic compared to Kovilur level crossing; and

(d) whether Government are also aware that neither Panchayat union nor Panchayat is financially sound to meet the expenditure and whether therefore, Government would permit the existing Panchayat road to be widened at the cost of Block Development Office?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). No. However, a reference was received on 26.12.81 from Panchayat Union, Meeheri for widening the existing level crossing. The widening of this level crossing can be done only at the cost of Panchayat Union/State Government. It may not be necessary to man the level crossing. However, this aspect is being examined by Southern Railway.

(c) Yes.

(d) Railway is not aware about the financial position of Panchayat Union

or Panchayat. The decision whether the cost should be borne by Panchayat or Block Development Officer should be taken mutually by authorities concerned. Railway can undertake the work only on deposit terms in accordance with the Rules.

More Trips and Bogies to Passenger Trains Operating Between Salem and Mettur

875. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of RALWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many pasenger trains are plying between Salem and Mettur (Tamil Nadu) in Southern Railway and how many compartments are attached in each train and in each trip;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is heavy traffic because both Salem and Mettur are big towns connecting Omalur and Meeher;

(c) if so, whether four trips will be allowed a day and the number of bogies in each trip increased and

(d) whether there is any proposal to form a double line between Salem and Mettur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). One pair of mixed trains with two 2nd class coaches and one 2nd class, luggage cum brakevan is schduled to run between Mettur and Salem. Since the existing accommodation in th's train is not being fully utilised, there is no justification to increase the number of coaches or to run more trains.

(d) No.

Panel to Look into Working of Central Universities

876. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has set up any committee to look into the working of the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the terms of reference and the composition of the committee and the likely date by which the committee has been asked to submit its report;

(c) whether any such committee would also be set up for the universities in the States;

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee consisting of the following to enquire into the working of the Central Universities:—

Chairman

1. Dr (Mrs.) Madhuri R. Shah, Chairman, University Grants Commission.

Members

2. Dr. G. Ram Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

3. Prof. Rais Ahmed, (Formerly) Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir University, Deptt. of Physics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

4. Prof. (Mrs.) Ashima Chatterjee, Deptt. of Chemistry, Calcutta University.

5. Dr. Ramesh Mohan, Director, Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.

Member Secretary

6. Dr. R. K. Chhabra, Secretary, University Grants Commission.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:—

To examine:—

(a) whether the Central Universities are fulfilling the objectives set for them in their Acts and Statutes;

(b) the general state of discipline in the Central Universities, causes of periodic disturbances in the campuses and remedial action therefor;

(c) 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;

(d) the desirability of evolving a code of conduct for political parties and to set limits to their involvement in the University affairs; and

(e) to suggest such other measures of reform as are necessary for the efficient functioning of Central Universities and promoting an academic atmosphere conducive to study and scholarship on the campuses.

No definite date has yet been fixed for the submission of the Report of the Committee.

(c) to (e). No such proposal is under consideration.

Setting Border Dispute with Neighbouring Countries

877. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has so far settled the border

questions with neighbouring countries on the basis of five principles of peaceful co-existence;

(b) if so, details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were recent talks between the representatives of the neighbouring countries on this issue; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). India has no land frontier with Sri Lanka and the Maldives. Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders are fully demarcated.

India and Bangladesh signed an agreement concerning the demarcation of the land boundary and related matters on 16th May, 1974. Both countries have taken steps to demarcate the Indo-Bangladesh boundary in conformity with the provisions of this agreement.

The demarcation of the Indo-Burma border, pursuant to the signing of the India-Burma Boundary Agreement in 1967, is in progress.

The settlement of the Indo-Pakistani border dispute over the Rann of Kutch was made on the basis of the 1959 Indo-Pak border Agreement which had provided for an impartial Tribunal for the purpose. The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan makes provision for a peaceful negotiated bilateral resolution of problems between the two countries. As far as the Sino-Indian border is concerned, delegations from the two countries have recently had a fairly detailed exchange of views, and although fairly wide differences persist, we hope that the exchange could result in a better understanding of each other's positions. We are now considering how we should take this matter forward.

Dispute over New Moore Island

878. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest decision of the Government of India in connection with the dispute over the ownership of New Moore Island; and

(b) the number of times the meetings held for this purpose between Bangladesh and India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Following the decision taken during discussions between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself at New Delhi from September 11 to 13, 1981 Secretary level talks were held from January 13 to 15, 1982 at New Delhi between India and Bangladesh on some bilateral issues, including New Moore Island. In conformity with their mandate, both sides exchanged additional information for in depth examination on the basis of all relevant facts and principles and agreed to discuss this matter again at an early date.

(b) It was for the first time that detailed and substantive discussions were held on the subject between the two Governments.

Talcher-Sambalpur Line

879. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision for including the Talcher-Sambalpur rail link for construction in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the construction work of the above railway Line is proposed to be started in 1982-83 financial year;

(c) if so, the target date of completion of the above 160 k.m. Talcher-Sambalpur rail link; and

(d) the details about the estimate and cost and the progress made, so far, in implementing the above proposal?

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

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

Railway Construction Offices

880. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of construction offices of his Ministry functioning in different States;

(b) names of place where those construction offices of the Railways have been opened;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of Orissa has submitted a proposal to his Ministry to open a construction office of his Ministry in that state;

(d) whether above proposal is under consideration of Union Government; and

(e) if so, the expected time by which that proposal will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) "Construction Offices" are manned at various levels in the field, ranging from officers of the status of General Managers to those of Assistant Engineers and Inspectors of Works. There are fourteen offices of Chief Engineer (Constrn) and other higher officers on the Indian Railways as a whole. These offices are located on the basis of the requirements of various projects. The details of these fourteen offices are given below:--

Railways	Designation of Principal officer concerned	Place where office is located
Central	1. Chief Administrative Officer/Construction. 2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Bombay
Eastern	Chief Engineer/Construction	Calcutta
Northern	Chief Engineer/Construction	Delhi
North Eastern	Chief Engineer/Construction	Gorakhpur
Northeast	1. General Manager/Construction 2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Gauhati Gauhati
Frontier		
Southern	1. Chief Engineer/Construction 2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Bangalore Madras
South Central	Chief Engineer/Construction	Secunderabad
South Eastern	1. Chief Engineer/Construction 2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Calcutta Bilaspur
Western	1. Chief Engineer/Construction 2. Chief Engineer/Construction	Bombay Almedalad

In addition, there are Principal offices located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for construction of Metropolitan Transport Project schemes. There are also principal offices for Electrification schemes at selected centres.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) The State Government have been advised that some construction offices under the charge of Executive Engineers are already located in Orissa and that as and when demanded by the size of works in progress the question of upgrading such field offices will be considered.

Rural Family Welfare and Family Planning Programmes

881. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States where Rural Family Welfare strategy are under adoption;

(b) whether it is a fact that though the improved health programme have helped to lower the birth rates and infant mortality rates, the annual growth rates in population in the country have remain unaffected;

(c) what are the new family planning programme proposed to be adopted in the rural areas in order to lower the target of birth rate in Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the details about any new guidelines proposed to be sent to various States for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a). All the States and Union Territories.

(b) Yes, because the death rate has also declined to the same extent as the birth rate as a result of the improved health programme.

(c) Besides continuing the infrastructure already built up in rural areas, it is proposed to take up the under-mentioned schemes as part of Family Welfare Programme in rural areas:—

(i) Setting up of additional 40,000 sub-centres to achieve the long term objective of one subcentre per 5000 rural population based on mid 1984 population as a cent percent Centrally Sponsored Scheme as part of Family Welfare Programme.

(ii) Implementation of 'Village Health Guide Scheme' as cent percent Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme, instead of 50:50 shared Scheme between Centre and States, with effect from -12-1981 and as part of Family Welfare Programme with effect from 1-4-1982.

(iii) Extension of the Post Partum Programme to 350 sub-divisional/ Taluq level Hospitals.

(iv) Strengthening of MCH and Family Welfare infrastructure in rural and semi-urban areas in 46 backward districts of 12 States with International Assistance.

(v) Extension of the Scheme of Involvement of Trained Dais in rural areas sanctioned on pilot basis in 12 Districts of 4 States.

(vi) Provision of working and living accommodation in 1100 rural family welfare centres at the Primary Health Centres beside completing 700 buildings which were sanctioned during 1977-78 to 1979-80.

(d) The progress of implementation of the Mamily Planning Programme is reviewed from time to time and necessary guidelines on various matters pertaining to the programme issued to the States. A Conference of Health Secrearies and other senior health officials of all States/U.Ts. was held on 2nd February, 1982, to discuss the latest status of the programme in various States/U.Ts. and for providing general guidance to the States for overcoming the

deficiencies/bottlenecks encountered by them in the implementation of the programme.

Proposal to appoint a High Level Committee in view of Train accidents

882. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the number of accidents that have taken place during the last two years, Government propose to appoint a high level Committee to look into the matter; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no proposal at present to appoint a high level Committee to took into the matter of accidents.

(b) Does not arise.

Plans for preventive and Promotive Health care in Rural Parts of the Country

883. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Services is facing acute inadequacy of manpower development for nursing environmental engineering and paramedical services;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the views expressed by Director, All Indian Institute of Hygiene and Public Health during the Third National Conference of the Indian Rural Medical Association at Calcutta in last week of December, 1981;

(c) whether it is a fact that approximately 25 million children (particularly infants) fall victim to diarrhoea due to unsafe and inadequate water supply to villages; and

(d) what concreat steps are being planned by the Government to build up preventive and promotive health care in rural parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISRTY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) There is no acute shortage of trained personnel for manning the Health Services. However in view of the expansion proposed in VI Plan the training capacity of health personnel has been augmented to meet the increased required of trained personnel during the VIth Plan period.

As regards environmental engineering, the Ministry of Works and Housing and its Appex Committee on International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation has considered the matter and steps are planned and being implemented to augment the Public Engineering Training.

(b) Yes. The main theme of the address was a review of the general thinking on Public Health Care which was included in the report entitled "Health for All An Alternative Strategy", prepared jointly by ICSSR and ICMR Study Group and submitted to Government.

(c) No. The Provision for adequate State Water Supply along is not the cause for high Prevalence of diarrhoea, but factors such as insanitary disposal of excreta, poor personal hygiene and low standard of food hygiene are also responsible for the same. In view of this scheme for supply of State Water has now been integrated with sanitation.

(d) A minimum programme of Rural Health Care is planned to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan with main emphasis on multi-purpose workers scheme, Health guid-

es scheme, re-orientation of Medical Education and Rural Health Scheme including Minimum Need Care Programme.

Increase in the Incidence of Anaemia and Goitre

884. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of anaemia and goitre is on the increase amongst the poor; particularly of the rural areas;

(b) whether the manufacture of Fortified Salt with iron has been decreasing over the last three years;

(c) whether the Food and Nutrition Board has taken a decision to take up the project of iodised-fortified salt and concentrate on its distribution on the vulnerable sufferings areas in the rural sector;

(d) if so, which are the areas identified under the pilot project in the State of Madhya Pradesh controlling anaemia and goitre; and

(e) details of progress, number of families to be covered, the amount of fortified salt required and the price thereof for controlling the incidence of anaemia and goitre in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) The incidence of goitre and anaemia is more common among the poor. Goitre surveys conducted by the Central Goitre Survey Teams of the Directorate General of Health Services have revealed isolated pockets of goitre in areas outside the Himalayan Belt.

(b) The manufacture of iron fortified salt for the prevention of anaemia has been successfully tied in four centres.

(c) The Food and Nutrition Board, of Ministry of Agriculture, have decided to distribute only iron fortified salt for the prevention of iron defi-

ciency anaemia among the rural and tribal population in the selected areas in the first phase of the programme. The implementation of the programme is the responsibility of the Food and Nutrition Board of Ministry of Agriculture. Representative of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is a member of the Advisory Board.

(d) Iron and Folic acid tablets are being distributed to the pregnant mothers and children under the prophylaxis programme against nutritional anaemia. So far as goitre is concerned, only 4 districts of Madhya Pradesh viz. Sidhi, Sarguja, Raigarh and Shahdol have been identified to be goitre endemic. It is proposed to set up one iodisation plant in Shahdol district for supply of iodised salt to the goitre affected areas of the State during 1982.

(e) Under the National Goitre Control Programme, all families in the goitre endemic areas are covered with iodised salt on its commencement. The Government of India bears 100 per cent cost of iodisation of salt. During 1980-81, the Government of India incurred an expenditure of Rs. 19 lakhs for the control of goitre in the areas so far covered under the National Goitre Control Programme. So far as the control of anaemia with iron fortified salt is concerned, scientific working group on iron fortified salt has submitted a report on the multi-centre study with the use of iron fortified salt in rural and urban areas. The study has shown that iron fortified salt is effective in controlling anaemia. The Government is considering these results in the context of developing and control programme against anaemia.

Report of the working group constituted by expert committee on public enterprises on Shipping Corporation of India

885. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group constituted by the Expert Committee

on Public Enterprises has submitted its report on Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) if so, main recommendations contained therein and reactions of the Government on each of them;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in submitting the report;

(d) whether the above working group was constituted with a special purpose of determining the conversion of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd., into a Joint Sector Enterprise; and

(e) what is the final reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). A Working Group constituted by the Expert Committee has submitted its report on the Shipping Sector (Shipping Corporation of India and Mogul Line Limited), to the Expert Committee. The Working Group has not submitted any report to Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Targets and achievements as well as incentives and disincentives of family planning

886. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) the incentives and disincentives proposed or fixed by the Government for the planning of the family;

(b) what was the targets during the year 198 -82 and what are the achievements; and

(c) the details of the additional incentives allowed to acceptors and mo-

tivators apart from monetary and job benefits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Under the Family Welfare Prgorammes all supplies and services are provided free of cost, Compensation for wages lost during post-operative recuperation is provided to the acceptors of sterilisation and IUD. Before 1st December, 1981 a sum of Rs. 70 was paid for an acceptor of vasectomy/tubectomy. In addition, the agencies performing sterilisations were also paid Rs. 30 for each vasectomy and Rs. 50 for each tubectomy case for meeting the cost of drugs, diet, transport and miscellaneous charges. These amounts have been revised as under with effect from 1-12-81:

Sterilisation

	Tubectomy Revised Rates	Vasectomy Revised Rates
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount for acceptor	70 (No change)	70
Drugs & Dressings .	25	15
Diet . .	30	10
Transport . .	15	15
Misc. (including motivators fees) .	30	40
Total (Rs.)	170	150

In addition, a schme of incentives for Central Government employees accepting sterilisation under certain conditions was also introduced in 1979. Under this scheme one increment not absorbable in future increases of pay and a rebate of half a percent in the rate of interest on House Building Advance is admissible. This has been adopted by some States as well as several Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) Statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. (See No. LT-3394/82)].

(c) In addition to the compensation amounts payable by the Government of India, as mentioned in reply to Part (a) above, some of the State Governments are also paying additional incentives both in cash and kind from their own resources. However, the quantum thereof varies from State to State and even in a particular State from time to time.

Setting up of High Level Committee to study the working of AIIMS New Delhi and Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh

887. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

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

(a) what are the terms of reference of the High Level Committee set up to study the working of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; and Post Graduate Institute, Chandigarh;

(b) when was the report submitted; and

(c) salient features of the report and its recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The terms of reference of the Review Committee for A.I.I.M.S. and P.G.I.M.E.R., Chandigarh are given in the statement.

(b) The Report was submitted on the 30th April, 1981.

(c) The Report of the Empowered Committee, which had been established to go into the recommendations of the Review Committee, has been received. It is being examined for early decisions of the Government.

Statement

The Terms of Reference of the Review Committee for the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh are as follows:

"(1) To assess how far the Institute has achieved the objectives laid down by the Act of Parliament:

(a) in regard to developing patterns of teaching in undergraduate medical education in all its branches so as to demonstrate a high standard of medical education to all medical colleges and other allied institutions in India;

(b) to bring together in one place educational facilities of the highest order for the training of personnel in all important branches of health activity; and

(c) to attain self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education.

(2) To evaluate the rural and urban health centre projects of the Institute with reference to their impact in terms ed:-

(a) provision of better medical care to the community;

(b) increased motivation to the students; and

(c) introducing increased use of less sophisticated aids for diagnosis and treatment.

(3) To asses the organisational structure for research and to evaluate the work done in the field of research and also to judge its impact on national programmes.

(4) To assess hospital services provided by the institution with reference to quality of treatment and patient care expected of a national institution.

(5) To evaluate the academic and administrative set up of the Institute keeping in view the need, if any, for greater rationalisation and streamlining so as to better achieve the objectives.

(6) To consider the question of giving full autonomy to AIIMS/PGIMER on the pattern of University keeping in view that latter has no service component to people and to suggest amendments to the ACIS so as only important and policy issues are referred to various Bodies and day-to-day routine administrative problems are handled by local administration."

Expansion of Sports Facilities in Educational Institutions and Sports Organisations

888. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn any special programme to expand the sports facilities in educational Institutions and sport organisations, to improve the standard for international tournaments and meets; and

(b) if so, the recent achievements in plan and programme in order to compete in Asiad 1982, and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Under the Constitution of India, sports being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible to assist the educational institutions in development of sports facilities. The Government of India is, however, also rendering assistance to educational institutions for establishment/maintenance of Rural Sports Centres in schools; for development of playfields in schools/colleges/universities; for awarding sports scholarships at school level and at college/university level; for holding coaching camps in different sports/games in universities; for construction of gymnasiums and acquiring accessories needed for sports/games in universities and colleges

Some important steps taken by the Government to improve sports standards in the country in the context of Asiad, 1982, include:—

(i) 22 National Sports Federations (connected with disciplines included in IX Asian Games) have drawn up comprehensive plans to prepare Indian teams in consultation with the National Institute of Sports, Patiala, and with the approval of the All India Council of Sports and the Coaching Monitoring Committee.

(ii) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, MP has been set up to monitor the programme of coaching/training of Indian teams.

(iii) Services of foreign coaches have been requisitioned where necessary. Sophisticated sports equipment, not manufactured indigenously, and sports training films have been imported and are being utilised. Adequate international competition, in India and abroad, is being provided to eligible players/sportsmen and women.

(iv) Diet money for sportsmen/women undertaking coaching/training has been increased to Rs. 25/- per head per day. Special leave will be allowed to in-service sportsmen/women for attending coaching camps.

(v) A National Benevolent Fund for Sportsmen is been created.

(vi) Physical facilities are being created by way of indoor training halls laying of synthetic tracks and synthetic hockey turf at NIS Patiala for training of Indian teams.

The results of the special measures being taken are reflected in our achievements in 1981, some of which are mentioned below:—

i) India won 5 gold, 5 silver and 9 bronze medals at Asian Athletic Meet, Tokyo.

(ii) India won the Asian Women Hockey Championship, Kyoto.

(iii) India obtained 4th place in Merdeka Cup Football Tournament, Kuala Lumpur.

(v) Out of 17 matches played by the Indian Hockey team in its European tour it won 13 matches, drew 2 and lost 2. The team also won the Six Nation International Tournament in Italy.

(v) In the Mini Commonwealth Games held at Brisbane India won 12 gold, 4 silver and 3 bronze medals.

(vi) Out of the 4 hockey test matches played between India and Pakistan, we won 1, draw 1 and lost 2.

(vii) In the Asia Pacific Golf Championship held at Calcutta, India secured 4th position (2nd amongst Asian countries).

(viii) At the Asian Basketball Confederation Championship, Calcutta, India retained 5th position.

(ix) In Asian Yachting Regatta, Bombay, India won 5 gold, 3 silver and 3 bronze medals.

(x) India secured 3rd position (Winning 2 silver and 3 bronze medals) at the Asian Wrestling Championship, Lahore.

(xi) India secured 4th position in women's event and 5th in men's events, in 2nd Asian Archery Championship, Singapore.

Maternity Centres in Sultanpuri and Adjoining Colonies

889. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sultanpuri and the adjoining colonies of Mangolpuri and Nangloi populated by over about six lakh people do not have maternity centres as a result of which many deaths have taken place during child birth; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto and the steps taken to set up a few maternity and child care centres in that area and also expediting the construction of a 300-bed Hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) No. The following Maternity, Child & Family Welfare Centres are being run to provide maternity and child welfare services to the residents of the area:

1. Maternity Child & Family Welfare Centre, Mangolpuri community center.

2. Maternity Child & Family Welfare Centre, Mangolpuri, S. Black.

3. Maternity Child and Family Welfare Centre, Sultan Puri.

4. Maternity Child and Family Welfare Nangloi.

5. Maternity Child and Family Welfare Centre, Jawalapuri Community Centre.

6. Maternity Child and Family Welfare Centre, Madipur DDA Office complex.

7. Maternity Child and Family Welfare Centre, Shakur Pur DDA Office complex.

8. Maternity Home, Shakurbasti.

(b) There is no scheme to establish 300 bedded hospital in the area.

Compilation of CGHS orders and Instructions

890. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules on CGHS have been updated in consultation with the Ministry of Law so also the compilation of CGHS orders and instructions;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) Only the compilation of existing orders and instructions on CGHS is being updated.

(b) and (c). No. There is no statutory requirement to lay the compilation of orders and instructions on the Table of the House.

Increase in Number of Beds in AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital

891. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken to increase the number of beds in AIIMS and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) steps taken to bring about improvements in the functioning of the hospitals as of late there have been adverse criticism by the press?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) So far as the AIIMS Hospital is concerned, additional beds are proposed to be provided in the Dr. R. P. Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, Rotary Cancer Hospital and the Neuro Sciences and Cardio-Thoracic Centres. As far as the Safdarjung Hospital is concerned, there is no proposal to increase the bed strength beyond the present level of 1207 beds.

(b) As far as the AIIMS Hospital is concerned, the Hospital Management Board meets frequently to look to the proper management of the Hospital. A special Casualty Committee also meets every week to monitor the functioning of Emergency Department Services and suggests ways and means for its further improvement. A control room is also functioning, round the clock, to deal with urgent problems concerning patient care. As far as the Safdarjung Hospital is concerned, all the services of the Hospital have been functioning satisfactorily including the accident and emergency ser-

vices which have been reorganised. Also, steps have been taken to provide specialist coverage, round the clock, to all emergency cases.

Reports from Review Committee by AIIMS, New Delhi and P.G.I. Chandigarh

892. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:

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

(a) whether the empowered Committee has examined report of the Review Committee appointed to go into the working of AIIMS, New Delhi and P. G. I., Chandigarh;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the Report of the Review Committee with that of the Empowered Committee reports be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The Government is considering the report of Empowered Committee on the recommendations of the Review Committee for appropriate decisions.

Setting up of Primary Health Centres in Keonjher District of Orissa

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

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be set up in Keonjhar tribal district of Orissa during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). It is proposed to open 10 Primary

Health Centres during the Sixth Plan period 1980—85 in the tribal areas of Orissa. The location, where the new Primary Health Centres are to be set up, has to be decided by the State Government, as establishment of Primary Health Centres comes under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

EMU Rakes for Bombay Suburban Service

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Railway has placed orders with M/s. Jessops of Calcutta for supply of EMU Rakes for the Bombay Suburban service;

(b) if so, the exact details of the orders and the date and requirements;

(c) how many Rakes have been delivered;

(d) by what time are the Rakes delivered to be completed; and

(e) if there is any delay, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. The orders have been placed by the Ministry of Railways to meet the requirements of EMUs Central and Western Railways.

(b) An order for 239 EMUs comprising of 79 three car units and 2 spare motors was placed on 10.11.1978.

(c) Complete three car units have not been delivered so far. However, 20 Nos. Trailer coaches have been delivered so far.

(d) These are expected to be completed by 1984-85.

(e) Initially there was some delay in supply of electric traction equipment by BHEL, this has since been received in adequate quantities. M/s.

Jessop had faced certain teething troubles, which have been sorted out and the firm has commenced series production. They have delivered 20 Trailer Coaches so far. They are expected to deliver in Matched Rake sets from June, 1982 on-wards.

New Booking Office at Chembur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand from the commuters of Chembur, Bombay for having a new booking office on the North side; and

(b) if so, what steps Government intend taking to set up a new booking office for the convenience of the travelling public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A temporary Boking office has recently been opened in the north side of Chembur station w.e.f. 1.1.1982

Monthly Earnings from Western and Central Railway-Bombay Suburban Services

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

(a) the average daily passengers carried by Western Railway-Bombay Suburban Service and Central Railway-Bombay Suburban Service; and

(b) the average monthly earings of Western Railway-Bombay Suburban Service, Central Railway-Bombay Suburban Service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The average No. of pasengers carried daily on

Suburban Service and average monthly earnings from such passengers carried on Central and Western Railways for the latest year available i.e. 1980-81 are as follows:—

	Av. daily No. of passengers carried (in millions)	Av. month earnings from pas- sengers (in carried in crores of rupees)
Central . . .	2.08	2.60
Western . . .	2.15	2.44

Recovery of Freight dues from Thermal Power Station

897. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recovery of huge amount from the thermal power stations on account of freight and cost of coal booked by industrial consumers and diverted to them is outstanding;

(b) if so, the names of the thermal power plants against whom the amount is outstanding stating the amount and the period for which it is outstanding;

(c) reasons for its non-recovery so far; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the industrial consumers whose coal was diverted to these power plants?

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

Ragging in Colleges

898. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the Suicide committed by a first year student of Davangere Medical College in Karnataka recently because of the inhuman ragging by the senior students of the college;

(b) whether Government are also aware that criminal highhandedness in the name of ragging continues in the colleges unabated and that the efforts made so far in this direction have failed to achieve the desired results;

(c) if so, whether Government propose any stricter measures to stop the inhuman assertion of the worst instincts in certain section of the college students; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A student of J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere reportedly committed suicide on January 1, 1982 allegedly in consequence of regging.

(b) to (d). There are, reports of isolated incidents of ragging in some institutions in the country. The Government had advised all State Governments and heads of Central institutions in July 1975/June 1978 that ragging should be prohibited and those indulging in it should be promptly punished.

Setting up of Full Time Security Force at University Centres

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

(a) whether Government have been considering the question of setting up a permanent time full time security

force at each University Centre in the country to check incidence of violence and indiscipline at Campuses;

(b). whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Government have, at present, no such proposal under consideration.

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

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof

Assessment of National Talent Search Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that National Talent Search Scheme (NTSS) for the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent among the students was started some 18 years back;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made to know as to how far the scheme has been helpful and beneficial to the rural students coming from the weaker sections of society as compared to the urban students;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken by Government to bring about improvements in the scheme to provide better incentives and opportunities for the rural students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. In 1963 NCERT had started 'National Science Talent Search Scheme' which was revised and renamed 'National Talent Search Scheme' in 1977

(b) and (c). In July 1973 NCERT constituted a committee to review the functioning of the scheme and to sug-

gest measures for its improvement. The Committee found on the basis of 1976 data that of the total number of examinees 20 per cent came from the rural areas—24 per cent being from semi-rural areas, and 50 per cent from urban areas.

(d) A proposal to decentralise the scheme under which the first stage selection shall be made at the State level to ensure greater involvement of the State Governments in the selection procedure, is under consideration of NCERT. It is hoped that this will help in broadbasing identification of talent and result in a larger number of students from rural areas and weaker sections coming up for final selection.

Simultaneously, with effect from 1981, 50 scholarships have been reserved for SC/ST candidates.

Dacoities in the Bokaro-Madras Mail between Ranchi and Rourkela during last six months

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

(a) whether he is aware of repeat Dacoities in the Bokaro-Madras Mail between Ranchi and Rourkela while going to Madras in the last six months;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether a representation to this effect was sent to the Ministry giving a detailed account from the affected passengers;

(d) if so, reaction thereto;

(e) whether a special armed guard would be provided in the train to protect the passengers from the dacoits in such sensitive zones;

(f) if so, when; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Two incidents of dacoities in Train No. 89 Up Bokaro-Madras Express have been reported during the last six months as detailed below:—

(i) The first incident took place on 8.10.1981 in which the criminals looted the personal belongings of passengers worth Rs.,18,182/- from a 2nd class 3-tier compartment at the point of pistols and Bhojalis while the train was on run between Bano-Bangurkela Railway Stations. The GRP/Hatia has registered a case No. 2 dated 9-10-1981 under section 395 IPC.

(ii) The second case occurred on 10-12-1981 when the train was on run between Bano-Nawagaon Railway stations. In this case also, the criminals at the point of Pistols and Bhojalis looted the personal belongings of passengers worth Rs. 25,000/- from a second class compartment. A case No. 3 dated 11-12-1981 under section 395 IPC has been registered by the Government Railway Police, Hatia.

(c) Yes.

(d) Copy of the representation has been referred to the concerned Police Authority viz. Superintendent, Railway Police/Jamshedpur for training necessary action in the matter. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar

(e) and (f). Armed Police Guards are escorting the trains in these area, according to the availability of man-power.

(g) Does not arise.

Drugs Banned for Distribution in India

902. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many drugs are banned for distribution in India by the Drugs Controller in 1980-81 and 1981-82 and which are these drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are many spurious drug manufacturers in India and if so, the details of action taken by the Drugs Controller in this matter; and

(c) measures taken by the Government to ensure that the禁制 drugs are not used in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Drugs Controller (India) has written to the State Drugs Control Authorities asking them to stop the manufacture of following drugs.

1980-81 Amidopyrine and Preparations containing Amidopyrine.

1981-82 Pencillin eye Ointment.

(b) Reports of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs within the country have occasionally come to the notice of the Government of India. But no report of large scale manufacture of spurious drugs has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Under the existing Sub-rule (17) of Rule 65 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rule, a drug dealer is prohibited from selling, stocking for sale any drug after the date of expiry. However, the dealer is permitted to store such date expired drugs separately from the trade stocks and all such drugs shall have to be kept by him in packages or cartons, the top of which shall display prominently, the words "Not for sale". This provision is intended to enable the dealer to return the time-expired drugs to the manufacturer for replacement/reimbursement. Any contravention of this condition of the sale license is punishable under Section 27 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both. These provisions relating to sale of drugs are enforced by the State Drugs Control Authorities.

Unemployed Doctors, Nurses and Health Technicians

903. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the increasing number of unemployed doctors, nurses and other health technicians; and

(b) whether the Government have made any study of the cases of unemployed among the doctors and if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) The Government is aware of the increasing unemployment among doctors, nurses and some categories of health personnel.

(b) No.

Steps to Research the Growth of Medical Colleges

904. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of medical colleges are increasing;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Central Government to restrict the growth of medical colleges; and

(c) how many medical colleges are not given affiliation by various Universities and the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Government has in hand proposals to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, to inter alia, regulate the establishment of new medical colleges in the country.

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

दिल्ली-ग्रहमदाबाद लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदला जाना

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली ग्रहमदाबाद मीटर-गेज लाइन को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक बड़ी लाइन में बदल दिया जाएगा ; और

(ख) वर्तमान समय में इस लाइन की कुल माल-दुलाई क्षमता की तुलना में इसके कितने प्रतिशत भाग का उपयोग हो रहा है?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जो नहीं, संसाधनों की कमी के कारण योजना आयोग ने इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति अभी तक नहीं दी है।

(ख) 25 में से सिर्फ 9 उपखण्डों पर अर्थात् 1153 कि. मी. में से 507 कि. मी. पर कुल क्षमता का प्रतिशत उपयोग 80 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक है। अन्य 16 खण्डों पर फालतू क्षमता है। क्षमता में सुधार करने के लिए आमान परिवर्तन के लिए अन्य उपाय किये जायेंगे।

Indo-Bangladesh Border Demarcation

906. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of the border between India and Bangladesh remain to be demarcated;

(b) whether talks were held in November, 1981 with representatives of Bangladesh Government over draft lease document on Tinbigha and other border issues; and

(c) the total area that remains to be demarcated and the outcome of the talks held?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). Both India and Bangladesh have taken steps to demarcate the Indo-Bangladesh boundary in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary and Related Matters signed on the 16th May, 1974.

So far out of a total length of approximately 4046 Kilo-metres, 3,320 Kilo-metres of the boundary have been demarcated. Demarcation work on the remaining portion of the boundary is continuing. During discussions held between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself at New Delhi from September 11 to 13, 1981, both the Governments have agreed to intensify efforts towards early implementation of the 1974 Agreement.

Talks were held at Dacca on the 27th and 28th November, 1981 on terms and conditions of the lease-in-perpetuity to Bangladesh of an area at 'Tin Bigha' in the Cooch-Behar District of West Bengal to connect Dahagram enclave with Panbari Mouza (P. S. Patgram) of Bangladesh. The lease terms of Tin Bigha were again discussed at New Delhi from January 13 to 15, 1982 between the two Governments at the Secretaries level. No final agreement on the lease terms was reached at these two meetings. Discussions between two Governments on this subject are expected to continue.

Replacement of Track and Rolling Stock

907. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of existing 54,000 K.M. track and a good number of rolling stock are in

very bad shape and need immediate replacement;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for the replacement of line and the rolling stock;

(c) the State-wise break-up of the lines that will be replaced and the number of bogies that will be replaced; and

(d) the amount earmarked for this purpose and when the work will be taken in hand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) (i) Track—It is not a fact that large part of 54,000 Kms. of track are in very bad shape. However about 13,000 Kms. of track out of about 75,000 Kms. needs programmed replacement.

(ii) Rolling Stock: It is not a fact that a large number of Rolling Stock are in very bad shape. Rolling Stock which are in need of periodical overhaul and other scheduled or non-scheduled repairs are sent to Workshops and Sicklines/Sheds for attention.

The total overaged Rolling Stock (BG and MG) on Indian Railways as on 1-4-81 and the arisings of overaged stock during the rest of the Sixth Plan period are given below:

	Overaged as on 1-4-81	Percent-age of overaged stock to total holdings on 1-4-81	Arising of overaged stock during 1981-85	Total arisings of overaged stocks during Sixth Plan
Wagons (4 wheelers)	37184	7.03	18744	56558
Coaches	2505	7.34	3301	5805
Steam Locos	149	2.09	144	293
Diesel locos	11	0.47	2	13
Elec. locos	26	2.51	15	41

The proposed replacement programme for these overaged Rolling Stock is indicated in the reply to part (d).

(b) Yes.

(c) (i) *Track:* The State-wise break up of the lines to be replaced is not maintained. However, Rly-wise break-up of approved track renewals as expected on 1-4-83 is given hereunder:

	Kms.
Central Railway . . .	944
Eastern Railway . . .	889
Northern Railway . . .	1151
North Eastern Railway . . .	687
Northeast Frontier Railway . . .	875
Southern Railway . . .	858
South Central Railway . . .	1212
South Eastern Railway . . .	712
Western Railway . . .	1286
TOTAL . . .	8614

(ii) *Rolling Stock:* Rolling stock are moving assets. It is not possible to maintain any State-wise position in this regard. The Rolling Stock procured on replacement account are allotted to individual Railways taking into account the overaged position as well as other need-based requirements of each Railway.

(d) (i) *Track:* Provision or track renewals made in Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 500 crores (net). The allotments in 80-81 and 81-82 were Rs. 70 and 130 crores respectively. The works of track-replacement is a continuous process and are under-taken on condition and programme basis. 1096 Kms. of track renewals were carried out in 1980-81 and 1500 Kms. of track renewals is expected in 1981-82.

(ii) *Rolling Stock:* The provision made in Sixth Five Year Plan for replacement of Rolling Stock is Rs. 1200 crores. Within this allocation it may

be possible to procure about 78000 wagons of which 64000 will be used for replacement of the overaged ones. Similarly 5,680 coaches are likely to be procured of which 5000 will be used for replacement of the overaged coaches whose number during the Plan is likely to 7,000.

Visit of Central Team to Combat the Spread of Encephalitis in A.P.

908. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Team was sent to different districts of Andhra Pradesh to combat the spread of encephalitis;

(b) if so, whether the Central team has suggested any long term measures to eradicate the disease and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the disease is continuing still and if so, whether adequate number of spraying pumps have been made available on a permanent basis to this State for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN M. JOSHI): (a) and (b). A Team from National Institute of Virology, Pune, visited the States, including Andhra Pradesh, affected by Japanese Encephalitis in November, 1981 to investigate the outbreak of Japanese Encephalitis. In order to combat the incidence of Japanese Encephalitis, the State Health Authorities were advised to intensify control measures and also to take proper medical care of affected persons at the taluk hospitals in the affected districts. The segregation of pigs was being attempted. It was suggested that paired sera should be sent from as many cases of the disease as possible from areas where fewer cases have been reported. This would confirm or eliminate JEV aetiology in

those cases, so that an accurate mapping of the area involved in Japanese Encephalitis epidemics can be made to direct proper surveillance and control efforts in that region.

Also a Technical Committee on Japanese Encephalitis has been formed to suggest the long-term measures to be adopted to combat the incidence of Japanese Encephalitis in the country.

(c) There are only stray cases of Japanese Encephalitis reported by the State Government at present. However to combat this disease, following spraying machines have been supplied to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh on permanent basis:—

Tifa —4

Tiga —2

Leco —2

Fontan —6

Vanfog —8

Demarcation of Indo-Sri Lanka Fishing Areas

909. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that often the fishermen of Sri Lanka and India cross over to other's economic zone area for the purpose of fishing which leads to clashes and results in tension between the two countries;

(b) whether the Government have taken initiative to convene a meeting with their Sri Lanka counterpart to demarcate the area and educate the fishermen about it; and

(c) if any such initiative has already been taken the agreements reached to stabilise the situation for mutual benefit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) It is a fact that fishermen of Sri Lanka and India occasionally

stray into each other's territorial waters. This is mainly inadvertent due to the absence of adequate navigational equipment.

(b) and (c). This problem has been discussed between the concerned authorities of the Governments of India and Sri-Lanka from time to time and the last such meeting was held on the 11th December, 1981. It was decided that both Governments will continue to educate fishermen about the limits of their respective fishing zones. The issue of providing visible demarcation of the existing maritime boundary with the help of buoys or other alternative methods is at present under examination.

Robbery in Second Class Bogie of 332 down Gaya Howrah Passenger Train between Manpur and Kaara

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several passengers travelling in 2nd class bogie of 332 Down Gaya-Howrah Passenger train were robbed of their belongings between Manpur and Kaara Railway Stations on Gaya-Kiul section of the Eastern Railway on 23rd January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended; and

(c) what steps have been taken to protect the life and belongings of the Railway passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. 5-6 passengers travelling on 23-1-82 in 2nd class coach No. 3799 of 332 Down Gaya-Howrah Passenger were robbed of their belongings worth Rs. 2,000/- by some criminals at the point of dagger and pistol between Manpur-Waziraganj Railway stations on Gaya-Kiul section of Eastern Railway.

(b) Government Railway Police Post, Gaya has registered case No. 13 dated 23-1-82 under section 394 IPC. No culprit could be apprehended so far.

(c) To protect life and belongings of the Railway passengers the following steps have been taken:

(1) The long distance Mail/Express/Passenger Trains, are being escorted, as far as possible, during night journey by the State Police.

(2) The Government Railway Police strength in Bihar has been augmented for better and effective crime control.

(3) Engine crews have instructions to resort to repeated whistling in case of out of course stoppage of any train to alert the escort party.

(4) Railway Protection Force is maintaining close co-operation with the State police authorities to contain the situation.

Proposal for more Cargo Berths at Paradip

911. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Cargo berths which have been constructed in different ports of the country (port-wise);

(b) how many cargo berths have been set up at Paradip port of Orissa;

(c) whether Government has a proposal to sanction some more number of cargo berths at Paradip;

(d) if so, total number of cargo berths are expected to be set up at Paradip by the end of the Sixth Plan period; and

(e) the progress made so far in setting up new cargo berths at Paradip?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The total number of general cargo berths (other than those for handling bulk cargo) at each of the major ports in the country is as under:

Port	No. of general cargo berths		
	Existing	Sanctioned/ under con- struction	Total
Kandla	5	1	6
Bombay	49	—	49
Mormugao	5	1	6
New Mangalore	4	1	5
Cochin	9	—	9
Tuticorin	4	2	6
Madras	16	3	19
Visakhapatnam	8	1	9
Paradip	1	2	3
Calcutta	32	—	32
Haldia	2	—	2

(b) One.

(c) and (d). Two additional general cargo berths and one fertilizer berth will be put up at Paradip Port by the end of Sixth Plan period.

(e) The second general cargo berth was sanctioned on 24-7-78 and is likely to be completed by the end of March 1983. The third general cargo berth was sanctioned on 30-7-81 and tenders are under finalisation for award of the work of construction. The fertilizers berth was sanctioned on 27-1-1982 and pre-qualification bids have been invited.

Plan to Impart Social Education to stop Rapes of Women

913. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether Government have any plan to stop rapes of women through social education;

(b) whether any directions have been sent to State Governments in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The Government plans to organise campaigns against social evils, including crimes against women. In this connection the State Governments have been advised to take action on priority basis for the implementation of protective and social legislations. In a campaign against social evils and atrocities against women, and for bringing about changes in the traditional and social attitudes, voluntary organisations are being involved extensively to educate the public and bring about a change in their attitude. Some organisations have also started programmes of training women in self-defence e.g. judo etc. The mass media is also being used. The problem of enforcement of social and protective legislation was recently discussed in a meeting with the State Governments at the level of Secretaries of State Social Welfare Department, who have been requested to strengthen the social welfare administration at the State and district levels, for monitoring the implementation of various programmes and for giving them a new thrust.

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों सम्मेलन

914. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष जनवरी में दिल्ली में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों की बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) क्या उस बैठक में हिन्दी की एक रूप प्रशासनिक तथा कार्यशील शब्दावली तैयार करने के लिए एक निर्णय लिया गया था और उक्त निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या तरीका अपनाया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में कोई स्परेखा अथवा प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी का अधिक प्रयोग करने हेतु लिए गए निर्णय का अंदरा क्या है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों ने राज्य मन्त्र (श्रीमती शीता कौल): (क) शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति मन्त्रालय ने इस वर्ष जनवरी में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के मुख्य मन्त्रियों की कोई बैठक नहीं बुलाई थी तथा मन्त्रालय को इस तरह की बैठक में हुए विचार विमर्श के बारे में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ख) से (घ). उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेलवे विद्युतीकरण संगठन को इलाहाबाद से फरीदाबाद स्थानान्तरित करना

915. श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे विद्युतीकरण संगठन को इलाहाबाद से फरीदाबाद

अथवा नागपुर स्थानान्तरित करने के प्रस्ताव पर पूनः विचार कर रही है जिसे पहले छोड़ दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूत-पूर्व रेल मंत्री ने दिनांक 29, अक्टूबर 1981 के अपने पत्र में यह बताया था कि इस संगठन को इलाहाबाद से स्थानान्तरित करने का प्रस्ताव त्याग दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

डल्ली-बेलाडिल्ला रेलवे लाइन

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

(क) क्या डल्ली-राजहरा-बेलाडिल्ला रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लाइन का सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था और उसकी अनुमानित लागत कितनी है;

(ग) उपरोक्त लाइन की लम्बाई कितने किलोमीटर है; और

(घ) उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी?

रेल मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) डल्ली-राजहरा से बेलाडिल्ला (किरनदुल) तक एक नयी सीधी लाइन बिछाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बवेली और किरनदुल, मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय का खोला जाना

917. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेलाडिल्ला लोह अयस्क परियोजना क्षेत्र में बचेली और किरनदुल में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले गए हैं और वस्तर जिले के जनजाति छात्रों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत कोटा आरक्षित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981 के दौरान बस्तर जिले के कितने जनजाति छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया गया है?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण जंत्रालयों में राज्य गंव (श्रीमती शात्रा कौल) : (क) बेलाडिल्ला लोह अयस्क परियोजना क्षेत्र में किरनदुल और बचेली में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोले गए हैं।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में सामान्यतया दाखिले के लिए निम्नलिखित प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं :—

(1) रक्षा कर्मचारियों सहित स्थानान्तरणीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चे;

(2) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्त पोषित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उधमों के स्थानान्तरणीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चे;

(3) अस्थानान्तरणीय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के बच्चे; और

(4) एक स्थान पर न रहने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों के बच्चे जिन में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अपनाई गई अध्ययन प्रक्रिया को अपनाने के इच्छुक, सिविल जनसंख्या शामिल है।

दाखिले के लिए उक्त प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में नए दाखिलों का 15 प्रतिशत तथा $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत क्रमशः अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के बच्चों के लिए आरक्षित होता है। इन आरक्षणों में पारस्परिक परिवर्तन हो सकते हैं। इन विद्यालयों में वस्तर जिले के जन-जातीय छान्त्रों के दाखिले हेतु कोई विशेष आरक्षण नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Setting up of Mobile Health Centres in Tribal and Backward Districts

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of some mobile health centres in the tribal and backward districts of various States; and

(b) if so, the details of such centres opened in Gujarat State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Pak Peace and Friendship Treaty

919. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has offered to sign a treaty of peace and friendship with Pakistan on the same format as the Indo-Soviet Treaty; and

(b) if so, the context in which the offer was made and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b) At her meeting on 30th January 1982 with the Pakistani journalists accompanying the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Agha Shahi questions were asked about our Friendship Treaty with the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister responded by offering to sign a similar treaty with Pakistan in case they so desired.

Pregnancy test Drugs Marketed in India by Multinationals

920. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain hormonal pregnancy test drugs of oestrogen/progesterone combination are marketed in India by leading multi-national when they are all banned in their own countries;

(b) whether Government are aware that detailed research conducted by an Indian Professor has conclusively proved that these drugs are capable of creating foetal abnormalities resulting in birth of malformed babies;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Health Minister had given assurance in Lok Sabha on 3 May, 1979, that these drugs will be banned in India; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUD BEN. M. JOSHI): (a) Certain hormonal products of estrogen/progesterone combinations are marketed in India although such products have been withdrawn in 6 countries namely Sweden, Finland, USA, Singapore, Belgium and U.K. The hormonal products marketed

in India are Diogynon of General Remedies, Bombay and Amenorone of M/s Roussel, Bombay, Secrodyl of M/s Glaxo, Bombay etc. These products were marketed earlier for diagnosis of pregnancy. However, these preparations are no longer being indicated for diagnosis of early pregnancy and are indicated for the treatment of Secondary Amenorrhoea only. The following WARNING NOTE is included in the package insert or any other promotional literature circulated on these drugs:—

“There is some evidence to show that hormonal preparations when used during pregnancy may lead to foetal abnormalities and as such these should not be used during pregnancy or for pregnancy diagnosis unless a decision has been taken to terminate the pregnancy after its confirmation”.

(b) Yes.

(c) In reply to Unstarred Question No. 9571 answered in the Lok Sabha on 3-5-79, it was stated *inter alia* as follows:—

“In view of the reported misuse of these hormonal products for the purposes of abortion, it is proposed to re-examine the question of continued marketing of these preparations in consultation with medical experts in the field”.

(d) The Indian Council of Medical Research felt that these drugs are useful in certain gynaecological conditions and as such if these drugs are totally banned for sale, the patients and the practitioners will be deprived of their legitimate use in conditions other than for early pregnancy test. The Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Societies of India which was consulted have also not recommended the banning of these preparations. At present, hormonal products are not permitted to be indicated for diagnosis of pregnancy and these products are indicated for the treatment of secondary amenorrhoea only. However, the

views of the Indian Council of Medical Research have again been sought on the question whether these hormonal products should be totally banned in this country, even for the indication secondary amenorrhoea.

पुरातत्व विभाग के अधीन मन्दिर एवं स्मारक

921. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा कितने मन्दिरों एवं स्मारकों का संरक्षण किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) उन स्मारकों/स्थानों के नाम एवं पते क्या हैं जहां पर प्रवेश टिकट के द्वारा होता है और सरकार को उससे कितनी वार्षिक आय होती है?

शिक्षा तथा संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) अधिसूचना की प्रविष्टियों के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय महत्व के घोषित प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक संस्मारकों और पुरातत्वीय स्थलों तथा अवशेषों की की संख्या 3479 है।

(ख) जिन संस्मारकों में टिकट के आधार पर प्रवेश की अनुमति है, «स्थानों सहित उनकी एक सूची संलग्न है।

1978-79, 1979-80 और
1980-81 के दौरान अंजित राजस्व
क्रमांक: 33,72,800 रुपये, 35,14,600
रुपये और 34,92,000 रुपये थे

विवरण

उन स्मारकों की सूची जहां टिकट के आधार पर प्रवेश की अनुमति है

क्रम सं०	राज्य	जिला	परिक्षेत्र	स्मारकों के नाम
1	2	3	4	5
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद	हैदराबाद शहर	चार मीनार (दूसरी मंजिल तथा उस से ऊपर)
2	बिहार	पटना	कुमराहर	मौर्य कालीन प्रासाद स्थल
3	बिहार	पटना	नालन्दा	अर्जित क्षेत्र में घिरी हुई सभी स्तूप संरचनाएं तथा इमारतें
4	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	दिल्ली जेल (शाहजहांबाद)	दिल्ली का किला, पुरातत्वीय क्षेत्र
5	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	दिल्ली जेल	हुमायूं का मकबरा इसका चबूतरा, उद्यान, चहार दीवारी तथा प्रवेशद्वार
6	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	दिल्ली जेल	चहार दीवारी के साथ सफदरजंग मकबरा, प्रवेशद्वार उद्यान तथा उद्यान के पूर्व में स्थित मस्जिद
7	दिल्ली	दिल्ली	महरौली जेल	कुतुब मीनार
8	मध्य प्रदेश	छतरपुर	खजुराहो	पश्चिमी मंदिर-समूह (मातंगेश्वर मंदिर के छोड़कर)
9	मध्य प्रदेश	रायसेन	सांची	बौद्ध स्मारक
10	तमिलनाडू	दक्षिण अर्काट	गिरी	गड़ी, जिस में कृष्णगिरि तथा राजगिरि पहाड़ियों पर बने स्मारक भी शामिल हैं
11	महाराष्ट्र	ओरंगाबाद	अरजन्ता	अरजन्ता की गुफाएं

1	2	3	4	5
12. महाराष्ट्र	ओरंगाबाद	ओरंगाबाद	रविया दुरानी का मकबरा (बीबी का मकबरा)	
13. महाराष्ट्र	ओरंगाबाद	एलोरा	एलोरा की गुफाएं (गुफा सं० 16)	
14. महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई	कन्हेरी	बौद्ध गुफाएं	
15. महाराष्ट्र	कोलाबा	घारपुरी	एलीफेंटा गुफाएं (गुफा सं० 1 से 5)	
16. महाराष्ट्र	पूना	कार्ला	गुफा मंदिर तथा अभिलेख	
17. कर्नाटक	बीजापुर	बीजापुर	गोल गुंबद (रौजा)	
18. कर्नाटक	मण्ड्या	श्रीरंगपटनम्	दरिया दौलत बाग महल	
19. कर्नाटक	मैसूर	सोमनाथपुर	केशव मंदिर	
20. राजस्थान	चित्तौड़गढ़	चित्तौड़	चित्तौड़गढ़ विजय स्तम्भ	
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	आगरा	आगरा किला, पुरातत्वीय क्षेत्र	
22. उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	आगरा	पत्मादुद्दीला का मकबरा	
23. उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	फतहपुर सीकरी	फतहपुर सीकरी का स्मारक समूह	
24. उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	आगरा	ताज का स्मारक समूह	
25. उत्तर प्रदेश	आगरा	सिकन्दरा	अकबर का मकबरा	
26. उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ	लखनऊ	माडल रूम रेजिडेंसी	

कोटा-छबड़ा रेलवे लाइन के स्टेशनों पर माल की बुकिंग का निलंबन

922. श्री चतुर्मुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा-छबड़ा रेलवे लाइन पर स्थित रेलवे स्टेशनों ने रेलवे को प्रभागीय मैनेजर, कोटा राजस्थान के अदेशों के अनुसार कोटा और छबड़ा स्टेशनों के बीच के स्टेशनों के लिए माल की बुकिंग निलम्बित कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या व्यापारियों ने इस संबंध में उनको अभ्यावेदन दिए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस मामले में जांच की जाएगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) श्रीर (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Production of Film on Child Labour

923. SHRI CHITTAMAHATA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed making of a film on child labour intended for exhibition on a foreign TV network to be produced by Shri Satyajit Ray; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO): (a) In response to a letter received from Shri Satyajit Ray in Pune 1980, regarding a proposal made to him by French TV Channel 3, the Ministry of External Affairs had sought certain clarifications from him to which there has been no further reply.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The elections are being postponed by the ruling party in West Bengal and Kerala. (Interruptions) We are very much concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, order.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members. Sarvashri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, George Fernandes and A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, have been given notices of question of alleged leakage of the Railway Budget before its presentation to the House.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy yesterday gave notice under Rule 222 against the Railway Board Chairman for say-

ing that suburban rail fare will be raised."

The notices of the Members alleging leakage of Budget were sent to the Minister of Railways. I also sent yesterday the notice of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy together with the proceedings of the House of 24th February, 1982 to the Minister of Railways.

I have received from him detailed note in which the Minister has denied that there was any leakage of the Railway Budget and has given a detailed factual statement in support thereof.

As regards the statement made by the Chairman, Railway Board, Shri M. S. Gujral, in the Press Conference held on 23 February, 1982, after the presentation of Railway Budget, the Minister of Railways has *inter alia* stated in his communication dated 25th February, 1982 that:

"regarding the privilege motion against the Chairman of the Railway Board, I would like to further stress that the intention of the Chairman was only to highlight the recommendations of the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. He had neither the authority for, nor the intention of announcing any hike in the suburban fares. I would also like to say that there is no intention, whatsoever, on the part of the Government to have any such increase and I stand by my statement on this subject in the Budget speech."

As regards the question of leakage of Railway Budget, it has been held by my predecessors that Budget before presentation is a document the custody of which remains with the Government.

Therefore, the question of any breach of privilege would not arise. But there is certainly the question of propriety. While it is not unusual for economic analysis and newspapers to make intelligent forecasts of the likely

features of a forthcoming Budget it is evidently in Government's own interest to see that the Budget proposals proper are revealed only first in Parliament and no ground or cause is given for raising the question of leakage.

As regards Shri Gujral, Chairman, Railway Board, in view of the clarification given by the Railway Minister and his categorical assurance that suburban railway fares would not be enhanced, the matter may not be pressed further. However, it need hardly be emphasised; that if a Press Conference is to be held after the presentation of the Budget in Parliament it would obviously be more appropriate for the Minister concerned to hold it himself, where top functionaries could be present, as necessary. i

I need hardly emphasise that every care should be taken to ensure that at the Press Conference nothing is revealed which is not consistent with the statement made earlier in the House and that in important matters of policy it is but proper that the information is first given inside the House to the Members and not revealed outside in any other forum.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We have given an adjournment motion Sir.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): We have given an adjournment motion regarding the continued postponement Garhwal election.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting Mr. Nadar? I have allowed Prof. Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Because of the continuous postponement of Garhwal election, Sir, the Central Government...

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. I hope you would be fair to me and to yourself. I have twice allowed a discussion on the same subject. If you are very eager to have another, I do not bar it; you can have it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): Before I make a submission to you, I wish to request you, that "please don't brush away some of the contentions that we want to place before you on mere technical grounds." (Interruptions).

This is only a pilot car before the train arrives.

MR. SPEAKER: You are laying the foundations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to point out that we are not interested in discussing the conduct of the Election Commission at all. But we are interested in ensuring that the provisions of the Constitution are effectively implemented and the Government does not come in the way of implementation. Sir, if we find that the Government is trying to stall certain elections as well as by-elections as in West Bengal and Garhwal...

MR. SPEAKER: Professor.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please let me complete the sentence. Don't take so much of trouble. What I am saying is if the constitutional provisions are not respected properly and deliberately some constituencies are actually prohibited from being represented in the House, it is disrespect of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The sentence becomes too long sometimes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is disrespect of the House. The Prime Minister might be frightened of

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

certain individuals and by backdoor she wants to prevent those people from coming into the House. For that, the provisions of the Constitution should not be violated.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what I said in reply to Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty's enquiry, the same, that I have already allowed twice full time discussion on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is a different thing. After that... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This I cannot allow. I can allow a discussion, not an adjournment motion. That is what I said. I have allowed twice. If you are not satisfied, you have it third time. I don't mind.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is censuring the Government. We want to censure the Government for preventing a constituency being represented for such a long time. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way. I will not allow it. Shri Veerendra Patil Muzaffarpur.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): How is it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the way to censure the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: You can have a discussion any way you like. I have allowed twice. I am not immune. I have assured you one thing. But if you want to go your own way, I can't help. (Interruptions) Papers to be laid. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

श्री गमस्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नियम 193 के तहत आपको नोटिस दिया है कि मुजफ्फरनगर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हो गई है। मुजफ्फरनगर कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में श्री चरणसिंह पर स्ट्रक्चर्स पास किये हैं। क्योंकि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला बनता है, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राम विलास पासदान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, मैंने एडजार्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, उसका फैक्ट क्या है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it. I don't allow it.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD., VISAKHAPATNAM FOR 1980-81, NOTIFICATION UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, AND ANNUAL REPORTS, ETC. OF SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1980-81.

*Not recorded.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3358/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Construction and Survey of Passenger Ships) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3359/82].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shipping Development Fund Committee for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3360/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND A STATEMENT *re* ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS FOREST AND PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BI-RENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 50(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1982, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodity

Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3361/82].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation, Port Blair, for the year 1980-81 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3362/82]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON BOARD OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING (SOUTHERN REGION), MADRAS, FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Southern Region) Madras, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3363/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3364/82].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Salar Jang Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3365/82].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3366/82].

(5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1980-81.

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3367/82].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Ac-

counts of the University of Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3368/82].

(8) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3369/82].

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath-Varanasi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath-Varanasi, for the year 1980-81 together with Audit Report thereon.

(10) (i) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath-Varanasi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3370/82].

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3371/82].

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3372/82.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER NATIONAL HIGHWAYS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Highways (Fees for use of Permanent Bridges) Amendment Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 6(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library No. LT—3373/82].

AUDIT REPORT AND ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA, OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH FOR 1979-80

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81, together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3374/82.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1979-80 together with Audit Report thereon.

under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Act, 1966.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1980-81 under section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3375/82.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890—

(1) G.S.R. 109 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1982 amending the serial number of the Railways Red Tariff (Second Amendment) Rules, 1978.

(2) G.S.R. 110 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1982 amending the serial number of the Railways Red Tariff (First Amendment) Rules, 1978.

(3) The Railways Red Tariff (Amendment) Rules, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 111 in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3376/82.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE
RULES AND FINANCE ACT**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 77(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding continuance of concessional rate of duty to matches manufactured in the cottage sector, including Khadi and Village Industries Commission units beyond 31st March, 1982, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3377/82.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 55(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting the members of delegations from the countries mentioned in the Schedule to the Notification participating in the Developing Countries Conference in New Delhi from payment of foreign travel tax leviable under section 35(1) of the Finance Act, 1979, under section 41 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. 3378/82.]

**REPORT OF AND STATEMENT RE. SOCIETY
FOR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION AND SPORTS, PATIALA FOR
1980-81**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala for the year 1980-81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3379/82.]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

**INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL
RESEARCH**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:—

“That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) read with Rule 10 of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the unexpired portion of the term vice Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu died.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of Rule 4(vii) read with Rule 10 of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the unexpired portion of the term vice Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu died.”

The motion was adopted.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रावत ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डोस (मुजफ्फरपुर) : आपने बहस का मौका दिया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं और मौका दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नाण्डोस : लेकिन जब आज भी वही स्थिति चल रही हैं, जो पहले थी, तो क्या आज हम सरकार से जवाब न मांगें ? इसीलिए हमने एजार्नमेंट का नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोबारा बहस करें ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta-South): We want to censure the Government. A Government which cannot hold elections, has no right to stand. Why postpone elections?

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on like this, I do not hear.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां गंभीर हैं ? कौन समझता है इस गंभीरता को ? क्या आपके साथी गंभीर हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तीसरी दफा बहस करा सकता हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No question. It cannot be allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

Head's reported raising Kashmir issue at Human Rights Commission at Geneva

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Harish Chandra Singh Rawat.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)*

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Shri Sunil Maitra and some other hon. Members then left the House.]

12.18 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STATEMENT OF HEAD OF PAKISTAN DELEGATION RAISING ISSUE OF KASHMIR AT THE MEETING OF U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported statement of the Head of the Pakistan Delegation raising the issue of Kashmir at the meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission at Geneva recently and the reaction of the Government thereto."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the 38th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights now in progress in Geneva, the Pakistani delegate, Mr. Agha Hilaly, spoke about Jammu and Kashmir while intervening on an item relating to the right of self-determination. He also made a reference to UN resolution in this context. Mr. Hilaly then went to the extent of equating

*Not recorded.

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

Kashmir with the Palestinian and Namibian issues. In an obvious reference to the successive general elections held in Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Hilaly said and I quote, "No 'elections held under foreign military occupation or alien domination can be considered as a genuine exercise of the right of self-determination". unquote.

As I had informed the House on 19th February, our discussions with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan during his recent visit to India had created an atmosphere conducive for further talks on the specifics of a no war pact and a treaty of peace and friendship. I have to admit, however, that that atmosphere has been vitiated by the subsequent objectionable statements in the Human Rights Commission made by Mr. Hilaly.

Mr. Hilaly raised the Kashmir question during the consideration of an item dealing with the application of the right of self determination to peoples under colonial alien domination or foreign occupation.

It is preposterous to suggest that such a situation obtains in Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of India. In fact, the section of the people of Jammu and Kashmir who have the misfortune of continuing to live under Pakistan's illegal and forcible occupation are denied their legitimate right to unite with their brothers living in freedom and dignity in India, and to enjoy their right to franchise. It is Pakistan, and not India, which defined UN resolutions and did not fulfil its obligations.

Under the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan have undertaken to settle their differences bilaterally and through peaceful means. This commitment is equally applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, whenever Pakistan raised the so-called Kashmir question in international forums since the conclusion of the Simla Agreement,

we have objected to and protested against such references as violations of the Simla Agreement. The authorities in Pakistan, therefore, have been fully aware of the strong feelings among the Indian people on this matter. It is in this context and in the context of the declared intentions of the Governments of the two countries to improve their relations that by his reference to Jammu and Kashmir in a contentious manner in the Human Rights Commission, the Pakistani delegate has done a disservice to the proposed Foreign Secretary level talks.

We have carefully studied Mr. Agha Hilaly's statement. It is inconceivable that so senior and experienced a diplomat, who has served at his country's High Commissioner to India, could have made such a statement without the prior approval of the Government of Pakistan, who could not have failed to anticipate the strong reaction in India. Therefore, we feel that the visit of our Foreign Secretary to Pakistan should be postponed for the time being. We shall await Pakistan's reply. We have conveyed this to the Pakistani Ambassador in Delhi.

The Government of India have all along, demonstrated their desire for genuine friendship to the Government and people of Pakistan. India's peaceful intentions have been expressed in unequivocal terms time and again, the most recent instance being the Prime Minister's statement that Pact or no Pact, India will not attack Pakistan. This continues to be our policy.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (अल्मोड़ा)

अध्यक्ष जी, मानव अधिकार कमीशन जैसे संगठन में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि द्वारा काश्मीर के मामले की तुलना नामिया और फिलिस्तिन से करना वास्तव में बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। आप ने भारत के विदेश सचिव की पाकिस्तान

2.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यात्रा को स्थगित किया है, उस से भी भारत की जनता के मन में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि की इस कार्यवाही से जो आक्रोश था उसे सही शब्दों में व्यक्त किया है। लेकिन आपको याद होगा पिछले इस्लामियां कानफेंस में, जो सऊदी अरब में हुई थी, जनरल जिया द्वारा इस मामले को उठाया गया था और आज श्री हलाली साहब ने इसको रिपोर्ट किया है। मुझे और हमारे देश के प्रायः सभी लोगों को, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बात की शंका होगी कि पाकिस्तान ने जो नो-वार पैक्ट प्राप्त किया था, जिसे भारत पहले कर चुका था, उसके पीछे उनकी कहीं यह छिपी हुई मंशा तो नहीं थी, यह उद्देश्य तो नहीं था कि उनको कुछ मास्टर्स द्वारा जो हथियार मिलने में रुकावट हो सकती थी, वे हथियार उनको प्राप्त हो जायें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस नो-वार-पैक्ट की आड़ में पाकिस्तान ने कहीं वे हथियार तो प्राप्त नहीं किए हैं, क्यों कि उनको एफ०-१६ से भी कहीं आधुनिकतम हथियार अमरीका से प्राप्त हुए हैं। इसकी आड़ में पाकिस्तान ने करांची के निकट जो न्यूकिलयर प्रोजेक्ट है, जैसी कि अखबारों में रिपोर्ट है, करीब चार किलो प्लूयूटोनियम तैयार किया है, जिस से कि वे लोग किसी भी समय न्यूकिलयर डिवाइस तैयार कर सकते हैं। जैसी कि अखबारों में पिछले दिनों रिपोर्ट थी, पश्चिम एशिया के कुछ राष्ट्र जिस में सऊदी अरब, तुर्की, सोमालिया मुश्किलों, ओमन और जार्डन आदि राष्ट्रों के कुछ नाम थे,.... उन के साथ मिल कर पाकिस्तान एक संगठन तैयार करना चाहता है। इसकी आड़ में मुझे को यह

आशंका प्रतीत होती है कि अभी हाल में तुर्की और सऊदी अरब ने अमरीका से जो एक-एक अरब रूपये के हथियार प्राप्त किए हैं पाकिस्तान उन को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रहा है।

एक तरफ तो पाकिस्तान की इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियां हैं कि वह चारों तरफ से हथियार इकट्ठे कर रहा है, दूसरी तरफ बराबर "नो-वार-पैक्ट" की रट लगा रहा है—कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह दुनिया के सामने एक ऐसा वातावरण बनाना चाहता हो कि वह भारत के साथ लड़ना नहीं चाहता है लेकिन उसकी आड़ में वह अपनी आणविक क्षमता को, अस्त्र शस्त्र की क्षमता को, सैनिक क्षमता को बढ़ाना चाहता है। पाकिस्तान का जो अब तक का कानून रहा है—एक तरफ उस ने "नो-वार-पैक्ट" की बात कही है और दूसरी तरफ आप को अच्छी तरह से याद-होगा पाकिस्तान में हमारे जो राजदूत हैं वह वहां के रूग्न नेता खान बली खां से भेंट करना चाहते थे, माननीय ग्राधार पर मिलना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने उन को मिलने नहीं दिया। एक तरफ भारत में डा० स्वामी के अनुसार पाकिस्तान के राजदूत ने बी० जे० पी० के सम्मेलन में भाग लिया दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान में हमारे राजदूतावास के कर्मचारियों को लोगों ने पकड़ कर पीटा, जो राजनीतिक शिष्टाचार के बिल्कुल विपरीत बात थी। पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान दूतावास के कुछ कर्मचारियों को जब जासूसी में लिप्त पाया गया और हम ने उन को निकालने की कार्यवाही की तो उन्होंने हमारे कुछ कर्मचारियों को अकारण वहां से निष्कासित किया। पाकिस्तान के अखबारों में लगातार इस प्रकार की खबरें छपती हैं जिन में प्रधान मंत्री जी के व्यक्तित्व पर कीचड़ी

[श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत]

उठालने की कोशिश की जाती है, उन के परिवार के व्यक्तित्व और कीचड़ उठालने की कोशिश की जाती है। अभी हाल में पाकिस्तान टाइम्स में एक खबर छपी है, जिस का उल्लेख हमारे अखबारों में भी आया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री पाकिस्तान से युद्ध करना चाहती है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पाकिस्तान से मैत्री चाहती है। उस में हमारे देश के कुछ विरोधी दलों के नेताओं का भी उल्लेख किया गया है।

पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान में कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हुईं—जैसे साड़ी भारतीय पहनावा है, इस के प्रति वहाँ के शासकों के मन में किस प्रकार की भावना है वह परिलक्षित होती है, उन्होंने इस भारतीय परिधान पर रोक लगा दी। कहने का मकसद यह है कि पाकिस्तान एक तरफ तो “नो-वार-पैकट” की बात करता है दूसरी तरफ इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियाँ करता हैं जो शिमला पैकट की भावना के बिलकुल विपरीत है। उसकी इस तरफ की कार्यवाहियाँ उस बातचीत को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जो निकट भवित्य में होने वाली थीं और जिस के मैत्री तथा सद्भावना का वातावरण होना चाहिये, उस को दुषित करती है।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं प्राप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान की वास्तविक मंशा क्या क्या है? इस को आज हमारे देश के लोगों के सामने स्पष्ट करना बहुत जरूरी है और इस लिए भी जरूरी है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम तो दोस्ती की भावना से पाकिस्तान की इन कार्यवाहियों को नजरन्दाज करते रहें, हम इन बातों को न उठायें

कि पाकिस्तान में किस तरह से मानव अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, किस तरह से वहाँ के सैनिक शासक लोगों की आवाज को बन्द किए हुए हैं, किस तरह से वहाँ की जनता को साधारण नागरिक अधिकार भी प्राप्त नहीं है, किस तरह से वहाँ के अखबारों पर सेन्सरशिप लगा हुआ है, दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि जिन में वहाँ के राष्ट्रपति भी शामिल हैं और आगा हिलाली जैसे प्रबुद्ध राजनीतिक भी शामिल हैं, काश्मीर के मामले को मानव-अधिकार सम्मेलन में उठाते हैं। दुनिया हमारी इस नम्रता, हमारे इस भाई चारे की भावना को, हमारी सद्भावना को कहीं कमजोरी न समझे, इस को स्पष्ट करना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं तो यह भी चाहता हूं और मेरी यह प्रार्थना है—मैं नहीं समझता कि राजनीयिक भाषा में यह बात ठीक है या नहीं—कि हमको स्पष्ट करना चाहिये क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की जनता हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मैत्री चाहती है, पाकिस्तान की प्रजातांत्रिक ताकतें हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मैत्री चाहती हैं, इसलिये हम को कहना चाहिये कि जब तक पाकिस्तान के अन्दर प्रजातांत्र कायम नहीं होगा, तब तक हम पाकिस्तान के साथ किसी प्रकार की बातचीत नहीं करेंगे। वहाँ के जो सैनिक शासक हैं, मेरी आशंका है इस बात की कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के साथ कभी मैत्री नहीं चाहेंगे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मैत्री होने की स्थिति में वहाँ पर सैनिक शासकों की सत्ता खतरे में पड़ सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान के साथ युद्ध का सा वातावरण बनाये रखना, हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति धृणा बनाये रखना, वहाँ के सैनिक शासकों के अपने व्यक्तिगत हित में हैं। इस सारे परिपक्ष्य में, मैं समझता हूं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हमारी बातचीत चल रही है, उस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये

और आपने अपनी तरफ से बातचीत का जो रास्ता खुला रखा है और जिस तरीके से आपने भारत की सद्भावना को प्रकट किया है, उस सब के सराहना करते हुये, मैं यह चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की जो आकांक्षा है, उस आकांक्षा को निश्चित तौर पर आप ध्यान में रखें।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO): I have only to express my gratitude to the views expressed by the hon. Member. This has come at a very difficult and delicate stage in our negotiations. It is not with any pleasure that I have to announce this decision in this House. I would like to express these views of mine and the Government because it has become incumbent that there is no escape from taking this course; this is what I would like to say.

श्री शिवकुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनेवा में युनान्डेड नेशन्स की हूँयूमेन राइट्स कांफ्रेंस में पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि श्री हलाली द्वारा काश्मीर के प्रश्न को उठाने से वास्तव में एक बहुत बड़ी शंका की स्थिति हमारे देश में उत्पन्न हो गई है। पाकिस्तान एक तरफ तो हमारे साथ दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हम पर खंजर चलाने की भी कोशिश कर रहा है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार पहले भी शिमला एग्रीमेंट के बाद उसने ऐसा किया था। शिमला एग्रीमेंट के बाद यह बात यह तय हुई थी कि जो भी हमारी समस्यायें हैं, वे द्विक्षीय वार्ताओं और शांतिपूर्ण माहौल में तय होंगी। उसके बाद लगातार पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर इस प्रश्न को उठाते रहते हैं, जो कि ठीक नहीं है।

पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के संबंध में हमारे एक शायर मित्र लक्ष्मण जी ने बहुत अच्छा शेर कहा है :

“कुछ ऐसे भी हैं सांप आस्तीं के जो डसते नहीं हैं लहू, काटते हैं गले मिलने वालों में वो भी हैं शामिल, जो मिल-मिल कर हर दम गले काटते हैं।”

हम लोग गले मिलने की हमेशा कोशिश करते रहे हैं। हमारे नेता श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, हमारे नेता लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी और हमारी प्रिय नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने लगातार यह कोशिश की है कि काश्मीर जो भारत का अविभाज्य ग्रंथ है, उसके लोग शान्ति से, सद्भावना से, एकता से हिन्दुस्तान में रहें और शान के साथ जियें, वहीं दूसरी और हमें यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट देखने में आता है कि पाकिस्तान ने आक्रमण करके, 1948 में जो एक क्षेत्र पर अपना कब्जा कर लिया था, उस तथाकथित आजाद काश्मीर की स्थिति आज बड़ी उलझनपूर्ण है। 4 जुलाई, 1977 के बाद से, जब से पाकिस्तान में राष्ट्र पति सैनिक शासन का बातावरण आया, हम लगातार देखते हैं कि सत्तारूढ़ होने के पश्चात् से जिया साहब क्या क्या कहते व करते रहे हैं। सत्तारूढ़ होने के पश्चात् उन्होंने कहा था कि हम तीन महीने में पाकिस्तान में चुनाव करायेंगे लेकिन न वहां पर चुनाव हो रहे हैं, न वहां पर शान्ति है, न वहां पर श्रमन है। वहां पर उग्रवादी युवकों में असंतोष है। अभी अभी भूटों जी के सुपुत्र के नेतृत्व में वहां की रावलकोट जेल में हमला बोल कर युवकों ने जेल से अपने आठ साथियों को छुड़ा लिया और जिया प्रशासन यह सब देखता रहा।

[श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर]

जून 1980 से वहां की अदालतों के अधिकार सीमित किये जाते रहे हैं। अदालतों के अधिकार सीमित करने के विरोध में वहां वकीलों ने जून 1980 में अवज्ञापूर्ण आन्दोलन चलाया। 4 जुलाई, 1981 को बेटा और कराची में वहां के युवकों ने अवज्ञा पूर्ण आन्दोलन चलाया। निजामे में श्री जिया ने मुस्ताफर की स्थापना की। इसके साथ सैनिक प्रशासन के अपनी कुर्सी बचाने के लिये इस्लामी प्रशासन का सहारा लिया और वहां पर जकात और अशर जैवा धार्मिक कर लगाया।

पाकिस्तान में शिया लोगों की 25 प्रतिशत आबादी है। शिया लोगों ने इसका दढ़तापूर्वक विरोध किया, लुककर जिया को यह मानना पड़ा कि जो लोग यह कर देंगे उनसे हम लेंगे, जो नहीं देंगे, उनसे हम नहीं लेंगे।

वहां पर युवकों ने अपना एक संगठन बनाया है जिसका नाम अल जुल्फीकार है। पाकिस्तान की सैनिक सरकार इस संगठन के सदस्यों का सफाया कर रही है। इससे वहां के युवकों में बड़ी उग्र भावना पनप रही है। कराची में, पिछले दिनों पुलिस इंसपेक्टर मौ 0 इस्लाम किमानी की हत्या की गयी। आज भी वहां पर युवकों पर जुल्म ढाये जा रहे हैं। पछले निस्तान, बलुचिस्तान और सिध्र प्रांत के लोग वहां के सैनिक प्रशासन के जुल्मों से छुटकारा पाने के लिये तड़प रहे हैं। जनता वहां पर अपनी स्वतंत्रता के लिये, अपने प्रदेश की स्वायतता के लिये बराबर चुनावों की मांग करती आ रही है। परन्तु जिया साहब ने चुनाव न करा का संसद भंग कर, 287 सदस्यों की एक 'मजलिस शूरा' बनाई है। इस तरह से पाकिस्तान में प्रजातंत्र की हत्या एक बार फिर की गयी है। वहां की

जनता बराबर प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से रहने की कोशिश करती आ रही है। इस तरह का व्यवहार वहां के सैनिक प्रशासकों का अपनी जनता के साथ हो रहा है।

पाकिस्तानी प्रशासक 'नो वार पेक्ट' जैसे प्रस्ताव इसलिये भेजते हैं कि अगर हम इसको स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो भी उनको लड़ मिले और अगर हम इसे अस्वीकार करते हैं तो भी उन्हें लड़ मिल जाय। इस तरह से वे दोनों स्थितियों में लड़ हासिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

उन्होंने अफगानिस्तान में रशियन फौजों का हौवा खड़ा करके अमेरिका से एफ-216 विमान तथा एम 60 टैक प्राप्त किये। इसके अलावा वे चाहते हैं कि हम 'नोवार पेक्ट' को अस्वीकार करें तो वे अफगानिस्तान में रूस और भारत दोनों का हौवा खड़ा करके दूसरे देशों से आर्थिक और सैनिक मदद प्राप्त करें।

भारत की पाकिस्तान के साथ 15 सौ किलोमीटर लम्बी सीमा है। पिछले दिनों पाकिस्तान ने अपने टेलिवीजन, रेडियो और अखबारों के द्वारा हमारे यहां जो खालिस्तान का आन्दोलन चला था जो कि अब खत्म हो गया है, उसको खूब उछाला और उसका खूब समर्थन किया। पहले उनकी सेना जो पंजाब बोर्डर पर थी उसको वहां से हटाकर वे जम्मू काश्मीर और राजस्थान की सीमाओं पर ले गये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are dealing with many problems other than the calling attention. Please come to the subject proper.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान ने हमारी

सीमाओं पर तीन लाख पचास हजार सैनिक तैनात किए हुए हैं जिनमें सशस्त्र सेनाओं के 15 डिवीजन, 2 बल्लरबन्द डिवीजन, तीन तोप खाने और 15 वायु सेना रेजीमेंट शामिल हैं। दो हजार मध्यम व भारी तोपें, राकेट बटालियन, एम० 60 टैंक, और दूसरे टैंक मेंदी और टैंक मेंदी मिसाईल हमारी सीमाओं पर उन्होंने तैनात की हुई हैं।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please come to the subject.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : एक उन्होंने बिल्कुल अनवारण्टेड, अनन्तसैसरी सवाल संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के मानवाधिकार सम्मेलन में उठाया। उन्होंने वहां पर कश्मीर का उल्लेख किया और उस सवाल की तुलना पैलेस्टीन और नामिबिया से की। वे कश्मीर के बारे में कैसे सवाल उठा सकते हैं जब कि उनके यहां कभी चुनाव नहीं हुए। हमारे यहां 1952 से बराबर चुनाव सामान्य माहौल में होते रहे हैं। जहां लोगों ने निष्पक्षतापूर्वक और शांति के साथ अपने वोट दिए और दूसरी ओर हम पर अमरोप लगाया जाता है कि विदेशियों की प्रभुता के साए में चुनाव हुए हैं।

कुछ तत्व हमारे देश में भी हैं, मुझे कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि कुछ विरोधी नेता हमारे देश में हैं जो मिल कर गला काटने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन तत्वों से हमको सावधान रहना है।

पाकिस्तान ने अखबारों पर सेंसर है। हमारे हाई-कमिशनर श्री नटवर सिंह को खान बलीखां, जो बीमार हैं, से छोटी सी मुलाकात के लिए इन्कार कर दिया गया। पाकिस्तान में लोगों पर अत्याचाह हो रहे हैं। एमनेस्टी-इंटरनेशनल ने कहा है कि एशिया में जितनी

ज्यादा फांसी की सज्जा पाकिस्तान में दी गई है, उतनी कहीं भी नहीं दी गई। 10 हजार लोगों को कोड़े लगाए गए। मेहन्दी हसन, फैज अहमद फैज कवियों पर, प्रोफेसरों पर, पत्रकारों, वकीजों और युवकों पर जो जुल्म ढाए जा रहे हैं, ऐसे माहौल में केवल अपनी कुर्सी बचाने के लिए हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार हो रहा है।

शांति की बात भी और युद्ध की तैयारियां भी—यह अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्धों का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में “नोनवार पैक्ट” के सिलसिले में विदेश सचिव श्री साठे को पाकिस्तान न भेजने के निर्णय की बात करता हूं और क्या इस सूचना की कोई प्रतिक्रिया पाकिस्तान एंबेसी से प्राप्त हुई है? इसके अलावा वया कदम उठाएंगे, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have already stated towards the end of the Statement that we shall await Pakistan's reply. We have conveyed this to the Pakistani Ambassador in Delhi.

Sir, I would like to confine myself to the subject of the Calling Attention. As I said, we had worked day and night to create this atmosphere. We had created a congenial atmosphere when Mr. Agha Shahi came here. All this is known to the House, to the Hon. Members and the whole country. I have also received certain feed back from Geneva from Shri B. R. Bhagat, a Senior Hon. Member of Lok Sabha, who happens to be our representative there. I have reason to believe that earlier on, even in Geneva, an atmosphere had prevailed wherein we could have expected that, in the interest of this dialogue that had started in a very good atmosphere, these contentions bilateral questions would not be raised. We had reason to hope for that. Suddenly within a

[Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao]

few days they were raised and raised in a manner which was particularly objectionable. So, it is not only a matter of disappointment, but it is also somewhat intriguing that this should have happened.

When Shri Bhagat comes here—I hope he will come within a few days—may be he will be able to tell us more details about it. But what I would like to submit to the House is that all these aspects had to be taken into account. And we had to take recourse to this decision in the interest of the long-term relations of the two countries, because in a vitiated atmosphere, as we find it now, the talks would not have really progressed; and they would have become counter-productive. So, in the interest of the long-term relations we have taken this decision. We have our stand, we have to vindicate our stand; we have to stand by the principles for which we have stood all these years and more. Therefore, we could not have come to any other conclusion; we could not have taken any other decision.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am one with the hon. Minister for External Affairs when he expresses the keen desire of the Government of India to have friendly relations with the Government and the people of Pakistan. But certain issues have been raised recently, and I rise to seek clarifications of those issues:

Firstly, the Simla Agreement constitutes an abiding and stable framework for bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. And this is all known to you and to the country as a whole. The basic ingredients of the Simla Agreement are: (1) non-use of force; (2) solution of all bilateral problems, including that of Jammu and Kashmir, by peaceful negotiations; and (3) non-acceptance of or rather opposition to, third party intervention in any dispute between India and Pakistan.

This is the sum and substance of the Simla Agreement, both in letter and spirit. Here, bilateralism is of crucial importance; and that has been considered to be the bedrock of relations between India and Pakistan. This statement by Mr. Agha Hilali and statements made by Pakistan's spokesmen on earlier occasions are apparently violative of the spirit and letter of the Simla Agreement—which emphasizes bilateralism. They have questioned the very basis of the Simla Agreement.

If you allow, I will quote from "The Statesman" of today. It says:

"The spokesman of Pakistan said that the reference to Jammu and Kashmir by Agha Hilali, Pakistan's Representative at the Human Rights Commission was 'consistent with Pakistan's well-known stand on this question, which is recognised in the Simla Agreement'".

Therefore, if this statement of Pakistan's spokesman is correct, is taken to be correct, then Pakistan takes a different view of the basis of Simla Agreement, completely different, and an interpretation completely contradictory to what we have understood of the Simla Agreement.

While agreeing with Government that efforts should be made to continue the dialogue, the basic question arises, viz. what remains to be the basis of bilateralism. If this basis of bilateralism i.e. Simla Agreement, is not accepted by the Government of Pakistan in the way we have understood it, is there any basis, or does any basis continue to remain for further talks with Pakistan on this issue? This point needs clarification from the Government.

To be more explicit, they have not accepted the spirit of the Simla Agreement—which is bilateralism. They interpret Simla Agreement in a different way. They say they have not

accepted the position, as we have taken it to be. So, will the Government clarify whether, even if there is no common acceptance of the basis of Simla Agreement, dialogue should continue? This is one point for which I want a reply from him.

My second point is this. The plebiscite in Kashmir is a proposition which has not only been raised on earlier occasions but even now—on all occasions wherever the Pakistan Government considered it suitable. Now there is a confusing statement made by the hon. Minister in this particular statement a copy of which has been given to us. It says, "It is Pakistan and not India which defied the U.N. Resolution and did not fulfil its obligations." Should we not say calmly and unequivocally that so far as India is concerned, the U.N. Resolution on plebiscite in Kashmir is a dead letter for us? Why should we not say it in such an explicit manner because plebiscite is irrelevant today in the altered situation? Accession of Kashmir to India is an established fact and it is irreversible and Kashmir is non-negotiable. If that is the position of the Government which you accept, why you do not firmly and unequivocally say that even the U.N. Resolution on plebiscite in Kashmir is a dead letter, so far as India is concerned, instead of formulating your position in this way? My third question for clarification is this. There are reports in the Press that a suggestion has been made earlier and is also now being made that the actual line of control in Kashmir should constitute the international border between India and Pakistan. Now it is a very confusing statement.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: who made it? I did not make it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You know. There are statements of this nature from certain very responsible quarters, I should say, without mentioning the name of anybody. May I request the hon. Minister that he should give us

the benefit of knowing the reaction of the Government to this kind of proposal, particularly at this time when we are in the process of negotiations with Pakistan.

My fourth question for clarification is this. The House may recall that Mr. Agha Shahi in his last visit to India had welcomed the Indian stand in regard to no-war-pact from Pakistan as a positive response. Now, Mr. Agha Hilaly's statement comes in the way we have got. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Pakistan Government has given the approval to the statement made by Mr. Agha Hilaly in the U.N. Commission, whether it is with the approval of the Pakistan Government? Does the Government also consider that there is an element of remote control over Pakistan particularly from the western countries and particularly the United States of America and after arm-twisting by the United States of America on Pakistan, the Pakistan is going to change its position; and that is the reflection in Mr. Hilaly's statement recently made. Would the Government clarify these four specific questions?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Taking the last point first, I have already given my comment in the statement itself. I shall read it once again:

"We have carefully studied Mr. Aga Hilaly's statement. It is inconceivable that so senior and experienced a diplomat, who has served as his country's High Commissioner to India could have made such a statement, without the prior approval of the Government of Pakistan."

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Say it in so many words.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have said it. There could be other words to be used. Each one of us can use his own words. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At that time, Mr. Narasimha Rao, he had joined the walk out!

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I had walked in sufficiently in advance to listen to him. My other questions arising from this may be answered.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Taking the last question first does not mean the end of the reply.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You are beginning.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This is what happens when certain norms are not observed in the relations between two countries and there is some excessive emphasis on rights and no emphasis on relations. This is exactly what has happened in this case. Mr. Aga Shahi came here. We discussed with him. He agreed that both countries are committed to the Simla Agreement; that both countries will stick to the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement; and if a No-War Pact has to come, it will be to strengthen the Simla Agreement and not to weaken it. All these matters were discussed and there was agreement on all these aspects. If only the atmosphere had not been vitiated by this statement of Mr. Aga Hilaly, we would have gone on to sort out all the differences, if any, existing between the views of Pakistan and our own views in respect of any of these matters. We could have done it successfully and we could have come to a stage where a No-War Pact or a Non-Aggression Agreement or a Friendship Treaty as suggested by our Prime Minister would have become a distinct possibility in the near future. But now, it is not a question of raising a point which they say they have a right to raise, we are not on that at all, we are on the question of the atmosphere and if they raise a point, what is it we have to do? We have our stand. We have stuck to our stand. We have not agitated it in international fora on our own. They have been doing it. We have been telling them not to do it. We have been telling them, 'please do not do this, because this vitiates the atmosphere. We won't be

able to make an headway'. But they have not listened to us. By raising this question, they have not gained Kashmir. On some occasions when they did not raise this question they did not lose anything. The Heavens did not fall. And this has been raised at a time when these relations and these talks were at a very very crucial stage, delicate stage, where one false step or one wrong statement could have led-as it has led to certain consequences which it will take some time to repair—this is the point on which we feel strongly, because the people of India have been feeling strongly, and they continue to feel strongly on certain aspects of our relations. So, our history being what it will take some time to repair—This because the people of India have been it is, it was particularly necessary at this stage to be circumspect, to be careful, and as I have just submitted, we had reason to believe that this had been realised on the other side and there was some possibility, some hope that this would not be raised at that time.

What suddenly happened within five or six days, we do not know. We have to presume that all these statements were made under instructions. This is what I have stated and this is what is the crux of the whole thing.

13 hrs.

About plebiscite and other points raised by the hon. member, the stand of the Government of India is well known. In this statement, I did not include everything, because it is not necessary. I confined myself to the question of the statement and what we do about the statement, because I have to confine only to the Calling Attention as it is worded. That does not mean that our stand has changed. Our stand is there, as is well known.

About the actual line of control, this is also included in our stand. We stand for the complete Jammu and Kashmir State, including P. O. K. being part of India. That goes without saying. Therefore, the next question does not arise. By reiterating our

stand again and again, we are not adding anything to it. I am on a different question, namely, whether what has happened could have been avoided and should have been avoided. We feel it should have been avoided. It has not been avoided, and this is the consequence.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am not going to take much of the time of the House. I will be brief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your smile reveals it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To be frank, he is feeling hungry;

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is very well-known to us and to everybody that Kashmir is an integral part of India and there is no dispute in this matter. It has been reiterated by all the Governments which have been functioning in this country. It is very unfortunate that Pakistan is trying to raise this Kashmir bogey again and again there had been provisions in Simla Agreement to resolve such issues through bilateral discussions. But Mr. Agha Hilaly tried to raise this question again in the Human Rights Commission. It appears that Pakistan perhaps does not have much respect for this Simla Agreement. Pakistani leader equated Kashmir with Palestinian and Namibian issues. It is very unfortunate, because it is against the spirit of the Simla Agreement. Pakistan has also rejected our protest and it is reported in the press that they have said that the protest was untenable. It is a very blunt statement. At the same time, I can say, it is most arrogant also. Pakistani leaders have always talked of no-war pact. Now they have started talking about it. But on the other hand, they speak something which only creates confusion. In my opinion, such things must be avoided if we want to really develop our relations. The President of Pakistan himself said that India is in collusion with the Soviet Union to harm Pakistan. If such types

of statements are given by the Head of the Government of Pakistan, it will be really unfortunate and it will create problems. Pakistan has developed a nuclear device and is taking arms from USA. These things are creating some sense of doubt in our minds and we feel that the United States of America is behind this kind of things. The former Foreign Minister of Pakistan has said that USA wanted a military base in Pakistan, which was refused. It shows that American interest is involved there. The American Government does not want that there should be good relations between Pakistan and India and therefore, such types of things are being done. Keeping all these facts in view the Government of India must keep itself prepared to meet any kind of eventuality. At the same time, I would like to suggest that the doors for negotiations should be closed. In view of all these points I would like to ask a very specific question. Whether the Government of India is proposing to hold any bilateral discussion at the highest level to get the occupied Kashmir freed from Pakistan, if not, why not?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The hon. Member seems to be going far far ahead of the position which we find ourselves in. Here we are talking about a certain relationship which both countries consider desirable and how to enter that relationship. The relationship contained in the Simla Agreement is already there. We want to strengthen it. Pakistan wants to strengthen it. I have made statements to that effect. Mr. Agha Shahi has also made statements to that effect. What the hon. Member is suggesting is a possibility which could come much later. It is much too premature to think of a thing like that because even at the official levels talks are getting hampered for various reasons. So, let us go step by step. As I have stated, even the first step which we wanted to take from our side by sending the Foreign Secretary, has run

[Shri P. V. Narasinha Rao]

into difficulties. So, let us see what we can do, what both can do to make that possible. So, we have kept the door open as the hon. Member has said. Only he had gone out of the door when I had said it. Now, that he has come back, let me say that the door is open. And I agree with him that the door should be open.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2.10.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) DEMAND FOR ASSISTANCE TO KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT TO CHECK SPREAD OF ENCEPHALITIS IN THE STATE

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement. I would like to draw the attention of the House and also through you to the Minister of Health about the brain fever which has claimed the lives of nearly 462 in the State of Karnataka. The Japanese ENCEPHALITIS known as brain fever had taken a heavy toll of lives in the State during the last two years. The total 837 cases reported last year 236 proved fatal and in 1979 226 people died out of 911 cases reported. KOLAR DISTRICT was the worst effected. The State Governments efforts to check this disease have proved failure. In view of the situation which has not been able to be controlled by the State Government, I would urgently request the hon. Union Health Minister to take up the matter seriously and try to help the State Government in preventing the further

disaster in the State, so that, the disease does not spread to other areas of the State. If foreign help is also needed the Government should not hesitate to obtain the same from any of the country at any cost. The treatment of the disease had remained symptomatic with the vaccine obtained from Japan proving ineffective. It is also reported that the children are rendered crippled by the scourge. The steps taken by the Government of State in this regard have not been sufficient due to the shortage of funds. Therefore, it is necessary that Union Government should help State at an early date for which I shall be highly obliged.

I once again appeal to the hon. Minister of Health to kindly ascertain the facts from the State Government and do all that is possible to help the State Government in this regard.

(ii) NEED FOR FOXING A MINIMUM PRICE FOR JAGGARY AND USING SUGAR-CANE FOR MANUFACTURING ALCOHOL

डा० बसन्त कुमार पंडित (राजगढ़):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं—

“गत वर्ष वर्षा न होने के कारण पूरा मध्य प्रदेश सूखा ग्रस्त रहा। गरीब किसानों को तथा आम जनता को अपार कष्ट मिला।

इस वर्ष बहुत ही आशा थी कि फसल बहुत अच्छी होगी, पर गत वर्ष से भी ज्यादा बुरा हाल हो गया। हाल की असामयिक भयंकर वर्षा तथा भीषण ओलावृष्टि तथा शीत के कारण समस्त मध्य प्रदेश प्रभावित हुआ, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश का पश्चिमी भाग राजगढ़, गुना, विदिशा जिला। ओलावृष्टि तथा भयंकर वर्षा ने सिर्फ फसल को ही नष्ट

नहीं किया अपितु जनसाधारण को तथा पशु-पक्षी को भी अत्यधिक नुकसान पहुंचाया करोड़ों रुपए की फसल चौपट हो गई। गेहूं, चना, इत्यादि की फसल शत-प्रतिशत नष्ट हो गई। कितने ही कुएं धंस गये। हजारों की संख्या में बेचारे पशु-पक्षी मर गये। मवेशियों का भारी मात्रा में नुकसान हुआ। गरीब जनता के सैकड़ों झोपड़े गिर गये, विशेषकर राजगढ़ गुना तथा विदिशा जिला इस की चपेट में आया। इन जिलों में करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ।

ऐसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण समय में केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिये कि वह ग्रमित जनता को अधिक से अधिक अनाज उपलब्ध करावे—लोगों को आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय। राज्य शासन द्वारा मांग की पूर्ति शीघ्र की जाय जिस से कि तत्काल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्य खोले जा सकें। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की जनता से राजस्व वसूली, तकावी वसूली तथा बैंकों के ऋण की वसूली भी माफ की जाय अथवा स्थगित की जाय।

जो भी थोड़ी सी फसल बची है उसे बचाने के लिये कीटनाशक औषधियां तत्काल ही भेजी जानी चाहिये और किस नों को मुफ्त वितरण होना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार देश के अन्य प्रदेश भी ओलावृष्टि से प्रभावित हुए हैं। केन्द्र सरकार को युद्ध स्तर पर इस समस्या पर विचार एवं कार्य करना चाहिये। इस समस्या पर सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, इत्यादि विवरण सदन में बताये।

(iii) NEED FOR FIXING A MINIMUM PRICE FOR JAGGERY AND USING SUGAR-CANE FOR MANUFACTURING ALCOHOL.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

About 55 per cent of sugar cane in the country is converted into Jaggery. Almost all jaggery producers are either small or marginal farmers. Jaggery production has become a cottage or primary industry and it is absorbing lakhs of agricultural workers.

At present the Jaggery prices went so low that the prices are not even equal to cost of cultivation and, therefore, jaggery producers are getting a loss and agricultural workers continue to suffer.

I am glad to say that our Government has allowed export of jaggery to the other countries but the price is not rising.

I urge upon the Government to find out the reasons for it and help the agriculturists by fixing minimum price for the Jaggery and purchase the commodity so that the jaggery producers may not be put to losses.

I also request to start more sugar factories to consume more cane so that production of jaggery is reduced.

Manufacture of power alcohol is within the capacity of our Government. If licences are given for the manufacture of this commodity from sugarcane juice then this alcohol will be useful to run the transport vehicles as in other countries thereby reducing the import of diesel and other oil.

It is, therefore, requested to utilise sugar cane to manufacture power alcohol.

(iv) NEED FOR RELIEF MEASURES FOR FAMINE AFFECTED TEHSILS IN PALI DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कर्तव्य ने मुझे बाध्य कर दिया है कि मैं अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पाली राजस्थान में पाली जिले की विशेष रूप से तहसील पाली में समस्त

[श्रो मूल चन्द डागा]

गांवों और अन्य आदिवासी क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण अनुजाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों की दयनीय एवं शोचनीय स्थिति की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूँ। पूरे तीन वर्ष बरसात न होने से गरीब लोग भूख के कगार पर खड़े हैं। सरकार ने अभी तक राहत कार्य इन क्षेत्रों में नहीं खोले हैं। लोगों ने अपने घर के पीतल के बर्तन तक बेच दिये हैं और कर्जा इतना ले लिया है कि उनको अब कहीं से और कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। अकाल रात वार्ष की खुलने से लोगों की क्र्य शक्ति टूट गई है। लोग भयंकर अकाल की चपेट में हैं। कई गांवों में पेय जल तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। चारे की भारी कमी के कारण पशु भारी संख्या में मरने लगे हैं। सस्ता धान पर्याप्त मात्रा में गांवों में नहीं मिल रहा है। राजस्थान सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी दयनीय है कि काफी ओवर ड्राफ्ट ले चुकी है और नये अकाल राहत कार्य चालू करने में असमर्थ है। ऐसी स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि कुछ राहत मिल सके।

(v) NEED FOR STOPPING SOFT-STONE MINING IN MUSSOORIE.

थोहर श चन्द्र सिंह रावतः (अल्मोड़ा)

मसूरी भारतवर्ष की सुन्दरतम पर्यटक नगरी है। यह नगरी शिवालिक की पहाड़ियों में स्थित है जहां कि अच्छी बालिटी का सोफ्ट स्टोन पाया जाता है। इस सोफ्ट स्टोन के खनन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कई लोगों को खनन कार्य के लिए लीज पट्टे दिये गये हैं। इन लीज धारकों द्वारा खनन नियमों की सर्वथा अवहेलना कर खनन कार्य किया जा रहा है जिसे न तो भारत सरकार बन प्रान्तीय सरकार के माइनिंग विभाग के अधिकारियों

द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों का अनुपालन करवाते हुए सुव्यवस्थित करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। खनन किये गये क्षेत्र को पुनः रिक्लेम करने के कार्य पर बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है, जिसके फलस्वरूप भयंकर भू-क्षरण हो रहा है। इस सोफ्ट स्टोन पर आधारित कई भट्टियां देहरादून शहर के वातावरण को प्रदूषित कर रही हैं। इन भट्टियों में किसी भी प्रकार की प्रदूषण स्थिति नहीं है।

प्रदूषण, भू-क्षरण तथा अव्यवस्थित तथा सारे खनन कार्य से शिवालिक की पहाड़ी पर स्थित सुन्दरतम मसूरी के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इस क्षेत्र की वनस्पति नष्ट हो रही है। पेयजल के श्रोत सूख रहे हैं। मसूरी की कमर पर एक मेखला के रूप में किये जा रहे खनन से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मानो शिवालिक की इन पहाड़ियों पर कोढ़ पैदा हो गया है। इस नगर का प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य नष्ट हो रहा है, जिसे तत्काल बचाया जाना आवश्यक है।

स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा बराबर इस बात की मांग की जा रही है कि इस क्षेत्र में खनन कार्य को तत्काल बन्द किया जाये, जिस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

वर्तमान खनन अधिनियम पूर्णतः खानों के लीज धारकों के पक्ष में है। इस अधिनियम के तथा इसके उपबन्ध के रहते प्रदेश सरकार के लिए यह अनिवार्य सा है कि वह इच्छुक वर्तमान लीज धारक को पुनः एक बार और 20 वर्ष के लिए माइनिंग कार्य हेतु लीज प्रदान करे। मैं समझत हूँ कि इस उपबन्ध को तत्काल समाप्त करना आवश्यक है ताकि प्रदेश सरकार समाप्त हो रही लीजों को रिस्यू न कर सके।

अतः खान मंत्रालय तथा पर्यावरण मंत्रालय को इस संदर्भ में तत्काल कदम उठाने चाहिए :

(vi) NEED FOR TAKING STEPS TO END LOCK-OUT IN THE HANSI COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS LTD.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

The management of Hansi Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd., in Haryana closed the mills since 20th January, 1982 following one day all India General Strike on 19th January 1982 as per call of the National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions.

On 24th January 1982 the management unilaterally declared lock-out illegally throwing about 1500 workers and staff on the streets. The management has circulated apology letters to the workers and asked them to fill these forms as a precondition for their resuming duties. Since the precondition hit the workers democratic right they did not agree to give such humiliating undertaking.

The Haryana Government has not intervened in the dispute and is openly siding with the management of the mill. It has not given permission to the Hansi spinning Mills workers' union and NCSM Progressive Association even to use loudspeakers for public meetings.

This attitude of the mill management and the Haryana Government is causing strong resentment among the mill workers and the population of the town and villages.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Union Labour Minister to intervene and take immediate steps so that the Hansi Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. is opened without any delay and all the workers are permitted to re-

sume duties. The workers should be paid wages for the period of lock-out illegally imposed by the management. An enquiry should be conducted into the role of the local police and administration during the dispute.

(vii) ALLEGED HUMILIATION OF MUSLIM WOMEN BY ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS IN ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA AND MAHARASHTRA.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I raise the matter under Rule 377. Some goonda elements masquerading in the name of religion are raising a bogey that Muslim women cannot be allowed to see films. This phenomenon raised its head recently in some parts of Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra. These hooligans take to insulting demonstrations, in Hyderabad of Andhra Pradesh, the sensible men and women of the Muslim community stopped it through popular protest. If this phenomenon is not checked firmly, it may spread to other States. While all the same people belonging to all communities and particularly those belonging to Muslim community should resist such uncalled for harassment to the Muslim women-folk as was done in Hyderabad the Government also should take interest to stop this kind of move.

I would request the Home Minister to look into the matter urgently and persuade the State authorities to take effective action so as to protect the victims of such treatment firmly and take effective action against miscreants so as to obviate recurrence to such incidents.

(viii) POLICE ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS AND OTHER WEAKER SECTIONS OF SOCIETY IN AURANGABAD, BIHAR.

श्री राम विलास पासदान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में हरिजन एवं गरीब पुलिस जुल्म के शिकार हो रहे हैं। विगत एक माह से पुलिस और बड़े लोगों के सांठ-गांठ से गया और औरंगाबाद जिले में कांच, परया और गोह प्रखंडों में हरिजन

[श्री राय विलास पासवान]

एवं पिछड़ी जाति की महिलाओं की इज्जत खुले आम लूटी जा रही है। हरिजनों को नक्सली करार देकर जेल में बन्द कर देना, बिना बजह घरों में घुस जाना, जेवर और सम्पत्ति लूट लेना, बच्चों को मारना-पोटना, महिलाओं की इज्जत के साथ खिलवाड़ करना आम बात हो गई है।

विगत एक माह के अन्दर उक्त प्रखंडों के चार सौ से अधिक निर्दोष व्यक्तियों को निराधार मुकद्दमों में फंसा कर जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया है।

आम गरीबों को भय है कि जिस ढंग से पुलिस एवं बड़े लोगों का मन बढ़ाता जा रहा है दोनों के सांठ-गांठ से किसी दिन भी हरिजनों एवं पिछड़ों का नर संहर हो सकता है।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस मामले की जांच करे और वहां फैले आतंक के वातावरण को दूर करने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठाए।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि सरकार बिना बजह झूठ-मूठ के मुकद्दमों में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों को रिहा करे। हरिजनों एवं पिछड़ों के जान-माल की रक्षा करे तथा दोषी पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें।

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We go to the next subject, Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Mahavir Prasad, Congress (I) is to continue his speech. He has already taken 9 minutes.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव पर इस माननीय सदन में अपने विचार रखे और कुछ आज भी संक्षेप में रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, किसी भी देश की उन्नति या किसी भी देश को ऊंचा करने के लिए अच्छे साधनों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। हम दूसरे शब्दों में कह सकते हैं कि साध्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए अच्छे साधनों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। कल मैं सरकार की जो नीति है, सरकार की तरफ से नीतिगत प्रश्नों पर जो दिशा पकड़ी गयी है, उसके सम्बन्ध में इस माननीय सदन में बता रहा था। मान्यवर इस देश में इस समय जो सब से महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये। दोनों सदनों में बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम पर उन्होंने जो दृष्टिपात दिया था, उस पर मैं सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ। उसमें अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के लोगों के लिए, पिछड़े और देहाती इलाकों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, गन्दी बस्तियों में सफाई का कार्य आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, पीने का पानी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए और उनको रहने के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था करने तथा भूमि बांटने की बातें कही गई हैं।

कल उधर के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने भूमि के बंटवारे के सम्बन्ध में बात की थी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसके पहले भी बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम चलाया गया था और ग्रामीण अंचलों में हरिजनों, पिछड़ी जातियों, अल्प संख्यकों आदि को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जमीन बांटी गई थी और कहीं-कहीं पर उनको कब्जा भी दिया गया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि गत वर्ष मेरे निर्वाचित क्षेत्र के गांव गढ़ही में 50 लोगों को जमीन बांटी गई। उन

गरोबों ने वहां पर फसल बोई और जब फसल पक कर तैयार हो गई तो जिन व्यक्तियों की जमीन ली गई थी वे कोर्ट से स्टे आर्डर ले आए और फसल बटवा ली ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार सरकार जो पिछड़े वर्गों के भलाई करना चाहती है, इसमें कठिनाई आएगी । यह कहा गया कि यह भूमि सम्बन्धी मामला है, इसलिए प्रदेश सरकार इसे देखेगी । इस तरह से उन लोगों को कभी कब्जा नहीं मिल सकेगा । इसलिए इन चीजों में सुधार करना पड़ेगा तभी हमारा बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम आगे बढ़ सकेगा ।

इसके साथ-साथ जहां जमीन आवंटित की गई है वहां पर "सीएच" लिख दिया गया है । उस व्यक्ति के नाम से चक-आउट चल रहा है, जिस व्यक्ति से जमीन ली गई है । इस तरह से हमें कार्यक्रमों में सफलता नहीं मिलेगी ।

आर्थिक पक्ष को छोड़कर हम वैज्ञानिक पक्ष की ओर देखें । उस पक्ष के कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि भारतवर्ष वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के मामले में पीछे जा रहा है । लेकिन जब मने इस बात का आकलन किया तो पाया कि ऐसा नहीं है । गत दो वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे वैज्ञानिक कितने आगे बढ़े हैं इसका ज्वलंत उदाहरण आपके सामने है । रोहिणी, एप्ल और भास्कर-2 को छोड़कर हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने इस बात को साबित कर दिया है । इससे साबित होता है कि विश्व में भी भारतवर्ष ने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में एक उदाहरण पेश कर दिया है और कर रहा है ।

मैंने धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का आकलन किया है । संसदीय कार्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वाचल की ओर भी वह विशेष ध्यान दें । अब गत 6 फरवरी को माननीय

प्रधान मंत्री जी हमारे निर्वाचित क्षेत्र बांसगंगा में गई थी और वहां पर उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के सम्मेलन को सम्बोधित किया था । उन्होंने वहां यह घोषणा की थी कि मैं पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को आगे बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान दूँगी । उस आधार पर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पूर्वाचल का मतलब गौरखपुर जनपद ही नहीं है । बल्कि उस में वस्ती, गौरखपुर, वलिया, बिहार के इलाके अर्थात् लखनऊ से पूर्व का जितना हिस्सा है वह आ जाता है । उस हिस्से को भी मानचित्र में स्थान मिलना चाहिये और उसके ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । जो सिद्धान्त आपने तय किए हैं, जो आधार रखे हैं उसके आधार पर क्षेत्रीय पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये, रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस को दूर करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये । इसकी आपने घोषणा भी कर रखी है । सदियों से पूर्वाचल का जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है उसको आमे बढ़ाने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब पहली मार्च को जवाब दें तो मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आश्वासन भी दें कि किस प्रकार से उस क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

प्रो० रंगा साहब ने जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं जोरदार शब्दों में इस शेर के साथ समर्थन करता हूं ।

लोग कहते हैं कि जमाना बदलता है इसान वे हैं जो जमाने को बदल देते हैं ।

इस प्रकार प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में विश्वास करते हुए ने इस धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your Party has been allotted 20 minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polla-chi): Sir, With due respect to our Rangaji.

(*Interruptions*)

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

the mover of the Motion, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Prof. Ranga. One of the reasons for my supporting his motion is that he was proposor of my great leader, late Anna. (Interruptions).....

The President's Address contains many important issues. I may say that the President has covered all the development activities right from the productive activities of the Government and the role of India in the international sphere and the achievements in the field of technology and India's interest to have relationship with friendly countries particularly neighbouring countries and the measures to contain the inflationary tendencies and also the programme which was dispensed with for the past five years that is, the 20 Point Programme which is also going to be implemented in a proper prospective way. That is also mentioned in the Address.

Many welfare measures with regard to Harijans and Adivasis as well as control of population activities have been mentioned. The President has covered all the points.

In p. 3 para 9 the President stated the components of the anti-inflationary strategy. These are higher production, better capacity utilisation etc. Not only the President. Even the World Bank which has assessed the activities and the economic condition of this Government has stated about the better performance and sound financial conditions of this country.

I would quote the World Bank Report, 1981:

"Significant changes in economic policies are taking place in India. In response to the changing resources position and preparation of another period of balance of payment difficulties, the report finds that India has recovered quite fast. The Indian economy today is substantially stronger than what it was half a decade earlier and it should, therefore, be able to whither the effects of

the endangered external environment."

So, not only our President. Even foreign powers, many of them, may not like our development even though there is no other way except to accept our development in many fields.

In the same way, in paras 2 to 9, the President has stated about the efficient performance of our infrastructures and other agencies. So, it has shown a steep rise in many fields either in food or in other industries.

Apart from that, the Prime Minister gave three more important issues which have great importance in the country. One, the Prime Minister has stated "This is the Year of Productivity."

The second important point is the 20-Point Programme.

The third point is an Appeal to the Leaders of Opposition and the political parties to cooperate with the Government on national problems and issues at a time when pressures are building up within the country and outside the country.

From this side, many of our friends have stated that the Government should fulfil some conditions. I do not know what are the conditions that they have stated. Of course, there is nothing concrete. But one thing I can say with due respect to our Dandavateji. Opposition may support the Government. Only they themselves get united. So they are waiting for that. They have seen the unity of the Opposition and ruled the country and disunited. They are now trying it. Many said that due to ideological, differences, they have not been able to unite themselves. But my own observation is whether those political parties have ideologies or not.

(Interruptions)

Another important field in which the Government is marching on is the

economic programmes for the development of rural people.

That is, the integrated rural development programmes, Scheduled Caste component plan programmes, slum improvement, and so on. Government has made available ample funds for these programmes. Similarly we are going to irrigate about five million hectares within two years' time. The irrigation potentialities should be availed of wherever water is available. Our professor is here. He belongs to the CPM. Tamil Nadu wants water from Kerala. The water from the west-flowing river is being wasted; that could be diverted to Coimbatore district, my district, and other places.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): You can very well appeal to Mrs. Gandhi now.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: All these years the Communists were in power there. We had been pleading with the Kerala Government to give some water—and we said that we would give them paddy—to irrigate more than two lakhs of acres in Coimbatore district particularly, but they refused. Not only that, for drinking water for Coimbatore town we wanted water from Kerala and it was refused. They demanded money from Tamil Nadu Government for construction of two reservoirs. The Tamil Nadu Government gave Rs. 10 crores in 1972 for the construction of reservoir in Kerala so that they would distribute water to Coimbatore City. But, even after ten years, the reservoir has not yet been completed. Similarly the Cauvery water issue also should be settled. I would like to appeal to the hon. Prime Minister, who is sitting here, to intervene in this matter and settle all these issues as early as possible. I think, that may be the reason why the Government is going to constitute some national water develop-

ment agency, or something like that I would welcome the efforts for the formation of this development agency.

About house-sites it has been stated that Government has done nothing in this matter. I must say that, as far as distribution of house-sites is concerned, the power is vested with the State Governments. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to see that Harijans, Adivasis and other weaker sections are given house-sites. But it has not been properly implemented. Recently I saw a press report, in February 1982; the Centre has given directions to all the State Governments to implement land reforms effectively. Of all the States, only three or four States have complied with them and are taking some interest in the matter...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Punjab, Haryana and U.P.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: That is only on paper.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: About the other States, I do not know what are the reasons; Government should enquire into this matter. The plan is being evolved by the Centre. Money is also being given by the Centre. The implementation is being done by the State Governments. I am thankful to the Prime Minister; she has visited two or three States for the appraisal of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, but I do not know whether the entire figures supplied to the Prime Minister were correct or not.

But, there should be a monitoring agency to watch the performance of the State Government. Maybe, my friends may say that it is against the federal polity. Nothing of that sort. It is only a coordination work between the Central Government and

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

the State Governments. It is only to know whether the moneys intended for a particular purpose are properly utilised or not. Therefore, I say that such monitoring agencies should be created immediately so that they can work efficiently.

Another important thing which has been stated in the Address is that the President visited Sri Lanka. We have certain problems with regard to the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Many a time we have also represented the same to the Prime Minister and the Government. Sir, Sri Lanka has agreed to Srimavo Bhandaranaike Shastri Agreement. That agreement has already lapsed. Our Prime Minister has also stated that we are not going to renew that agreement again. Sri Lanka Government says that still the Pact is alive. My apprehension is this. If Sri Lanka Government does not take any action with regard to the Stateless people in Sri Lanka, what will be the position of those people? In this case I would like to say that the so-called Stateless people are the people of Sri Lanka origin; they are not settlers. They are being called as settlers. they are Stateless. It is upto them to fight with the Sri Lanka Government and get citizenships. In these things, I would request the Government to tell the Sri Lanka Government about our position so that our people should not get driven out of Sri Lanka.

Another important point is this. Our Government is for a free zone so far as Indian Ocean is concerned. But, Sri Lanka Government is offering some base to the foreign agencies —either to the foreign Government or to some private agencies. It was also refuted by Sri Lanka Government and other Ministers. I have recent information that Sri Lanka Government has given 640 acres of land to an American Company called Coastal Bermuda. The purpose is to refuel the ships. This is a strategic

point. That is called Triconuma lee. According to the Agreement, the company may oblige all the ships of the foreign countries and when a crisis arises, they may refuse to refuel the ships of the other countries.

Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister and also the External Affairs Minister to point this out to Sri Lanka Government as it is going to be a danger to the policy of Free zone in Indian Ocean.

Coming to my State, the industrial development is actually in stagnation because our Chief Minister does not bother about the affairs in Tamilnadu. The Central Government knows about the difficulties of the Tamilnadu Government. In his recent speech the Chief Minister has stated that the Central Government has not given any money. They are not at all making any investment in Tamilnadu. The investment has gone down to four per cent from eight per cent. This is what he has stated. It is the duty of the State Government also to plead with the Central Government. He carries with him many proposals to the Central Government but not with regard to the development of the State. He carries with him some other things.

AN HON. MEMBER What are those things?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: My CPM friend knows about that because they are their allies.

I must thank the Central Government for getting loan through the World Bank for Second Development Scheme to the tune of 42 million dollars and another 28 million dollars for the agricultural rural development scheme. The Prime Minister has recently signed an agreement with the Swedish Government for the development of Forestry in Tamil Nadu. My only request is this, that this amount should be properly utilised. Government should keep a proper watch over it. I wish to point out what has been stated about the power position. I am very sorry to say this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not in power in Tamil Nadu. But you are dealing with the power position.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This has been stated in the President's Address. In the President's Address he has stated that power position is better. The Centre collects data from various State Governments. They supply data and information to the Centre saying that the power position is better. But, Sir, I met many industrialists from Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. They told me that they do not get regular power supply. Power supply has been reduced to 35 per cent. The agriculturists do not get power in day time. They get it only in the night time; that too, for 3 hours.

I now wish to tell you about the law and order situation in Tamil Nadu, and how this is dealt with by the State Government. We have also represented about this to the Prime Minister. In Tiruchendur, a Verification Officer was murdered. We demanded inside the House and outside the House that there should be a proper enquiry. The Government of Tamil Nadu did not take any action. The Central Government wrote a letter to the State Government and immediately the C.M. constituted a Commission known as the Paul Commission. He has not appointed this Commission on his own; but he appointed the Commission because of the letter from the Central Government. That Commission found that it was not a suicide but it was a murder. It said that the Verification Officer was killed. The concerned Minister, the H. R. E. Minister, rushed to the spot on the next day of the murder and declared that it is nothing but suicide. The Commission said that it is a case of murder. When the Commission said like this, what is the duty of the State Government? Instead of taking action against the culprits, the State Government issued a Rejoinder to the Report of the Commission denying their findings. My Leader went on a Long March of more than 200 kilometres from Madurai to Tiruchendur.

dur demanding proper enquiry into the incident and he requested that the Chief Minister himself should opt for a CBI enquiry into the matter. We thought he would do it. Of course, we know, he would not do it. It has been stated in the Indian Express that Tamil Nadu is a Police State. Even though it has not been declared officially, unofficially, it is functioning as a Police State.

Sir, I will give an example of how the Police are being pressurised to act against the rules and regulations. When Mr. Karunanidhi was addressing a public meeting, one young man called Mr. Ramaswamy, tried to attack and kill Mr. Karunanidhi with a long knife. He was arrested by the Police. Now, what was the case registered by the Police against him. A case was registered against Mr. Ramaswamy under Section 4(1) (J) of the Prohibition Act. He was carrying a knife and he tried to attack and kill our leader. Here he would be fined Rs. 50 or so under the Prohibition Act.

15 hrs.

But in another case, while the Finance Minister of the present ADAMK Government, was going in his car, one boy called Chandra Babu threw a stone at his car. The Police arrested Chandra Babu of Mylapore and a case was registered against him under Section 307 IPC, that is, attempt to murder a person. In one case, a bad element tried to kill a leader and the case was not registered under 307. But in another case, a young boy who just threw a stone at the car was arrested under 307 I.P.C. What would the people of Tamil Nadu think? If one throws a small stone, he will be charge-sheeted under Section 307 I.P.C. but at the same time if a person carries a long knife and attempted to attack a leader he will not be charge-sheeted under the same Section. So, the State Government itself is trying to create a law and order problem in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I would like to ask the Central Gov-

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ernment to look into the matter and see these kinds of things do not happen. The State Government is not answerable for this. The Central Government is answerable for this.

Sir, before I conclude, I would like to mention one important point. My friends were asking why the D.M.K. was supporting this Government. The simple reason is this. The D.M.K. wants a stable Government. That is why we are supporting this Government. No other leader, no other political leader in India can give a stable Government at the Centre, except Mrs. Gandhi. This is our conviction.

AN HON. MEMBER: For how long?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can express your opinion when you speak. He has expressed his opinion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is only a critical appreciation.

SHRI C. T. DANDAPANI: Sir, our friends feel inconvenienced. But I cannot help that. Sir, our friends have said about the personality cult. There are some born leaders, there are some created leaders. Somebody is fighting for the leadership. There are leaders of the masses. In that, I consider that Mrs. Gandhi is a leader of the masses. She is the people's leader and this nation's leader. Sir, I support the Motion of Thanks moved by Prof. Ranga.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks moved by my good friend Prof. Ranga and seconded by Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat. This is solemn occasion when we debate the Motion of Thanks and we should discuss it on a high plane. The President himself set his Address in a high key—a key that opens the door to progress and prosperity. He has catalogued the achievements of the past two years and also posed the

problems and challenges that face the country and appealed to the Members of Parliament to stand united and to consolidate the gains achieved so far, in the first two years of the Sixth Plan, and march forward to achieve the balance of the targets.

It is customary that the President in his Address reviews the achievements of the Government. It is like annual stock taking of the achievements of the Government of the past year, and he also indicates the various measures that the Government wants to take in the following year. The facts and figures quoted by the President have not been contradicted by any of the opposition members. They cannot contradict, because these are facts. But I am sorry to find that no opposition Member has a word of appreciation or recognition of our achievements during the last two years. This is rather unfortunate.

People elect a party in power every five years. People have elected the Congress (I) party headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi with a massive mandate and she has formed the Government, and these two years achievements are mainly due to the dynamic leadership, imagination and foresight of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This is a fact which everybody has to admit, whether he belongs to the ruling party or the opposition party.

The agricultural production has gone up, the irrigation potential has considerably increased. Fertiliser production has gone up; oil exploration has been a success, and our exports to the foreign markets have also increased. But we have to consolidate these gains and see that we march forward with the consolidated gains and further consolidate them.

We have achieved considerable progress in the field of agricultural production. It has gone upto 134 million tonnes according to the latest Economic Survey. However, the green revolution is only confined to two States

of Punjab and Haryana. Though small in size, they have become the granary of India. But the production of rice has not increased considerably in the rice growing States. The green revolution has not gone there, and the farmers there have not been able to utilise or adopt the modern methods of cultivation. As I said, there has not been considerable increase in agricultural production, and every State should build up its own bufferstock, so that in the lean years, when the drought occurs in some parts of the State, the bufferstock could help the drought-affected parts of the State. That has not been done and everybody looks to the Centre for help when drought or famine occurs. If the Centre is not able to provide sufficient quantity for one reason or the other as required, there is a lot of misunderstanding. It is, therefore, the primary duty of all the States to increase their production. We do not get the figures of agricultural production of the States. Even in my State, I do not have the figures. As I said, it is the primary duty of every State to increase its agricultural production.

Our farm holdings are very small. We have not got mechanised farms in our country as in the United States. In course of time, these farms will further get reduced in size. It is therefore, a necessary for us to adopt modern methods of cultivation. The farms should take to intensive farming so that they can make profit out of it, otherwise it is not possible for them with this level of production to become prosperous.

Further, in the rice growing States, after the paddy harvest, no second crop is raised. This is the duty of the agricultural universities research institutes and agricultural scientists to go to the farmers and advise them, what other crops they could raise after the paddy harvest. Paddy is the main crop. With the second crop, the farmer will be able to get some more income out of the land.

Though the power production has increased. Yet there are power cuts quite frequently. Why is it so? The performance of the State Electricity Boards as observed in the 6th Plan document at pages 56 and 60 is far from satisfactory. I am glad to know that recently, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Energy have set up a task force to go to each State, examine the functioning of each unit and suggest ways and means to improve the generation of power.

In Orissa, we have an installed capacity of 914 megawatts. Out of this 75 per cent is from Hydel power. The actual generation is only 464 megawatts. The hydel units are not able to function fully because of lack of water on the reservoirs, because of scanty rainfall, which is because of deforestation and soil erosion. Even the thermal power station at Thalcher, which was established 20 years ago, has never produced the maximum. Therefore, Sir, I want to know whether it would be possible for a power unit to produce the maximum or will it produce only 50 per cent? When we set up a super-power thermal station for 2,000 megawatts, if it produces only half of that, then our power supply in the country is affected, which in turn affects the industrial production of the country. I hope, Sir, the Planning Commission and the Energy Ministry are alive to the problem and they will go to the rescue of the State Government and the State Electricity Boards to help them to maximise power generation.

Our export trade has also increased considerably. It is widely diversified and our trade is not confined only to South East Asia, or Asia or Africa. We have export trade even with the developed countries of Europe and America. The performance of the export trade cannot be judged by the balance of payments position. The balance of payments may be adverse because our import bill is increasing. That does not mean that our export trade is not

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doing well. It is doing well and there is scope for its further improvement and the Ministry in charge is taking all necessary steps to take and the rise improve and increase the export trade.

Then we are also working in oil exploration. We are able to find oil on shore and off shore. We have explored oil in the Arabian Sea and in the Bay of Bengal. We have struck oil in the Cauvery Basin and Godavary Basin. Today I have read in the Press that we have also struck oil in the Mahanadi Basin. The production of crude has gone up to 16 million tonnes and we hope by 1985 two thirds of the country's needs would be met by indigenous production because the refining capacity has also been increased to 37 million tonnes. By 1990, we can safely hope to be self-sufficient in oil and oil products

Then our Foreign policy has been paying us good dividends. The policy of non-alignment is becoming more valid as the super-power rivalry is increasing. There is armament race and even the stability in our continent is also being disturbed. Therefore, in the face of the disturbing conditions all round, we feel this policy of non-alignment is valid and I am glad that many countries are following this policy.

India has become the leader of the developing world. It is because of the leadership of the Prime Minister, her dynamism, her farsight. And even the world leaders have acclaimed her as the farsighted world statesman. She is on the top of the world today and none can disturb her. The Opposition may not like her leadership, but the fact remains that they have to admit and reconcile themselves to her leadership for years to come. Therefore, Sir, when we take stock of the situation of our economy, of our position in the world affairs, we should see that. We are all Indians. And we should not think or view it from a narrow party angle. We are all Indians first. Therefore, we want the progress of the coun-

try. We want India should occupy a place of pride in the world. If it is so, we should be happy about it. We should take pride in it.

Then our achievements in science and technology are equally phenomenal. We have become a nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The explosion which took place on 18th April, 1974 at Pokharan, in Rajasthan, is a proof that we have the capability. But we want to use it for peaceful purposes. We have sent two satellites of our own and we are going to launch INSAT very soon, which will help our telecommunication system. These are all proud achievements and as Indians we should feel that we are fortunate in being an Indian.

An initiative has been taken by the Prime Minister in convening this South-South meet consultations and 44 nations have taken part in it. The Conference has just ended. The main object of it was to follow up the discussion that took place at the Cancun Summit in October last and to formulate a line of action about self-reliance. First there should be individual self-reliance and then we can think of collective self-reliance. There should be agreement first among the developing countries themselves and then we can approach the developed nations for their contribution and help to the developing countries to go ahead with their own development. These are the achievements both national and international which took place in the last two years for which we have to be proud of.

The President, in his concluding paragraph has appealed to all political parties, to join hands and see that we consolidate the gains and march forward. There are bound to be differences in democracy. There are bound to be different approaches to the problems, but still the majority party being in power, formulates the policies. It is open to the Opposition to point out drawbacks, of course constructive criticisms, and see that the policy of the

Government are improved upon wherever necessary. But to take a negative approach or an attitude of confrontation will not serve the purpose. It will be self-defeating. Neither can the Opposition strengthen its position before the masses, nor can they add to the progress that the country has to make. This is the position in which we are placed today. We are fortunately placed and I am sure that we can make better progress, much more progress than what we have done in the past two years. By the end of the Sixth Plan, we should be far ahead both on the economic front as well as on the scientific and technological fronts and also in other fields of activities.

The President has appealed for co-operation of the Opposition. Shri Ram Jethmalani the other day offered conditional cooperation. He raised three points. First, he says, he wants a commitment that this Parliamentary type of Government will not be changed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He offered conditions for unconditional cooperation.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: He says that there should be commitment from the Government that the Parliamentary form of Government will not be changed. Who can give such a commitment? Even if such a commitment is made, is it binding for the coming generation? Presidential form of Government is democracy, Prime Ministerial form of Government is also democracy. The Prime Minister has been saying time and again India is wedded to democracy. It is only the democratic system that can serve the people for their betterment. That assurance is more than enough. But to say that we stick to Parliamentary democracy and not Presidential form, well nobody can give this commitment and it is uncalled for. How can we bind the coming generation not to have such a change? And Constitution is not a static document. It has to be amended as time requires it. So, this

condition, with due respect to him, has no meaning.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): So, you say there is no possibility.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Not possibility. Time may come when you and I may not be there, when it is needed and it has to be done.

Secondly he wanted supremacy of the Judiciary should not be affected. I am surprised to hear that. Under the Constitution the Supreme Court is given a superior position. There is no such thing as supremacy. There are three wings which have been created under the Constitution—the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is determined by Parliament, by law. Supreme Court is not superior. Because the word Supreme is there, it is not supreme over everybody. It is not that supreme. Nor are the Hon. Judges supreme beings. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited under the Constitution to the extent the Parliament by law gives it the jurisdiction. And to say that it is supreme, well I don't agree with him and it has no basis under the Constitution. Let him point out one Article which says that Supreme Court is supreme over the Executive or the Legislature. Except that it is called supreme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only court supreme.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Power is given to the Judiciary to review legislative enactments, to see if they are according to law, or if there is impingement on the legislative List of the State or Centre. Then they can intervene, but to say that it is supreme over everybody, I am afraid, has no basis. Secondly, the Supreme Court, of late, has been taking jurisdiction or usurp-

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ing jurisdiction, to go into the constitutional validity of constitutional amendments. It has no right. The power to amend the constitution rests with Parliament under the constituent power under Article 368. It is for Parliament to amend the Constitution when it thinks it necessary. Once an amendment is made by both the Houses according to the procedure laid down, it becomes part of the Constitution. And the Judiciary is bound by it. The High Court and the Supreme Court Judges take oath, before entering upon office, that they owe allegiance to the Constitution and that they will be guided by it, and will defend the Constitution and not go into the validity of constitutional amendments. Who are they to decide it? Supreme Court has no business to decide Parliament has to decide it. Even in Keshavananda Bharati case. Article 31(c) which related to the implementation of Article 39B and C was upheld, though the Explanation was struck down and no attempt was made to restore the Explanation in the 42nd Amendment, except that it enlarged and extended to all the clauses under Article 39. This was set aside not in the Minerva Mills case recently. Therefore, the question is whether Directive Principles have primacy over Fundamental Rights, or they have to be read as complementary to Fundamental Rights, so that a harmonious construction could be placed. Anyway, Directive Principles have to be given effect to, because they are fundamental in the governance of the country under Article 37. If a State Government or Central Government does not implement the Directive Principles, they have no meaning. Therefore, we have to see that the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles both, together without causing any violence of offence to either of them, are implemented.

Mr. Jethmalani also said that the Press in India was being gagged, and that restrictions were being placed on it. I do not find any restrictions on

them. They publish so many reports which are not complimentary to Government. When a correspondent was charged for contempt of the House by publishing certain things, the Speaker did not admit it. So, all the three points raised by him have no basis. He can raise them in the court; but here in Parliament, they have no validity. Therefore, I appeal to the Opposition that in the task of building a new India, everyone should cooperate. Panditji used to say that every person in the country should feel that he is a partner in the great task of nation building. Every one should see that India marches ahead economically, goes strong and occupies a pride of place in the comity of nations.

Thank you. With these words, I support the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Fernandes; his party has been allotted 40 minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): To say that the President's Address is a very disappointing one, would be not very correct, because one would discuss satisfaction or disappointment, if there were expectations. There were no expectations and, therefore, the document that we are discussing, viz., the President's Address, as far as I am concerned. Conforms to the style and character of the Government.

In my view, the biggest problem with this Government, and I have been telling this to them from the time they returned to power, is that that they think that history began on 14th January 1980. There was darkness all-round before that. There was chaos.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): History was re-started, we said.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: 'Resurrection' was what you said, Mr. Stephen. It was biblical: history began on 14th January 1980. And since

then, they have been telling us that there have been years of consolidation.

In fact, last year, the President was to say in his Address that in the 13 months since assuming office, i.e. since January 1980, Government have gone ahead with speed and determination to repair the damage caused to the economy, by three years of drift and lack of direction. And now, a few days ago, the Prime Minister, in the course of her address said that we should make these years, years of march forward. And now those words have been put in the President's mouth in the President's Address where he also concludes his Address to us with an exhortation to us that the next three years of the Plan should be years of march forward.

What is this march forward to be based on? That is contained in the opening paragraphs of the President's Address. We are told:

"The improvement in the performance of the infra-structure in the current year and the formulation of the revised Twenty Point Programme provide the basis for further growth along with stability and greater social justice."

Now, we take this question of improvement in the performance of the infra-structure. Only yesterday in this House, the Minister of Steel and Mines was answering a question which stood in the name of six of us, including myself. The question was about the target of saleable steel production for the current year—whether that target was to be achieved. And here we have the reply of the Minister of Steel and Mines:

"The target for production of saleable steel by the public sector integrated steel plants for the current year was fixed at the commencement of the year at 5.73 million tonnes. In

September 1981, it was revised upwards to 6.3 million tonnes, on the assumption that infra-structural support at a higher level would be available for the remaining period of the year. But since this assumption did not materialize for all practical purposes, the production programme of the plants remained geared to 5.73 million tonnes. This target is expected to be achieved by the end of the year."

You have made the President tell the country that the improvement in the performance of infra-structure in the current year holds promise for a better future; and a week after the President's Address, you have told the House yesterday that in the core sector, in the most essential sector of steel on which your entire economy, the growth of your economy is based, you are not able to fulfil your targets—you expect it to be the same as that of the previous year—and that your revised target of 6.3 million tonnes had to be scaled down once again. And all this, because the infra-structure support at a higher level was not available, i.e. the assumption did not materialize. And for all practical purposes, you are back where you were last year. This is one of the problems with this Government that for all practical purposes they are where they work; but for optical purposes, they have statistics; they juggle with figures and introduce headlines; they make the people believe that they are now on the move forward.

I will take another set of figures which had become available yesterday when we discussed progress, when we discussed the move forward; and these figures have become available through the Economy Survey; and these figures relate to the production of foodgrains and the availability of foodgrains in the country. Steel is the core of your developmental effort and foodgrain is the end purpose. That is what the fight is all about. I am sure that my learned Professor will agree with this.

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In the year that has gone by, 1980-81, according to the Economic Survey that you presented to the House yesterday, the per capita net availability of foodgrains was 459.5 grams per day. Now, this was less than what was available to the people of this country in 1961-62; this was less than what was available to the people of this country in 1971-72. In 1961-62 the per capita availability of foodgrains was 461 grams per day; in 1971-72, it was 466.5 grams per day; and in those years of drift and lack of direction, Mr. Stephen, the availability of foodgrains per capita, according to the Economic Survey that your Finance Minister presented to this House yesterday—not the Economic Survey presented by the Janata Government or the Lok Dal, not by those who were responsible for the drift and lack of direction, but the Economic Survey that you submitted yesterday that in 1977-78, the per capita availability of foodgrains was 417.5 grams; in 1978-79, it was 480.3 grams and in the year of consolidation, it was 459.5 grams.

AN HON. MEMBER: How many millions of people increased?—

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do we assume then that as population goes up, the food consumption in the country should go down; and that is the base plan that you have and that is the great hope that you are holding for the people of this country? (Interruptions) Is that what the march forward is supposed to be that the population will increase and the food consumption in this country will decline. Even for the current year, they have told us that there is going to be a record foodgrains production. Paragraph 5 on page 2 of the President's Address says like this. The way they juggle with the figures; the way they try to give an illusion, create this optical illusion that there is a progress. How do you measure the growth? What do you relate yourself to? It says, "For the year as a whole, foodgrains production is expected to exceed the previous record

level of 132 million tonnes. This compares favourably with the production of 129.9 achieved in 1980-81, which itself was 18.4 per cent higher than in 1979-80."

The year 1979, by all admissions, according to the admission of this Government, according to the admission of everyone who understands India's economy was a year of unprecedented drought. I can understand if you are using a natural calamity to beat your opponents as you did and you won on that. It was understandable in January 1980 or December 1979, using this national calamity and natural calamity to beat the Janata Party, to beat the Lok Dal and say that they were not able to manage, that they had not been able to run the country. But to continue it for two years after being in power, to relate yourself to that year and then blame the opposition for all the ills, the then Ruling Party for all the ills at one level and at another level to give to the people an illusion of growth by relating your statistics, by relating the data to the 1978-79 and 1979-80 period, only goes to show that the Government is not really serious about dealing with the basic problems that afflict us.

One of the problems with this Government is that they lack talent to deal with these various issues. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They are laughing at their own talent.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The whole talent is centred at one person; at best, it is centred in one family. The rest are all in the queue either to be sacked or to be absorbed.

HON. MEMBERS: No doubt. (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not know who is there at the moment; it is for them to decide. But when you talk about running the country, why not have a look at the States. After

all, it is there where the real administration is. Where do you want to start? Do you want to start with Andhra Pradesh or Maharashtra or Rajasthan? For the last two years, we were not able to remove your Chief Ministers, but you removed them yourself. But does any Chief Minister in any of the States ruled by your Party feel secure? Does he know how long he is going to be there? Does he command respect and loyalty of his colleagues? These are questions which you need to ask yourself. Then it is one thing to stand behind a leader. I was greatly disappointed when the doyen of this Parliament, the father of this Parliament, if I may use that term, my great friend for whom I have so much of affection and respect, Prof. Ranga, when he, while opening the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, felt that short of one leader, there was nothing else that could hold their Government together, that could hold their party together, that could hold the country together. And this is the tragedy that you are leading yourselves to believe in this fiction because if one person is holding your party together what happens if that person is not on the scene. If, according to you, one person is holding the Government together, what happens if that person is not on the scene?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Then another will emerge.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I know, the process has been set in motion. (Interruptions) Yes, I know the process has been set in motion. That is where the whole system of Government that we are going to have also figures in. But the problem really is this: That the ruling Party revolves round the personality of one person at the Centre and in the States where administration really is, the Party is totally devoid, the Government is totally devoid of leadership, of any stability whatsoever. And in the process the country is fed with gimmicks. You are telling us today, you are assuring us today of the march forward. In the same refrain you all had another slo-

gan, *Garibi Hatao*. I do not know whether hon. Members on the other side would like to be reminded of that slogan today. What happened to that slogan?

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Why not?

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is your timeframe?

AN HON. MEMBER: Ten years.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Ten years from what date?

AN HON MEMBER: From today.

AN. HON. MEMBER: According to Mahajan from today.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Since they are talking of ten years, I think you went through your Dynamic Decade. Did you not?

AN HON. MEMBER: That was part of it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: A decade which was dynamic, at the end of it there were 420 million people below povertyline!

AN HON. MEMBER: At least not dynamite!

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, yes, there will be dynamite if it is necessary. (Interruptions) If you go through your dictatorship the response will be dynamite. We make no bones about it. (Interruptions) They speak about stability coupled with social justice. I was surprised that the President has not, or the Government have not, had the courage to tell the country that if anything there has been a reversal of the policies that they have pursued over the years, both in regard to the economic development and the social justice content that is supposed to go along with this economic development.

There was a meeting the other day, a few weeks ago in a place called Da-

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vos, somewhere in Switzerland. We were told that the Prime Minister herself had planned to go there with a high level delegation. But since she was tied down with lot of other responsibilities of dealing with Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, she sent her Minister of Industry, Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari to Switzerland. That was in the last week of last month. And we were told that the significance of the Indian endeavour can be gauged by the fact that the official delegation comprised three top Secretaries. What happened at Davos? The Indian delegation went there to woo the multi-nationals. Davos is a place where five hundred to six hundred top executives of European and American Corporations assemble each year for an unwinding session. Our Government sends an 'official delegation' to meet the annual jamboree making top executives of five hundred to six hundred European and American corporations. And the multi-nationals are told that India "is now ready to have you." I am told that IBM is standing in the queue. I am told there are some parleys taking place with IBM about IBM getting back to this country the multi-national that was shooed out in 1978. I am told that Coca Cola is all set to come back to this country, a company which on a capital of Rs. 100,000 invested in this country, was taking out of India every year Rs. 1.50 crores and which was packed off—the standard-bearer of multinational enterprises in the world. A few weeks ago, we had this archdeacon of American multinational interests, Mr. Orville Freeman, in this country. For the first time in many years, Mr. Orville Freeman felt that India was ready to accommodate foreign capital, namely, multinational capital. Only yesterday I got a magazine which is published by someone who is not liked by this Government, former Member of the Swatantra Party, Mr. Lobo Prabhu, a retired ICS man. He says in his editorial:

"If Mrs. Gandhi is to be faulted for political immorality and rape of the Indian Constitution, she is at least

on the correct lines in respect of a right turn in her economic policies. It was good that a high level team of industrialists headed by Mr. N. D. Tiwari attended the meeting of multinational chiefs and bankers at Davos and that the team was at pain to lure multinational investment back with pressing and cordial invitations. Mr. Tiwari pointed out that India has the greatest reservoir of trained manpower available on comparatively low wages."

If this is your march forward with a right turn in economic policies in regard to multinational—I find Prof. Ranga smiling approvingly, thank you—you have again a similar right about turn in regard to monopoly houses in this country. This is THE ECONOMIC TIMES of 30th January, 1982. It says, "Investment by MRTP companies to be encouraged". What is the encouragement and what are the areas? It says:

"Investment by MRTP companies in highly capital-intensive as well as high technology areas in the core sector is proposed to be encouraged by the Union Government. For this purpose, an amendment in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is proposed to be introduced."

What are the areas?

"These areas will be those where medium-scale entrepreneurs and the public sector are not in a position to put in sufficient investment to meet the needs of the economy for specific item, which sometimes are in short supply."

In other words, we are now told that the public sector in this country, the medium-scale sector in this country are not in a position to invest money, while the MRTP houses are going to be in a position to invest money. We have said this time and again. It is a well-known fact that all the monopoly houses in this country mobilise resources from the public financial institutions. When these very resources from the public financial institutions and the banks in this country which are now nationalised are available to MRTP

houses, I fail to understand how the Government can take the plea that those resources are not available to the public sector companies. That is not a proposal that is now going to be introduced. Only there is this question of invitation to multinationals. The process has been set in motion. The President does not speak about, it. He remained silent on it in your own interest. But if you look at the statistics regarding the number of MRTP houses which applied for licences in various sectors and which were given those licences, against 69 in 1979 and 84 in 1980, 261 applications for MRTP houses were sanctioned in 1981. So, an about-turn has been taken.

I come to growth with social justice. We are told that there is no money available for the public sector, though the President has made a very interesting observation about the Government's approval for the proposal for the establishment of an integrated steel plant at Paradip and this is supposed to hold out great hopes to the people. He says:

"This, coupled with the earlier decision to set up an integrated steel plant at Visakhapatnam, indicates Government's determination to augment existing capacities to achieve a state of self-reliance in this core sector."

I would like to make one point while referring to this statement that the Government has made through the President. I find Mr. Veerendra Patil is sitting here. I would like to know what is happening to the Vijayanagar steel plant. My friend, Mr. Lakkappa, is not here. He keeps talking about it day in and day out. They laid the foundation-stone in 1971 for the Vijayanagar plant. In the two and a half years that they were not in the Government, they went round the country, particularly Karnataka and said, "See, Vijayanagar steel plant is not being executed because we are not in Government"—Now, the President is

assuring the country about a steel plant at Paradip and about a steel plant at Visakhapatnam. But the Vijayanagar steel plant seems to have been completely forgotten.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is coming.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It is not mentioned here.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): You cannot expect the President to mention everything in his Address.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is the normal span between laying the foundation-stone and starting work on a plant, according to your time-frame?

AN HON. MEMBER: The Janata Government could have started it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We will discuss the Janata Government later. We would like to know, because on the one hand you are saying today there is no money. On the other hand, you are assuring the people about two steel plants coming up, but a steel plant for which you laid the foundation-stone in 1971 on the eve of the elections remains completely forgotten!

We are confronted with this situation where talk of social justice, talk of a direction to the economy, revised 20 point programme etc. is all optical, but for practical purposes it is Davos, it is multinationals, it is monopoly houses in this country. As far as social justice is concerned, I presume it is related to the year of productivity, because we are also told that this is the year of productivity. But just ten days before the President was to address the two Houses, you invoked the National Security Act and you listed 16 different categories of employment under the National Security Act. The Home Minister is not sitting here now. But I remember vividly the Home Minister standing here and telling us that the National Security Act would not be used against the workers.

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He said that it would not be used against anybody other than anti-social elements. I remember having asked the Home Minister the other day whether anti-social elements would be headed by people like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan as it had happened in 1975. When every category of employment had been covered by the National Security Act as per the notification of 8th February, 1982, here again, they tried to delude the people. They listed 15 items of industries and employment. They said: This category, that category is covered by the National Security Act. And finally, there is category number 16 in which they have said that all such employment in the Union and the State Governments that is not covered by 15 items, is covered by this. I could have jolly well said that every employee of the State and the Union Governments is covered by the notification under the National Security Act that was published on the 8th February, 1982. Can the year of productivity and the National Security Act go together? Can the Essential Services Maintenance Act and the year of productivity go together?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: They along can go together.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now we have the admission from a very articulate Member of the Government that as far as the workers of this Government and the working people of this country are concerned, the only way they are going to be dealt with is through the National Security Act and the Essential Services Maintenance Act. But I was to tell the Home Minister when the Essential Services Maintenance Act was being enacted, not to go in for a law that you would not be able to implement. There is a strike by 250 thousand textile workers in Bombay today. The strike is in its sixth week. Forget the NSA, forget the Essential Services Maintenance Act. Yesterday, the workers have said: Take us to Jails. Have you got place? You do not have place in jails. What are you doing about that strike? If you are really serious about production and

productivity, then you must have a policy of settling industrial disputes. It was all right under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the earlier Essential Services Acts which were repealed by Janata Government. But you cannot repeat these things. The workers, the people of this country have seen through these Acts. They have gone through the experience of these repressive and regressive laws. You cannot try them over and over again. You want production; you want productivity. You need to talk to the unions; you need to talk to the workers. There is the Bombay Industrial Relations law, BIR Act as it is called. It props union that do not have mass support. Then you talk of productivity and production and rave against the strikes. And then you invoke the National Security Act. Each day in Bombay because of the textile strike, the total loss of production is Rs. 3.5 crores. The Commerce Ministry of the Government of India is solely responsible for this. The State Government has been running riot. And the Government of India has had no Answer. Elsewhere in the country, you have been including in similar attacks on the workers. We have been trying to have a discussion in this House. What happened on 19th of January? The workers presented certain demands and the only point they made to put off the strike was that the Government should repeal the Essential Services Maintenance Act.

But you are not prepared even for that. You forced the workers to go on strike and again you tried to create a world of make belief. You used the radio, you used the media, to tell the world that there was no strike. And when questions were put yesterday, you shied away from replying to them. If there was not strike, why were 60,000 people arrested? Why 60,000 people to people arrested? Why 60,000 people had to go to jail? Why were a dozen people gunned down to death? Why is there this kind of massive victimisation, that has now taken place in every sector of employment, particularly in the public sector employment? Why has it taken place?

16 hrs.

While there is the exhortation of the President and exhortation of this Government about the Year of Productivity, you are trying to brow beat the workers. There is also a discussion about social justice, but where is social justice?

You have been talking about those encounters that are taking place. One of your Chief Ministers offered to resign after a dozen or more of harijans had been gunned down. Then he announced, on the eve of the dead line for his resignation, that the principal accused had been arrested. I do not know whether the person arrested was the principal accused or it was one of the stage managed exercises. The question which I would like this Government, and particularly the Home Minister, to answer is this: is it not a fact that the person who was arrested, using which as an excuse the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh withdrew his offer of resignation, was surrendered to the Government by a Congress (I) legislator of the UP Legislative Assembly? Is it not a fact?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude in another five minutes.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Recently, when these killings took place in UP, there was an attempt made by Chief Minister of UP and the other members of the Government in UP, to implicate my party Chairman, Shri Mehar Singh Yadhav and an hon. Member of this House, Shri Verma, when there was an incident in Mainpuri. I went to that area, where a number of harijans were burnt by the police. The Chief Minister of UP and the members of the UP Government, went on accusing me of having been escorted by a dacoit of that region.

Now, during the last fortnight, dacoits have surfaced; I do not intend taking their names; you know their names. The dacoits have surfaced and

they have held durbars and your Ministers went to them. They have also held parleys with them. Why are the dacoits running riot in UP today? From Chambal they have shifted to Mainpuri, Etah, Etawah, Jalaun and Kanpur districts. There is collusion between the dacoits, on the one hand, and the State administration on the other. During the last one year, 5,000 innocent people have been gunned to death in the State of UP alone, on the plea of shooting down dacoits. The people are arrested from their homes, they are taken out and, in the presence of their relatives and the villagers, they are gunned down. Then the police put out a news item that notorious dacoits, names not known, have been killed in encounters.

Where is social justice? Everyone, who is being killed today, belongs to the weaker sectors of the society; they are either harijans or people belonging to the backward classes.

They are among the minority. You go to suggest:—

"Government are distressed at the outrages perpetrated against members of Scheduled Caste communities at some places and are determined to ensure that all sections of population live in safety and honour."

Then you go on telling us:—

"The problems confronting these classes are part of the larger socio-economic problems of the country. The fullest co-operation of the public is necessary to fight against the forces...."

Hon. elder Member Prof. Ranga wants to seek co-operation in dealing with these issues and said, "Do not look these issues as partisan issues". Of course, not. But since when? May I ask the Member of the Government Since when have these issues ceased to be partisan issues? Since when have these issues become national issues? Have you forgotten Belchi? Have you forgotten Narainpur? Did you not dis-

miss the Government in Uttar Pradesh on the question of Narainpur alone? Your Prime Minister went to Narainpur and one leader of your party who is no more was to say that every woman in Narainpur had been raped and for that Uttar Pradesh Government had to go and the Government was dismissed.

A Commission was appointed. There is Congress (I) Government in Uttar Pradesh. A commission was appointed to enquire into the Narainpur incident. I challenge this Government to produce the report of the Commission on Narainpur to find out what that Commission had to say. When Narainpur incident took place, it was a partisan issue; when Belchi incident occurred it was a partisan issue. Aligarh was a partisan issue. Pune, Sholapur, Ahmednagar where riots are now taking place they are not partisan issues. Bihar Sharif is not a partisan issue. These are national problems. What is happening in Mainpuri is a national problem. Kafalta is a national problem. Sadhupur is a national problem. But Belchi was not a national problem. How can you have, "heads I win, tails you lose" policy? Where is co-operation? Where is social justice? In what area? So, today we are faced with the situation where, I believe, that this Government does not have any answers, whether to the economic problems or to the social problems. In my view and I am sure such Members of the Ruling Party who have the courage of their conviction even if they do not express them in public would agree with me that three years from now when your forward movement comes to a halt, three years from now there will be more unemployed in this country. Three years from now there will be more people living below the poverty line in this country. Three years from now there will be price which will be beyond the reach of most people in this country and yet you are creating this world of illusions, this world of make belief and you are seeking the support and

cooperation of the opposition in running the affairs of the country.

The Prime Minister did make this offer, may be very casually, I do not know. She was addressing the Members of the ruling party on the eve of opening of this Parliament when she sought oppositions co-operations. I would like to know from the Government what are the areas where they need co-operation. We are willing to co-operate but tell us what are the areas where you need co-operation. For once would like to know what are the areas and in what circumstances and in what situations. It is no use saying, it is no use telling us in this House that the opposition is adopting negative tactics, the opposition is attacking. Well, opposition is supposed to oppose.

When some of the opposition parties expressed the desire to come together, the Prime Minister suddenly said— "they are coming together because they want to remove me from office." I heard my hon. friend Mr. Rao just now saying that they are going to be there and nobody is going to touch their leader. But your leader herself says that they want to remove her. She believes that we are capable of removing her. Why do you discourage? She believes this to a point where she convened a meeting of the Congress (I) Working Committee after a 14 months absence, after a lapse of 14 months. The Party had not met for 14 months. The Working Committee had not met for 14 months. The Presidents of the State party and Members of the Working Committee were suddenly summoned and told that dangers were looming all round because some Opposition Parties were coming together. We are then supposed to make an attempt to come to power. Well that is why we are in politics.

The Opposition will certainly try to find faults where there are faults. We cannot find fault unless there is a fault. And, therefore, if you seek cooperation of the Opposition whether it is in the areas of economic development or in

the areas of solving the social problem or in the areas of political management, we would like you to spell out those areas. Mr. Rao and other Members on the other side were speaking about the competence of Parliament to amend the Constitution and said how even a Presidential form of Government was democratic. Just now, the junior Minister for Law was saying that even a monarchy was democratic. And we know that there are efforts in that direction and when we ask the Government on this question there are replies which are never straight-forward. The replies never let us know what is going on in their minds. So, if you seek cooperation, then spell out. Through the National Security Act, through the Essential Services Maintenance Act, through the encounters in Uttar Pradesh, through the killings of the weaker sections and through the attack on the farmers, if you seek cooperation, then there will be no cooperation. There will be a fight back.

And then, they think that on their own steel frame, the bureaucrats, who were praised by Mr. Ranga day before yesterday, through this bureaucratic establishment, they believe that they are going to bring about a change in the economic and social life of our people. All that I can say is good luck to them.

As far as we are concerned Sir, our efforts will be to put the spotlight on the problems of the people. Our efforts will be protect the rights of the people, the democratic rights of the people and in the process, if it is necessary to wage a struggle, an incessant struggle, then no force on earth can deter us from struggling for the rights of the people and protecting their interests.

With these words, I oppose the Motion and press the amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President for his Address marking the

inauguration of the Session of the House. I do not do this out of any ritualistic obligation to do so, just as my friends in the Opposition have made it their ritualistic obligation to oppose this Motion.

Besides supporting this Motion as a Congressman, I support it as an Indian who is proud of his country's heritage, culture and achievements.

The President's Address, as we all know, is not a personal note from the President. It is the progress report of the nation. Unfortunately, my friends in the Opposition cannot see the President's Address as a progress report of the nation and this misfortune is entirely theirs because an Indian who cannot see progress, who cannot see performance, in the country, I am afraid is only to be pitied.

My esteemed colleague, Shri George Fernandes, has quoted one sentence from the President's Address. So, I would also like to quote some lines from the last paragraph of the President's Address which rises, I think, above party lines and party affiliations. What has our President said? He has said:

"Fortunately, we are a nation imbued with a sense of purpose. Our people have also shown commendable capacity to rally together in moments of challenge."

And he goes on to say:

"The good of the nation is an objective for which we must learn to cooperate, transcending disputes. We have the strength and the resources to move forward speedily."

The paragraph that I have just quoted is representative of the overall non-partisan tone of the President's Address.

My esteemed friend talked about many things which the President has omitted. I would also like to say that the President has omitted some things.

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The President says nothing about the difficulties being caused by the Opposition in fomenting strikes; the President has said nothing about the alliance between the Lok Dal and the dacoits in Uttar Pradesh; the President does not condemn the Bharatiya Janata Party for instigating communal disharmony in various parts of the country. Hence, I do not see, when the President has missed such major portions, such major points, in his Address, why should it affect the sentiments of my friends in the Opposition?

While the President was delivering his Address, my mind wandered in the past, going back to a period slightly over two years ago when I, as a fresher, took oath in this august House. I do not want to sound sentimental, but it is the business of human memory to throw up parallels to connect the past with the present and to unravel the course of history. Two years ago, when I entered the Lok Sabha, I did so, as many of us did, with a lot of hopes and aspirations. All these hopes and aspirations were built up, were thought of, after looking at the state of the nation then. I would not like to go into the sordid state of affairs—we have done that before—of the country at that time, the falling agricultural production, the negative growth rate in gross national production and the general lawlessness in the cities and towns. But a very important aspect which I recall and which, I am sure, many of my colleagues in this House will recall is the pervading gloom which was in the country in January, 1980. It was not gloom just for the elite of society. It was gloom for the common man, for the common worker in the field, for the common wage earner, and the common man felt that the world around him was slowly shrinking. His daily wages or his earnings were being reduced every day by the pressures of inflation and career opportunities

were being blocked because of lack of growth on the industrial front.

I still remember, in December, 1979, in the course of my campaign for election to this House, an old man came up to me and said that though he would like to see the Congress candidate, which was me at that time, to win, yet he would not cast his vote. I enquired why and, he said that just as he had lost faith in God, he had lost faith in *Sarkars*. The Janata and the Lok Dal rulers, in three years, have been able to achieve what some of the worst democracies in the world have not been able to achieve. And that is, the people had started losing faith in our political system.

Today, just before I got up to speak. I recalled the dreams and aspirations with which we came to this august House. I do remember many years ago when I was not a Member of this House, coming to the galleries here looking down with awe that these are the people, these are our representatives, who run our nation.

So, just now, before I was called upon to speak, all these dreams and aspirations, were coming back to me.

I remember the very first day here, I remember thinking, what if we could not come out of the valley which we were in, what if we were not able to come out from the tunnel in which we were in.

It was not a question of malice or rancour against my friends. At that time, the task uppermost in our minds was to reach relief to the needy and to the poor. In a nut-shell, we were simply overwhelmed with the task which was lying before us.

Today, after a span of two years, the memories of 1980 come back to me, as a point of contrast. Of course, I do not

claim that all the problems which came on our shoulders in 1980, have been settled. I do not claim that everything has been solved to the last detail. I do not claim that our country is out of the woods.

We had not promised miracles either in electoral promises or elsewhere. And, miracles do not happen in every day life.

So, when I look back over the last two years, the most conspicuous thing I notice is the disappearance of that picture of gloom which was over the nation. The problems even now are enormous.

But the question is that the gloom which was there has finally lifted and I do not think I will meet many more people who have lost their faith in everything including God. I do not include my Communist friends here because they, in any case, do not believe in God and as for my Janata and Lok Dal friends, God alone can save them.

All that I am trying to say is that the mood of the nation has changed and the change is for the better.

I do not want to go round elaborately listing all the changes which have taken place and, at the same time, I do not want to also turn a blind eye to all that we have not achieved and what is plain and obvious.

The rate of inflation has gone down substantially. The task before us, as we saw it, in January, 1980, was not only to control price rise but, first of all, to control the rise in price rise.

The present rate of inflation of 7 per cent is still falling and we were just now given some statistics by my esteemed colleague Mr. George Fernandes.

Whenever we have talked about statistics, my friends on the Opposition, have got up and retorted back with statistics of their own.

So, I would like to correct some of the fallacies and one of the greatest fallacies is in the statistics, statistics with regard to their performance which they off and on produce.

When we handed over Government to them in March, 1977, the economy was going upwards. The stimulants in the economy and the fruits of the economic policies in the two years preceding March, 1977, were just about to come into play.

As such, when the Janata Government took over in 1977, even their destructive expertise could not quash many of the gains which were already on the anvil for which they had no contribution and for which their credit was absolutely nil.

There are likely to be some statistics. There are statistics of growth during the year, 1977, and in 1978, but the point is this that these were put into play and these were started when we were in Government in 1975 and in 1976.

When we started with enormous decay in 1980 the destructive results would also take time to show, the suppression of which required massive efforts.

I would here like to take the case of agriculture. The fact that this year, we are expecting a bumper harvest of more than 132 million tonnes is not a miracle. It is not a bounty of nature alone. We must remember the solid efforts which have gone into it. I call it definitely a 'revival'; I am not saying just 'agricultural production, I am calling it an 'agricultural revival' because in 1979-80 when we reaped just what the Janata-Lok Dal Government had sown, the total foodgrain production had actually dropped to a level of 109 million tonnes and there was near-famine in the country. The public distribution system, what to say of existence, had absolutely collapsed. This agricultural revival was brought about with very

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substantial efforts. 2.46 million hectares of land have been brought under cultivation during this period. With an additional six lakh tonnes of fertilisers distributed last year, wheat production would have reached a height of 36.6 million tonnes. However, production of foodgrains alone cannot solve the problem. We have to look at the public distribution system. What happened to the public distribution system? In 1979 the offtake of foodgrains from the public distribution system was just 11 million tonnes. In 1981 it went up to 14.6 million tonnes. We are talking a lot about infrastructure. I think, revival of infrastructure is one of the better-known sagas of our times because there was a time when, we know and they know, the Railways were not carrying freights, the coal-mines were not producing coal and our power plants were producing power to the extent of only 30 to 35 per cent of their installed capacity. So, the first major task which was before our Government was on the infrastructure front and for this, a Special Coordination Cell was set up. Similar is the story of coal production. But it is not my intention to keep highlighting what we have done; I do not want to go into those things. But having listened very substantially yesterday and today to this debate on the Motion of Thanks. I was wondering, that even after many of the facts and many of the figures were given, why my friends on the Opposition continue expressing discontent towards the country's progress; listening to them it seemed that this was not the Lok Sabha; it seemed as if we are sitting in a 'Shock Sabha'!

Hence, at this point of time, I would like, before I conclude, to say something about the 'Opposition culture', the culture on the Opposition benches. I do not understand one thing. Why do some of my friends and colleagues always stand up and criticise? Why can't we focus our attention on some of the historical realities of contemporary India? Why can't we recognise the pro-

gress which we have made? Why can't we recognise the progress we have made, not going back only to two years but in the last 32 years? Why do we have to minimise this? Why do we have to minimise our achievements as a nation? I would like to go back for a minute or so to the year 1947, when I was not even one year old. What was our country at that time? What was our India at that time? Was it a nation which we could be proud of? What was India to the world at that time? It was a country of vast dimensions, with vast problems, vast opportunities and a vast population. It was a country where 150 out of 1000 new-born children died immediately after birth. It was a country where 85 per cent of the people lived in makeshift houses or mud-houses. It was a country which did not produce scientists or technicians—or very little of them; it was a country which had produced only clerks. It was a country whose peasantry, down the years, down the centuries, was ruled and exploited by a group of feudal landlords.

Sir, this also sounds a fable today and, when we who are the first generation after Independence grew up, we found ourselves in a completely new world.

Let us not forget that Europe needed 200 years to progress and America needed centuries to grow and we, in a span of three decades, found the wind of change blowing in all directions. It is not necessary to say that everything has happened. There is a lot to be done. We all concede it and we all recognise it. After centuries of neglect, the sixty four crores of people of this country can look at our ocean, at our rivers, at our fields and call them their own. Is this not a victory? Is this not something to be proud of as a citizen? Is this not a great release of human soul? These gains have been made by the workers in the factories, by the workers in the fields and to be apathetic to this progress is to be apathetic to the common man.

So, Sir, it is the fruit of these people's labour whose results are reflected

in the aggregate socio-economic figures. Sir, by opposing this Motion and by bringing in amendments what the Opposition Members are really doing amounts to subversion of our national pride/and I appeal to them not to bring in the past history of recrimination and bitterness, let us all feel proud about what we have been able to achieve. Let us together build up a strong, modern and confident India.

With these words, I am reiterating my support to the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment reads as follows:

"but regret there is no mention in the Address of the nationally urgent need for reorganising but not fracturing the Supreme Court of India".

I speak with not inconsiderable knowledge of what is happening in the Supreme Court and what has been happening for some time. In the first place, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to welcome the questionnaire from the Law Commission. Not unexpectedly there was some uninformed and even maliciously inclined criticism, imputing motives, that the questionnaire was loaded that it was an instrument to the conditions in the country one iota. Speaking for myself, I am enamoured of the Presidential Form of Government. I do not think it would improve the conditions in the country on iota. It might complicate them more than ever. But, what I am concerned with is the long overdue need for reorganisation of the Supreme Court. I am not defending the Prime Minister. I do not understand this sort of an attack on her that she is actually in favour of a change of Government because it would help her in some way to become President of this country. I do not agree at all.

I have some little knowledge of how the American system works. Personally I feel that the Prime Minister has such a commanding position not only

in her party but also in the country that she actually wields much more power than any politically anaemic President can wield.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not agree with many of the suggestions that have been formulated by the Law Commission. But, as I have said, I do feel strongly the need for reorganising the Supreme Court. The sooner it is done the better. I cannot deal with many questions which are important they will have to remain unanswered in this speech. In the first place, I am strongly against the use of the word 'replace' in this questionnaire. Not unexpectedly, it has been seized upon by some critics to suggest the curtailment or unintended curtailment of the powers of the Supreme Court and of the independence of the judiciary. Also I am emphatically against any suggestion for establishing an intermediate court dealing with issues other than constitutional issues. In the first place the intermediate court—as the name suggests—would require very large scale amendments to the Constitution. There would inevitably be a great deal of controversy about the jurisdiction. Obviously it would not have co-equal jurisdiction with the Supreme Court. Would it be bound by the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court on every aspect and on every important branch of law? I do not agree at all that Constitutional issues should be given any special primacy. But my real fear is that if there is this featuring of the Supreme Court that it is made only a Constitutional court and you have some intermediate court it will be accompanied not only by emasculation but it will be accompanied by the abolition of Article 136 of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, You may know that Article 136 very briefly refers to the special leave power of the Supreme Court in respect of judgements, decrees, determinations, final orders and sentences. And I believe that over the years because of the decisions that have been handed down by the Supreme Court Article 136 should now be regarded as a basic feature of the

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Constitution. It is crucial not only to those who have been sentenced to death or who are faced literally with the question of life and death; crucial not only to those who have been sentenced to life imprisonment but also to thousands of people who go to the Supreme Court of this country in order to get some relief on issues which affect them critically.

I do not want, Mr. Deputy Speaker, any kind of ultra-simplistic, superficial tendencies to erode or emasculate Article 136 because of this bogey of the burden of arrears. I am aware of the cumulative arrears not only in the Supreme Court but in every High Court in the Country. As I have said while I am unequivocally against any fracturing of the Supreme Court I am equally emphatic on the urgent need for long over-due re-organisation. And I say this without qualifications but I say with a great deal of regret. I say it with first-hand knowledge as one of the leading senior lawyers in the Supreme Court practising largely on the Criminal side: what is happening in Supreme Court today, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is a supreme tragedy. In the first place because the court is overburdened—I concede that it is tremendously over-burdened—and in an effort to stem this flood some Judges have adopted a device of wholesale dismissal of special leave petitions and I am referring particularly to criminal law petitions. Fairly recent rulings handed down by the Supreme Court are just not looked at. Only the other day—I do not want to mention the name—when I was appearing before a Bench headed by a senior Judge I told him, I said when you were a liberal judge I used to tell my juniors: Try and get my special leave petitions before him. Today I countermand that. I say this sort of thing because I have a certain position. when I was appearing before another Judge and was citing Rulings which are still valid he said: Mr. Anthony you are talking of the Supreme Court of the good old days. Then I

said: My Lord, what are you talking? Are you talking of the bad new days of the Supreme Court? Sir, old but valid Rulings are just ignored. How will the Supreme Court work? I am not blaming the Supreme Court. There is this tremendous backlog of arrears. Two days in a week are set-apart for special leave petitions—Fridays and Mondays—and three days are left only for hearing regular matters.

There are about six or seven Benches consisting of two Judges each. On an average, each Bench deals each day that is, Monday or Friday, with between 40 and 50 Special Leave petitions. Think of the number. What is happening? Obviously when we argue, I don't blame them. Over the weekend how are they able to read? They cannot read their briefs. It is very lucky if the extremely hard-working judges are able even to read 40 or 50 High Court judgments. Some of them run into rather massive proportions. What happens? They come to the Supreme Court; if they have time they may have read the judgments; they have had no time to read the Special Leave Petitions; they have not got a glimmering of knowledge of the infirmities in the High Court judgments. And let me say this also that many of the High Court Judgments, because they also have their tremendous backlog, are extremely superficial. All that the Supreme Court Judges have are the Judgments, many of them, completely superficial. They come there with their minds made up. They spend 4 or 5 minutes per Special Leave. I do a lot of death matters; I do a lot of Life Imprisonment cases. if my juniors appear, they are lucky if they get 2 or 3 minutes. If I am there I may get 10 or 15 minute; for a life imprisonment case. Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is what happens, that they are just dismissed, and dismissed en masse. And there is no sense of proportion. It depends on the judges, depends on their personal philosophy, depends on their subjective predilections-predilections, I suppose, are sub-

jective. You will get a Judge who says openly 'I am a Tenant-Judge'. Any tenant petition lies to him. He has lost in four Courts. He will hear a Special Leave Petition for 40 or 50 minutes. But a life Imprisonment case or a Death case, if I am arguing it, may take half an hour. If my juniors are arguing it, it may take 5 minutes. They are just dismissed in 4 or 5 minutes. A Tenancy case will be argued for 40 or 50 minutes.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: (Ernakulam) Sir, I rise on a point of order. As per the Constitution of India, the House is not entitled to debate on the conduct of Judges. Therefore, I would like to know whether this is proper or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not going into the conduct.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Sir, this is a crucial matter, which is open for public debate. And this is a matter on which the lawyers are feeling extremely strongly. Sir, what I feel is this. It is axiomatic that no lawyer knows every branch of law whatever his pretensions. And I say it equally axiomatic that no Judge knows every branch of the law. Merely because a person is projected as a Judge of a High Court or of the Supreme Court, he does not become omniscient. And I am saying this: Surely, my friend should speak to some of the senior lawyers and see how they feel. The junior lawyers may not have the experience or the balance which some of us have. I am the last person want only to criticize as a senior lawyer, the judges of the Supreme Court. But what is happening today? Now let us be quite frank. This is a matter of common knowledge. A judge comes. He is not to be blamed. He has never done a criminal law case in his whole life. He has never done a criminal law case even as a judge of the High Court. Some of them are entirely honest. Only the other day a fortnight back—I was arguing a case and addressing myself to one of the judges,

Generally, usually, their benches are two.

A judge said to me, "Mr. Anthony, please don't address me. You have raised a rather."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am on a point of order. With a due respect to the hon. Member I may point out that Article 121 says life this,

"121. No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided."

So, I think that Article 21 is extremely clear. Sir, I am very firm on my ground. Article 121 does not give permission to any Member of Parliament to discuss the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court or High Court discharge of his duties. (Interruptions)

आचार्य भावान देव (अजमर) : इस से किसी न्यायाधीश का सवाल नहीं है, ये जनरल बात कर रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not seeking a ruling from you. I am seeking a ruling from the Deputy-Speaker. Sir, it is very clear that in the past, the ruling had been given by the hon. Speaker and he asked the Members of this House not to refer to the conduct of the judges in the House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker my friend objects to my referring specifically to a judge. I will withdraw that. All I will say is this that because this is a crucial matter, I thought that my friend would be, instead of harping on confrontation with the Government, interested in seeking the long overdue reorganisation that is necessary in the Supreme Court of this country. I am giving my actual experience and I am not fabricating it. As I said earlier, I was asked by a

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Judge not to address him because he said "I am not conversant with this branch of the law".

My next point is this. You have some Judges extremely knowledgeable. But they are completely overborne by this sort of a bogey. It is a fact, tremendous overburden'ng. Now, they feel that it is the only way of somehow or other getting rid of this, gett'ng rid of this burden of arrears by this whole-sale dismissal. I am saying th's categorically because some Judges never had experience of the criminal cases. I am talking now about the Criminal Law. They do not know the elementary principles of the Criminal Law and because of that what is happening today?

The case is disposed of in four to five minutes. The life imprisonment cases are often disposed of in 4 to 5 minutes. I have an instinct because of more than 45 years in the Criminal Law bar and predominantly one develops an instinct in these matters. I know that in many cases people have been convicted wrongly because there is a tendency specially in the rural areas to implicate all the members of a family. Three members of the family are acquitted, one member happens to be a little more than a child. I am only giving an example. If you are under 16, you cannot got a death sentence or life imprisonment. You are a child and you cannot be given death penalty or life imprisonment, but there are cases, over and over again, there are persons who are little more than a child where in five minutes the life imprisonment case is rejected. Why? Because one judge feels that it is a tremendous burden on the Supreme Court and it cannot be added to by admitting more cases.

Another Judge does not know the elementary principles of Criminal Law! This is what is happen'ng. Don't ask me but ask the Senior lawyers on the Criminal Law side. There is this tremendous injustice that is taking place. It is a whole-sale injustice because there is a whole-sale slaughter of Spe-

cial Leave Petitions on the criminal law side.

Now, I have one basic suggestion and that is, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that the allocation of business in the Supreme Court should be on the basis of the broad divisions of law. The Supreme Court should be divided into what may be called, specialised benches. You have the Constitutional side. I am not making any kind of *ad hoc*, rule -of-thumb suggestions. I don't say you have 100 or 50 judges. But I do say there should ~~be~~ an objective assessment of the work load. If can easily be done. See what the filings have been with regard to constitutional matters. You will be able to tell approx'mately over a year or two years what has been the filing. See, what the petitions have been on the Criminal Law side. Perhaps it is quite likely that the petitions on the Constitutional side have been the largest in number. All right. Then you decide how many judges you want for each Constitution Bench. Now Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is a provision in the Constitution that substantial questions of Constitutional law should be decided by at least five Judges. All right. You take your work-load. Say we need three full-time Constitution Law Benches. five judges in each Constitution bench. Fifteen Judges for the Constitutional work. Then you, assess the workload on the Criminal Law side. Let us assume that your work-load postulates that you should have three full-time Criminal benches on the criminal law side. This is another of my main submissions that you must have a minimum of three judges in a Bench. Unfortunately, because the Supreme Court is under-manned today, you have two judges. Then you have got a difference between the two judges. In the old days when there was a difference, they always admitted a special leave petition. Today the junior Judge, because he probably does not understand what is involved, shakes his head and the senior Judge says. 'Dismissed'. Th's is what is happening. That is why I say you should have a minimum number of three Judges to a Bench.

Now, I am not criticising the Chairman of the Law Commission. He made a lot of references to what happened in America. I am not concerned with what happens in America or in any other country. We are nothing if we are not *Sui Generis*. People usually take the last census figures and say we are 680 million. Somebody said that you are not right, you are well over 725 million. Be that as it may—And perhaps we are the most litigiously inclined people in the world, but what is happening—we see there is an inevitable increase in the number of filings. What happened in the Allahabad High Court? They were 15 Judges. I have got the figures from some of their Chief Justices. Fifteen Judges, including the Lucknow bench in 1948. Today on paper they are supposed to be 62, but actually they have got 56. In Delhi, we started with five Judges. Today there are 24 Judges. Originally in the Supreme Court there were seven plus one i.e., the Chief Justice—8. In 1960 it was raised to 14. Now we have 18. But actually there are never more than about 16 judges functioning in the Supreme Court. What does it matter if we have 50 Judges in the Supreme Court? What is wrong with it? I was talking to somebody the other day. He said in a small country like ~~Bulgaria~~ the Supreme Court has 70 judges. In comparison Bulgaria is nothing to India. But a country that is *sui-generis* from the point of litigation and numbers. I can understand this. I know personally and am friendly with some judges, but it does not mean that they come down on my side. It was a leading death case and I kept on addressing him and the senior Judge asked "why are you addressing my brother". I said: 'perhaps your Lordship will probably remit the death sentence.. But your Lordship's brother, with whose uncle I started my practice, and who became Chief Justice, is enamoured of death sentences. And that Judge said: "speaking for myself, I intend to confirm the death sentence." So, being friendly with a Judge means nothing. It is a predisposition. But what I am saying is this. If the need is to increase

the number of Judges on an appropriate assessment in the Supreme Court, let it be 50, let it be 45, let it be more than 50.

Resistance will probably come—I hope my friend will not feel disturbed from the Judges of the Supreme Court. They will feel: "Our Elite character is being taken away from us."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I don't feel disturbed. I am not a Judge. I only want to protect the Constitution.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: No; I am not saying anything against you. This is a matter which has to be canvassed. I am trying to be as objective as possible, with some actual knowledge of what is happening. They may say, 'Oh, if we have 50; we will become part of a common herd.' But what I am concerned is about two things: one, the needs of the country; and two, the real imperatives of justice. What is happening today in the Supreme Court just cannot be defended. Some of the Judges—let me say this—are among the finest in the world. They have the knowledge which they ought to have. They are liberal, as they should be. But others, for some reason, are overborne by this burden of arrears on the one side: others have no elementary knowledge of the principle of law which they are called upon to judge.

Let the judges be selected because they have got the experience and knowledge of Constitutional Law. Other judges, because they have special knowledge of the Criminal Law. Let there be specialized Benches. We will probably need this system in the High Courts also. And there is a tremendous imbalance. I am entirely against the suggestion that the court should meet *en banc*. What do you mean—that the 16 Judges are going to sit all together? It is bad enough when you have 7 or 9. And I say this also—my friend will probably take objection—I am not blaming them. I don't say that there is any personal motive or any oblique motive or any

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corrupt motives. But sometimes, they do assume jurisdiction in matters, when they should not assume jurisdiction.

Take the Bearer Bonds Case. A lot of us felt—and there was unanimity—among many Senior Lawyers—that it was a case which belonged to the political thicket; this is a matter which is within the specialized knowledge of the Government: whether you have black money in India or black money abroad. Before that, I had been reading an article on black money. It said that black money in India was comparatively minimal. In America, 10 per cent of their gross national product is black money. I worked it out in millions of dollars—worked out to 176,000 crores of black money in America. 30 per cent of the gross national product in Israel is black money; and they say in America that they are preoccupied with legislation trying to bring this black money into the white.

Often there is this arrogation of jurisdiction which I feel should not be there. Then often they spend not weeks, but the part of months in arguing some of these cases. The other cases are not argued. For months and years cases lie unheard. Then there is this tremendous imbalance, as I said, because of differential approach. This will go if we have specialized Benches. They will have an instinctive knowledge of the subject. Judges with a specialized knowledge of Constitutional Law will deal with these matters quickly: Judges with an instinctive knowledge of Criminal Law will also do the same in respect of criminal cases. I was going to name a Judge; let me name him; he is dead and gone. I am only giving an example.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you naming me? I am not dead and gone.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: I am saying this because the Bar will agree. He was the late Justice Jaffar Imam. He was a very distinguished criminal

law lawyer. When I appeared before him in the Supreme Court however intricate a case might have been, he had an instinct. He would dispose of a case in ten minutes—either admit it or reject it. I remember I did a case before him. It was a case involving a fine of Rs.10/- . Can you now imagine a case of a fine of Rs. 10/- in the Supreme Court today? He had the instinct that the petitioner had been wrongly fined. And he admitted it. The third Judge said: "I am against admitting such matters" I am saying that specialised benches will immediately cut down the time taken. I do not want to have the American system of half-an-hour arguments; but don't let us go to the other extreme, and have arguments for weeks and months on matters in respect of which the Supreme Court should not assume jurisdiction.

17.4 hrs.

प्रो० विमला कुमारे शक्तावत (चित्तौड़-गढ़) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो प्रभावपूर्ण अभिभाषण सदन में दिया, उसके धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं ।

निःसंदेह यह सत्य है कि हमारे पिछले दो वर्ष हमें विरासत में मिली विपरीत अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मुघारने में लग गए । इसके बावजुद इन दो वर्षों में जो हमारी उपलब्धियां हैं, उनको नकारा नहीं जा सकता । यदि हम अपने विकास के मानचित्र के ऊपर दृष्टि डालें तो पता लगेगा कि विज्ञान और टेक्नालोजी के क्षेत्र में हमने बहुत अधिक तरबकी की है । हमारे यहां हम यह देखते हैं कि रोहिणी-2, एपल, भास्कर-2 का छोड़ा जाना हमारी महानतम उपलब्धियां हैं । इन उपलब्धियों ने हमें अंतरिक्ष युग में लाकर खड़ा कर दिया है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली सरकार ने विदेशों से संबंध बिगाड़ लिए थे । इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि कई राष्ट्र हमसे किसी प्रकार का लेन-देन करने में भी हिचकिचाते थे, परन्तु इस

समय हमारे संबंध विदेशों से सुधरने लगे हैं। निर्गुट राष्ट्रों का जो सम्मेलन हुआ उसमें हमारे महान नेता का निर्भीक तथा समर्पित व्यक्तित्व विश्व शांति के प्रतीक के रूप में सामने आया है। इसके साथ-साथ हम यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे संबंध सुधरे हैं। मेलबोर्न में राष्ट्र-मण्डलीय सम्मेलन तथा दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया तथा यूरोप के देशों में उनका भ्रमण इस बात का प्रतीक है कि आज अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारे संबंधों में बहुत अधिक सुधार हुआ है। फांस के साथ संबंध स्थापित हुए हैं। संक्षेप में यह कहा जा सकता है कि पिछले सरकार ने जिस प्रकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों को विकृत कर दिया था, उनको फिर से संवारा गया है।

हमारी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है “जन-विश्वास”。 जनता का विश्वास हमने प्राप्त किया है। यही हमारी सबसे बड़ी धरोहर रही है। इसका प्रमाण है राजस्थान में हुए पंचायत और नगरपालिकाओं के चुनाव। इन चुनावों ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि हमें जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त है। 26 में से 26 जिला-परिषदें कांग्रेस (आई) की बनीं तथा 141 नगरपालिकाओं में से 97 नगरपालिकाएं कांग्रेस (आई) की बनीं। यह इस बात का प्रतीक है कि केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की जनता ही श्रीमती गांधी के साथ नहीं है, बल्कि नगरीय क्षेत्र की जनता भी इस नेतृत्व को मानती है और यह सोचती है कि इनके हाथ में अगर अपना नेतृत्व जाता है तो हमारे गांवों और नगरों का बहुमुखी विकास होगा। इसीलिए यह जो जन विश्वास हमने प्राप्त किया है, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि है।

इसके साथ-साथ मुद्रास्फीति के क्षेत्र में जो कमी हुई है, शायद विश्व का कोई देश ऐसा नहीं कर पाया है। जनवरी 1980 में मुद्रास्फीति की दर 22.2 प्रतिशत थी जो 1982 में 6.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है।

मान्यवर पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष प्रजातंत्र के दो महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं, परन्तु मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ निवेदन करना पड़ रहा है कि हमारा प्रतिपक्ष नकारात्मक भूमिका निभाता है। यह एक प्रश्न-चिन्ह हमारे सामने बना हुआ है। भारत-बन्द से क्या अभिप्राय था? यह प्रश्न-चिन्ह हमारे सामने बना हुआ है। हमने महाराष्ट्र में किसान-आंदोलन किसलिए किया—यह भी हमारे सामने प्रश्न-चिन्ह बना हुआ है। हमने गुजरात में आरक्षण विरोधी आंदोलन किस वजह से किया और किसने किया, ये सब बातें यह सिद्ध करती हैं कि हमारा ध्यान गुगात्मक सुझावों की तरफ कम रह कर नकारात्मक बातों की तरफ अधिक रहा है। कितना अच्छा हो कि हम अपना ध्यान देश के समक्ष खड़ी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं की ओर मोड़ें और मिल कर उनका समाधान करें। ये महत्वपूर्ण समस्याएं हैं गरीबी और बेरोजगारी। हम मिल कर यदि इसके सुधार की ओर बढ़ते हैं, मिटाने के लिए बढ़ते हैं तो निश्चित रूप से यह प्रतिपक्ष का एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होगा।

आज देश के बहुत से प्रान्तों में सूखे की स्थिति है। राजस्थान क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देश का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा प्रान्त है। वह भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में है। तीन वर्ष से वहां निरन्तर अकाल की स्थिति है। खेतों की बात तो दूर रही वहां लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी भी नहीं मिल रहा है। अकाल राहत के काम वहां चलाए गए हैं। परन्तु राजस्थान में पहले ही ओवर ड्राफ्ट हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में पूरे व्यक्तियों को काम भी नहीं मिल पा रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अकाल राहत के लिये अधिक से अधिक संयोग दे कर राजस्थान में इस भयंकर सूखे से निपटने के लिए सहयोग करें।

राजस्थान का आधे से अधिक भाग मरुस्थलीय है और उस मरुस्थल की एक सीमा पाकिस्तान से भी लगती है। इसलिए मरुस्थल

[प्रो० निर्वला कुमारी अंतावत]

की समस्या प्रान्तीय समस्या नहीं है बल्कि एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि महस्यल की रोकथाम के लिए विशेष धनराशि केन्द्र की ओर से आवंटित की जानी चाहिये।

अकाल निरन्तर पड़ता रहता है। अकाल का क्या कोई स्थायी हल नहीं ढूँढ़ा जा सकता है? मैं समझती हूँ निश्चित रूप से ढूँढ़ा जा सकता है। राजस्थान कैनाल इसका एक हल है। राजस्थान कैनाल राजस्थानियों का एक अधूरा सपना है और अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। 1957 में इस नहर का काम आरम्भ किया गया था। मैं सोचती हूँ कि यदि इस नहर को पूरा कर दिया जाता तो हमारे प्रान्त की बहुत सी अन्न समस्याओं का समाधान हो गया होता और हमारी ही नहीं बल्कि देश की अन्न समस्याओं का भी हम समाधान कर सकते थे। इसके बन जाने पर 31 लाख टन खाद्यान्न प्रतिवर्ष पैदा हो सकता है और इससे हम देश की खाद्यान्न की समस्या का काफी समाधान कर सकते हैं। राजस्थान के ओवर ड्राफ्ट को देखते हुए, राजस्थान की आर्थिक हालत, माली हालत को देखते हुए राजस्थान कैनाल के लिए विशेष धनराशि आवंटित की जानी चाहिये ताकि इस अधूरे सपने को साकार किया जा सके। पेय जल की समस्या भी इससे दूर हो सकती है।

राजस्थान कैनाल के बनने के साथ साथ उससे सम्बन्धित एक और समस्या वहां पैदा हो गई है। जैसे ही वहां हरियाली होने लगी है, खेत उपजाऊ होने लगे हैं, समृद्धिशाली लोगों ने वहां आ कर जमीनें खरीदनी शुरू कर दी हैं और जो वहां के मूल निवासी हैं, आदिवासी हैं, अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं वे देखते रह गए हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वहां के मूल निवासियों में ही जमीनें आवंटित की जा सके और बाहर से समृद्धिशाली

व्यक्ति आ कर इन्हे न खरीद सके। पीढ़ियों से वहां रह रहे हैं और कठिनाइयों का सामना करते आ रहे हैं, वे ही उन जमीनों को ले सकें और बाहर के लोग न ले सकें।

हमारा देश विकासशील देश है। विश्व की पंद्रह प्रतिशत जन संख्या हमारे देश में है परन्तु विश्व की आय का केवल 1.5 प्रतिशत भाग ही हमारे राष्ट्र के हिस्से आता है। इसका क्या कारण है? केवल भाषण दे देने से या आलोचना कर देने से ही यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। इसके लिए हमें लंग टर्म प्ल निंग करना होगा, नियोजित विकास करना होगा और उसके लिए योजना बनानी होगी।

आज इस देश में बेरोजगारी की बहुत ही भयावह समस्या हमारे सामने मुँह बाए खड़ी है। इस बेरोजगारी का कारण क्या है? हमने योजनाएं बनाई हैं, पांच पूरी कर ली हैं, छठी योजना भी कार्यरत है। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस बेरोजगारी के दो प्रमुख कारण हैं। एक तो जन संख्या की वृद्धि है और दूसरा दोष-पूर्ण शिक्षा पद्धति। जन संख्या वृद्धि की यही रफ्तार रही तो मैं सोचती हूँ कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद भी हमारे देश में 350 लाख लोग बेरोजगार होंगे। इसलिए बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिए और देश को समृद्धि की ओर ले जाने के लिए जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारी सरकार ने इस ओर कुछ कदम उठाए थे। परन्तु बड़े दुख की बात है कि कई विरोधी पार्टियों ने अपने व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थों के लिए इस राष्ट्रीय नीति को, बहुत ही अच्छी नीति को तहस कर दिया। फिर से इन दो सालों में हमने जनमानस बनाया है और मैं सोचती हूँ कि इस और हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार बेरोजगारी का मुख्य कारण यह है कि शिक्षित बेरोजगार बढ़ रहे

हैं, और इसलिए बढ़ रहे हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा पढ़ति दोषपूर्ण है। 34 वर्षों से बराबर हम कह रहे हैं कि शिक्षा पढ़ति में आमूलभूत परिवर्तन होने चाहिए। परन्तु वही मैंकाले पढ़ति आज भी विद्यमान है। क्यों नहीं इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है? हो यह रहा है कि किसी ने टेक्नीकल शिक्षा प्राप्त कर ली तो वह देश छोड़ कर बाहर जा रहा है। प्रतिभा पलायन एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या बन गई है। अब शिक्षा को समवर्ती सूची में ले लिया गया है तो हमें इसके लिए प्लार्निंग करनी होगी और प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा को व्यवसायमुखी बनाना होगा। विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा को राज्य पर न छोड़ कर पूरा का पूरा नियन्त्रण केन्द्र का हो: चाहिए। मैं समझती हूं कि शिक्षा के साथ यदि श्रम को जोड़ दिया जाए, जैसा कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा है “श्रमएव जयते” अगर श्रम के साथ शिक्षा को जोड़ते हैं तो आज यह स्थिति नहीं रहेगी कि एक किसान का बेटा जो कृषि विद्यालय से शिक्षा ग्रहण करता है वह गांव छोड़ देता है, कोई वैज्ञानिक बनता है तो देश छोड़ कर बाहर चला जाता है। यदि श्रम के साथ इसको जोड़ेंगे तो इस समस्या का सही समाधान हो सकता है। जापान का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है जो एक छोटा देश है और जिसके पास अपनी प्राकृतिक सम्पदा नहीं है फिर भी श्रम के आधार पर विश्व बाजार में उसने अपनी धाक जमाई है। हमारे देश में तो प्रचुर प्राकृतिक सम्पदा है अगर हम श्रम करें तो निश्चय ही आगे बढ़ सकते हैं क्योंकि हमारे यहां रस्त गर्भा भूमि है जहां पर खनिज पदार्थ छिपे हुए हैं। अध्रक का हमारे यहां प्रचुर भंडार है। इसी प्रकार से कोयला और लोहे में अमेरिका, रूस के बाद हमारा ही नम्बर आता है। इसी प्रकार परमाणु विजली के लिए थोरियम की आवश्यकता होती है अनुमान है कि

80 प्रतिशत डिपोजिट्स हमारे देश में

हैं। फिर क्यों नहीं हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं? श्रम के आधार पर निश्चित तौर पर देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। और 20 सूची कार्यक्रम तथा नियोजित योजनाओं के आधार पर आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। 20 सूची कार्यक्रम को नये परिवेश में लागू किया गया है उसका मैं स्वागत करती हूं और आशा करती हूं कि निश्चित तौर पर हमारे देश के गरीबों, बेरोजगारों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े हुए बगों को उससे राहत मिलेगी।

यह भी सत्य है कि 2050 तक हमारे देश की ऊर्जा शक्ति, बल्कि विश्व में भी, खत्म हो जायगी। इस ओर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। बायोगैस तथा सौर्य ऊर्जा के लिए हमारे देश में अन्वेषण हुए हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। अनुशक्ति के माध्यम से भी निरन्तर आगे बढ़ने के लिए रास्ते खुले हैं।

इसके साथ ही हमारे सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। आज कई फौजी ताकतें जमाव किए हुए हैं। हमारे पड़ीसी राष्ट्र के इरादे नेक

17.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

नहीं हैं। जब हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी इस बात को कहती हैं तो विपक्ष इसको केवल एक डराने वाली बात कहता है। परन्तु इस ओर उन्हें सोचना चाहिए कि निस्संदेह आलोचना नहीं करके हमें एक व्यावहारिक कदम उठाना चाहिए। और मैं आशा करती हूं कि विरोधी दल नकारात्मक भूमिका ना निभा कर सुझावान्तमक तथा सहयोग की भूमिका निभाये तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभावण पर धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं हृदय से स्वागत करती हूं।

श्री न ल लोहियाइसन नाडार (विवेन्द्रम) : अत्यधि महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री कमल नाथ ने अपने भाषण में, जिस पीढ़ी का जन्म स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद हुआ है, उस पीढ़ी की ओर से स्वतन्त्र भारत में जो प्रगति हुई है, उस पर गर्व प्रकट किया। उन्होंने कहा कि जब हमने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त की, तब यहां सामन्तवाद था। मैं मानता हूँ, मैं भी उसी पीढ़ी में हूँ जिस पीढ़ी ने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जन्म लिया। श्री कमलनाथ ने सामन्तवाद का अन्त हुआ, ऐसा वादा किया लेकिन यह नहीं कहा कि सामन्तवाद के स्थान पर क्या आया।

यह भी ठीक है कि सामन्तवाद का अवशेष आज भी हमारे समाज में है, इसीलिए आज भी हरिजनों, महिलाओं और अन्यसंघों व पिछड़े वर्गों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। सामन्तवाद के स्थान पर समाजवाद लाना, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जैसे हमारे नेता चाहते थे, लेकिन सामन्तवाद के स्थान पर समाजवाद हम नहीं ला सके। हम तो उसके विरुद्ध दिशा में चलते हैं। सामन्तवाद के स्थान पर पूँजीवाद पनप रहा है। सामन्तवाद के अवशेष जो बचे हुए हैं, अब पूँजीवाद के साथ जुटकर बहु राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों और विश्व की पूँजीवादी शक्तियों के साथ सम्मिलित होकर हमारे राष्ट्र को सम्पत्ति का लूटपाट कर रहे हैं।

हमारी प्रजातंत्र प्रणाली संघीय व्यवस्था पर आधारित है। संविधान ने हमारी संघीय व्यवस्था के अनुसार राज्यों को जो राजनीतिक और आर्थिक अधिकार दिए हुए हैं, उनको वर्तमान केन्द्रीय

सरकार और शासक दल द्वारा राज्यों से लिया जा रहा है। उदाहरणार्थे तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना तक प्लान एलोकेशन में 34 प्रतिशत तो केन्द्र का था और 66 प्रतिशत राज्यों का था, लेकिन अब तो उल्टा हो रहा है। अब 67 प्रतिशत केन्द्र लेता है और 33 प्रतिशत राज्यों के लिए छोड़ता है।

केन्द्र तो कई प्रकार के त्रृणों पर भी निर्भर रह सकता है, लेकिन राज्यों को प्लाण एक्सपैडीचर के नाम पर भी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

जिस प्रकार कांग्रेस (इ) के शासन में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की नियुक्ति और उनका बदलाव किया जाता है, उससे हमारी संघीय व्यवस्था का मजाक हो रहा है।

हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री पश्चिम बंगाल गई थीं। वहां उन्होंने उस राज्य की विधि और व्यवस्था के बारे में आशंका प्रकट की, जब कि यहां दिल्ली में, जहां प्रधान मंत्री और केन्द्रीय सरकार का शासन है, दिन-प्रतिदिन बैंकों और पेट्रोल पम्पों की लूट-पाट हो रही है।

आज हमारा प्रजातंत्र खतरे में है। 19 महीनों से गढ़वाल संसदीय क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधि इस सदन में नहीं है। यह सरकार दिल्ली में भी चुनाव नहीं कराती और पश्चिम बंगाल में भी चुनाव टालने के कोई न कोई उपाय ढूँढ़ निकालती है। यह सरकार चुनाव आयोग के अधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप करती है। गढ़वाल उपचुनाव के सिलसिले में चुनाव आयोग के सेक्रेटरी उस संसदीय क्षेत्र में धूमे और उन्होंने कहा कि गढ़वाल में ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति नहीं है, जिसके कारण चुनाव न हो सके। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चुनाव आयुक्त पर दबाव डाल कर चुनाव को पोस्टपोन कराया।

इसी तरह चुनाव आयोग के प्रतिनिधि ने पश्चिम बंगाल में जांच करने के बाद कहा कि बोटर्ज लिस्ट में कोई विशेष गलतियां या तुटियां नहीं हैं। लेकिन फिर भी प्रधान मंत्री कहती हैं कि बोटर्ज लिस्ट में 30 प्रतिशत बोगस बोटर्ज हैं।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केरल के गवर्नर पर दबाव डाला कि कांग्रेस (आई) के नेता को मंत्रि-मण्डल बनाने के लिए निमंत्रित किया जाए। जब गवर्नर ने कांग्रेस (आई) के नेता को मंत्रि-मण्डल बनाने के लिए बुलाया, तो केरल विधान सभा में कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी के केवल 17 सदस्य थे और उस पार्टी के नेता को केवल 67 सदस्यों का समर्थन प्राप्त था, जब कि विधान सभा में कुल 141 सदस्य हैं। एक महीने तक हार्स-ट्रेडिंग चलता रहा। मैं आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं केरल जा कर वहां पर अल्प-संख्यक मंत्रि-मण्डल के लिए हार्स-ट्रेडिंग किया। इसके बाद भी कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी को केवल 69 सदस्यों का समर्थन मिल सका। एक मनोनीत सदस्य के समर्थन से वह संख्या 70 तक पहुंची। फिर भी स्पीकर के कास्टिंग वोट से ही वह सरकार बच सकी है। यह हमारी प्रजातंत्रीय प्रणाली और प्रजातंत्रीय परम्पराओं का अपमान है।

विधि और व्यवस्था की स्थिति कैसे ख़राब हुई? चुनाव जीतने के लिए कांग्रेस (आई) के नेताओं ने पोर्लिंग बूथों पर हमला करने और उन्हें कैचर करने के लिए डाकुओं और गुंडों के साथ जो सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया और पुलिस की सहायता ली, वही विधि और व्यवस्था के ख़राब होने का प्रधान कारण है। आज भी “इंडियन एक्सप्रेस” के फ़ंट पेज पर एक रिपोर्ट आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक

मंत्री डाकुओं से मिले हैं। इसीलिये ये लूटपाट, डकैतियां और हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। इस सरकार के आने के बाद हरिजनों और अल्पसंख्यकों पर अत्याचार बढ़ा है। वह इस तरह बढ़ा है कि केरल में जहां इस प्रकार का अत्याचार नहीं था, वहां भी अल्पसंख्यक कांग्रेस (आई) के नेतृत्व ने सरकार के आने के बाद सुलतानमें बन्तेरी आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार हुआ और कई आदिवासी मारे गये। यह सरकार तो हरिजन विरोधी सरकार है जिसके कुछ नेताओं ने गुजरात में हरिजनों को जो आरक्षण दिया जाता है उसके विरुद्ध आन्दोलन किया और यह सरकार तो पिछड़े वर्ग के भी विरुद्ध है। एक से अधिक वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को सदन के सामने वह नहीं रख रही है।

इस सरकार की आर्थिक नीति पूंजीवाद के पनपने में सहायक है और बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का स्वागत करती है जिसके बारे में जार्ज फर्नान्डिस ने ठीक तरह से जिक्र किया है। दरिद्रता की रेखा के नीचे जो लोग जीवन बिताते हैं उनके लिये यह सरकार अभी तक कुछ नहीं कर सकी। हमारे यहां केरल में नारियल, रबर और कोको अधिक मात्रा में लोग पैदा करते हैं। वहां नारियल, रबर और कोको के जो कृषक हैं वे अपनी पैदावार को मार्केट ढूँढ़ने में समस्या का सामना करते हैं। यह सरकार विदेशों से कोपरा, नारियल के तेल, रबर और कोको का आयात करती है। आई० एम० एफ० व्यवस्था जो विश्व की पूंजीवादी ताकतें और बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के साथ हुई है, उसके कारण यह ऐसा कर रही है।

संशोधित बीस सूती कार्यक्रम के बारे में उन्होंने बहुत कुछ कहा है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 1975 में जो बीस सूती कार्यक्रम की आयोजना की थी उसका क्या हुआ? उसमें जो बधुआ मजदूरी को खत्म करने का

[श्री नोलालोहिथादसन नाडार]

वायदा किया था उसका क्या हुआ? आदिवासियों की भूमि पर उनकी पुनर्स्थापना की बात जो कही थी उसका क्या हुआ? उस पर अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में हैंडलूम बुनकरों को सूत उपलब्ध कराने का जो वायदा किया था उस दिशा में भी कुछ नहीं किया गया।

1971 में प्रधान मंत्री ने गरीबी हटाओ का नारा दिया और 1980 के चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में कुछ और कार्यक्रम रखे। अभी तक गरीबी हटाने के मार्ग में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया। पिछले चुनाव के समय में चुनाव घोषणा पत्र में जो कार्यक्रम रखे गये थे, दो साल बीत जाने के बाद भी अभी तक उसमें एक भी लागू नहीं किया है। ऐसी हालत में फिर से कार्यक्रम की घोषणा करने का प्रधान मंत्री को क्या नैतिक अधिकार है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। संशोधित बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम की जो घोषणा की गई है वह तो प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से हमारे जो कार्यक्रम चलते आ रहे हैं उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों की पुनर्वृत्ति ही है। वास्तव में उस कार्यक्रम पर इस प्रकार की कोई सिसियरिटी नहीं है। संशोधित 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम सिचाई से संबंधित है। हमारे केरल के नये राज्य विधि मंत्री की कान्स्टीचूयेंसी की वामनापुरम सिचाई योजना, जिसकी को रिपोर्ट वर्षों पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार को दी जा चुकी है, उसको भी अभी तक किलयरेंस नहीं दिया है।

राष्ट्रपति जी द्वारा गणतंत्र दिवस पर अपने भाषण में हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन में धार्मिक और नैतिक पतन के बारे में शंका प्रकट की गई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नैतिक पतन हुआ है, जो धार्मिक पतन हुआ है, उसके लिये सबसे बड़ी उत्तरदायी तो हमारी प्रधान मंत्री है। एक राजनैतिक

विद्यार्थी जो कि 1966 से 1977 तक और सन 1980 से अब तक जब वे सरकार में थीं, उस जमाने की यदि पढ़ाई करता है, तो वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेगा कि प्रधान मंत्री का कोई आदर्शों पर कमिटमेंट नहीं है। जो साथी उनके साथ है, उन पर भी कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं है।

भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में हम सब कहते हैं हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी उसको एक ग्लोबल-फिनोमिना कहती हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार तो कम से कम हटा नहीं सकते हैं**

(व्यवधान) **

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.
(Interruptions)

No question is being allowed. Don't go on making personal allegation. You have to follow certain rules. We have laid them down time and again so that...

(Interruptions)

Nothing more. Finished.
(Interruptions)

Please, order. No personal bickerings. It is not on the record.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Nadar. Please sit down. Please, order.

Yes, Mr. Sparrow.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel highly privileged for having to rise on my legs to support the Presidential Address because in this somewhat historical document, the policies, the programmes and the enunciated performance are giving us a line as to how and in what way India is going to make its progress. In that, the broad aspect of the whole affair seems to converge on to one specific pattern.

**Not recorded.

India is a developing country, going through a developing stage and the developing stage of any country is one of the most difficult stages to go through. Here, India stands with about 700 million people with varied types of languages, classes, creeds, religions, ideologies, sensitive border regions and, of course, some sections holding fissiparous type of communal tendencies, a few of course even displaying separatist type of tendencies, whether foreign-based or foreign-aided or internally thought out. So, here we are going through a very complex stage of our progress as a country.

In that regard, if we think of the fiscal side of our policies and the situation as it obtains, it is quite phenomenally difficult to tackle. It is easier said than done. Within a span of 35 years of struggle, from a backward country with such leaps towards progress, it has come to a stage where everybody now around the world understands what mark it is making. For instance, some people have even started talking about and comparing us with foreign countries like USA and so on. One State out of 50 States of America, call it New York, can gather together more budget than what we can all get together as a whole. It is a very tremendous type of fight. That is why I would wish to urge, through you, Sir, as to how we are going to set things about. And it has to be done while dealing with all the complexities and difficulties, we have to be very clear as to with what mental sturdiness and adroit working out of the problems as also with a little bit of big heart we have to tackle our problems.

I have been studying the attitude displayed over the last couple of years by our Opposition sitting on the other side of the Benches. I will come to some of the points raised by some of the hon. Members from that side before I start saying something on comparative terms of the performance itself. But I want to caution everybody

and, particularly, those who do not want things to run in a salutary and steady manner because you have seen that in respect of some countries of the third world, there could always be a situation of disintegration under the grinding pressures of the Super Powers and their own internal difficulties and wrong policies. Like a glass plate, they can sometimes get splattered. We all know what happened before during the last few decades to countries, like North Korea, South Korea, Vietnam, Vietcong, Laos, Cambodia,—jump to the other side—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Congo, Katanga, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Somalia and so on and so forth and how one can be destroyed. The inner core of yours, whatever you possess inside you, as a country, as your heritage, gets disturbed. And it sometimes takes a turn after centuries to get an opportunity to rise again.

Apropos that, we have to discuss things as they stand in the light of this beautiful Document, the President's Address of 18th of February, 1982. And I must say that the lines given therein apropos the performance that has been built up slowly from a very sorry state to date is remarkable. I do not want to repeat what has been stated by me before and what some of my other friends have already stated. But there should be no wrong word about understanding as to what are the responsibilities both for us as also for the opposition Party for the future.

To start with, therefore, my first observation is, that we have to handle our country's affairs with care, patience and in a proper planned manner which is indicated by this particular document the President's Address.

My second observation is which concerns some of the points raised by some of the Opposition party leaders so that on the plate we have proper type of understanding.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

I would take the liberty of even asking the Hon. Members to view matters both from our own point of view as well as from the point of view of the Members of the Opposition.

I know how some people are built from within. I know some people's mentality. My own may be different. But that does not carry us away from stating the facts in factual terms as they stand.

Here is, for instance, one point that was brought in by the Hon. Members Mr. Jethmalani as also Mr. George Fernandes—in different words saying, that it is one person's show or personality cult and so on and so forth.

I would like to do my best with full honesty to apprise the House to clear this problem as I see it.

I would like, first of all, to point out to you the personality side of it.

Certainly, Shrimati Indira Gandhi has personality.

She has a shining Charisma, a Charisma very well-known to all, round the world. It is not only I who am saying this. The proof of this is abundantly clear all the world over and in our country.

You had brought our Party down, nine pins down. There was nothing wrong. Janata party had got together and people were given hope that they will set up another fine secular Party and perhaps get a better change. There is nothing wrong in that type of reasoning. I said that they brought our Party nine pins down.

But, low and behold! not only that the poor performance displayed by the Janata Party over those two and a half years, was seen by all so clearly.

The people, the masses, the poor masses and other people all along be-

came wise enough to understand what kind of warmth, what kind of backing, what kind of inner feelings our Leader had for them, and they went after her charisma, that is, Shrimati Indira Gandhi charisma.

Even now, so many millions of people follow Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

I will come to that point which is being raised here time and again, that is, one Party hegemony. I will explain. I will explain it with my own proper knowledge, not in any way to bamboozle anybody on that side of the House. No. Not at all.

I have been, for instance, serving the nation as a politician in one Party, the Indian National Congress. And I have studied this great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and I worked with her for over a decade as a Member of the All India Congress Committee and for over half a decade as a Member of the Congress Working Committee. I want to point out to you that there is no decision taken at any time which is not well mooted, which is not well discussed in which every Congress Working Committee member, every All India Congress Committee member, does not put in by way of his contribution what his views are: and I may point out very truthfully for the benefit of my two or three friends who were talking about this that every time consensus is taken and in the normal democratic manner any problem or any point of consequence is decided by the Party. Of course, the President is our top person: there is no question about it. And if the team is working with some cohesion, if the team accepts that she is the captain and she is running the team well enough, what is wrong with that, I would like to ask. Not only that, the team member and the top of the team today, in this largest single political party in the world, the Indian National Congress-I, on every account, work together. I am not going to criticise what happens on

the other side. It is not possible for me to go into details. Mr. George Fernandes pointed out here that, after fourteen months, the meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held. May I point out to him, 'My hon. friend, yes; when things are smooth, you don't have to keep on calling people'. I have noticed quite lately that the Opposition sides certain parties, within seven days, were holding about six or seven meetings—Congress-J. Congress-S, Lok Dal, this and that—meeting after meeting, clutching at the straw for nothing, trying to hit in the air for nothing, trying, to understand where the feet are resting. Is this homogeneity? Is this an association or a team work? Is this what you call party work? If the Indian National Congress—I under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi produces better results and works together as a team and faces all types of difficulties and complexities, what is wrong with that, I would like to ask. You talk in terms of personality cult or hegemony or the control being exercised by one or two or three. I would only say this. Here is a galaxy of Ministers who work in their own spheres; they work so very well in their own spheres; and if incidentally the captain of the team says that there is something to be changed, there is no reason why it should not be changed. It is changed as a good captain would change his bowlers in cricket. Myself and Prof. Dandavate both know how to have such changes; both of us have worked together on the ground one day. Why do you want to be small? You have to be very big. You have to grow for the sake of India, not for your sake or for my sake or for Shrimati Indira Gandhi's sake. You have to grow; you have to be tall; for the sake of our civilization, our culture, what we possess, for the sake of prosperity, for the sake of children and grand-children, we have to grow, we have to take on the responsibility wherever we may be. And for that reason, I would urge on this and finish with that subject.

Somebody spoke about corruption. May I just make two observations with your kind permission? As regards corruption, I would say: Yes. You remained under foreign sub servience for centuries and you became a tremendous artist in playing about the money in a wrong way and in a nefarious way. I would like to say: what is the situation now and who does the corruption? I would like to explain my viewpoint there. My viewpoint is this. This party, the party belonging to the Treasury Benches, is the largest party. What does it compose of? May I suggest that as much as 80 to 90 or 95 per cent of the population in this party is the poor harijan, the poor adivasi, the poor kisan, the poor marginal farmer, the poor artisan and the rickshaw pullers and so many others—a majority of them is of this class. Do you know who is being cheated everyday and by whom? It is not by the people of this party but by some people who are having blackmoney and who are living merily and happily from whom we try to take out money through the Finance Ministry is one way or the other. Now to say that corruption is rampant somewhere else is not correct. Somebody on your side can also be a bad man as also some one on this side. It is for this reason that I say: it is not fair to throw mud uselessly on the Treasury Benches. Why not say something objective? Why not say something progressive? Why not criticise in a constructive fashion? I say that some of our friends on the opposition side have not been able to do that. If I were take you on the economic side, I can do that statistically. I will not like to do that. I can say this much that we are on the way to progress. Allow me to cite one example only. We are on the way to progress; we are marching ahead beautifully. But, Mr. George Fernandes talked about the forward march rather derisively. That is not correct. May I point out to him that to-day we are with the built up economy under the aegis of the pre-

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

sent Prime Minister who was not in power for only two and a half years, amongst the first seven countries of the world in so far as industrial production is concerned. And in so far as nuclear fusion, nuclear fission or nuclear Power is concerned, we are amongst the first six countries in the world. In so far as the qualitative manpower is concerned, technologically or scientifically, starting from cosmic research upto pulsars, Quasars, Blackholes or any such Science is concerned, we are amongst the first four in the world. In so far as our broadbased, strongbased, armed forces are concerned, we are second to none. I can tell you that very frankly and let the foreign people also hear this. They can listen with an open mind to the speech of Generad Sparrow and I mean it categorically from every angle. I do not want to go into details over that. In so far as our farming side is concerned, we have got self-sufficiency in food. But, there is maladministration here and there; there is maldistribution here and there. There is no question about it. I pointed this out on the floor of the House only last time that 26 lakhs tonnes of potatoes rotted in the fields in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and the Punjab during the Janata regime—I am sorry to say so; I do not wish to condemn you. This type of aberrations and difficulties are there. Nevertheless, India is marching ahead to gain its cyclic ascendancy. That is our due. For that reason. I have to say this. The way we are conducting ourselves—the ministerial benches and the ministers under the guidance of the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, goes to show that we go ahead with an urge of being "Excelsior over everything that comes our way" and we are going to be second to none in India within the next fifteen years or so. All of you do give us your hand. Give us a hand. We are going to be number one nation and the strongest

st nation in the world. With these few words I take your permission, Sir, and thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support once again this wonderful type of Presidential Address.

श्री पौ. नामग्नथाल (लद्दाक) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, सदर जम्हूरिया के खुतबे पर इस मुश्वर्जिज एवान में जो बहस चल रही है उस में मैं अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करना चाहता हूं। इस खुतबे को स्पोर्ट करते हुए मैं चन्द एक नुक्शे उभारना चाहता हूं। इस एड्रेस में मुल्क के मुख्तालिफ तराकिवायाती प्राजेक्ट्स का जिक्र किया गया है। जरायत के शोबे में या साइंस और टेक्नालाजी के शोबे में या इन्डस्ट्रीज के मैदान में इस खुतबे में पूरे फैक्ट्र्स और फिर्ज दिए गए हैं जिन पर बहुत से मुश्वर्जिज साथियों ने अपने ख्यालात रखे हैं। मैं उसकी पूरी ताईद करता हूं और कुछ ज्यादा इस मांजू पर कहना नहीं चाहता। मुल्क में ला एंड आर्डर की बात भी कही गई है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज और दूसरे बीकर सैक्षंज के साथ जो कुछ बाकात हुए हैं या हो रहे हैं उनको रोकने के लिए जो तदाबीर हुक्मत की तरफ से की जो रही है या उनकी भलाई के लिए जो काम बीस नुक्काती प्रोग्राम में मैशन किए गए हैं उन पर जो अमल हो रहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि उन पर हो रही एट्रासिटीज को रोकने की तरफ यह एक कदम अहम है।

18.00 hrs.

इन बातों पर ज्यादा तबसरा न करते हुए कुछ बातें मैं अपने इलाके की करना चाहता हूं। आपने सूना होगा और पढ़ा होगा अखबारों में कि पिछले दो सालों से मेरी कंस्टिट्युएसी लद्दाक में वहां की सरकार की तरफ से जो

जुल्म और तशदुद हो रहा है। ऐसा करने से उसको रोकने के लिए और दुनिया के सामने लाने के लिए जो कुछ वहां हो रहा है वह भी कुछ आपने पढ़ा होगा। लेकिन सब आपने न पढ़ा होगा और न सुना होगा। 1979 से यह बात शुरू होती है जब शैश शेख साहब की सरकार ने जम्मू कश्मीर में बहुत से नये डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बनाए थे, जिस में लदाख डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के भी दो हिस्से कर दिए थे एक कारगिल और दूसरा लेह। प्लान बजट में खास तौर पर लदाख के लिए जो पैसा होता था सेंटर से आता है। उसका नव्वे परसेंट ग्रांट के तौर पर मिलता है और दस परसेंट लोन के तौर पर यानी, सौ फीसदी उसके वास्ते सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट देती है। उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पर झगड़ा शुरू हो गया। उन्होंने पोपूलेशन को सौल क्राइटरिया बना दिया . . .

कूटा होन और कृज्जेह ज़ियादा ऐसे موضوع भी कहें नहीं जाहता - शेर्कर मैं वै अप्लाई अर्डर की बात यही कही गई है - शेर्कर लैक्ष्मिनारायण के साथ हो द्वितीय विकास के साथ हो कृज्जेह واقعत होने वाली या हो दी है अन को दोक्मे के लिए जो तदाहर शर्कर की तरफ से की जा दी है वाली के लिए जो काम बिस नकारी प्रोडक्यूमेंट मैं मैलेशन की गई है अन प्रैर्ड जो उसके द्वारा हो दी है मैं सम्भवता वाली के अन प्रैर्ड हो दी अप्ट्राईटिंग को दोक्मे की लैफ या लैक एहम त्रैम है -

अन बातों पर ज़ियादा तज़ीज़रा नहीं करते होने कृज्जेह बातिस मैं ऐसे उल्लेख की करना जाहता हो - अपै ने स्ला हो का और प्रैर्ड यही हो का अंतरावों मैं वे के लैक्ष्मिनारायण दो सालों से मैली कान्सेट्स जॉयलेसी लदाख मैं वहां की सरकार की तरफ से हो और त्रैम और तश्वीर हो रहा है - ऐसा करने से अन को दोक्मे के लिए और दनहार के सामने लाने के लिए जो कृज्जेह और वहां हो देता है वो यही कृज्जेह कृज्जेह अपै ने प्रैर्ड हो का - लैक्ष्मिनारायण अपै ने नहीं प्रैर्ड हो का और नहीं स्ला हो का - 1979 अंत से ये बात श्रूप उत्ती वे जैप शेख माहब की सरकार ने जमू कश्मीर मैं बहत से नई डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स बनाई तो जैस मैं लदाख क्षेत्र के यही दो हिस्से को दोक्मे

[श्री पी - नाम कीम (लदाख) :

जलाल अस्तिकर चाहब - चद्र ۷۴۰۰۰
के خط्तेह प्रैर्ड अस मैराज लोवन मैं
दो बहत चल दी है अस मैं
मैं अपै ख्वालात का अंतराय करना जाहता
होन - अस ख्तेह को स्वीकृत करते
होने मैं ज़द लैक नक्ते अभारना
जाहता होन - अस लैक्ष्मिनारायण मैं
शेर्कर के मुख्तिल त्रैमाती प्रैर्ड येक्स
का डूर किया गया है - त्रैमात के शुभे
मैं या सालेस और तेक्नोलॉजी के
शुभे मैं या अंतरियैर के महेलन
मैं अस ख्तेह मैं प्रैर्ड फेक्स
और फेक्स दी गई है जैस प्रैर्ड
बहत से मैराज साथेहोन ले अपै ख्वालात
दी होन - मैं अस की जूडी ताँद

[شہری پی - نام کیاں]

کئے تھے ایک کارکل اور دوسرا لہوڑہ -
یہاں بہت مہن خاص طور پر لداخ
کے لئے جو پہنچتے ہوتا تھا سہمنٹر سے
آتا ہے - نوے پرسیلٹ کرانٹ کے طور
پر ملتا ہے اور دس پرسیلٹ لون کے
طور پر بعلی سو فیصدی اس کے
واسطے سہمنٹر کو نمہلٹ دیتی ہے -

اس کے دستوری بھوشن پر جنگو شروع
ہو کیا - انہوں نے پاپولیشن کو سول
کرانٹھ دیا بنا دیا [.....]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, February, 26. 1982/Phalguna 7, 1903 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by the General Manager, Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.
