

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 12, 1984/  
Chaitra 23 1906 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

*[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]*

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** Deputy Speaker has violated Rules 367 and 367A.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** This is a question of procedural matter.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We shall take it up later.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** No, Sir. Our own contention is that no Government is there to answer the questions. And, therefore, let us raise the question and you give your rulings.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** This should be decided first.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Please listen to us first. Kindly listen to our submission.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please listen. I am not giving any ruling. I am only just appealing to you—let us take the questions and then after the question hour you can take it up.

*(Interruptions)*

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** No,

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** There is violation of Rule 367.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** My submission is that after the passing of the cut motion Government has been censured. Therefore, no Government exists. As a result of that.....

*(Interruptions)*

And, therefore, no Government exists. As a result no.....

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** It is not like that. It is not correct, Sir.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :** Sir, because of this Government does not exist. The Government has ceased to exist.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** This is Constitutional issue.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, I am raising a point of order. My point of order is regarding the very question of Government's existence. My contention is, yesterday, the cut motion which was moved by Shri A. K. Roy has been passed and while the Division was ordered and Lobbies were cleared, the Deputy Speaker had \*\* to declare that the House is adjourned and then went away.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** Sir, he cannot cast aspersions. Aspersions on the chair will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the chair,

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
Sir, I would request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to listen to my point of order.

**SHRI BUTA SINGH :** There is no business before the House. How can he raise the point of order ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
Sir, Kaul and Shakhdar says that cut-motions are given by the Members of the Opposition only and Members of the Government Party do not generally give such cut-motions as it will amount to vote of censure and indirectly amount to no-confidence in the Council of Ministers,

Sir, yesterday, the cut-motion has been passed. No confidence has been expressed and the Government has been censured. Government stands defeated and, therefore, they have no right to answer the question on behalf of the Government.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** Sir, I want to say. Sir, I was present. Let me submit.

Sir, Mr. A. K. Roy's cut-motion was put to vote. There was a voice vote. And the Government was defeated. And we demanded Division.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No question.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY :** He ordered the Division.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have to tell the House.

**SHRI A. K. ROY :** I have written to you questioning the very legality of the Government. I have written to you questioning the very legality of the Government. Before the Minister answers, kindly give a ruling whether this Government exists legally or not.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please sit down.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Sir, may I make a submission ? I would not take more than a minute. My submission is that in the House if a Division bell is rung and the Lobbies are cleared, what is the next thing that can be done.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** I will tell you.

**SHRI ERA. ANBARASU :** Sir, the Deputy Speaker can adjourn the House *suo-motu* if he feels that there is no quorum.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I got the message. Please sit down. I will tell you.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Sir, let us not repeat what has been done in Nagaland Assembly. In similar circumstances, we are setting a bad example.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Bahuguna, I have got the rules and regulations and I have got the precedents. I am coming to that. If you want to take your own point of view.....

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, we are very well guided by you.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have to give it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, in the past, rulings of the Speaker have made history. You can make another history.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Panditji, I have to go according what you have laid down for me. I have to go according to what the precedents have said to me. I have to see the books. I have to study the books because I have got the message through your motion. I got it.

**SHRI A.K. ROY:** Sir, I have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it. That is what I have studied. That is why I have come prepared for it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have read the same book which you are having.

MR. SPEAKER : This is what I say. On page 695—this is not the book, this is the Precedents.—Manual of rules, Volume II, part II, (Rule 332 to end), 1979.

"If after clearing Lobbies for holding a Division, it is found that there is no quorum, House may be adjourned and the Division held over."

(*Interruptions*)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Sir, nobody has raised the quorum.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nobody raised it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Have you not the patience to listen to me ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : Was it to save the Government when it was found that the Government was in a minority ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You listen to me. This is from the Handbook which I am reading. I read out :

"Before the Speaker takes the Chair in the morning and the House commences its sitting, the Marshal ascertains that there is quorum and after he has reported to the Speaker that there is quorum....."

Then only he calls me, at certain times, the quorum bell is rung twice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This was not in the morning, this was late in the evening.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. The Manual further says :

"...after he has reported to the Speaker that there is quorum, the Speaker takes the Chair. Thereafter, the Speaker presumes that there is quorum at all times but his attention may be invited to lack of quorum.....

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Who invited his attention ? That is the point. Nobody invited his attention.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why can't you listen to me properly ? Why do you shout at the top of your voice ? You must listen, It is easy to say certain things. It takes a lot of courage to say certain things but it takes a lot of more courage to listen to certain things. You are not listening ; you are interrupting me. I am coming to the point which you are raising.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We also have the courage to listen you.

MR. SPEAKER : You listen.

"Thereafter the Speaker presumes that there is quorum at all times but his attention may be invited to lack of quorum or he may himself notice the lack of quorum. In either case, the bell is rung and if the House is made within the first ringing of the bell, or, if necessary, within the second ringing of the bell, as the Speaker may direct, the business of the House proceeds. Otherwise, Speaker may adjourn the sitting for lack of quorum."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Did he do it ? You have to

check the records. We were present yesterday. The Deputy Speaker did not even adjourn the House. He said, there is no quorum and he left the Chair. All of us we present in the House. He did not adjourn the House.

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** I have given a privilege motion on a specific point.....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPAEKER :** Kindly listen to me. Since division was called or demanded, he rang the bell for the division and, as there was no quorum, he had to adjourn the House.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** I have a point of order.....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I appeal to the whole House. I will not assign it to any single member or any party. It is the collective responsibility of the House.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** No, Sir, In a parliamentary democracy, the ruling party has got the prerogative to provide the quorum.....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is something which is under conventions. I cannot assign it to any single party.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** I want to point out that what you read out just now does not conform to what happened yesterday. Let the hon. Members who were present in the House tell you what happened yesterday.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have gone through it.

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** That is the authentic version. I have given a privilege motion.....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Again this is from the Manual, I read out :

"If after clearing the Lobbies for holding a division, if it is found that there is no quorum in the House; the House may be adjourned for want of quorum and the division held over."

**PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ :** I accept it. But what happened actually ? *(Interruptions)*. Kindly listen to me. I will tell you what happened.....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SEAKER :** Not allowed. मेरे हाथ मजबूत है ।

Shri Ramakrishna More.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not allowed.

Shri A. K. Roy will put his question 661.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have not allowed anybody.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have not allowed anyone now.

Shri A. K. Roy, please come up with you Question.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI A. K. ROY :** May I speak ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Allotment of Quarter in Suburban Section of Sealdah Division**

\*661. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Railway quarters are constructed at road side stations for providing suitable accommodation to the staff and their families working at these stations in the exigency of Railway services ;

(b) if so, the details of the quarters provided at road side stations in suburban section of Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway ;

(c) number of the Station Masters not provided with quarters at respective stations in that Division and reasons therefor ;

(d) action taken by the Administration against the illegal occupation of these quarters of station staff by the staff of various Department working at other places ; and

(e) reasons for not maintaining quota earmarked for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe staff for allotment of quarters ?

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

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of quarters provided on road side stations in suburban section of Sealdah Division are as follows :

Type I	1459 Nos.
Type II	462 Nos.
Type III	13 Nos.
Type IV	5 Nos.
Total	1949 Nos.

These exclude the quarter provided at Depot Stations, Terminal Stations, Junction Stations and Important city Stations.

(c) The number of Station Masters not having quarters at respective Stations is 83. This is because either they are having their houses nearby the station of their posting and do not prefer to live in railway quarters or they have retained railway quarters at their old stations of posting due to their personnel reasons like children education, etc. and also such quarters not being far away from their present station of posting.

(d) In cases of unauthorised occupation of railway quarters by the staff, penal rent is recovered and disciplinary action is taken. Where unauthorised occupation continuous despite above action, eviction proceedings are resorted to.

(e) Instructions regarding reservation of railway quarters in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the Stations where 50 or more quarters are located were issued in September, 1983. The Railway Administration is taking necessary steps to implement the instructions.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Railway employees are required to render 24 hours service to the railways. The problem is more for the roadside stations where residential accommodation is not available. The employees who go on transfers also have the accommodation problem in the railways.

The report of the railways for 1982-83 gives very scant information on the accommodation problem for the railway employees. It says :

"About 37% of the railway staff have been provided with quarters. Staff quarters numbering 5,648 units were constructed during the year. Of these, 2,526 units are meant for Group 'D' and 3,061 for 'C' staff."

There are more than 15 lakh employees and you have only 37% satisfaction and you are contracting quarters at the rate of 5,000 units which may give 1.03% satisfaction. If we take that 66% satisfaction is the optimum, you will need 100 years to give quarters to the railway employees.

The figures which are furnished in respect of Sealdah Division do not indicate the percentage satisfaction of the employees there. In part (b) of the answer, you have given the numbers for Types I, II, III and IV. What percentage satisfaction do they stel to the railway employees ? What is the requirement and what is the availability of quarters there ?

What is the criterion of allotting quarters ? Lot of corruption is taking place in the allotment of quarters and for getting priority. Seniors are being bypassed. The needy are being bypassed.

Have you taken a policy decision to make arrangement for the accommodation of the employees who go on transfer ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** The policy of railways is to provide quarters on a programme basis for 'Essential' staff who are likely to be called on duty at odd hours.

We have divided the staff into 'Essential and Non-Essential'. 'Essen-

tial' staff include—the hon. Member must be knowing—the Station Masters. Assistant Station Masters, Drivers, Signal Inspectors, Bridge Inspectors etc and 'Non-Essential' staff are general clerks and Ticket Collectors etc.

With regard to the policy of the railways, we give priority to the 'Essential' staff first. And then we try to accommodate the 'Non-Essential' staff. I have already given you the definition of 'Essential' of and 'Non-Essential'.

In Sealdah Division, 'Essential' staff housed is 60% and 'Non-Essential' staff is 36%.

With regard to the All India picture, because of paucity of resources, we had 4,554 houses constructed in 1980-81. In 1983-84 we have spent about Rs. 14 crores and we expect completion of 6,500 houses. In 1984-85 we propose to construct 6,600 houses. And that is the money we can afford to spent.

I agree with you that if we have more money in the fitness of things, we could have given accommodation to all the deserving employees 'Essential' and 'Non-Essential' both.

**SHRI A. K. ROY :** In part 'C' of the answer to my question, the hon. Minister has said that 83 Station Masters could not be given accommodation in Sealdah Division and the reason is stated to be that they do not want quarters. Are you sure about it ? Are you aware that some Station Masters are there who desire quarters but could not be given due to want of quarters ?

In part (d) of the answer it is stated that there is unauthorised occupation of the railway quarters. Have you made a survey of what is the number of quarters under unauthorised occupation and the rate of evacuating them ? To my knowledge, the rate of unauthorised occupation is more than the rate of evacuating them. Ultimately, more and more quarters are going to be under unauthorised occupation.

You said that the reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be kept and some instructions have been given. I would like to know what is the basis of that reservation.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** In case of unauthorised occupation, penal rent is recovered and disciplinary action is taken. When this continues, eviction proceedings are started.

About the exact figures of cases of disciplinary action taken and eviction proceedings launched. I do not have the figures at the present moment. I am collecting the figures and I will place them on the Table of this House for the information of the hon. Member. I am sorry I have not been able to collect because it will take a bit of time to collect all these figures.

With regard to Station Masters, that is the figure that I have been given, that 83 Station Masters do not have quarters at respective stations. They are either having houses nearby. So they do not want to go to their quarters, or they have retained railway quarters at their earlier stations of posting for their personal reasons namely the education of children etc.

So, for these reasons some of the Station Masters, though quarters are available, have not taken the quarters.

With regard to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for SC & ST employees of non-essential categories, because essential categories get preferential treatment and therefore, there the question of any special treatment does not arise and it only arises with regard to other categories, that is non-essential categories here 5% reservation was made and this has been increased to 10% for type I and type II quarters. In September 1983 instructions were issued that reservations should be made in all areas where the number of quarters is at least 50. In that case this formula will apply. For the SC &

ST employees eligible for type III and IV quarters in non-essential category, instructions were issued in September 1981 to keep reservation of 5% in cities where headquarters of Zonal Railways and production units are located.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** मध्यम महोदय, सरकार की तमाम कोशिशों के बावजूद आज भी एक-तिहाई से ज्यादा रेल कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर नहीं दिए जा सके हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि एसेंशल कैटेगरी और नान-एसेंशल कैटेगरी में से एसेंशल कैटेगरी को क्वार्टर देने के बारे में प्रेरणेस दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एसेंशल कैटेगरी के सब कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर दे दिए गए हैं। दूसरे, बड़े स्टेशनों के अलावा रोडसाइड स्टेशन भी हैं, जो या तो गांवों में होते हैं या छोटे शहरों में, जहां कर्मचारियों को किराये का मकान भी नहीं मिलता है। मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि ऐसे स्टेशनों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को, जो एसेंशल कैटेगरी में हैं, रहने के लिए मकान नहीं मिलते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि रोडसाइड स्टेशनों के एम्प्लाईज को सेट-पर-सेट क्वार्टर दिए जाएं और उसके बाद बड़े शहरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को दिए जाएं?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY :** I think I have already replied all the questions and I can appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. But you know for the essential category we give priority and the hon. Member has asked about the Sealdah Division. But if you want to take India as a whole, then figure is 37%. I am not happy with this picture. This is a disappointing picture. But, at the same time, I have been repeating in the House about the paucity of funds. If you do not have the funds, it makes provision of housing and other welfare

activities difficult. Since I have assumed charge, I have increased the funds. So far as welfare measures are concerned like hospitals, housing, etc., etc. But even then the number of people is more and the money is not adequate enough to give them housing at the rate you want to give. I am trying to get more money and when more money is available, we will be able to give them houses.

**SHRI R. P. YADAV :** What about preference to the Station Masters of roadside stations?

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY :** We have only essential and non-essential classification.

**SHRI RATANSINGH RAJDA :** Why don't you approach the World Bank for assistance in this regard?

**MR SPEAKER :** Next Question.

नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को नियमित करना  
और उनका स्थानान्तरण करना

\*662. श्री हेमचंतीमनन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने देश के सभी रेलवे सेवा आयोग के चेयरमैनों को भेजे गए दिनांक 8 जुलाई, 1983 के अपने कार्यालय के आदेश संरूपा ई (ए. जी.) 11-83 आर.एस.सी./94-नई दिल्ली द्वारा उन्हें फालतू नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों के बारे में दिनांक 3 मई, 1983 को कलकत्ता में हुई रेलवे आयोगों के चेयरमैन सदस्यों और सचिवों की बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय के बारे में सूचित किया था और उन्हें यह निदेश दिया था कि बतंमान (फालतू) सभी नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को निकटवर्ती छिबीजन में स्थानान्तरित करके नियमित किया जाना चाहिए तथा क्या इस निर्णय की प्रतियां सभी रेलवे सेवा आयोगों को भी भेज दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन रेलवे सेवा आयोगों ने उक्त आदेशों का पालन किया है;

(ग) क्या इलाहाबाद रेलवे सेवा आयोग के चेयरमैन ने उक्त आदेश पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. Orders were issued *vide* Railway Board's letter dated 8.7.83 that all casual labour at present available with the Service Commissions should be regularised by transferring them in the adjoining Divisions, etc.

(b) These directives were meant mainly for the nine old Railway Service Commissions, namely, Allahabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Gauhati, Madras, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Secunderabad, many of whom had the problem of surplus casual labour as on 8.7.83 All these Commissions, except Patna have taken necessary action to implement these orders. The seven new Service Commissions do not have the problem of surplus casual labour at present.

(c) No, Sir. He has taken action.

(d) Does not arise.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** With reference to part (a) of the answer placed on the table of the House in which the hon. Minister was pleased to

say that all casual labourers at present available with the Service Commissions would be regularised, the order which he has given on 8-7-83. Part (c) : May I know from the hon. Minister if this order in relation to Allahabad Service Commission was implemented before 9-2-84 or not ? If not why ? The order dated 8-7-83 is either not implemented or wrongly or incorrectly implemented to which I will come later till 9-2-84 (a) Is it a fact or not ? (b) if the order has been implemented, is it in relation to all the people-39 people- who were serving as casual-persons in Railway Service Commission at Allahabad ?

**प्रध्यक्ष महोदय :** बहुगुणा जी, आप हमेशा ही एक दो तीनकर के व्येश्वन पूछते हैं। इस से वह सारा मिक्स अप हो जाता है।

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** His answer is in parts (a), (b) and (c) and so I am putting my questions in parts-(a), (b) and (c). I congratulate my hon. friend, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri for his, laudable ideas. In spite of his best efforts, what the Railway Service Commission has done is this. Of the 39 persons employed, they have dismissed some persons some time ago. The casual labour people are working as clerks and they have been sent to lay down sleepers and break stones. This is not the way the things are done. Your purpose or the spirit of the order was different. May I know what type of order was it and what type of work was done in Allahabad because, according to him, everything is all right in Allahabad.

This is my first question. My second question remains.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir there was a meeting of the Chairmen and Member-Secretaries of the Railway Service Commissions held at Calcutta on 3-5-83. The Railway Board also considered the situation and issued

instructions that all casual labour as on 8-7-83 be regularised by transferring them to the adjoining divisions and that no casual labour should be recruited in future without the approval of the Board. This is the basis. The second position is that in so far as our information goes, all Service Commissions had acted according to the instructions except Patna Service Commission whose casual workers cannot be relieved just now. However, they have also been asked to fall in line. We have given them instructions.

Coming to Allahabad Service Commission, I am told, that as on 8-7-83, 42 casual labour were on rolls and suitable action is being taken about them. However, I understand on further enquiries that 74 casual labour, as it appears, served the Commission earlier in stages. I can assure the House and the hon. Member that if any person other than these 42 was on the rolls of the Railway Service Commission on 8-7-83, he will also be dealt with in the same manner. Regarding the 74 casual workers also, we shall ask the Northern Railway to engage them in preference to any fresh posts against the future requirements.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** I am grateful to the Minister for his candid reply. But, I had put the question as to why the Railway Service Commission took so much time in implementing the orders. To that he has not given any explanation. I can understand his predicament because these officers are not willing to cooperate with the hon. Minister. It is very unfortunate.

It is really very unfortunate. (*Interruptions*) He is on public record to say that officials are not listening to his orders and they are mis-behaving and, as such, he has to deal with those recalcitrant officers.

Sir, he has said that these casual workers will be fitted in. I have been told in Allahabad Railway Service Commission graduates have been used to do the clerical work although they

were termed as labourers. Further, Sir, they were made to put their thumb impressions although they are graduates so that the impression may remain that they are not educated. I can prove it if the Minister holds an inquiry. Will the Minister hold an inquiry as to whether graduates who worked as casual workers-although actually they worked on clerical positions in the Commission for more than one, two, three and four years have been terminated or discharged not for mis-conduct but just because they approached you for being mis-treated? Will they be adjusted?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Is there any law against labourers to be educated?

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : No, Sir. But you cannot employ someone here to do the steno job and make him sign your register with thumb impression. If you can do it then he can do it. (*Interruptions*) It is exploitation of the worst form.

**SHRI A. B. A. GHNAI KHAN-CHOWDHURY** : Sir, the attitude should be that no work is undignified but if the hon. Member can pass on certain specific information that a particular person should not have that type of job or according to Indian assessment—afterall India is our country and we have to go through this assessment or sense of value-well, I will certainly look into the matter. But I want to inform the hon. Member that the very system of casual labour is wrong. The very system is wrong. Due to many reasons which I am sorry if I do say there is very much nise and the railway people are forced to take casual labour...

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : By whom ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOUDHURY: By many influential  
people. By trade union leaders.  
(Interruptions) Trade-unionism is part  
and parcel of the democratic system and  
I am not condemning trade unionism  
but as it has happened the casual labour.

ters are a heavy burden on the railway economy and every year we are trying to absorb 20,000 casual labourers and even then there does not seem to be any way out. It is increasing and increasing because of the system. So, if any hon. Member gives specific information ..

बी. रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने इनके पास इनकान्देशन भेजो है धन्यवाद की। कलकर्ता की भी भेजी है।

**SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY:** ...where he thinks a merritorious man is doing some job which he should not do I will look into that...

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Sir, the Minister has absolutely mis-read what I said. I said that a person was made to do clerical work and although he was a graduate, he was made to put thumb impression.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI R. L. BHATIA :** When you send information, will you sign or you will put thumb impression?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** Sir, so long as this Government remains it will convert even literates into illiterates, and illiterates into even more illiterates;

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—  
No. 663. - Mr. Nadar, absent. Next question— No. 664.

## Electric Trolley Buses in The Capital

\*664 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

## **SHRI GHULAM**

## MOHAMMAD KHAN

Will the Minister of SHIPPI NG  
AND TRANSPORT be pleased to  
state, i.e.

(a) whether Government are studying the possibility of introducing electric trolley bus service in some parts of the capital to relieve over increasing pressure of the existing public transport system ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) details of routes suggested and by when it is likely to be introduced ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Various aspects of the proposal to introduce Electric Trolley buses in Delhi are yet to be finalized.

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद जां : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। कृपया हिन्दी में पढ़ा दीजिए।

श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी : (क) जी हां। (ख) और (ग) दिल्ली में इलेक्ट्रिक बसों को चलाने के लिए मुख्तमिक पहलुओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद जां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने "क" के जवाब में जी हां कहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको चलाने का आपका कब तक विचार है ?

श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ममी जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया कि इन सारी जीजों पर विचार हो रहा है। इकोनॉमिक वायाविलिडी और किडीविलिटी को देखकर ही कोई राय कायम की जाएगी। इस पर फाइल राय कायम नहीं की जाएगी।

श्री राम विजात पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली की डी.टी.सी. की हालत को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्व रखता है। आपके डी.टी.सी. के मांकड़ों के मुताबिक अग्री 360 करोड़ रु. का घाटा हो चुका है और प्रतिवर्ष 40-50 करोड़ रु. का घाटा होता है। स्थिति यह है कि प्राइवेट बसेस वाले बस लरीद कर दुगुना कमा लेते हैं, सरकार के यहां घाटा चल रहा है। लोग बसों बसों की इनजार में खड़े रहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में आपको कोई आलटरेनटिव व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आप डी.टी.सी. में सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि डी.टी.सी. के कार्यकालप में क्या आप सुधार कर रहे हैं और डी.टी.सी. के विकल्प की व्यवस्था आप कब तक करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल इलेक्ट्रिक ट्रॉली बसेस का है।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : What is the cause of loss ?

श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी : यह बात उही नहीं है कि यह आलटरेनटिव अरेंजमेंट है। यह डी. टी.जे. जो हम इन्ड्रोइयूस करेंगे, वह रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट आर्गेनजेशन के तहत आलटरेनटिव सिस्टम है। जिसकी दिल्ली के यात्रियों के लिए इन्ड्रोइयूस करने का हमारा विचार है।

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The question of loss is there. It is a serious matter,

SHRI MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : Sir, the loss in

D.T.C. is inevitable because of the low rates. The DTC rates as compared to the rates in other cities are less by two or three times. Unless the rates are raised...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** I have asked about the inefficient running of the DTC.

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** It is efficiently run. But the city is growing beyond our expectation. Unless you think of an alternative mode of transportation system, it is very difficult to meet the growing demand of the city. For this, we have to think of some other way. This is a thing which we have to examine taking into account different aspects of the matter and we are doing it.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** What about the corruption that is rampant in the organisation? Why don't you set up a committee for this purpose?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** There is no necessity of having a Committee for this purpose. We have already taken so many steps to go into the fact of the matter. There are very old buses in the D.T.C. Naturally, maintenance of old buses a very costly affair. We have taken necessary step to reduce the cost of maintenance. About 30% of the fleet have been replaced last year and this year we are going to modernise the system. In one or two years, when it is modernised, the maintenance cost will also be cheap and the buses will run very efficiently. The old buses will also be replaced. But it is a fact that every hon. Member would agree with me that the rates of DTC is very low compared to those in other cities.

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA :** They are hiring buses from private people and those buses are making profit. obviously, they are being paid less than what the

DTC buses are charging for its own services. How is it that the private buses are making profits and the DTC buses are making losses?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Mr. Bahuguna should give up socialism.

**श्री मनी राम बाहुगुना :** अध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली भारत का कैपिटल है और इन की तरंग से यहां जो डी.टी.सी. चलाई जा रही है—उसमें सबसे जटिया बसें हैं, सबसे जटिया इन्टरजाम है और सब से ज्यादा बाटा है। क्या इन कमियों की पूर्ति के लिए कोई जांच कमेटी मुकर्रर करके इसमें सुधार करने का इरादा है?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** When the DTC is not able to increase the rates immediately, is it not the Government's duty to think of any other alternative? Is it not the duty of the Government to think of introducing some other method? It is in the process. You must have seen that the city has been growing tremendously for the last ten years.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** The question is: if the private sector can make profit why can't you?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** Sir, I will give the information. But I want notice.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :** Sir, you please allow Half-Hour discussion on this.

**Loss Due to Bad Condition of Roads in The Country**

\*665. **SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :**

**SHRI BHIM SINGH :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the condition of the roads in the country is very pitiable and heavy financial loss is being sustained by the country due to excessive consumption of fuel on this account;

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed this loss;

(c) if so, the quantum thereof; and

(d) the quantum of such loss during the last three years, year-wise, and the loss likely to be sustained during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :  
 (a) to (d) The Central Government are primarily responsible for roads declared as National Highways. All other roads in States are essentially the responsibility of State Governments concerned. All National Highways are in traffic-worthy condition. A study conducted by Central Road Research Institute has proved that payment width, road roughness, vertical profile, speed and load carried by vehicles affect fuel consumption significantly. The study quantified the relationship between the above factors and the vehicle operating cost components like wear and tear, fuel etc, under Indian conditions. On the basis of these results the Advisory Board on Energy have assessed that by investing about Rs. 2300 crores on National Highways, fuel loss of the order of Rs. 240 crores approximately (exclusive of taxes) can be saved annually.

श्री अनन्दरहन लाल सेनोः अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो प्रश्न किया है, उस का जवाब मध्यरा है और असंतोषजनक है और मूल प्रश्न के (अ) भाग का उत्तर श्री मन्त्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मेरी सम्लीभंदरी का जवाब देते समय, प्रश्न के (अ) भाग का उत्तर श्री मन्त्री जी दें।

उन्होंने माना है कि लगभग 240 करोड़ रुपये का अधिक ईंधन जलता है और इतना ज्यादा खाच होता है सड़कों की खाराबी की वजह से। नेशनल हाईवेर को ठीक रखने की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है और वे खाराब हैं, यह जबाब में माना है। इस खाराबी को दूर न करने की वजह से हर साल 240 करोड़ रुपये का धाटा सरकार को हो रहा है और यह ईंधन की ज्यादा खपत होने की वजह से हो रहा है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस धाटे को कम करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है और अगर कोई योजना बनाई गई है, तो वह योजना क्या है और उसको कब तक लागू आप करेंगे।

श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी : सड़कों का डेवलपमेंट और उनका मेटीनेस यह एक कन्टीन्युअल प्रोसेस है। जो स्टडी की गई है, उस स्टडी के मुताबिक जो डेफीशियेन्सीज रोड्स में हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए 2300 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है और यह पूरा का पूरा धन अगर उपलब्ध हो जाए, तो 240 करोड़ रुपये का फ्यूल कन्जम्पशन हर साल बचेगा। हमने यही जवाब दिया है। अब सवाल यह है कि 9 मन तेल हो, तो राधा नाचे। जब 9 मन तेल नहीं होगा, तो राधा के नाचने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। (अध्यक्षान) ... जब बहुगुणा जी के पास 9 मन तेल था तब भी राधा नहीं नाची।

श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहुगुणा : मर आप नचाइए।

श्री जियाउररहमान अंसारी : हमारे पास तो है ही नहीं...

(अध्यक्षान)

मैं यह कह रहा था कि नेशनल हाईवे की डेफीसियेंसीज को दूर करने का एक फैज्ज ग्रोवाप गवर्नमेंट भाफ इण्डिया ने बताया है और उसमें क्षटी व्यवस्थीय योजना में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने हमको 660 करोड़ रुपये एलोकेट किये हैं लेकिन वित्ती रूपया हमने मांगा था उतना हमें नहीं मिला। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 660 करोड़ रुपये एलोकेट किये हैं जिन्हीं जरूरत कहीं ज्यादा है, 2000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। इसलिए हम भीरे-भीरे इस काम को कर रहे हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास में कान्सट्रॉट फाइनेंशियल रिसोर्सेज की है। अगर फाइनेंशियल रिसोर्सेज की कान्सट्रॉट रहेगी, तो डेफीसियेंसीज वरकरार रहेगी और जो एकानामी हम कर सकते हैं, वह नहीं कर पाते हैं।

मौजूदोहर साल सैमी : सरकार के बास सड़कों ठीक करने के लिए पैसा नहीं है और हर साल 240 करोड़ रुपये का भी बुकसाम हो रहा है, उसे वह व्यवस्थित करने को तैयार है लेकिन सरकार सड़कों को ठीक करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है और न उसके लिए उसके पास कोई योजना है। सड़कों स्थान होने से हर साल संकड़ों लोग मरते हैं। सड़कों स्थान हैं और नेशनल हाईवे भी स्थान है, यह सरकार ने माना है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब तक सड़कों ठीक नहीं करें, तो क्या रोड टेक्स लेना बन्द कर देंगे। सड़कों स्थान होने की बजाए हर साल संकड़ों लोग मरते हैं। क्या इसकी जिम्मेदारी आपकी नहीं है?

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल हाईवे नं. 1 को दोहरा करने के बारे में कई बार कहा जा चुका है और उसको दोहरा भी तक नहीं किया गया

है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल हाईवे को वह कब तक दोहरा करेगी और रोड टेक्स लेना कब बन्द करेगी। पहला जो सप्लायमेंटरी ब्वेश्चन मैंने पूछा था, उसका भी पूरा जवाब मन्त्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। उसको मन्त्री महोदय ने हसी मजाक में टाल दिया। आज इतना नुकशान हो रहा है। इस नुकशान को रोकने के लिए आपके पास क्या योजना है?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) : We are also as anxious it not more than the hon. member to improve the position of the roads. As it stands, we have made it clear that this is the study made by the research institute and the figures are given. we are not able to get financial assistance. That is why we are not able to do it. If the financial resources are available, it can be done. This takes quite some time. Even these National High-ways are much better than other high ways where the position is much worse- we are trying to improve them depending on the finance available.

मीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने अपने जवाब में माना है कि नेशनल हाईवे के मेटोनेस की जिम्मेदारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की है। आप प्रत्येक स्टेट को नेशनल हाईवे को मेटेन करने के लिए पैसा देते हैं। कुछ राज्य तो उसका सही उपयोग करते हैं और कुछ नहीं करते हैं। जो नहीं करते हैं, क्या आप उन राज्यों पर दबाव डालेंगे इस बात का कि वे ठीक तरह से पैसे का प्राप्तर यूटीलाइजेशन करें। क्या उनके लियाफ सरकार कोई एक्शन लेगी?

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY : Abut the States I cannot take the responsibility. But there is no question of lapsing whether it is the Centre or the States. It is the financial

position that is making them to restrict their activities. That is the main constraint in this.

**श्री भीम सिंह :** पैसा सेंटर गवर्नरेंट का खर्च होता है, स्टेट्स उसका प्राप्त यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं करती है। जब फाइनांस सेटर का खर्च होता है तो सेटर की जिम्मेदारी की नहीं है, क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे ?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** As far as allotment of the central money to the States is concerned, there is no figure, but, broadly, the amount is spent on the National Highways.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Is it a fact that the taxes collected from roads and road-related activities are something like 10 times the amount you are spending on the road itself. Have you drawn up any plan for widening the National Highways and making sure that the traffic moves smoothly ?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** We have a plan for widening roads. we have also a plan for all the National Highways, but depending on the resources, we are acting. We are also considering some new aspects for attracting money by forming corporations, we are also collecting toll from the bridges. We are thinking of numerous methods of getting some more money.

**MR. SPEAKER :** In foreign countries private concerns make roads. There are instances where other countries have made roads in the private sector and they get tolls.

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** That is exactly what I have mentioned that are thinking of some other methods ; we are also thinking of that method.

**SHRI A. R. MALLU :** Has any instance come to the notice of the government particularly from Andhra Pradesh that in the National Highway from Hyderabad to Kurnool on every alternate day a number of accidents are taking place between Mahaboob Nagar and Hyderabad ; if so, what action the government is proposing to take ?

**SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY :** Let him give notice.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI A. R. MALLU :** After the recent Cyclone, the roads are not repaired.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER** The question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Improvement of Road Network in the Country

**\*660. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Highway/Roads in various States/Metropolitan Cities are in very bad shape ;

(b) whether any study has been made on the subject recently ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) steps being taken to improve road network in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) :** (a) to (d) The Central Government are primarily

responsible for National Highways. All other roads in States including Metropolitan City roads are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. National Highways are in a traffic-worthy condition. However, identification of deficiencies in the road network keeping in view traffic intensities and other factors and their programmed removal is a continuous process. A study was made at the time of formulation of Sixth Plan to identify the deficiencies in the National Highway System as on the 1st April, 1980. It indicated that at 1980-81 price level it would require about Rs. 2500 crores to remove these deficiencies. These are being attended to on a programmed basis subjected to availability of resources.

**Import of Coloured Nirodh by Hindustan Latex**

\*663. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(b) whether the Management of Hindustan Latex has made any agreement with an agency named Metro Exporters Ltd. to import 10 million of coloured Nirodh from outside the country ; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement and the reasons for such an agreement for import when there was possibility for indigenous production ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEATH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) :** (a) and (b) Hindustan Latex Limited has entered an agreement with Metro Exporters Pvt. Limited Bombay for import of 10 million pieces of extra thin multi-coloured naked condoms are not being indigenously manufactured.

**Improvement of Paradip Port During Seventh Plan**

\*666. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of

**SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to make a multi-faced improvement of the Paradip Port during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the total outlay envisaged in the Seventh Plan for the improvement of Paradip Port ;

(c) the name and number of major development schemes envisaged under the Seventh Plan and outlay for the above purpose ; and

(d) details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) :** (a) to (d) A decision on the schemes to be taken up for development of Paradip Port during 7th Plan is yet to be taken.

**Free Diet for Indoor Patients in Railway Hospitals**

\*667. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in many railway hospitals the indoor patients, who are railway employees or their dependents, are being charged for their diet ;

(b) if so, whether free medical treatment including free diet is recognised in Para 1468 of Indian Railway Establishment Manual ; and

(c) whether instructions have been issued to recover diet charges from the indoor patients even though such medical diet is prescribed as part of the treatment ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, according to this para free diet is given to employees drawing pay upto Rs. 640 p. m. and their families when they are receiving treatment for T. B., leprosy or mental diseases in a railway or approved institution. This concession is also extended to dependent relatives of these railway employees while they are receiving treatment for T. B. and leprosy.

(c) Does not arise,

रेलवे के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए आवंटन

\*668. श्री बापूसाहिब पर्लेकर :

डा. सुदूराध्यम स्वामी :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे ने रेलवे के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए 2,080 करोड़ रुपये के आवंटन की मांग की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रेलवे को यह राशि मंजूर कर दी गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(घ) यदि मांग के अनुसार आवंटन नहीं किया जाता, तो क्या रेलवे ने अपनी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु अन्य साधनों से धन जुटाने पर विचार किया है?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. वी. ए. गनी लांचोरो) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) से (ग) जी हाँ। रेलों ने वर्ष 1984-85 के लिए 2,080 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की थी जिसकी तुलना में अन्तिम आवंटन 1650 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है। धन के आवंटन में कटौती संसाधनों की समग्र तंगी के कारण की गयी है।

(घ) वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत रेल, भारत सरकार का एक विभाग होने के कारण, अपनी इच्छानुसार अन्य स्रोतों से संसाधन जुटाने के लिए स्वतंत्र नहीं है।

Making of four Lanes in Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi National Highway  
No. 8

\*669. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide four lanes instead of the existing two lanes by widening the Bombay-Ahmedabad-Delhi National Highway No. 8;

(b) if so, whether the work for four laning of this National Highway has been started and if so the progress made so far; and

(c) what steps have been taken to complete the work at the earliest to avoid accidents on this National Highway due to its narrowness ?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKRA REDDY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Out of 1427.80 kms., 26.2 kms. stand widened to 4-lanes.

In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, widening is envisaged in selected stretches aggregating to 107 kms.

In Gujarat, 92, kms. between Ahmedabad and Vadodra is proposed to be taken up with World Bank Assistance and widening in 3.57 kms. in Delhi is in progress.

**Despatching of Finished Goods by Public and Private Sectors**

\*670. SHRI RAMESHWAR NIKHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) number of Railway sidings, Zone-wise provided to the public sector and private sector ;

(b) whether it is a fact that public sector and private sector are transporting their finished goods by road ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that public sector and private sector are despatching their finished goods by road ;

(d) steps taken to ensure that both these sectors transport their finished goods by rail instead of by road which results in railway revenue loss ; and

(e) reasons why Railways do not amend the terms and conditions to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY): (a) Number of railway sidings provided to the public and private sectors, zone-wise is as under :

Railway	Public Sector	Private sector	Total
1	2	3	4
Central	70	78	148
Eastern	50	125	175

	1	2	3	4
Northern	114	138	252	
North Eastern	24	52	76	
North East Frontier	43	18	61	
Southern	78	69	147	
South Central	43	41	86	
South Eastern	193	77	270	
Western	71	68	139	
Total	688	666	1354	

(b) and (c) Public and private sector undertakings/companies move raw materials and finished products both by rail and road.

(d) Close contact is maintained with the siding owners to maximise the movements of both raw materials and finished products by rail. Incentives to siding owners have been provided by way of a special rebate scheme in respect of siding (placement) charges. All the Ministries and State Governments have also been requested to offer the traffic of Public Sector Undertakings to rail.

(e) It is not feasible to compel the siding owners to offer their entire traffic for movement by rail due to :

(a) short lead traffic which is uneconomical to move by rail.

(b) traffic meant for destinations which are not rail-heads.

(c) Interruption of rail services on account of branches, accidents etc.

(d) Operating restrictions for unavoidable reasons.

**Closure of Sub-Standard Ayurvedic Colleges**

\*671. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Ayurvedic colleges in the country have not yet attained the prescribed minimum standards;

(b) the names of such colleges and the States where they are located;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Council of Indian medicine has asked the Centre and the States to close such institutions which do not fall in line with prescribed standards; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto :

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : (a) and (b) According to the Central Council of Indian Medicine, of the 53 colleges inspected in the last three years, 13 colleges have not followed the prescribed regulations. The details of the colleges are given below :

**Gujarat**

1. Akhandanad Government Ayurvedic College, Ahmedabad.
2. Shri J.S. Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nadiad.
3. Government Ayurvedic College, Baroda.
4. Aryakanya Shudha Ayurved Mahavidyalay, Baroda.
5. J.P. Government Ayurvedic College, Bhav Nagar.

6. Government Ayurvedic College, Junagarh.

7. O.H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sirat.

**Bihar**

1. Shri Dhanwantari Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Buxar.

2. Shri Dhanwantari Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahiroli Buxar,

3. Government Ayurvedic College, Patna.

4. Shri Yatindra Narayan Ashtang Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Bhagalpur.

5. Ayodhya Shiv Kumari Government Ayurvedic College, Begusarai.

6. Ravindra Nath Mukharji Ayurvedic College, Motihari.

(c) and (d) : The Central Council of Indian Medicine at its meeting held in March, 1983 recommended that the Government of India and the State Government should take necessary steps for bringing up such colleges to the required minimum standards and those, who fail to achieve these standards may be closed. The Government of India have addressed the State Governments and the Union Territories Administrations impressing upon them the need for maintaining these minimum standards.

**Use of Chemical Weapons in Iran-Iraq War**

\*672. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Government has received any information regarding the use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war and intensification of the conflict there ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that being the Chairperson of the Non-aligned Movement the Prime Minister had also expressed views that the use of chemical weapons would be clearly a violation of the international convention : and

(c) if so, what has been the response of the UN Secretary General of this issue ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) Yes Sir. There have been allegations regarding the use of chemical weapons in the war. Recent reports also indicate intensification of the conflict.

(b) The use of chemical weapons would be clearly in violation of international convention. The Prime Minister has on several occasions expressed this view.

(c) The Secretary-General of the United Nations sent a team of experts to Iran to investigate the allegations regarding the use of chemical weapons. The team visited Iran from 13th to 19th March 1984 and presented a report which was forwarded by the UN Secretary-General to the Security Council. The report of the UN Investigating Team confirms the use of chemical weapons in the areas inspected by the team in Iran. The President of the Security-Council issued a conscious statement on behalf of the members of the Council.

**रेल संचालन के सम्बन्ध में रेल सुधार समिति की रिपोर्ट**

**\*673. औमती प्रमिला इंडिकर्ट :**

**श्री भीतीभाई धार. औमती :**  
यह रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल सुधार समिति ने अपनी इन्तिम रिपोर्ट में संचालन में सुधार करने के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है ?

**रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी ला औमती) :** (क) रेल सुधार समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट अलग-अलग भागों में प्रस्तुत कर रही है और अब तक रिपोर्ट के 15 भाग प्रस्तुत किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) अब तक प्राप्त रिपोर्टों की पांच प्रतियां, मानीय सदस्यों की सुविधा के लिए संसद के पुस्तकालय में रख दी गयी हैं।

**Decentralisation of Enquiry and Reservation Cadre of Railways**

**\*674. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per policy, decentralisation has been done in all cadres like Booking, Parcel, Goods, Checking etc., and these cadres are now kept under Divisional control ;

(b) whether the Enquiry and Reservation cadre is still under Zonal control; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) The posts of booking, parcel, goods and coaching clerks are divisionally controlled upto certain grades and controlled by the Headquarters in the higher grades, the extent of decentralisation in this regard varying from Railway to Railway.

(b) As per orders issued by the Ministry of Railways, the cadre of

enquiry-cum-reservation clerks is controlled by the Headquarters Office of each Zonal Railway.

(c) Broadly stated, the reasons are :

- (i) The cadre of Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerk is one consisting of a comparatively small number of posts.
- (ii) The persons manning these post should have special skills in dealing with the public.
- (iii) In the interest of Administration, greater flexibility is required in the posting and transfer of staff of this cadre.

दानापुर डिविजन के यातायात विभाग में स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों को नियमित करना

\*675. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के दानापुर डिविजन के यातायात विभाग में स्थानापन्न (सम्टीच्यूट) कर्मचारियों को उस विभाग में पदों के रिक्त रहते हुए भी नियमित नहीं किया जाता है जबकि समयोपरि भर्ते के रूप में लाखों रुपये व्यय किये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या इन स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों को प्रत्येक तीन वर्ष के बाद छाक्टरी जांच कराने के लिए कहा जाता है;

(ग) स्थानापन्न कर्मचारियों को यदि नियमित कर भी दिया जाता है, तो क्या नियमित किए जाने से पहले का उनका सेवा काल गैच्युटी, पेंशन और अन्य लाभों के लिए शामिल नहीं किया जाता है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गन्नी लाल चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं। इस समय के बल लगभग 10 रिक्त स्थान हैं और इन रिक्त स्थानों पर लगाने के लिए इकोन किये हुए एवं टियों की सूची मौजूद है।

(ख) मेडिकल वर्गीकरण ए-एक से ए-तीन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले पदों पर लागू वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार, एवं जियों को हर तीन वर्ष बाद आवधिक मेडिकल जांच के सिए भेजा जाता है।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार, जिनका अनुसरण दानापुर भंडल में भी किया जा रहा है, पेंशन लाभों के लिए एवं जियों की सेवा एवं जी के रूप में 4 महीने की (अध्यापकों के मामले में 3 महीने की) सत्र सेवा पूरी करने की तारीख से गिनी जाती है। बातें कि उन्हें बाद में, बिना सेवा भर्ते हुए ज्येष्ठी III और IV की नियमित सेवा में समाहित किया गया हो। ज्यान के बाद नियमित पद पर उनका समावेश हो जाने पर उनकी सेवा को वरिष्ठता के सिवाय अन्य सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए सत्र सेवा भी माना जाता है।

परीक्षाओं में नकल करने की घटना

\*676. श्री विजय कुमार धार्दव : क्या विज्ञा और संकृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में छात्रों द्वारा परीक्षाओं में नकल करने की घटनाओं में बढ़ि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस कावाचार को रोकने के सिए

प्रश्नापत्र और परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (शीमती शीला जौल) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय और स्कूल बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं में विभिन्न केन्द्रों में कदाचारों और अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग के बारे में समय-समय पर रिपोर्टें भिलती रही हैं।

(ब) और (ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग 1974 से ही अध्यापन और परीक्षा पद्धति में सुधार के लिए अनेक विशिष्ट उपायों का सुझाव देता रहा है। इसमें सत्रत सत्रीय मूल्यांकन शुरू करना, अहन बैंकों का निकास, प्रेड पद्धति शुरू करना और सेमिस्टर पद्धति अपनाना शामिल है। जनवरी 1923 में आयोग ने सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को सलाह दी है कि 1983-85 के आरम्भ से परीक्षा सुधारों के लिए प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अनेक अनुतंत्र कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किए जाने चाहिए। इनमें पाठ्यचर्यों का यूनिटों में विभाजन, पाठ्यचर्यों के प्रत्येक यूनिट से प्रश्न पढ़ना, प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने में दो जाने वाली फ़ूट को कम करना और परीक्षाएं अनुचित करने के लिए अधिक प्रभावी अवस्था करना शामिल है।

स्कूल स्तर पर, प्रश्न यथा बनाने उक्त का भूदर्श और बितरण, परीक्षाएं आयोजित करने के लिए अवस्थाएं उत्तर पुस्तकाओं के भूलेखकरन, परीक्षा परिणामों के संकलन इत्यादि के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों के

बारे में राज्य सरकारों को विस्तृत मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएं जारी कर दी गई हैं।

#### Maintenance of Public Hygiene and Cleanliness at Platforms

\*677 SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether unhealthy and dirty conditions of Railway platforms at the Junction Stations particularly in the summer seasons have come to notice of Government ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take measures for maintaining good standard of public hygiene and cleanliness at the platforms; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOURDHURY) : (a) Some instances of maintenance of sanitation at railway platforms not being of desired standard have come to notice

(b) and (c) It has always been the endeavour of the Railway Administration to ensure a satisfactory level of maintenance and upkeep of amenities and services provided by the Railways to the users including cleanliness at railway platforms. As a concrete measures, multi-disciplinary task groups of officers have been set up at 51 selected important railway stations to monitor the maintenance of passenger amenities including cleanliness at railway platforms. Some of the other important steps taken by the railways in this direction are as under :—

(i) Sanitary Inspectors with requisite complement of sanitary staff have been posted at all important stations.

- (ii) Surprise inspections are made by the senior officers from the Divisional and Railway Headquarters.
- (iii) To motivate the staff for achieving high standard of cleanliness, competitions are arranged and trophies and other prizes are awarded for the best maintained stations with staff working there.
- (iv) Cooperation of the travelling public is sought in maintaining sanitation at stations by requesting them to desist from unhygienic habits.
- (v) Cleanliness drives are launched from time to time. The Railways have been asked for launch an All India Drive to cleanliness at railway platforms from 1.5.84 to 8.5.84.

**Coastal Road From Kanyakumari to Bombay and Kanyakumari to Calcutta**

**\*678. SHRI N. DENNIS:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to lay a coastal road from Kanyakumari to Bombay on the Western side and Kanyakumari to Calcutta on the Eastern side ;

(b) if so, whether the estimates for it have been prepared ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore

**THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) :** (a) to (d) No, Sir. The area is already served by existing National Highway No. 17 and 47 on the Western side and 7, 45 and 5 on the Eastern side.

**Frequent Pregnancy Test of Female Interns House Staff or Resident Doctors**

**\*679 SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the medical colleges and institutions in the country where the female interns, House Staff or Resident Doctors have to undergo frequent pregnancy tests ;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India has authorised such tests ; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for which this practice has been in vogue in such institutions ?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):** (a) to (c) According to information available, in Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals, New Delhi, all Junior Residents (1st Year) are appointed subject to medical fitness and if any Junior Resident is found to be pregnant before appointment, she is not given the offer of appointment and if pregnancy occurs after the appointment then the next term of residency, if any, is cancelled. This practice of examination for medical fitness for Junior Residents (1st Year) was introduced in Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital on the basis of a proposal received from the Principal of the institution, on the consideration, that it is unfair to subject the pregnant mother to the strenuous training prescribed under the Residency Scheme and that Junior Residents who were pregnant could not do justice their rigorous clinical training and consequently, the patient care and the hospital work suffered, especially in this institution where all the resident doctors were women. The Medical Council of India has not prescribed any such examination. Other Medical Colleges under Delhi University also appoint Junior Residents (1st Year) after routine medical examination.

**Memorandum from Kalinga Rail Yatri Sangh, Cuttack**

**7371. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kalinga Rail Yatri Sangh of Cuttack, Orissa, had submitted a memorandum to the Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways on the 30th December, 1983 when he visited Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands submitted ; and

(c) action taken by Government there ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOURDHURY) :** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The demands of Kalinga Rail Yatri Sangh, Cuttack have been examined and details of suggestions and action taken thereon is in the statement enclosed.

**Statement**

**Memorandum from Kalinga Rail Yatri Sangh, Cuttack.**

**1. Introduction of Mahanadi Express :**

Introduction of Mahanadi Express ex. Jharsuguda to Talcher is not feasible due to operational constraints. Moreover, it will involve induction of additional coaching stock and diesel locomotive. On account of acute paucity of coaches and diesel engines, it is not possible to introduce such a train in near future.

**2. Fly-over bridge at Rayagada :**

A proposal for construction of a road over bridge in lieu of existing level crossing at Rayagada received from the State Government is under the joint examination of the Railways and the State Government. The proposal will

be considered for inclusion in the Railways future Works Programme as and when it is finalised and mutually accepted by the Railway and the State Government subject to the availability of funds.

**3. Change in timings of 18 Dn :**

The suggested change of timings of 18 Dn ex. Waltair at 2.30 hrs. would involve reduction of margin available between the arrival of 18 Dn and departure of 137 Up at Raipur, and will also interfere with the running of 137 Up. It is therefore, not proposed to change the timings of 18 Dn for the present.

**4. Arrangement for direct luggage van by 17 Up and 18 Dn Link Express to Delhi :**

The proposal has been examined but not found acceptable, as 137 Up Chhattisgarh Express runs with maximum load between Bilaspur and Nagpur and do not have room for haulage of additional coach as a regular measure. Volume of parcel and luggage traffic to and from Vishakapatnam/Waltair to Delhi does not justify a luggage van.

**5. Additional shuttle train between Cuttack and Puri :**

There are a number of trains running between Cuttack and Puri which adequately cater to the needs of existing traffic offering between these two stations. Moreover, owing to path constraints, and also shortage of coaching stock, it is not feasible to introduce any additional train.

**6. Cuttack-Raipur Coach :**

At present, Cuttack-Raipur through coach is scheduled to run by 45 East Coast Express and 228 Waltair-Raipur Passenger from Cuttack to Raipur and in the reverse direction by 17 Up Raipur Waltair Link Express and 46 East Coast Express. As bulk of the traffic using this coach is from the capital of the State viz. Bhubaneswar and with a view to reduce the overall journey time it is

proposed to haul this coach between Bhubaneswar and Raipur only by Bhubaneswar-Secunderabad Konark Express and Waltair-Raipur Link Express with transfer of coach at Vijayanagar, Passengers from Cuttack can also avail of this coach after travelling to Bhubaneswar either by road or other available train services.

**7. Dilapidated coach and Mancheswar Workshop :**

The condition of the coaches is being monitored to ensure better maintenance of the rake. All out efforts are also being made to expedite the completion of the construction works at Carriage Repair Shop at Mancheswar and step up the repair activities to the targetted level.

**8. (i) Stoppage of 89/90 Bokaro-Madras at Singapur Road :**

The sale figures of tickets is too meagre for justifying any stoppage of additional Mail/Express train at Singapur Road and as such, stoppage of 89 up/90 Dn at Singapur Road is not commercially justified.

**(ii) Stoppage of 77/78 Utkal & Kalinga Express at Jaleswar :**

These trains are long distance express trains and are well patronised. Any additional stoppage will cause inconvenience to the existing long distance users. Inview of meagre sale of tickets, stoppage of Utkal and Kalinga Expresses at Jaleswar station are not found commercially viable.

**(iii) Stoppage of 143/144 Kalinga Express at Rajgangpur :**

Kalinga Express trains are inter-city express trains with limited stoppages. There are demands for stoppages of this pair of trains at other equally important stations also. Provision of stoppages at Rajgangpur will mean deceleration of this pair of train which will be resented by the long distance users.

**9. Berth facilities at Jaleswar, Rayagada, Rourkela, Rajgangpur and Kansbahal in different trains, footover bridge at Singa pur Road and Kansbahal, roof on the platform, tar felting platform at Bhubaneswar,**

**Dormitory and Bans-bridge over 132 KV line;**

The matter is under examination.]

**10. Daily service of Neelachal Express:**

Increase in the frequency of Neelachal Express from thrice a week to daily service has been examined in the past. This has not been possible due to path constraint on the Eastern and Northern Railways. This also requires additional rakes and diesel powers which are not available with the Railways at present. This suggestion is kept in view and will be given priority when the resources position improves.

**Vaccine For Eradication of Polio**

**7372. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to introduce vaccination produced from the killed vaccine which achieves a much better immunity than that achieved by the oral live vaccine now used in our country for the eradication of polio ; and

(b) if so, whether a programme can be taken up to mix the killed vaccine for polio with other common vaccine like BCC and triple vaccine against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus for children to immunise them against polio also ?

**THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHASINA KIDWAI) :** (a) No decision has been taken by the Government for the introduction of killed polio vaccine in the immunization programme.

(b) Does not arise.

**Amount Allocated For Health Programme  
By Centre and States**

7373. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount is spent by the Central Government for assisting States and Union Territories for various specific health programmes during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the names of the States specifying the programmes amount allocated and the amount spent by the States or Union Territories ; and

(c) the basis of allocation and the reasons given for shortfall in expenditure if any by the concerned State ?

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

(b) Statements showing the relevant information are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No LT. 8177/84]

(c) The Plan allocations are determined keeping in view the programme requirements *vis-a-vis* the incidence of disease, the available resources, previous-performance, infra structure available and the State's capacity to expand the programme. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to the fact that some of the centrally sponsored schemes are on 50:50 sharing basis and the States are at times unable to provide the matching contribution due to constraint of resources.

परिचय रेलवे और रत्नाम रेलवे डिवीजन की प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व

7374. श्री सत्यनारायण अदिया : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिचय रेलवे और रत्नाम रेलवे डिवीजन की प्रयोक्ता सलाहकार समिति में व्यक्तियों को शामिल करने और प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया है और उसमें शामिल किए गए पंजीकृत रेल प्रयोक्ता एसोसिएशन के प्रतिनिधियों के क्या नाम हैं;

(ख) उक्त समितियों का गठन करने के लिए क्या प्रतिक्रिया अपनायी गयी है, उनके गठन की घोषणा किस तारीख को की गई तथा उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उज्जंग के किन-किन व्यक्तियों को उक्त समितियों में शामिल किया गया है और उनको उसमें शामिल करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया गया और पंजीकृत रेलवे यूजर्स एसोसिएशन को प्रतिनिधित्व न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए गनी लांचौधरी) : (क) और (ख) प्रबन्धकों को रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं से परामर्श करने तथा उनकी सलाह प्राप्त करने के लिए अवसर प्रदान करने तथा पहले से प्रदत्त सेवाओं में यथासंभव सुधार करने के लिए मंडल, क्षेत्र तथा राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियां गठित की जाती हैं। इन समितियों में व्यक्तियों को इस सिद्धान्त पर मनोनीत किया जाता है कि चैम्बर आफ कामर्स, ट्रेड एसोसिएशनों, उद्योगों, कृषि सम्बन्धी एसोसिएशनों, यात्री एसोसिएशनों, राज्य सरकारों, राज्य विद्यायिकाओं, और संसद् सदस्यों जैसे रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के विभिन्न अभियोग और महत्वपूर्ण बगों को यथासंभव व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व मिल जाये। जो अन्य हित इन विशिष्ट प्रावधानों के प्रत्यंगत नहीं भा पाते हैं उन्हें “विशेष

हितों" के अन्तर्गत नामित किया जाता है जो जनमत के विभिन्न रूपों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।

जहाँ तक क्षेत्र में सेवारत पंजीकृत यात्री एसोसिएशनों का सम्बन्ध है, इस प्रकार की दो एसोसिएशनों को किसी मंडल रेल उपयोग कर्ता परामर्श समिति में संबंधित रेलवे के महाप्रबन्धक की सिफारिश पर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है। जहाँ पर इस प्रकार की कहं एसोसिएशनें कार्यरत हैं, वहाँ उन्हें बारी-बारी से प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए विचार किया जाता है।

पश्चिम रेलवे के रत्नाम मंडल की मंडल रेल उपयोग कर्ता परामर्श समिति में निम्नलिखित पंजीकृत यात्री एसोसिएशनों को 1.9.83 से 31.12.85 तक की अवधि के लिए यथावित प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान किया गया है:—

1. राजस्थान रेल उपयोगकर्ता और यात्री एसोसिएशन, अजमेर।
2. मध्य प्रदेश परिवहन (रेल-सड़क वायुयान) उपयोगकर्ता एसोसिएशन, 90 तल गली, इन्डोर-2.

(ग) श्री बहादुरभल अद्वाल, शिवसागर कालोनी, उज्ज्वेन को मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति, रत्नाम में सन्दूल चंद्रबर माफ कामस एंड इण्डस्ट्रीज, रामखाना, फुहारा चाक, उज्ज्वेन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए नामित किया गया है।

#### Specification for Number of Latrines and Urinals in Office Building

7375. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any order has been issued by the Railway Board specifying the number of latrines and urinals to be provided in the office buildings; and

(b) if so, what are the specifications for provisions of latrines and urinals of office buildings, both for male and female employees separately?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) and (b) Sir, no specific orders have been issued by the Railway Board specifying the number of latrines and urinals to be provided in office buildings. However, Indian Railways Way and Works Manual stipulates provision of one latrine for 25 staff and one urinal for 50 staff. National Building Code 1970, recommends as under:—

	For Male	For Female
Water Closets (latrines)	1 for every 25 persons or part thereof.	1 for every 15 persons or part thereof.
Urinals	Nil upto 6 1 for 7-20 persons 2 for 21-45 persons 3 for 46-70 persons 4 for 71-100 persons From 101-200 persons add at the rate of 3% For over 200 persons add at the rate of 2.5%.	

#### Selection of Delhi University College Lecturers for Selection Grade

7376. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of interviews were held in the various colleges of Delhi University for the selection of lecturers for selection grade (Reader's grade) in the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether those selected at these interview have since been given the promotion (*i.e.* the selection grade) ;

(c) if so, the date w.e.f. which it has been done ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which it would be done ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) Yes, Sir. These selections are being made under the Merit Promotion Scheme.

(b) The recommendations of the Screening/Evaluation Committees, after approval by the Governing Bodies are forwarded to the University for scrutiny. In cases where all formalities are complete, the Collages are being advised to proceed with the placement of teachers in the Selection Grade.

(c) The promotions are effective from January 1, 1983.

(d) Does not arise.

**Resolutions Adopted by Government Medical Store Depot Workers Union, Madras**

**7377. SHRI K.B.S. MANI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras has celebrated their 10th Anniversary on 13 January, 1984 and adopted 28 Resolutions and forwarded the same to the concerned authorities ;

(b) if so, resolution-wise details thereof ; and

(c) action taken thereon and resolution-wise details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI (KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) Twenty seven (not twenty eight Resolutions passed on 13th January, 1984 by the Government Medical Store Depot Workers' Union, Madras have been received in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) A statement giving texts of the resolutions and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government is laid on the table of House [Pleased in Library. See No. L.T.-8178-84.]

**Railway Land for Construction of Petrol Pump Near Varanasi City Station**

**7378. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways have given a portion of land to a private party for construction of petrol pump near Varanasi City Railway Station of North Eastern Railway ;

(b) if so, the rent and other terms and condition thereof ?

(c) whether land was given on the basis of auction tender of private negotiation ; and

(d) whether that portion of land so near the Railway Station was not required for any future expansion specially after the conversion of railway track the work on which is in progress ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The annual licence-fee for the plot of land measuring 13268 sq. ft. is Rs. 31,843.20. The licence is on temporary

basis and is subject to renewal on year-to-year basis and as per other standard terms and conditions applicable for such temporary licensing.

(c) The land was licensed on a request from the party viz. Shri Vinod Kumar Singh, an agent of Indian Oil Corporation, on the basis of standard rates fixed for such plots in this area.

(d) The land was licensed as it was not required for Broad Gauge conversion in the near future.

**Memo. From all India Loco Running Association, Gangapur**

7379. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister has received a memorandum dated January 15, 1984 from All India Loco Running Staff Association, Gangapur City about alleged corruption and violation of safety rules by officials of Gangapur City (W. Railway) ;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking steps to make and impartial investigation into the complaint ; and

(c) if so, the nature of enquiry ordered therein ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An enquiry into the allegations, referred to in the complaint, has been ordered to be conducted by the Railway Vigilance.

**Improving the Navigability of Hooghly River by Supplying Adequate Water into Hooghly**

7380. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of

**SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) measures taken to improve the navigability of river Hooghly during the current lean period by pressing more water as at present ships of higher drafts cannot pass through the Hooghly with the result that the oil and other shipments had to be diverted to other Ports ;

(b) whether any perennial remedy to this problem has been found ; and

(c) if so, what and how long will it take to ensure the proper functioning of the Calcutta Port by increasing the flow of adequate water into the Hooghly ?

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

(a) The sharing the flow of water available at Farakka is regulated under an agreement between the Governments of India and Bangladesh, which is reviewed by the Government of India from time to time in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh. Both India and Bangladesh have recognised the need for augmenting the dry season flows and have exchanged their scheme in March, 1978. Pursuant to the Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding, the two Governments have directed the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission to complete the pre-feasibility studies of these two schemes for deciding upon the optimum solution.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have been endeavouring to augment the flows of Ganga at Farakka as a long term measure by undertaking a suitable scheme which was exchanged with Bangladesh Government.

Government have also sanctioned a comprehensive scheme in 1982 for improving the navigational channel in river Hooghly at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.50 crores. The implementation of this scheme is in progress.

## Indians Elected to U.N. Bodies

7381. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number, names and details of Indian elected to various U. N. Bodies (Organisation) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A RAHIM) : Nine Indians were elected to various U. N. bodies during the last three years. The details are given in the attached statement.

## Statement

S. No.	Name	Organisation	For the Period
1.	Shri T. N. Kaul	Executive Board, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.	1981-1985
2.	Shri S. A. Masud	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.	1981-1983
3.	Dr. Nagendra Singh	International Court of Justice.	1982-1991
4.	Dr. S. P. Jagota	International Law Commission.	1982-1986
5.	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan	Independent Chairman, Council of Food and Agricultural Organisation.	December 1981- November 1983, and re-elected in November 1983 till November 1985.
6.	Shri Brajesh Mishra	U. N. Commissioner for Namibia.	1983-1984
7.	Shri S. K. Das	Executive Council of World Meteorological Organisation.	1983-1986
8.	Smt. Shanti Sadiq Ali	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	1984-1987
9.	Shri M.C. Bhandare	Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,	1984-1986

### Unattended Stock Wagons

7382. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the backlog of the sick wagons which remain unattended ;

(b) the number of wagons added on the sick list of wagons since January, 1982 ;

(c) the reasons for the growing number of stock wagons and the backlog remaining unattended ; and

(d) the quantum of the loss suffered by Railways since January, 1982 in freight as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (c) Examination and repair of wagons is a continuous process during which any wagons which are unfit to run and can not be repaired in the yards are marked sick for placement and repair in sick lines or workshops. Thus, whilst there is no backlog of sick wagons as such, there are always some sick wagons under or awaiting repair. There were 31,639 such ineffective wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) representing 6.54% of the BG & MG fleet in January, 1982 and there were 31,651 such ineffective wagons (in terms of four wheeler units) representing

6.52% of the BG&MG fleet in December, 1983. The variation is insignificant.

(d) In view of the above, the question of suffering loss does not arise.

### Construction of Foreign Railway Projects by IRCON

7383. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of Railway Projects constructed and being constructed in foreign countries by the Indian Railway Construction Company Limited with their total cost, respectively ;

(b) what is number of railway employees posted abroad for such job, category-wise ;

(c) number and percentage of scheduled caste and schedule tribe employees posted abroad, since 1980, year-wise ; and

(d) names of the contractors to whom sub-contracts have been given project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

### Statement

(a) Name of the Project	Cost
(i) Supply, installation & Commissioning of 55 Nos. Mechanically Operated lifting barriers & spare part to the Nigerian Railway Corporation. (Project since completed).	Rs. 5 Millions
(ii) Manufacture & Supply of 35,000 Nos. of Pre-stressed concrete sleepers to Govt. of Iraq. (Work since completed.)	Rs. 30 ..
(iii) Construction of sections 3 & 4 of Mussayeb-Kerbala-Samawa Railway Project in Iraq. (Work in Progress).	Rs. 3200 ..

(iv) Signalling Telecommunication, Electric Water Supply & outdoor electric works for sections 3 & 4 of Samawa Railway Project in Iraq (Work in progress). Rs. 225 ..

(v) Providing rail facilities for Cement Plant at Saida (23 Kms.) in Algeria. (Work in progress). Rs. 350 ..

(vi) Construction of standard gauge railway line to serve Cement Plant at Benisaf (22 Kms.) in Algeria (Work in progress). Rs. 800 ..

(vii) Detail Design & Construction of Major Maintenance Workshop at Dammam in Saudi Arabia (Work in Progress). Rs. 200 ..

**(b) No. of Railway employees posted abroad category-wise :**

Category	
Group 'A'	37
Group 'B'	7
Group 'C'	283
Group 'D'	225
	-----
Total	552
	-----

**(c) No. and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees posted abroad since 1980. Year-wise.**

Year	No. of SC/CT employees posted on projects abroad	Percentage
1980	Nil	Nil
1981	2	1.28%
1982	31	6.11%
1983	42	7.02%
1984	45	7.35%

**(d) Names of the contractors to whom sub-contracts have been given project-wise**

S. No.	Name of the Project	Names of Sub-contractor
Civil Works		
1.	IRAQ	(a) M/s Bhageeratha Engg. Ltd. (b) M/s Hindustan Const. Co. Ltd.

- (c) M/s Arvind Constn. Co. Ltd.
- (d) M/s Chahal Engg. Constn. Co. Ltd.
- (e) M/s Volta International Ltd.
- (f) M/s Antia Electricals Ltd.
- (g) Indian Hume Pipe Co, Ltd.

**S & T Works**

- (h) M/s Arvind Constn. Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- (i) M/s Electro Technic Export Import Berlin Gdr.

**2. SAUDI ARABIA**

- (a) M/s Sterling Engg. Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.
- (b) CPWD Consultancy Services.
- (c) M/s Industrial Agencies Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.
- (d) M/s Technical Bidding Co.
- (e) M/s Conforce Saudi Arabia.
- (f) M/s Press Metal Corp. Ltd.
- (g) M/s Eastern Trading & Constn. Establishment.

**Deteriorating Labour Relations In Indian School of Mines**

**7384. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that labour relations in Indian School of Mines has deteriorated ;

(b) whether Government have received memorandum/Resolution, etc. from ISM Employees Association ;

(c) if so, what are their demands ;

(d) the reasons for non-settlement of their demands through negotiations ;

(e) how many employees of ISM, Dhanbad have been dismissed, suspended and terminated, during the last three years ; and

(f) how many of such employees are office bearers in activists of the Association ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d) Indian School of Mines authorities received a charter of demands from ISM Employees Association regarding revocation of suspensions/dismissals of employees and other grievances relating to service conditions and welfare measures of employees. Copy thereof has also been received by the Government. On enquiry, the Ministry has been informed by the School that the demands were discussed and resolved in a joint meeting on 12th and 13th June, 1983 between the representatives of ISM Employees Association, Indian School of Mines Management and local District Administration.

(e) It is understood from ISM Management that six persons were suspending enquiry into gross misconduct since June, 1983. Out of this, two suspensions were revoked for not being involved in violence. One temporary employee was recently dismissed after process of due enquiry. In addition, there are two cases of earlier terminations of temporary employees for gross neglect of duties.

(f) Five of the suspended employees were office bearers/activists of the Association.

**Memo. from Indian Railway Passengers' Conference Association, Bombay**

**7385. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 20 February, 1984 from President of Indian Railway Passengers' Conference Association, Bombay ;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government hereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :** (a) No such memorandum dated 20.2.84 appears to have been received in this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Number of Buses Burnt and Damaged by Students in Delhi During Last Three Years**

**7386. SHRI K. MALLANNA :**  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) number of Delhi Transport Corporation buses which were either damaged or burnt by students in Delhi during the last three years and loss suffered by DTC as a result thereof, year-wise; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to check or minimise such incidents ?

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

(a) The requisite information is given below :-

Year	No. of buses			Estimated cost of damage	
	Burnt	Damaged	Total	Rs.	Rs.
1981	—	96	96	Rs.	78,147.00
1982	2	428	430	Rs.	206,653.00
1983	8	420	428	Rs.	£ 924,607.00

(b) Necessary preventive measures are being taken in close coordination with law and order authorities.

**Disruption of Shipping Services Between Calcutta and Port Blair Due to Threat from the Forward Seamen Union of Calcutta**

7387. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased state :

(a) whether the Andaman bound vessels from Calcutta were stranded due to threat from the Forward Seamen Union and Port Blair bound passengers from Calcutta and *vice-versa* have suffered miserably due to disruption of shipping services from Calcutta ;

(b) if so, what action is proposed by Government to run the shipping services between Calcutta and Port Blair ;

(c) whether due to disruption of shipping services by the Forward Seamen Union of Calcutta, the supply of essential goods, cereals etc, has badly suffered and there is acute shortage of essential commodities in the Union Territory of Adaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to improve the supply position by making special efforts from Madras and Visakhapatnam; and

(e) whether Government propose to run regular shipping services from Port Blair to Visakhapatnam to meet the threat from the Forward Seamen Union at Calcutta ?

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

(a) Some Adaman bound vessels from Calcutta were stranded due to threats from the Forward Seamen

Union of India thereby resulting in inconvenience to passengers.

(b) Andaman Administration is making efforts in consultation with local Hinterland Seamen's Union for ensuring resumption of Shipping services between Calcutta and Port Blair. Government of West Bengal has also been asked by Andaman Administration to intervene in the matter.

(c) Supply position of rice, wheat and sugar is satisfactory but stocks of edible oil, soap, milk-food, salt, pulses and perishables have gone down.

(d) Efforts are being made to bring them from ports located in South India.

(e) Shipping services between Port Blair and Visakhapatnam would be run as and when necessary.

#### **Preventing Roof Top Travelling on Trains**

7388. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is rampant roof tops travelling on 51Up Sealdah Express, 49 Up Amritsar Express and 9Up Dehradun Express trains; and

(b) if so, what stringent steps are being taken by the Railways to such hazardous travelling on these trains ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) It has come to the notice of Railway Administration that passengers sometime resort to roof top travelling particularly on occasions when there is extra-ordinary rush of traffic on account of festivals, melas etc.

(b) Roof top travelling is a punishable offence under Section 118 (2) of

**Indian Railways Act, 1890.** The following measures are taken to prevent and discourage travelling on roofs of trains :

(i) Notices and posters are exhibited at station premises and announcements made through public address system at important Railway stations highlighting the dangers of roof travelling.

(ii) Ticket checking staff are instructed to prevent passengers from travelling on roofs and make them get down before the departure of trains.

(iii) Raids and checks are conducted with the help of CRPF/GRP to prevent roof travelling and offenders are prosecuted.

**Profit/Loss of Shipping Corporation of India During Last Three Year**

**7389. SHRI G.Y.KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the profit or loss suffered by the Shipping Corporation of India before and after payment of taxes during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign shipping lines continue to operate with profit;

(c) if so, reasons for poor performance of Shipping Corporation of India ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposals under active consideration to augment its profitability ?

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

	(a) (Rs in crores)		
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Profit before tax.	19.66	6.12	23.39 (Loss)
Profit after Tax.	18.36	4.74	24.44 (Loss)

(b) No. Most of the Shipping Companies in India and abroad are making losses because of world-wide recession and excess tonnage which have brought down freight rates to most uneconomical levels.

(c) Does has arise.

(d) SCI has introduced a number of measures to control expenditure. These are planning and control of procurement of fuel oil, modifications to main engines to enable use of less expensive low grade oil, reduction of speed of vessels to optimum level to reduce fuel consumption, modern methods of hull designs, use of self polishing copolymer paints, installation of long stroke main engines in the new constructions with reduced fuel consumption, streamlining of repairs work, reduction of overtime and the administrative expenses. Steps are also taken to sell/scrap old vessels which are uneconomical.

**Admission of Criminal or Legal Cases in Private Hospitals**

**7390. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether private hospitals in Capital do not entertain a criminal or legal case for admission; however serious it might be ;

(b) whether recently some death took place when private hospitals refused to accept such a case and which was not properly attended to by the Central Government Hospital ;

(c) whether such an apathy by private Hospitals in the Capital is very common, if so, what are the difficulties which lie in their way in accepting or admitting serious cases and then summoning the local Police for observance of prescribed legal formalities instead of shunting them off, which often results in collapse of the patient in transit ; and

(d) whether Government will consider the desirability of issuing Orders in consonance with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Delhi Administration to countenance such cases especially when the city is too farflung ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):** (a) Normally private hospitals in Delhi do not entertain criminal or legal cases for admission.

(b) No such case has been reported.

(c) The private hospitals generally avoid entertaining medico-legal cases in order to avoid involvement in protracted Court proceedings.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

#### Guards and Assistant Guards

**7391. SHRI R. P. YADAV :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of Guards and Assistant Guards in the India Railways, Grade-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** Information is given below :

Guards 'A' Special (Scale Rs. 425-640)	1602
Guard 'A' (Scale Rs. 425-600)	4767
Guards 'B' (Scale Rs. 330-560)	5146
Guards 'C' (Scale Rs. 330-530)	7751
Assistant Guards (Scale Rs. 225-308)	2330

#### Universities Selected for Master in Computer Application Programme

**7392. SHRI NIHAL SINGH :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of universities which have been selected by UGC to introduce the programme of Master in Computer Application

(b) the names of the universities where the programme has been initiated; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to see that the programme is initiated in all Universities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The following universities have been selected for introduction of the programme of Master in Computer Application :—

1. Jawaharlal Nehru University.
2. Puna University.
3. Delhi University.
4. M. S. University, Baroda.
5. Hyderabad University.
6. Madras University.
7. Aligarh Muslim University.
8. Anna University, Madras.

(b) The university of Delhi, Aligarh, Poona and Hyderabad have started the programme.

(c) The Jawaharlal Nehru University and Madras University are expected to start the course after getting replacement of their existing computers system. The M. S. University and Anna University, have to obtain the approval/permission of the respective State Governments to start the programme. They have been advised to get the approval expedited.

**Deputation of Officials to Rome Centre by Chemistry Branch of ASI, Dehradun**

**7393. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : SHRI T. S. NEGI :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemistry Branch of Archaeological Survey of India, Dehradun has deputed many officials to Rome Centre for training in Mural paintings ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these trained officials have not been allotted the work of preservation of paintings after return from training;

(c) how much amount was spent on these officials Rome training ; and

(d) whether Government are taking steps to make use of their training properly ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India has deputed seven officials to Rome Centre for training in Mural Paintings. An expenditure of Rs. 31,558 was incurred. All the officials deputed for training have on return been given the work of

chemical preservation of monuments and paintings.

**Reservation Facilities of Kushalgarh and Banswara Division**

**7394. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether passengers do not get rail reservation in various trains running between Delhi and Bombay at stations in Kushalgarh and Banswara, Sailana sub-divisions situated in tribal areas ;

(b) if so, whether Government proposed to augment reservation capacity to each of such trains passing through Kushalgarh and Banswara sub-division ;

(c) whether it is a fact that tribal people desire higher percentage of reservation from Thandla road and Meghnagar ; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) to (d) Banswara, Sailana and Kushalgarh areas are served by Ratlam, Dahod, Meghnagar and Thandla Road Railway Stations. Quotas in various classes have been provided by 16 trains at Ratlam by 12 trains at Dahod and by 4 trains at Meghnagar stations. The utilisation of the above quotas is between 50-90%. As such these quotas are considered adequate to cater to the present level of demand. As regards Thandla Road Railway Station the present level of traffic is rather meagre. However, as an experimental measure it has been decided to allot to this station a quota of one II Class Sleeper berth each by 19 and 20 Dehradun Express trains with effect from 15.5.1984.

**Areas and Stations on Which the Punctuality of Jhelum Express is Affected Due to Alarm Chain pulling**

7395. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent alarm chain pulling is a major reason for poor punctuality of the Jhelum Express running between Jammu Tawi and Pune ; and

(b) if so, the areas/stations on which this train is most affected by this practice ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir, it is one of the major reasons.

(b) Alarm chain pulling is more prevalent on Itarsi-New Delhi section.

**Funds Earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas for Development of Roads**

7396. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether this Ministry has earmarked funds for the tribal sub-plan

areas for the development of the roads during Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, funds provided for the construction of roads and bridges in the year 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 State-wise ; and

(c) names of the road recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs, its estimated costs, State-wise, so far and approved by his Ministry during the year 1983-84?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) to (c) The Ministry of Shipping and Transport has no separate Tribal Sub-plan as such. However, certain stretches of National Highways and other Central Sector Roads pass through Tribal Areas and funds for such works are being provided within the available resources as part of the Central Sector Roads Programme. Grants-in-Aid are also provided to States as part of the Central Sector Roads Schemes for the development of Roads in Tribal Areas as recommended by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Eleven works costing about Rs. 828.86 lakhs have been approved in this connection as detailed in the attached Statement. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was released for this work during 1983-84 and a sum of Rs. 350 lakhs is likely to be made available during 1984-85.

**Statement**

No.	Name of work and State	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Development of Achanakmar-Keonchi Road in Tribal Areas in Madhya Pradesh.	192.267
2.	Construction of Bridges (6 Nos.) and approaches on Madwas-Kushmi Road in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh.	170.04
3.	Construction of Madwas-Kushmi Road in Madhya Pradesh	46.346

4.	Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas Metalling and black topping Kalingarh-Kushalgarh Road in Banswara District and Construction of 3 bridges of Rajasthan.	51.26
5.	Construction of roads and bridges in Tribal Areas of Kinnaur, Lahul Spiti and Chamba Districts of Himachal Pradesh.	92.677
6.	Metalling and Black Topping Vellimalai-Parigam Road in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu.	45.00
7.	Construction of road from Phulkone to Sansorapally passing through Tribal Areas in Koraput District of Orissa.	98.00
8.	Roads Development-Raj Nagar-Seraikela Road of Bihar.	43.13
9.	Bridges on Kharsawan-Dalbhanga Road in Bihar.	49.81
10.	Bridges on Bhandaria-Ramkanda Road in Bihar.	26.288
11.	Ghat Bazar Hurda-Orga Road in Bihar.	14.04
Total :		828.86

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए पेशन योजना साझू करना

7397. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
श्री मनो राम बागड़ी :

क्या नोबहन और परिवहन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों पर पेशन सम्बन्धी लाभ उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर पेशन योजना कब तक साझू हो जाएगी; और

(ग) यदि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है तो इसमें क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ?

नोबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्यावर्द्धमान प्रसादारी):

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपकरण है और इसके कर्मचारी लोक उद्यम व्यूरो के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत के अनुसार सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ पाने के हकदार हैं। अभी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों को भैज्यटी, प्रशंसाधारी भविष्य निधि में जमा राशि और परिवार पेशन के लिए अंशदान/कटौती की जमा राशि जैसे सेवा निवृत्ति लाभ मिल रहे हैं। दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कर्मचारियों के लिए निवर्तन पेशन स्कीम को अभी लोक उद्यम व्यूरो के परामर्श से अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Failure of Students of University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi In Annual Examination

7398. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many students of the University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi failed in their annual examination last year — Subject wise ;

(b) when did they appear for the supplementary examination and how many of the failure students passed the examination ;

(c) whether it is a fact that sixteen students got supplementary in the Gynaecology and Obstetrics last year out of which only three could pass in the supplementary examination held in 1984 (March) ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such poor result/coaching and what measures are proposed to be taken to improve the existing state of affairs ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d) The information is being collected from Delhi University and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Advance Increment to Central Govt. Employees Who Undergo Sterilisation**

**7399. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government Employees are entitled to advance increment if they or their spouse underwent Family Planning Operation ; and

(b) if so, when was it given effect to ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) A Central Government employee who or whose spouse undergoes sterilisation, is entitled to a special increment in

accordance with the Govt. Of India OM No. 7 (39)-E.III/79 dt. the 4th December 1979 which came into effect from the said date.

**Central Schools in Delhi Without Proper Playing Fields**

**7400. / SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Kandriya Vidyalayas in Delhi and New Delhi are running without any adequate and proper playing fields and common rooms for students ;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reactions thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide with all these facilities adequately and properly in all such Kendriya Vidyalayas, if so, by when and if not, reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (c) There is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya which does not have a proper play-field for major games like football, hockey etc. Facilities for playing these games are available to the students of the Vidyalaya in the neighbouring Kendriya Vidyalaya.

**Summer Specials to Kerala From Metropolitan Cities**

**7401. SHRI P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start some summer specials to Kerala from different metropolitan cities of India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following summer special trains, serving Kerala, are planned for the current summer season :

Weekly Summer special trains between :

(i) Trivandrum and Bombay &

(ii) Mangalore/Cochin and Nizamuddin ; and

Bi-weekly summer special trains between :

(i) Madras and Trivandrum &

(ii) Trivandrum and Bangalore.

Frequency And Timely Running of DTC Buses on Route No. 300 Between Central Secretariat And NOIDA

7402. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the frequency of buses on route No. 300 plying between Central Secretariat and Noida and vice-versa ;

(b) whether Government are aware that several buses on route No. 300 are daily diverted to other routes causing inconvenience to the public at large ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ensure timely running of all buses on route No. 300 ?

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

(a) The frequency of services operating on route No. 300 between Central Secretariat and NOIDA is 36 minutes with certain gaps as indicated below :—

Departure NOIDA	Frequency	Departure Central Secrt.	Frequency
0830 hrs to 1206 hrs	36 mts.	0700 hrs to 1336 hrs.	
1318 hrs to 2030 hrs	36 mts.	1448 hrs to 2012 hrs. 2100 hrs. 2200 hrs.	36 mts.

(b) and (c) No diversion of the buses operating on route No. 300 has been resorted to. However, prior to 9th March 1984, there was curtailment of a few trips on account of certain operational difficulties connected with scheduled running time. The running time has since been suitably adjusted by increasing the number of buses from 5 to 6 and there is marked improvement in the operations on this route.

False Propaganda on Forcible Sterilisation

7403. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister had made a statement at the recently held conference of the Parliamentarians on Population that a false propaganda was carried out during 1975-77 that there was forcible sterilisation ;

(b) if so, the details of her statement ; and

(c) whether the enquiries held later in 1977 by the then Government had

brought to book incidents of forcible sterilisation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MAE MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) and (b) A copy of the Prime Minister's speech delivered at the First Conference of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in New Delhi from 17th to 20th February, 1984, is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L T-8/79/84]

(c) Family Welfare Programme is primarily implemented through States and Union Territories. Complaints relating to sterilisation operations received were sent to the appropriate agencies for appropriate action.

**Pak Move to Link Major Roads With Karakorum Highway**

**7404. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Pakistan's move to link all major roads with the Karakorum highway in Pak occupied Kashmir which was built with Chinese assistance; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government in so far as its strategic importance is concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) Government's views on the matter are well known and protests have been lodged with the Government of Pakistan in the past making it clear that India cannot acciesce in the construction and operation of the Karakorum highway or its link roads in a territory which is an integral part of India. Government have also stated that neither Pakistan nor China have any locus

standis in Pak Occupied Kashmir and therefore whatever operations are carried out by the two countries singly or jointly in this territory would be wholly illegal.

प्रशिकारी के लिए विवेद भेजे गए थाएँ:-  
एम. डी. श्री अधिकारी

**705. वी इवारेस थाएँ : वया रेत, मन्दी यह दूसरे को कृपा करते हैं :**

(क) क्या यह सब है कि विवेद प्रशिकारी के लिए विवेद भेजे गए थाएँ एवं ये प्री. के अधिकारियों को 3-4 वर्ष के अन्दर ही अन्य स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया जैसकि सरकार एक अधिकारी के प्रशिकारी पर लातों रुपये लातं करती है,

(ख) वर्ष 1965 के बाद कितने अधिकारी इवारेस के लिए विवेद भेजे गए थाएँ उनमें के कितने अधिकारी इस समय आर. एस. डी. प्री. के पास हैं; और

(ग) यदि उनमें से एक भी नहीं है तो इनके क्या कारण हैं योर इन प्रशिकारियों के प्रशिकारी भेजे से कितना तुक्तान हुआ है?

**रेत थाएँ (वी ए. और. प्र. गनी थाएँ औररी) :** (क) वीर (ख) 1965 के प्रशिकारी पर भेजे गए अधिकारियों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह यूपारा के बीम 1973 के बाद से उपलब्ध है। 1973 से, बन्दुस्तान अधिकारी शीर नानक थाएँ और प्रशिकारी के लिए 38 अधिकारी विवेदों में भेजे गये जिनमें से 3-4 वर्षों की अवधि के भीतर 20 अधिकारी रेतों पर स्थानान्तरित हुए थे।

और अनुसन्धान अधिकरण और मानक संगठन में अभी भी 11 अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Opening of New Primary Health Centres in Rural Areas**

**7406. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have surveyed the need of opening of new Primary Health Centres in rural areas in the country during Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) Planning Commission has appointed a Working Group on Health Care Delivery System in Rural and Urban areas in the context of the Seventh Five Year Plan strategies which will consider the need of opening additional Primary Health Centres in rural areas. The report of Working Group is awaited.

**Delay in Despatching Gifts to Kampuchea Children**

**7407. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had sanctioned gift like Exercise books and uniforms worth Rs. one crore to the children of war torn People's Republic of Kampuchea some time in early 1982 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these gifts have not been despatched so far ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will arrange to despatch the promised gifts without further delay and also enquire into the cause of delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) In November 1982, Government had sanctioned gifts of the following articles worth Rupees one crore to the People's Republic of Kampuchea :

- (i) Cotton drill
- (ii) Cotton Poplin
- (iii) Sewing thread
- (iv) Sewing machines
- (v) Exercise books.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been delay due to procedural requirements for procurement of supplies worth rupees one crore. Tenders had to be called for and orders have since been placed by DGS&D. In fact, some cloth has already been procured and is ready for shipment.

Depending on availability of sailings to Kampuchea, it is hoped that despatch of all items will be completed shortly.

**Meeting of Heads of Indian Mission in South Asia**

**7408. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN :**

**SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Heads of Missions in South Asia was called recently in New Delhi to review the relations with neighbours ; and

(b) if, so the outcome of that meeting ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : (SHRI A.A. RAHIM)**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such meetings are a part of periodic internal consultations and review undertaken by the Ministry of External Affairs. The meeting in question held in New Delhi from April 2 to 5, 1984, considered the bilateral relations, evolving situation in the region in the context of international developments and matters relating to South Asian Regional Cooperation.

**Rail Coach Factories in Sixth Plan**

**7409. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new rail coach factories originally planned to open during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the number of new rail coach units actually opened so far at different places ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) to (c) There was no firm plan for establishing any New Coach Factory in the Railway Sector during the Sixth Plan period. However, in September, 1982, the Planning Commission approved in principle the setting up of one New Coach Factory in the Railway Sector. The task of preparation of a detailed Project Report including the location survey has been entrusted to Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited and a decision regarding its scope, location, etc. will only be taken on finalisation of the same.

**All India Convention for World Peace in Delhi**

**7410. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an All Indian Convention for world Peace and against danger of nuclear war and threat to India's security was held in New Delhi on 8th & 9th March, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the Convention adopted a Delhi Declaration on the subject ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The text of the Delhi Declaration is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—8180/84]

**Setting up Cement Plant in Nepal**

**7411. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) latest position with regard to the construction of cement plant at Udaipur in Nepal including the approximate date of its commencing production, installed capacity, terms and condition agreed upon between the two countries, etc. ;

(b) whether H.M.G. of Nepal had initially demanded extension of railway line from Jay Nagar to Udaipur in the interests of quicker and cheaper construction of the plant and production of cement ; and

(c) if so, efforts made to extend B.G. line from Samastipur-Jay Nagar to Udaipur ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) A proposal to set up a joint venture cement project near Udaipur in Nepal in collaboration with the Cement Corporation of India is presently under consideration of the Government of India and Nepal. The Cement Corporation of India have already conducted feasibility studies for the project for which the Export-Import Bank of India has agreed to consider extending a loan for the supply of plant and equipment from India. As required under the Exim Bank's procedures a team of Bank officials have done site studies in the month of March, 1984 with a view to appraising the project reports for its technical and economic viability. The Exim Bank would take a final decision extending loan on the basis of their report as soon as it is ready. The Cement Corporation of India's project report has suggested a production capacity of 1200 tonnes per days. The project estimated to cost Rs. 106 crores would have a total equity of Rs. 26.50 crores to be shared by India and Nepal in the ratio of 45% and 55% respectively. Since the project has not yet reached the construction stage it is difficult to give a date for commencement of production.

(b) and (c) A rail link from Jay Nagar to the project site as part of the infrastructural development for the project was considered but because of its high cost a road link had been preferred.

#### **Indo-Bangladesh Joint Ventures**

**7412. SHRI K. PRADHANI :**  
**SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian and Bangladesh entrepreneurs have recently signed at Dhaka an agreements worth 5 million

for setting up joint ventures, in Bangladesh in the chemicals, textiles and film manufacturing industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved these ventures;

(c) the broad outlines of the proposed joint ventures and the capital outlay involved, the export of technical know-how, equity capital equipment, plant and machinery and manpower and other cognate matters;

(d) the names of the Indian industrial houses involved; and

(e) when a start in this behalf is likely to be made and how long will it take to set up the joint ventures concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) A delegation of private sector industrialists and businessmen from the Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry visited Bangladesh last month. Government have seen reports that agreements for the establishment of joint ventures in Bangladesh were signed during this visit.

(b) to (e) As with all joint ventures abroad proposed by Indian companies, these agreements will only be implemented after approval by the relevant Ministries of the Government of India. Details of the offers made by the Indian companies will be available after their applications are submitted to the concerned Ministries.

**दामापुर डिब्बोजन के यातायात विभाग द्वारा स्थानापन्न व्यवस्थायां (सप्तसूचीबूद्धि) की संख्या**

**7413. श्री रामचंद्राराजारामन्त्री :** क्या ऐसे मन्त्री वह बताने की कृति करेंगे कि

दामापुर दिवीजन के यातायात विभाग के किसी स्थान परन्तु व्यक्तियों (सवस्टीच्यूट) को 1960 से 1974 की अवधि के दौरान नियमित और पदोन्नत किया गया था, लेकिन उनकी पिछली पूर्ण सेवा अवधि को हिताब में नहीं लिया गया था और रिक्त पदों के बावजूद भी इन कामगारों को नियमित न किए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त अवधि के दौरान सरकार द्वारा समयोपरि भत्ते पर किरना लंबे किया गया है ?

ऐत मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनौ खान खीररी) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

#### Setting Up of a Railway Booking Office at Alleppey

7414. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Alleppey is the only District Headquarter town in the whole of Kerala (amongst the old districts) without a railway booking office and thousands of the persons have to go all the way to Ernakulam about 60 Kilometres away to book their railway tickets ; and

(b) if so, whether he proposes to set up a fullfledged railway booking office at Alleprey ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Alleppey district is served by the Railways through the rail heads at Kayankulam, Thiruvallar, Chenganacheri, Chenganur and Ernakulam. An out agency has been functioning at Alleppey for booking of passengers, parcel and goods. There is one booking-cum-reservation counter which functions from 0900 hour to 1700 hours daily. The

rail users can obtain reserved tickets in various trains to the extents of quotas allotted to Alleppey out-agency by the various trains.

Strength of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in Central University, Hyderabad

7416. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength of Professors, Readers and Lecturers in each department of the Central University, Hyderabad ;

(b) the number of vacancies in each department and details thereof ;

(c) the date from which each of these vacancies is to be filled up ;

(d) reasons for not filling up these vacancies in the past ; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken immediately to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to information available, the University had made a provision, in their Budget Estimates for 1983-84, for posts of 24 Professors, 45 Readers and 54 Lecturers. As against this the number of teachers in position were 19 Professors, 36 Readers and 45 Lecturers during 1983-84.

(b) According to Budget proposals for 1983-84, the vacant teaching posts, department-wise, as per schemes approved in the Fifth Plan, are given in the attached statement.

(c) to (e) The University proposes to fill up the vacant posts in a phased manner depending upon the progress of the provision of physical facilities for

academic programme in the University.

**Statement**

Name of Depart- ment	Pro- fessor	Rea- der	Lect- urer
School of Mathematics and Computer/Information and Sciences	1	4	2
School of Physics	3	2	1
School of Chemistry	3	7	—
School of Life Sciences	—	3	—
Dept. of Philosophy	1	1	—
Dept. of English	—	—	2
Centre of Human Sciences	1	1	2
Centre of Regional Studies	—	2	3
Dept. of Economics	2	4	2
Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology	1	—	1
Dept. of Political Science	—	2	1
Dept. of History	1	—	—
Unassigned Teaching posts	3	—	—
Total No. of vacant posts	16	26	14

**उत्तर प्रदेश में इंजीनियरी कालेज स्थापना**

7417. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में किसी स्थान पर एक इंजीनियरी कालेज स्थापने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आवश्यकता प्रस्ताव कहां से प्राप्त हुआ है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या निकट भविष्य में लखनऊ में एक इंजीनियरी कालेज स्थापने का प्रस्ताव है; यों

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक स्थापित होगा ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा स्थानीय कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती श्रीमा कौल) : (क) से (घ) लखनऊ में एक इंजीनियरी कालेज की स्थापना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव को अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् द्वारा अनुमोदित कर दिया गया था. और उसकी मंजूरी राज्य सरकार को दिसम्बर, 1982 में भेज दी गई थी।

इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अन्य इंजीनियरी कालेज की स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव अखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् की उत्तरी क्षेत्रीय समिति के विचाराधीन है।

**World Bank Loan for Nhava Sheva Port**

7418. SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank have sanctioned a loan for construction of Nhava Sheva Satellite Port near Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, the World Bank have

agreed to provide a loan of US \$ 250 millions for financing the Nhava Sheva Port Project near Bombay. The loan is repayable over 20 years' including five years grace period.

**Books Lost / Stolen From National Libraries During 1981-82 and 1982-83**

**7419. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many books have been lost or stolen from the different public and national libraries under Central Government jurisdiction during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Library-wise).

(b) the reasons for such loss or theft ;

(c) remedial steps taken by the government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) No serious loss or theft of books from Libraries under the jurisdiction of Central Government, during 1981-82 and 1982-83, has been reported to the Government.

(b) and (c) Marginal loss/theft of books in Libraries is a common phenomenon. However, Library authorities are seized of need for proper security arrangements and take necessary remedial steps to minimise the losses.

**South African Restrictions on People of Indian Origin in Issuing Passports**

**7420. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :**

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:**  
**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYYA ;**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Patriot dated March 20, 1984 wherein it has been stated that Indian origin Sportsman, Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers, Journalists and Scholars have been facing grim prospects of being total prisoners in South Africa because the South African Authorities have refused to grant them passports to go out of South Africa ;

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

(c) what action Government have taken to ease the matter for the relief of people of Indian origin residing in South Africa ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The new item which appeared in the Patriot dated 20th March, 1984 pertains to South African nationals of Indian origin. It is precisely because of the racist apartheid policies followed by the minority regime of South Africa that the Government of India has chosen not to have diplomatic relations with that country for the past 30 years. The Government of India have not only taken up the question of the amelioration of the rights of people of Indian origin, but also of the vast black majority in South Africa. This matter has been taken up by India in the United Nations, the Commonwealth and bilaterally with various countries with whom the Government of India deals. In pursuance of United Nations resolutions, the Government of India does not have any economic, trade, diplomatic, consular, cultural, educational or political relations with the minority regime in South Africa. It also subscribes to the Gleneagles Agreement which prohibits sporting contracts with South Africa. The Government of India have extended moral, material and diplomatic support to the Liberation Movement of Southern

Africa in their efforts to achieve a just and equitable society in their country.

**Electrification of Jalapet-Cochin Broad Gauge Line**

7421. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to electrify Jalapet-Cochin broad gauge line ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Investment on Railway Electrification is made by priority on sections carrying the heaviest traffic density so as to obtain the quickest and maximum advantages. The present priorities are to cover the trunk routes between Metropolitan Towns and certain other high density routes carrying coal, ore and other important traffic or for ensuring continuity and fluidity of movement.

**National Transport Policy Committee Recommendation on New Lines**

7422. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the main outlines [of] the recommendations made by the National Transport Policy Committee regarding construction of new rail lines ;

(b) whether the proposal for Jakhapura-Banspani rail line falls under the category of those recommendations ;

(c) if so the steps taken by the Government to expedite the construction of this rail link in Orissa ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :** (a) The National Transport Policy Committee which was appointed by the Planning Commission in April '78 have made the following recommendations in respect of investment criteria for new lines, which have been accepted by the Government ;

Investment criteria for new lines should take into account the financial return and benefits to the economy. A wider social cost benefit criteria for appraisal needs to be applied. Construction of new lines should be taken up to fulfil the following objectives :

(a) as project-oriented lines to serve new industries or tap mineral and other resources.

(b) to serve as missing links which can form alternative routes to relieve congestion on existing busy rail routes;

(c) on strategic considerations ;

(d) as developmental lines to establish new growth centres or give access to remote areas. In such cases a lower rate of return than stipulated for normal projects may be agreed to but it will not be advisable to take up new railway lines which cannot meet operating costs including contribution to depreciation.

(b) to (d) Construction of a new BG rail line between Jakhapura and Banspani is an approved project. Its 1st phase between Jakhapura to Daitari has since been completed and opened to traffic. As regards second phase between Daitari to Keenjetgarh, a traffic-cum-final location survey for construction of this section is in progress. The execution of the 2nd phase will depend on the results of the survey, subject to its

clearance by the Planning Commission and availability of resources.

**Working of the Modern Container port at Madras**

**7423. SHRI K. RAMAMURATHY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the uneconomic working of the modern container port in Madras ;

(b) whether the Inland Container depots in Bangalore, Coimbatore and Guntur not of any use to Madras ;

(c) if so, the reason thereof ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the working of the container port at Madras ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) The Madras Container terminal has been commissioned fully on 18. 12. 1983. It is too early to make any assessment of the performance of the terminal.

(b) to (d) The ICDs at Guntur and Coimbatore were commissioned in April, 1983 and October, 1983 respectively. ICD Bangalore had started a little earlier. These ICDs together moved 2101 ISO containers during 1983-84 (upto February, 1984). As against this, only 229 and 323 containers were moved during 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively from ICD Bangalore though Madras Port. The container traffic in the country is expected to increase as awareness among users regarding the advantages of containerisation is created.

**Replacement of Wooden Sleepers on Railway Line between Jaipur and Toda Rai Singh**

**7424. SHRI BANWARI LAL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a metre gauge line between Jaipur and Toda Rai Singh and train are running thereon ;

(b) when was this line constructed and the names of the trains running thereon and the details thereof ?

(c) whether it is a fact that wooden sleepers on this line have become old and have been rendered useless and whether Government propose to replace them ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that one train has been cancelled on this line due to these sleepers getting old ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The section from Jaipur to Sanganer was built in 1943 and Sanganer to Toda Rai Singh in 1950. At present this section is served by one pair of trains viz. 253 Up/256 Dn. Passenger/Mixed.

(c) It is a fact that some wooden sleepers on this line are old, but these are not yet unfit/useless for running of trains. As this line is having low density of traffic, casual renewal of unserviceable sleepers is being carried out as required.

(d) No. Sir. 254 Dn/255 Up mixed train was cancelled from 1-4-1980 due to poor patronage.

**Publication of Books in Saora Language**

**7426. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance released so far for the publication of books in Saora language in Saora Script by "Matarvanam Vigyan Prachar

Samittee" a tribal voluntary organisation of Orissa ;

(b) total number of copies of each title published so far and manuscripts to be published ;

(c) the grants sanctioned for publication of manuscripts and grants released, year-wise ; and

(d) whether the utilisation certificates of the grants has been received for release of further grants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) A grant of Rs. 28,000 was sanctioned and released to Mattarvanam Vigyana Prachar Ashram, Marichigooda, Orissa for publication of 27 manuscripts in Saore Language.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) The following grants were released :

1980-81	Rs. 10,000
1982-83	Rs. 18,000

(d) Utilisation Certificates for the total grant of Rs. 28,000 were received from the Mattarvanam Vigyana Prachar Ashram. These certificates were in order. No request for further grant from the Mattarvanam Vigyana Prachar Ashram has been received.

#### Termination of Shipping Service Between Calcutta and Andaman

7427. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India have

decided to terminate their service ex-Calcutta to the Andaman :

(b) if so, since when and reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the decision will be reviewed in view of the difficulties of passengers going from and coming to Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) No. The SCI has temporarily suspended the services ex-Calcutta to the Andamans as desired by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in the light of the hold up of Andaman bound vessels by Forward Seamen Union of India.

(c) The position will be reviewed in due course in the light of advice given by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

#### Agitation By Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association

7428. SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association have decided to resume their agitation to press the six-point charter of demands ;

(b) if so, what are their six-point demands ; and

(c) the reaction of Government on their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have informed that they are not aware

of any decision of the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association to resume their agitation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Transfer of Land to Burma**

**7429. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Sunday Observer' dated January 8, 1984 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that six sq. kms. of fertile land on the Manipur Border with Burma in Tengnongpal District has been transferred or given to Government of Burma for patrolling ;

(c) if so, on what basis or agreement or assignment has this land being parted to the Burmese giving full details ;

(d) whether the State of Manipur has been consulted on this issue ; and

(e) whether the attention of the Government been drawn to the observations of the team of the National Integration Conference that Burmese Security Forces regularly harass and fire unprovoked on Indians in the 250 kms area between pillar No. 64 to 68 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM).** (a) Yes, sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The views of Manipur Government on important border matters are taken into consideration.

(e) No such report has been received by the Government of India.

**Fishing Companies Demand for Concession and Relaxation for Grant of Loans and Subsidy for Fishing Trawlers**

**7430. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE :**

**KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :**

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

(a) whether the fishing companies have demanded from the Government certain concessions and relaxation for grant of loans and subsidy for fishing trawlers.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon ?

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

(a) and (b) Yes. Government have received some representation which mostly relate to relaxation of the debt equity ratio norms, requirements of paid-up capital, timely provision of insurance cover for fishing vessels, difficulties faced by companies due to foreign exchange rate variations, request for reschedulement of loans etc.

(c) It has been decided that no relaxation can be granted in respect of financial parameters such as debt equity ratio, provision of security, insurance cover etc. However, as a special case some companies, which are acquiring indigenous trawlers, have been allowed to bring in their debt equity ratio within 6:1 prior to the release of each instalment of loan instead of at the beginning. They have been permitted to furnish bank guarantees of the amount of short fall in the paid-up capital. Additional loans have been sanctioned to companies for meeting the shortfall due to foreign exchange variations.

**Loss Due to Strike of Port and Dock Workers**

7431. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA :

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

(a) whether the Port and Dock workers of major ports are on strike ; and

(b) if so, the total loss to ports per day since the strike began ?

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

(a) The strike of port and dock workers of major ports from the midnight of 15th/16th March, 1984 was called off from the midnight of 10th/11th April, 1984.

(b) Although most of the revenue not earned by the major port trusts during the strike period is likely to be realised as and when the waiting vessels are berthed and cargo handling operations commenced, there is loss to the ports due to such factors as diversion of vessels to minor ports, reduction in the through put of the port resulting from the net reduction in the export and import trade of the country through the major ports as a repercussion of the delays caused by the strike, etc. It is not possible to quantify the total loss to the ports and the economy.

**Establishment of Special University Courts**

7432. SHRI MADHVA RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has set up a Committee to examine the establishments of Special Courts to handle litigations against Universities by students and staff ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard with the decision taken if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) In its report, the University Grants Commission's Committee on the working of the Central Universities have, *inter alia*, suggested that the Government may consider the desirability of setting up Special Courts or Administrative Tribunals which could expeditiously hear litigation cases against Universities by students or employees. The Government have not yet taken any decision on the recommendations made in the report.

**Reservation quota from Hyderabad Railway Station**

7433. SHRI A.R. MALLU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the quotas in the 1st class and 2nd class sleeper coaches for passengers from Hyderabad Railway Station on different trains;

(b) whether Government have assessed the corrective requirements of Hyderabad Station;

(c) if so, what is the requirement of quota for Hyderabad Station on each trains.

(d) what is the average number of persons on "waiting list" at Hyderabad Station for each train;

(e) what measures Government propose to take to meet the gap between the actual requirement and the available quota for reservation of berths; and

(f) by when Government propose to announce their decision in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURY) : (a) and (d) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) The requirements at Hyderabad have been assessed based on the utilisation of quotas and the waiting list position by various trains.

(e) and (f) The assessment of the demand for reserved accommodation at Secunderabad and Hyderabad taken as a whole is made periodically and steps taken to suitably augment the train load to the extent operationally feasible subject to availability of resources. For instance, the composition of train Nos. 8 Hyderabad-Waltair Express and 54 Hyderabad-Madras Express has been augmented by 2 and 1 second sleeper coaches respectively w.e.f.1.4. 1984 and additional quotas have been provided to Hyderabad Station by these trains. Introduction of further additional trains and coaches is not feasible at present due to the constraints of line capacity and paucity of coaches.

#### Statement

##### (a) Quota allotted to Hyderabad Station by various trains

Train No. & Name	ACC	AC-2	1	3-Tier	2-Tr.	Seats	Gen. Seats
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 Hyderabad-Guntur Express	—	—	16	—	—	—	100
2/88 Hyderabad-Tirupathi Express	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
6 Secunderabad-Guntur Express	—	—	10	—	—	—	23
6/46 Secunderabad-Howrah Express	—	—	4	25	—	—	—
8 Hyderabad-Waltair Express	4	13 (WAT)	6 (WAT)	202 (WAT)	—	—	—
	—	—	6 (COA)	22 (COA)	—	—	—
20 Secunderabad-Bhubaneswar Konark Express	—	—	—	81	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>21 Hyderabad-Nizamuddin</b>	—	—	10 (NZM)	33 (NZM)	—	—	—
Dakshin Express							
.. ..	(HYB-LKO)	4	35	—	—	—	—
	(HYB-BPL)	4	14	—	—	—	—
	(HYB-JAT)	—	3	—	—	—	—
	(HYB-MAS)	4	20	—	—	—	—
	(HYB-BSB)	—	24	—	—	—	—
	(HYB-MAQ)	—	8	—	10	—	—
Out Station Quota	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
<b>29 Hyderabad-Tirupathi</b>	—	—	10	220	—	—	—
Rayalseema Express				19	(Out station quota)		
.. ..	Trivandrum	21					
<b>30 Tirupathi-Hyderabad</b>	—	—	—	12	(Return Journey Quota)		
Rayalseema Express							
<b>31 Hyderabad-Bombay</b>	—	—	10	98	10	8	—
V. T. Express				13 (RAC)	(for Bombay)		
.. .. (HYB-SUR)	—	—	4	—	—	—	20
(HYB-Punc)	—	—	—	—	11	45	—
<b>54 Hyderabad-Madras</b>	—	10	10	150	—	—	—
Express				28 (Cochin)			
<b>56 Secunderabad-</b>	—	—	8	72	—	—	—
<b>Narasapur Express</b>							
Bhadrachalam Road	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
Machilipatnam	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
<b>85 Hyderbad-Bangalore</b>	—	—	8	103	—	—	—
Express							
Guntakal	—	32	13	30	—	—	—
Out station quota	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
<b>102 Secunderabad-</b>	—	—	—	72	—	—	—
<b>Bombay V.T; Minar</b>							
<b>Express</b>							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
123 Secunderabad-New Delhi A.P. Express	2	10	11	92	—	—	—
A.C. Chair 10 car Seat				24 (Bhopal)	—	—	—
349 Hyderabad-Parli Vaijnath Passenger	—	—	—	40	—	—	—

*(d) Average Waiting list at Hyderabad Station by various trains*

Train No.	I	AC-2 tier	II 3-tier
54 Madras-Hyderabad Express	7	2	88
8 Dn. Godavari Express	5	2	83
123 A.P. Express	1	—	43
29 Rayalaseema Express	6	—	50
32 Bombay Express	11	—	60
21 Daksain Express	3	—	42
85 Bangalore Express	5	—	12
6/46 Howrah Express	1	—	2
56 Narsapur Express	1	—	2
102 Minar Express	—	—	45
20 Konark Express	—	—	4

**Foreign Cultural Troupes in India During  
1981-82 and 1982-83**

**7434. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :**  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cultural, Dramatic,  
Sports and other troupes come to  
India from foreign countries under co-  
sponsorship of Indian Commercial  
houses and others ;

(b) if so, how many such parties  
have come to India during 1981-82 and  
1982-83 ;

(c) the names of countries and the  
nature of visit ; and

(d) how much our country earned  
thereby or spent thereon in Indian  
currency and foreign currency, during  
the above period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL**

**AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Establishment and Maintenance of Museums**

**7435. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) the number of Museums established and maintained by the Government State-wise and Union-Territory-wise ;

(b) particulars of each such establishment ;

(c) the amount of expenditure incurred by Government during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 ;

(d) whether Government propose to establish more and more of such museums in order to make them available to the general public ; and

(e) if so, full details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b) 'Museum' is a State subject and the responsibility to set up and maintain museums in the States rests primarily with the State Governments. However, the Central Government in the Department of Culture has established and maintains the following museums in different parts of the country :—

State/UT	Number	Particulars
Andhra Pradesh	1	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad
Delhi/New Delhi	4	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.  National Museum, New Delhi. Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.
		Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum, New Delhi.
Madhya Pradesh	1	National Museum, of Man, Bhopal.
West Bengal	3	Indian Museum, Calcutta Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.  National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta.

(c) : The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

(d) : There is no proposal at present to set up more museums.

(e) : Does not arise.

## Statement

## Grants given to Central Museums for the Year 1980-81 to 1983-84

S.No.	Name of the Museum	1980-81 Actual expen- dituare	1981-82 Actual expen- dituare	1982-83 Actual expen- dituare	1983-84 Budget Estima- tes
(Figures in lakhs of rupees)					
1.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	34.14	39.84	40.00	44.20
2.	Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.	17.47	33.06	22.38	31.36
3.	Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad.	15.26	25.87	30.10	32.61
4.	National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.	18.66	31.41	32.15	31.88
5.	National Council of Science Museum, Calcutta.	159.00	181.45	190.07	167.79
6.	National Museum, New Delhi.	64.52	68.75	81.41	87.70
7.	Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi.	33.28	42.47	44.00	66.00
8.	National Museum of man, Bhopal.	7.80	6.44	8.02	12.00
9.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi.	0.68	0.69	0.80	0.81

## Functioning of CGHS Dispensaries

(b) number of Doctors working in CGHS ; and

7436. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many CGHS dispensaries are functioning at present in the country ;

(c) expenditure incurred per beneficiary ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) 205

(b) 1220

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 73.73 was incurred per beneficiary during 1982-83.

**Retired Teaching Staff Re-employed  
In J.N.U.**

**7437. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :**  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that retired teachers, professors and head of the faculty are being appointed in the Jawaharlal Nehru University ;

(b) if so, the details of those persons with background ; and

(c) the criteria for appointment of these persons in Jawaharlal Nehru University and other Central Universities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru University has re-employed some teachers who superannuated from the University.

(b) ; The particulars of teachers so re-employed are :—

1. Shri A.B. Hasani  
Asstt. Professor  
Centre of West Asian & African Studies,  
School of International Studies.
2. Prof. M.S. Rajan  
Professor,  
Centre for International Politics and Organisation,  
School of International Studies.

3. Prof. Ram Rahul,  
Professor,  
Centre for South, South-East and Central Asian Studies,  
School of International Studies.

4. Prof. Satish Chandra  
Professor,  
Centre for Historical Studies,  
School of Social Sciences.

5. Prof. K. Seshadri  
Professor,  
Centre for Political Studies, School of Social Sciences.

6. Prof. R M. Bakaya  
Professor  
Centre of Russian Studies,  
School of Languages.

(c) The University Grants Commission has advised all Central Universities that they could, if they so desire, re-employ teachers for a limited period beyond the age of 60 years. Such re-employment should be made for a period of 2-3 years at a time provided that no teacher is re-employed beyond the age of 65 years. The Central Universities, including Jawaharlal Nehru University, generally follow these guidelines.

**Staff Deputed For NAM/CHOGM  
Reverted to Ministry Before the Aftermath for CHOGM Was Cleared**

**7438. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :**  
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conference cell of the Ministry was on deputation with NAM/CHOGM Secretariat from December 1, '82 to 31 December, 1983;

(b) if so, whether this cell was reverted before the aftermath for CHOGM was cleared;

(c) whether retired re-employed and temporary personnel and ad-hoc/daily wagers were given extension for clearing this aftermath, thereby incurring

avoidable expenditure of over one lakh per month;

(d) whether expenditure of 3 months for CHOGM clearance upto March 31, 1984 has come to approximately Rs. 3.45 lakhs;

(e) whether the conference cell manned by regular staff could have done the job, had they not been reverted back;

(f) whether conference cell will be asked to attend to remaining aftermath of NAM/CHOGM to avoid further avoidable expenditure; and

(g) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. A separate CHOGM nucleus Secretariat with the staff complement of 106 personnel drawn mainly from deputationists from various Ministries, certain retired personnel having the requisite experience and some ad hoc personnel in the category of typists/clerks, was set up for handling the preparatory work relating to the hosting of Seventh Non-Aligned Summit and the CHOGM. This was inclusive of a separate Finance Division which was headed by a Financial Adviser in the grade of Additional Secretary, Government of India, and the Conference Cell of the Ministry of External Affairs whose services were requisitioned for certain aspect of conference arrangement in Vigyan Bhavan which was the venue of both the Conferences. Immediately after the conclusion of the CHOGM 1983 the staff in the CHOGM Secretariat was shed in a phased manner retaining only 36 personnel beyond 31.1.1984. Since the role assigned to the Conference Cell had ended with the conclusion of CHOGM 83 on 30th November, 1983, the Conference Cell was reverted to the Ministry of External Affairs with effect from 1.1.1984.

as they were also required to organise some other Conferences. The total expenditure on pay and allowances of three months for the clearance of CHOGM work upto 31.3.1984 works out to Rs. 2.15 lakhs with a monthly average of Rs. 71.57 thousand.

(f) No, Sir. A skeleton staff of about 13 concerned personnel is being retained for a period of 3 months to settle outstanding issues and to close the accounts of both the Conferences finally after clearing of the dues and effecting all the refunds/recoveries from other parties. Auditing is also presently being done. Work in respect of winding up the Secretariat, preparation of final reports on administrative arrangements for the two conferences, screening of bills/claims and answering queries from auditors can only be done by those who had been associated with all aspects of the two conferences.

(g) Does not arise.

बरेली, बदायूँ और उझानी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सुविधाएं

7439. श्री जयपाल सिंह कल्याण : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली, बदायूँ और उझानी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान प्रथम श्रेणी के प्रतीकालयों में प्रदान की गई स्पतिरिक्त सुविधाओं/साधनों का व्योरा क्या है;

(ख) 1975 में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं की तुलना में कितने प्रतिशत सुविधाएं बढ़ाई गई है और उन पर कितनी धन राशि लगती है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गन्नी लाल खौषरी) : (क) और (ख) इन स्टेशनों

पर पहले दबे के प्रतीकात्मकों में अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में स्टेशन-बार स्थिति नीचे दी गयी है :—

**(1) बरेली जंक्शन (उत्तर रेलवे)**

1983-84 के दौरान बेहतर रोशनदान, सफाई और दीवार-दर्पण की व्यवस्था करने पर 6000 रुपये की राशि खंड की गयी थी ।

**(2) बरेली सिटी और बदायूँ स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)**

1975 के बाद इन स्टेशनों पर कोई अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है ।

**(3) उम्मानी स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)**

1981-82 में, स्नान घृह के सुधार कार्यों पर 10,000 रुपये की लागत से कार्य किया गया था ।

1975 के बाद, बरेली जंक्शन और उम्मानी स्टेशनों पर सुविधाओं में वृद्धि को प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बताना संभव नहीं है ।

**UN Aid to Pakistan in Nuclear Energy**

**7440. SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the press reports, the United Nations has shown its willingness to provide assistance to Pakistan in the field of nuclear energy through the International Atomic Energy Agency ;

(b) if so, to what extent this is true ;

(c) whether India has objected to UN for aiding Pakistan in nuclear energy ; and

(d) if so, methods being adopted by India not to allow UN to help and assist Pakistan in energy programme as their policy of manufacturing atom bomb is very clear ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) and (b) Government have seen a reported press interview by the United Nations Development programme Representative in Pakistan to this effect. According to this report, Pakistan has not made any formal request for such assistance.

(c) and (d) Our Ambassador in Islamabad has taken up the matter with the UNDP Representative in Pakistan, who has said that UN assistance would only be provided for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and that the International Atomic Energy Agency would be able to apply full safeguards if it entertained Pakistan's request for assistance in nuclear energy.

**35/36 भोपाल-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ी में अतिरिक्त डिब्बे लगाना**

**7441. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार :** क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 35/36 भोपाल-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी में लगाये जाने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या रेलवे इस रेल गाड़ी में अतिरिक्त डिब्बे जोड़ने पर विचार कर रही है ?

**रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. श्री. ए. गन्नी लाल और्हारी) :** (क) और (ख) 35/36 भोपाल-बिलासपुर एक्सप्रेस को पहले ही प्रचिकरण

हिन्दे लगाकर चलाया जा रहा है और इसमें नियमित रूप से अतिरिक्त दिल्ला लगाने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

**Promotion of Assistants and Section Officers in the Ministry of External Affairs**

**7442. SWAMI INDERVESH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

Which year's appointees as Assistants and Section Officers have got promotion to the posts of Section Officers and Under Secretaries respectively in his Ministry ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** The information is as follows :—

**I. Promotion to Section Officers Grade**

Assistants-Direct Recruits	1972
Assistants-Departmental Promotees	1960
Cipher Assistants	1962

**II. Promotion to the Grade of Under Secretaries**

Section Officers-Direct Recruits	1978
Section Officers-Departmental Promotees	1973
Section Officers-Limited Departmental Examination candidates.	1975

**Presence of USSR Naval Fleet in Indian Ocean**

**7443. SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the presence of Soviet Naval Fleet in the Indian Ocean ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the presence and the threat that it can pose to security of India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have repeatedly made known our position that the military presence of great powers and other non-littoral countries in the Indian Ocean generates tension in the area and is injurious to the peace and stability of the region.

दिल्ली में कमीशन बैंडरों की नियुक्ति

**7444. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** क्या रेज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 से 1983 तक के वर्षों के दौरान 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत माननीय धाराओं पर उनकी सिफारिश पर दिल्ली में विभिन्न रेजस्टेशनों पर नियुक्त किए गए कमी बैंडरों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) उन गरीब बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1980 से 1983 के दौरान कमीशन बैंडरों हेतु आवेदन किया था;

(ग) उनमें से कितने आवेदनपत्रों को अस्वीकृत किया गया और

(घ) उन आवेदनपत्रों को किन धाराओं पर अस्वीकृत किया गया था और इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेज मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी जान चीवरी) : (क) से (घ) 1980 से 1983 के दौरान दिल्ली में किसी भी स्टेशन ने

रेल मन्त्री के कहने पर कोई भी कमीशन बैंडर मानवीय आधार पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया। इस भवित्व के दौरान, कमीशन बैंडरों के रूप में नियुक्त के लिए कुल 418 व्यक्तियों ने आवेदन किया था जिसमें से 83 व्यक्ति चुने गये थे और इस प्रयोजन के लिए गठित स्कीमिंग समिति ने गुण-दोष के आधार पर त्रिष्ण 335 आवेदन-पत्र रद्द कर दिये थे।

#### **Extension of Medical Care in Rural Areas**

**7445. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the progress of the extension of medicare in the rural areas upto the 4th year of the Sixth Five Year Plan ?

(b) if so, whether all the C. D. Block Headquarters have been provided atleast with Primary Health Centres ;

(c) if not, the number and names of such Block Headquarters in each State/Union Territories which do not have any Primary Health Centre ;

(d) the likely date by which these Block Headquarters would be provided with this facility ; and

(e) the reasons for leaving the Block Headquarters uncovered by this facility so far ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) The progress of the extension of medical care facilities in rural areas is being reviewed and monitored regularly through monthly/quarterly reports.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

#### **Upgradation of The Pay Scale of JR. Domestic Science Teachers**

**7446. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :** Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND CULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had upgraded the scale of pay of posts of Junior Domestic Science Teachers in all Union Territories *vide* their Circular letter No. F. 5-44/82-Sch. 6 dated 27 March, 1982 from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750 to be applicable w. e. f. 5 September, 1981 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that persons appointed as Junior Domestic Science Teachers having prescribed qualifications for the post, after 5 September, 1981 are eligible for the upgraded scale or pay ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above is in affirmative, whether instructions to this effect have been issued to all the Schools to grant the upgraded scale of pay to the persons appointed to the post after 5 September, 1981 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (d) The pay scale of certain categories of Junior Teachers including Junior Domestic Science Teachers was upgraded from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750 w. e. f. 5th September, 1981 with the stipulation that no recruitment shall be made in the junior grade after 5th September, 1981 and that the recruitment would be limited to the scale of Rs. 440-750 with strict adherence to the prescribed qualifications.

**Scarcity of Various Groups of Blood in Blood Banks of the Country**

**7447. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the scarcity of various groups of blood in blood banks of the country ;

(b) whether there is a lack of adequate storage facilities in the blood banks of various states ;

(c) whether Government propose to provide additional storage facilities in the blood banks of different states; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government to implement the above proposals ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) to (d) Central Government have not received any serious complaint about scarcity of any particular blood group or storage facility. However, there is a proposal under consideration to improve the blood bank/transfusion facility upto district level which includes collection, storage, distribution and quality control in all its aspects.

**Meetings of Permanent Negotiating Machinery**

**7448. SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the objects for Permanent Negotiating Machinery Meetings in the Railways;

(b) at what intervals the PNM meetings should be held at the divisional, zonal and Railway Board's level;

(c) whether the decisions arrived at the meetings are binding on both the Railway Administration and the recognised unions;

(d) whether any punishment is imposed on the persons responsible for non-implementation of the decisions arrived at the PNM meetings; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) The objects of Permanent Negotiating Machinery meetings are, to maintain contact with Labour and resolving staff grievances and any disputes and differences that may arise between them and the Railway Administrations.

(b) P.N.M. meetings at divisional level are to be held once in two months and once a quarter at the zonal and Railway Board's level.

(c) Yes Sir. If any change in the decisions arrived at these meetings becomes necessary, it is done after mutual consultations only.

(d) and (e) Decisions arrived at the PNM meeting are expeditiously implemented. Cases of delay if any, in implementing the decisions are taken up by the recognised unions at the subsequent PNM meetings. Instances of non-implementation of the decisions have not come to the notice of the Ministry.

**Brochure on Reservation for SC & ST in Railway Services**

**7449. SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the second edition of Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Sche-

duled Tribes in Railway Services was published last in 1976;

(b) how many circulars/letters have been issued by the Railway Board regarding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1976; and

(c) when the third edition of the Brochure is expected to be published incorporating all the circulars/letters issued by the Railway Board since 1976?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOWDHURY) :** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) About 150,

(c) Work on revising the second edition has already been taken in hand. As soon as editing is completed, it will be sent to the Printing Press and the Third Edition would, thereafter be issued.

**{Publication of Indian Railways  
Financial Code**

**7450 SHRI AJIT BAG :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Indian Railways Financial Code is expected to be published and released for sale;

(b) why the code has not been published so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOWDHURY) :** (a) Indian Railway Financial Code has already been published in two Volumes viz. Vol. I and Vol. II in diglot style (Hindi-English bilingual form) in January, 1984 and November, 1983 respectively and released for sale.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Bhavnagar-Tarapur Rail Link**

**7451. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand from the Gujarat State and the people of the area to construct a broad gauge rail link between Bhavnagar and Tarapur in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State;

(b) since when this proposal is pending before the Government;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) by when the said line is likely to be started and completed?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS  
(SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN  
CHOWDHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Engineering & Traffic Surveys for this line were carried out in 1956-57, 1968 & 1976-77 & the project was not found financially viable. In view of severe constraint of resources, the project will have to await consideration at a future date.

**Reasons for Loss Incurred By DTC Buses**

**7452. SHRI N. E. HORO :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the buses owned by the Delhi Transport Corporation are incurring heavy losses whereas the buses owned by private owners under Delhi Transport Corporation are running at a good profit;

(b) if so, the amount of income from DTC buses and the amount paid to

private buses and total loss suffered by the DTC during 1982-83; and

(c) the reasons for which DTC buses are running at loss ?

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

(a) DTC does not maintain any record of the profit and loss of private buses under its operation. However, DTC's own buses on city routes are incurring losses.

(b) Information is as under :

Rs. in lakhs		
Total Income		
<b>DTC's own buses</b>		
1. 5,008.73	666.52	5675.25
<b>2. Amount paid to private operators</b>		
Rs. 865.81 lakhs		
<b>3. Working loss for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 31.82 crores.</b>		

(c) The main reason for DTC losses is its low fare structure coupled with high costs of various inputs.

**T.T. Es And Conductors As Running Staff**

**7453. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether T. T. Es and Conductors over Indian Railways are under consideration for treating as running staff as their nature of duty has been changed and they have been made responsible for alarm chain-pulling, directly connected with the movement of trains and providing amenities in connection with reservation, fan, light and electric and food supply of travel-passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Grade of Rs. 455-700 and Rs. 840-1040 in Ticket Checking Category**

**7454. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies in various grades of Ticket Checking Staff in North Eastern Railway are lying vacant ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to implement the grade of Rs. 455-700 and Rs. 840-1040 in the Ticket Checking Category ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Grade-wise vacancies of Ticket Checking Staff are given below :

Rs. 700-900	...	...	62
Rs. 425-640	...	...	17
Rs. 330-560	...	...	35
Rs. 260-400	...	...	24

(b) and (c) The grades of Rs. 450-640, 550-750 and 700-900 are already available in the cadre of Ticket Checking Staff. Since the grade of Rs. 840-1040 is not at present available to this category, the question of introducing this grade will have to be considered by the 4th Pay Commission.

लेखा विभाग के शेषी तीन और शेषी चार के कर्मचारियों के लिए बैंडर का पुनः गठन किया जाना।

7455. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रेलवे के लगभग सभी विभागों में बैंडर पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी योजना शुरू की गई है, लेकिन लेखा विभाग के शेषी तीन और शेषी चार के कर्मचारियों को इस योजना से बाहर रखा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लेखा विभाग के शेषी तीन और शेषी चार के इन कर्मचारियों को भी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी ए. गनी खान चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं। लेखा विभाग के वर्ग 'ग' (शेषी III) और वर्ग 'घ' (शेषी IV) के कर्मचारियों को भी समय-समय पर की गयी संवर्ग पुलसर्चन का लाभ किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Deputing an Officer For The Office of Port Administrator in Andaman And Nicobar Islands**

7456. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India approved Port Authority for Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, when the order was issued ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Andaman and Nicobar Administration

has repeatedly approached the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to depute an officer to hold the office of Port Administrator ; and

(d) if so, when the request from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration was received and what action has been taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) and (b) Orders for setting up of a Management Board and entrusting it with the work of administration of the Ports and harbours in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands were issued on 25th July, 1983. The same order also Provides for Creation of a post of Chief Port Administrator for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) and (d) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration approached the Ministry of Shipping & Transport in August 83 for filling up the post of Chief Port Administrator. The Ministry of Shipping & Transport has drawn up a panel of officers considered suitable for the post and has forwarded it to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for their recommendations.

**Number of Teachers in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

7457. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of teachers in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar in Islands in Primary, Senior Basic, High and Senior Secondary Schools, category and medium-wise ;

(b) how many out of these teachers are working on ad-hoc basis category and medium-wise ;

(c) since how long they are in service ;

(d) how many teachers in different categories were allotted Government accommodation ; and

(e) the progress of the programme at the end of the sixth Five Year Plan to complete construction of quarters for the teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Shortage of Accommodation in A. & N. Islands Schools**

7458. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Primary, Senior, Basic, High and Senior Secondary schools in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands indicating single medium or double medium ;

(b) how many of these schools in each category, have shortage of accommodation and action taken for construction of school buildings and the progress of the programme at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the total amount required for completion of construction of the entire schools buildings in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Completion of Alambagh-Utratia By-Pass**

7459. SHRI KRISHAN CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Alambagh-Utratia By-Pass has not been completed and this delay in its completion thereof is now going to cost about Rs. 30 crores in place of Rs. 7 crores according to earlier estimates ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the completion of the above said by-pass ; and

(c) what would be the total expenditure as against the initial estimate ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) The work of Alambagh-Utratia By-pass rail line was approved in 1979-80. Cost of work as per estimates sanctioned in 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 4.34 crores. The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 10.59 crores is under examination.

(b) The delay in completion of the work is due to less allocation of fund for this work due to overall constraint of resources.

(c) The revised estimate costing Rs. 10.59 crores, is under examination.

**Putting More Mini Buses on Busy Routes to Make Travel Comfortable**

7460. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any limit upto which the Mini buses plying in the capital can carry passengers over and above their licensed capacity ;

(b) if so, what ;

(c) the reasons why one section of the people holding permits for these buses are being made rich at the expense of the helpless commuters in the capital, who pay more as fare but are huddled worst than animals ;

(d) what are the difficulties which lie in his way in issuing more permits

to Mini buses, particularly those plying between busy thoroughfares like the ones connecting the outlying colonies with Inter-State Bus Stand or the Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations ;

(e) whethere he propose to ensure that the public is afforded some relief by putting more Mini buses on some of the busy routes and travelling made somewhat comfortable ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) :** (a) and (b) The seating capacity approved by the State Transport Authority is 33 and no overloading of passengers is allowed.

(c) Complaints of overloading in mini buses are received from time to time. Overloading is a cognizable offence and the enforcement authorities take necessary steps to curb this tendency. So far as DTC is concerned whenever any specific complaint of this nature in respect of mini buses under its operation is brought to the notice of the Corporation action is invariably taken against the operator as per terms of the agreement.

(d) and (e) During the year 1982 period of Asian Games—the Delhi Administration had issued 226 permits for operation on micro-mini buses on 43 city routes. No new scheme for operation of private mini buses is contemplated since the DTC, which is responsible for providing adequate and economic transport facilities to the commuters, is in a position to meet its statutory obligation. The main thrust now is on addition of more standard size buses, either DTC's own, or private operators' under the charge of DTC, instead of mini buses which carry a lesser number of passengers.

#### Warning of WHO Regarding Occurrence of Influenza in South Asia

7461. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that World Health Organisation has warned to all countries in South Asia on the possibility of influenza occurrence in a big way in this region ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in this regard ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) World Health Organisation has a net work of Influenza Surveillance Centres in the Six Regions of the World. The Organisation regularly reports on the influenza occurrences in its weekly Epidemiological Record. Such reports are sent to all the Member-countries, including India. The Government has taken note of the outbreak of influenza in several neighbouring countries. Necessary guidelines have been issued to the States/U. Ts. health authorities to combat any possible epidemic of influenza in the country. 8 Monitoring Centres situated in different parts of the country have been linked with States and Union Territories on geographical basis, for examination of samples and their confirmation. Port and Airport Health authorities have been advised to maintain surveillance. State Health authorities have also been advised to ensure availability of drugs and their distribution for treatment of cases. Health Education measures for educating community through Mass Media including All India Radio, T.V. etc. have been intensified.

#### Reservation For Scheduled Castes and Adivasis in Railways

7462. SHRI AMARSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact a cell has been opened to ensure all facilities regarding reservation in the matter of

appointment and promotion of Scheduled Caste and Adivasi railway employees;

(b) if so, the number of adivasis personnel got emloyment during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 in each zone;

(c) whether it is a fact that the adivasi quota fixed for empoyment in Railways has not been filled up till now;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** Yes Sir - presuming that the term "Adivasi" in this question refers to Scheduled Tribes, here and in subsequent parts of the question.

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

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Due to non-availability of suitable/ eligible candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribal and also hesitation in their part to come out from Tribal belt to take employment at far off places.

(e) Every endeavour is made to augment the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by launching crash programmes from time to time. Special powers have also been delegated to the General Managers of Zonal Railways to make special and direct recruitments of reserved candidates to make good the shortfall.

#### Ratio Of Physical Education Teachers And Students In Central Schools

7464. SHRI NIHIL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of students in Central Schools to the number of physical education teachers and sports coaches fixed by the central schools organisation for promotion of sports and physical education in such schools and for appointment purposes ;

(b) the salaries paid to such physical education teachers and their promotion channels ;

(c) whether the norms of appointment of such teachers are followed in the central schools ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHIRMATI SHEILA KAUL) :**

(a) One physical Education Teacher is given in every Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) for a block of 300 students subject to a maximum of three. Provision for the appointment of sports coaches does not exist in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

(b) The pay scale of Physical Education Teachers is Rs. 440-750. Twenty of them are entitled to appointment in the Selection Grade in the scale of pay of Rs. 740-880 on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The normal procedure of recruitment; i.e. open advertisement, is followed. The essential qualifications laid down for the post are a University Degree with recognised Diploma in Physical Education or a Bachelor's Degree in physical Education from Laxmi Bai National College of Physical Education, Gwalior or equivalent qualification. Age limit prescribed for the post is 35 years.

**Benefits of Extension of Service by 2 Years  
To Teachers Working Under Railway  
Administration**

**7464. SHRI SUSHAL BHATTACHARYYA** ; Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the age of retirement for the teachers working in the Central Government Schools run by the Railways Board has been raised from 58 to 60 as has already been given effect to in all other departments under the Ministry of Education ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for withholding this benefit of extension of service by 2 years to those teachers working under the Railway Administration who had retired after 2 September, 1983 at the age of 58 and who will have to retire soon ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY)** : (a) and (b) The applicability to teachers under the Ministry of Railways of the Government's decision in regard to enhancement in the age of superannuation for teachers in centrally administered schools in Delhi etc., including the question of extending the benefit to teachers who have retired from service after issue of relevant orders by the Ministry of Education and Culture, is under active consideration of the Ministry of Railways.

**राजगिरि-नालदा-पावापुरी बोधगया  
रेल लाइन**

**7465. श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजगी, नालन्दा पावापुरी और बोधगया देशी और विदेशी पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के विशिष्ट केन्द्र हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजगीर, नालन्दा और पावापुरी को बोधगया से रेल मार्ग से जोड़ने का है। जिससे इन स्थानों की यात्रा पर आने वाले अधिसंस्थक पर्यटकों के लिए यात्रा सुविधाजनक हो और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान बौद्धरी)** : (क) और (ख) बहितयारपुर पावापुरी रोड-नालन्दा-राजगिरि लाइन को गया के साथ जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

बहितयारपुर और राजगीर के बीच नई रेलगाड़ियां चलाना, डिब्बों को बदलना और रेल सेवा में सुधार करना

**7466. श्री विजय कुमार यादव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यात्री और उनकी एसोसिएशन पूर्वी रेलवे के बहितयारपुर और राजगीर के बीच रेल सेवा बढ़ाने, पुराने डिब्बों के बदलने, रेलगाड़ियों के समय पर चलाने और इस लाइन पर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां चलाने कीकाफी दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी खान बौद्धरी)** : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यातायात के बर्तमान स्तर के मौजूदा 3 जोड़ी गाड़ियां पर्याप्त समझी जाती हैं। लाइन क्षमता की तंगियों, टमिनल सुविधाओं का प्रभाव, सवारी डिब्बा स्टाक की कमी आदि जैसी कुछ

परिवासनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण इस खंड पर एक अतिरिक्त एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है। इस खंड पर चल रही गाड़ियों की समय-पावनी का निष्पादन संतोषजनक है। सवारी डिव्हरों की उत्पादन क्षमता और धन की तंगी को देखते हुए संभी पुराने सवारी डिव्हरों के स्थान पर नये डिव्हे चलाना सम्भव नहीं है; ऐसा चरण-बद्ध ढंग से किया जा रहा है। सवारी डिव्हरों की हालत में सुधार किया जा रहा है।

#### Running More Trains on Shoranur-Nilambur Line

7467. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many trains are at present operating on Shoranur-Nilambur line ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to run more trains on this line; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Two pairs of mixed trains are running of Shoranur-Nilambur section.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Memo from Southern Railway Catering Contractors Association

7468. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the

Southern Railway Catering Contractors Association ; and

(b) if so, details of the memorandum and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

The demands are as under :—

- (i) A yardstick for fixing the licence fee should be laid down and this should not be enhanced from time to time.
- (ii) Licences should be renewed for the full term.
- (iii) Tariff rates should be revised upward keeping in view the rise in costs of raw-materials, wages, maintenance, etc.
- (iv) Menu and tariff for standard meals should be decentralised.
- (v) An additional 20 per cent over the tariff should be granted towards service charges.

A yardstick for fixing licence fee is already laid down, which is subject to revisions from time to time depending upon the location, sales turnover, cost of maintenance of buildings, etc. Normally, licence is renewed for a period of five years in case of dining/pantry/buffet/kitchen / restaurant cars, refreshment rooms and restaurants and three years in respect of the vending contracts, viz. tea stalls, trolleys, etc. However, in certain cases, short-term renewals are also resorted to for administrative reasons.

To avoid confusion in the minds of the travelling public in respect of the Standard of meals and the prices thereof, the High Power Committee on Railways Catering viz. the Alagesan Committee (1954), in consultation with the representatives of the Catering contractors, evolved standard menu for standard prices for Indian and Western style meals, tea and coffee, which were accepted, by the Government. Since then the menu and prices of these items are being reviewed centrally by the Ministry and are made applicable uniformly all over the Indian Railways (both departmental and contractor-operated units). The last revision of menu and tariff of standard thali meals was made in November, 1981, and that for tea and coffee in January, 1984. In case of service of meals in the trains, an additional Services charge of 50 paise per meal and 10 paise per pot of tea and coffee is also levied.

#### Visit of Specialist to CGHS Dispensaries

7469. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that once in a week a specialist used to visit each CGHS dispensary under him for the benefit of patients;

(b) whether it is a fact that this practice has been discontinued and if so, what are the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government are aware that the patients are facing great difficulties to contact doctors in hospital; and

(d) whether in view of the fact above Government will consider to continue the old practice of visiting a specialist of the CGHS dispensaries for the benefit of patients?

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

(a) to (d) Till recently a Specialist used to visit few of the dispensaries. However consequent upon the re-organisation of specialist services in pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, specialist services are now provided to dispensaries for a group of dispensaries at one nodal point so as to ensure that dispensaries which are situated far away from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital/Safdarjang Hospital have specialist services within a reasonable distance.

#### Purchase of Building by Archaeological Survey of India, Dehradun

7470. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India has purchased inadequate building for the office of Director (Science) at Dehradun at exorbitant cost of ten lakhs that too with a disputed possession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): The premises at 29, New Cantt Road Dehra Dun including its structures and 4.40 bighas of land was purchased in October 1982 at a cost of Rs. 9.34 lac through the Central Public Works Department. The premises has, however, been in occupation of the Archeological Survey of India since October 1977 and is quite adequate for the requirements of the office of Director (Science). A small out-house in this premises is unauthorised occupation. Action has already been initiated to get it vacated.

#### British Council Offer of Eight Slots to UGC for Technical Corporation Training Awards

7471. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Council had offered eight slots to the UGC for Technical Cooperation Training Awards for the University & College teachers;

(b) whether nominations were invited for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 by the UGC; and

(c) If so, reasons for not approving these nominations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (c) No allocation was made to the University Grants Commission under Technical Co-operation Training Programme of the British Council during 1982-83. For the year 1983-84, eight slots were earmarked for training of "Young Scientists" of the University Grants Commission. The necessary nominations have been made by the U.G.C. and forwarded to the donor agency for approval.

#### Nangal-Talwara Railway Line

**7472. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made in the construction of Nangal-Talwars Railway line in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh including the work on the construction of a railway station at Mehatpur in District Una;

(b) the exact point upto which the demarcation of land has been given by the Railway Administration to the State Government for acquiring land through notification as also the funds provided for 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) the likely dates by which the construction work would be completed upto (i) Mehatpur (ii) Una (iii) Amb; and

(d) whether any high priority would be given to the construction of this line in view of its potential for industrial development and alternate defence line?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) The progress on earth work and bridges between Nangal Dam & Mehatpur is 85% & 25% respectively. Construction of Mehatpur railway station has just started.

(b) The demarcation of land from Mehatpur to Km. 17.5 (i.e. upto Una) has been given by Railway Administration to the State Government. Funds allotted during 1983-84 & 1984-85 are Rs. 95 lakhs & Rs. 2 crores respectively.

(c) Construction work upto Mehatpur is expected to be completed by the end of June 1984. The progress & completion of work upto Una & Amb will depend upon availability of funds from year to year.

(d) Priority & funds are allotted considering the overall constraint of resources for various on-going New Line Projects.

#### Prizes For Excellence Female Education Performance

**7473. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have evolved any scheme of prizes for excellence in the performance of female education under categories of enrolment of girls in age group of 6 to 14 years, non-formal education for girls in age group of 9 to 14 years, female adult literacy in age group of 15 to 35 years for the States, Districts, Blocks and Panchayats, standing 1st, 2nd and 3rd within the group comprising the next higher administrative unit;

(b) if so, the date when the scheme was instituted;

(c) the exact value of prizes for standing First, Second and Third in this regard at each level, i.e. Panchayat block, district and State level ; and

(d) details of prizes awarded so far for each of the previous year for which prizes have been awarded during the Sixth Five Year plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :**  
 (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A scheme of Awards for excellence in performance in (a) enrolment of girls; (b) non-formal education for girls ; and (c) adult literacy for women, has been instituted during 1983-84.

(c)and (d) Based on the performance of the States/Union Territories during 1982-83, the following awards indicating the value of each award in bracket have been declared :

(1) State level award for excellence in enrolment of girls in school has been awarded to Kerala (1st prize of Rs. 1.50 crores), Punjab(2nd prize of Rs. 1crore), and Maharashtra (3rd prize of Rs. 80 lakhs).

(2) State level award for non-formal education has been awarded to Madhya Pradesh (1st prize of Rs. 50 lakhs), Rajasthan (2nd prize of Rs. 30 lakhs) and Uttar Pradesh (3rd prize of Rs. 20 lakhs ).

(3) State level award for excellence in adult literacy for women has been awarded to Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (each award of Rs. 25 lakhs).

(4) Three special awards (each of Rs.8 lakhs) have been given to the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi

and Pondicherry for excellence in adult literacy for women.

(5) The other awards given to the Union Territories are:

**Enrolment of Girls :**

(a) Panchayat level awards (each of Rs. 25, 000 ) to 252 Panchayats.

(b) Block level awards (each of Rs. 50, 000 ) for 116 blocks.

(c) Awards for tribal blocks (each of Rs. 50,000) for 34 tribal blocks.

(d) District level awards(each fo Rs. 1 lakh) for 53 districts.

**Adult Literacy for Women :**

(a) District level awards (each of Rs. 3 lakhs) to 22 districts.

(b) Centre level awards (each of Rs. 5,000) to 1676 adult education centres.

**Note:** The Panchayat, block, district and centre level awards have been given keeping in view the recommendations of the State Governments/Union Territories.

**Recommendations Made By The Conclave Vice-Chancellors**

**7474. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conclave of 70 Vice. Chancellors held in December, 1983 at Annamalainagar drew any definite conclusions and made any tangible recommendations to Government or the University Grants Commission in the field of higher education ; and

(b) if so, a brief resume of the proceedings of conclave and the outcome thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b) At its 59th annual meeting held on December 12, 1983, the Association of Indian University which is an inter-University organisation, discussed various items received from member universities, UGC, etc. The recommendations made at the meeting include the following :

(i) It was felt that watch and ward arrangements in the Universities should be strengthened considering the prevailing law and order situation in several universities. A sub-committee was constituted to consider all aspects of the matter and formulate recommendation in this behalf.

(ii) While recommending to the universities to take necessary steps to raise the standards of teaching, examination and research it was suggested that recruitment of teachers from candidates outside universities should be encouraged to provide a broadbased education and control inbreeding in teaching staff.

(iii) The proposal of the UGC for raising the quality of higher education and making it more widely available through the use of contemporary technologies was commended to the universities.

(iv) The proposal of University Grants Commission suggesting the need of a National Common Examination and the proposal regarding the National Aptitude Testing System were also commended. A sub-Committee consisting of representatives of University Grants Commission, Ministry of Education and Union Public Service Commission was constituted to give their recommendations for setting up a National Testing Organisation at an early date.

(v) It was suggested that summer schools be organised by universities in collaboration with University Grants Commission so that larger number of

teachers could participate in such programmes.

(vi) A sub-committee was appointed to consider from all aspects the proposal for formulating a national policy on university libraries.

#### Improvement Of National Highway Connecting Nagpur And Chandrapur

**7475 . SHRI J.S. PATIL :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Highway connecting Nagpur and Chandrapur is in a very bad shape ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the conditions of this sector of the National Highway ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) :** (a) No, Sir. Road from Nagpur to Jamb alone is a National Highway as part of the Nagpur-Hyderabad section of N.H.7. It is in a traffic worthy condition. The road from Jamb to Chandrapur is a State Road and its maintenance and improvement falls within the jurisdiction of the Maharashtra Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Restoration Of Sangli-Miraj Rail Link

**7476. SHRI J. S. PATIL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) action taken by Government for restoration of Sangli- Miraj and Nandre Madhavnagar- New Sangli rail link as recommended by the Petitions Committee; and

(b) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY):** (a) and (b) Two works viz. (i) Bringing old Madhavnagar station on the main line by providing a chord line between Nandre and New Sangli on Pune-Miraj section, and (ii) Restoration of Miraj Sangli rail link are approved works. As the updated cost of these works have gone up considerably, a fresh financial re-appraisal has been carried out. The report of the Re-appraisal has since been received and the various economic and technical aspects involved in the scheme are presently under examination.

**Representation Regarding Difficulties of Thane Commuters**

**7477. SHRI J.S. PATIL :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager (Operating), Central Railway, Bombay has received a representation dated 20 January/6 February, 1984, regarding difficulties of Thane commuters ;

(b) if so, what are the difficulties mentioned and suggestions/demands made to solve the same in the said representation ; and

(c) what action the railway authorities are taking/propose to take this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Difficulties mentioned in the letter relate to the problem of the passengers of Thane area commuting between Thane and Bombay VT and the suggestions mainly pertain to the introduction of additional locals and also a few fast locals to Bombay VT originating from Thane.

(c) Despite constraints, w.e.f. 1.4.1984 the number of local trains originating at Thane towards Bombay

has been increased from 13 to 19 with the introduction of 6 fast locals.

**प्राचीन मूर्तियों की ओरी में वृद्धि**

**7478. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में पांडुलिपियों, प्राचीन मूर्तियों, मूल्यवान अभिलेखों और दूरंभ कृतियों की ओरी में काफी वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च स्तरीय राजनीयिक ध्यानारी और तस्कर ऐसे कार्यों में लगे हुए हैं और देश में इनमा एक संगठित गिरोह सक्रिय है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो हाल ही में गिरफ्तार किए गए ऐसे व्यक्तियों का व्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे मामलों को पूरी तरह से रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालयों की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शोला कौल) :** (क) जी नहीं। केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण व्यूरो द्वारा दिए गए निम्नांकित आंकड़ों को देखने से पता चलता है कि पुराक्षेषों की ओरी की घटनाओं में तुलनात्मक रूप से ह्रास हुआ है :—

1981	—	878
1982	—	728
1983	—	668

(ख) तस्कर विरोधी एकक से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ऐसी ओरियों में

राजनयिकों अथवा वैष्ण व्यापारियों के शामिल होने के प्रमाण नहीं मिले हैं।

(ग) राजस्व खुफिया विभाग में अपने लेखेय संचाटनों की सतर्क कर दिया है। सीमा शुल्क विभाग ने वायु वत्तनों पर निवारक और खुफिया एककों को संशब्द बना दिया है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किए हैं:—

(i) विदेश श्रेणी के पुरावशेषों का अनिवार्य रूप से पंजीकरण।

(ii) ऐसे पंजीकृत पुरावशेषों का गतिविधि के बारे में पंजीकरण अधिकारियों को सूचित कराया जाना।

(iii) पुरावशेषों का व्यापार लाइसेंसधारी व्यापारियों तक ही सीमित करना।

(iv) पुरावशेषों के निर्यात की प्रतिबंधित करना।

(v) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के नियंत्रणाधीन केन्द्र परिवहित कुच महत्वपूर्ण संस्मारकों और संग्रहालयों में पहरे व निगरानी व्यवस्था को और सुहृद करने के प्रतिरिक्त सशस्त्र गारदों की तैनाती।

रेलवे परियोजनाओं के लिए परिव्यय

7479. डा. सुशम्भूत स्वामी :

श्री मनोहर लाल सेनी :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिंहा :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने वर्ष 1984-85 की योजना परि-

योजनाओं के लिए 1795 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की सिफारिश की है;

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त घनराशि दी है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस घनराशि में किस प्राधार पर कटौती की गई है?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनी आम और्ही) : (क) से (ग) जैसा कि बजट-भाषण में तथा रेलवे बजट पर बहस के दौरान बताया गया है, योजना आयोग और वित्त मन्त्रालय द्वारा व्यापारिशित 1984-85 में रेलों के लिए योजना आवंटन की राशि 1650 करोड़ रुपये है। इसे संसद द्वारा पारित रेलवे बजट में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

Length and Number of National Highways on 1950 and After the End of Each Plan

7480. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) length and number of National Highways on 1950 and after the end of each plan ;

(b) income from the road and expenditure incurred thereon in each plan, in details ?

(c) whether it is a fact that progress is slow ; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Statement-I is attached.

(b) Statement-II incorporating available information is attached.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Due to paucity of Plan resources, it has not

been possible to accelerate the pace of developmental activities on National Highways.

### Statements I

#### *Statement Indicating Plan-wise Addition to the National Highways System Since ISI Plan*

S.No.	Period	Length added during the period (km.)	No. of National Highways added	Total Length at the end of the period (km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Length as on 1.4.1947	21,440	37	21,440
2.	Length added during pre-First Five Year Plan (1947-51)	815	2	22,255
3.	First Five Year Plan (1951-56)	—	—	22,255
4.	Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	1,514	4	23,769
5.	Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)	179	Extension of National Highway 31	23,984
6.	Interregnum Period (1966-69)	52	1	24,000
7.	Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)	4,819	11	28,819
8.	Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78)	158	1	28,977
9.	Interregnum Period (1978-80)	46	1	29,023
10.	Sixth Five Year Plan	2,375	7	31,398

## Statement II

Statement Indicating Revenue From Road Transport and Expenditure  
Incurred on Roads

S. No.	Plan Period	Revenue from Road Trans- port (Centre and State)	Total Expen- diture on development and mainten- ance of all categories of roads
(Rs. in Crores)			
1.	1951-56	325.62	186.48
2.	1956-61	591.11	448.91
3.	1961-66	1472.02	644.49
4.	1966-69	1466.42	539.93
5.	1969-74	4019.33	1010.13
6.	1974-78	5861.29	2396.90

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दाखिले और  
स्थानान्तरण

7481. श्री भोम सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :  
श्री भोमती भाई आर. शोबरी :क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 फरवरी  
1984 के दैनिक स्टेट्समैन में प्रकाशित इस  
समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दाखिले और स्थाना-  
न्तरण के मामलों में अनियमितताएं भरती  
गई हैं;(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य  
क्या है,(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में  
जांच की है;(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच करने वाली  
एजेंसी का व्योरा क्या है और उसके द्वारा  
प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्ट का व्योरा क्या है;  
और(ङ) यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के  
विरुद्ध यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो  
क्या है ?शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण  
मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीता  
कोल) : (क) जी, हां।(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में  
एक बच्चे के लिए दाखिल प्राप्त करने के  
प्रयोजनाथं और दूसरा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के

एक अध्यापक का स्थानान्तरण करने के तथाकथित जालसाजी के दो मास्ट्री केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो को जांच के लिए सुनुदं किए गए हैं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय जांच व्यूरो की जांच चल रही है।

(इ) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रेलवे सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद द्वारा 1980 में लो गई परीक्षा के परिणामों की जांच का

7482. श्री हेमवती मन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल विभाग में रिक्त पदों को भरने के लिए रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद द्वारा 1980 में लो गई लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार में लाखों बेरोजगार लोग बैठे थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके परिणाम घोषित न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या तीन बार परीक्षा का आयोजन करने के बाद भी परिणामों की घोषणा नहीं की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनो जाहन औरती) : (क) से (घ) 1980 के दौरान रेल सेवा आयोग, इलाहाबाद द्वारा विभिन्न कोटियों के पदों की परीक्षा लो गयी थी और इनके सभी परिणाम पहले ही घोषित किए जा चुके हैं।

Institute for Staff Training and Technology Updating in Kerala

7483. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has proposed the starting of an 'Institute for Staff Training and Technology Updating' in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken by the Central Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) A proposal for starting an Institute to train teachers for Engineering Colleges, technicians, craftsmen and administrators, was made by the Director of Technical Education, Kerala, alongwith many other proposals concerning the 7th Five Year Plan for Technical Education in the Kerala State. The Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education inter-alia considered all these proposals at its meeting held on the 4th January, 1984 and resolved that as and when detailed project report giving justification/need for the proposal and other relevant information alongwith confirmation about the availability of necessary provision under the State Plan is received from the State Government, the matter may be processed by it. In pursuance of these recommendations, the Southern Regional Office of the Ministry has requested the Director of Technical Education, Kerala in March, 1984 to furnish the desired information.

#### Measures to Check Child Marriages

7484. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Child Marriages still persist in some parts of the country ; and

(b) what measures Government proposed to take to check child marriages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) The Child Marriage Restraint Act prohibits child marriages but such practices cannot be entirely rooted out by legislative action alone. Therefore, the Government has also launched a publicity campaign through mass media to create social awareness against this practice.

शिक्षा प्रणाली द्वारा बच्चों में सूजनात्मक प्रतिभा का नष्ट किया जाना

7485. श्री वापूसाहित्य परसेकर :

डा. मुकुहार्यम स्वामी :  
श्रीमती किशोरी तिहा :

यह शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कनाडा की एक बाल विकास विशेषज्ञ श्रीमती पोली हिल द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की ध्यारणा माला में व्यक्त किए गए विचारों को और आकर्षित किया गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि शिक्षा की वर्तमान प्रणाली द्वारा बच्चों की सूजनात्मक प्रतिभा को नष्ट किया जा रहा है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो तर्सम्बन्धी तथा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा सामाजिक सेवाओं की राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ल) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने अपने राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान ध्यारणा माला कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, श्रीमती पोली हिल को, 28 दिसम्बर, 1983 को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान के संकाय सदस्यों को संबोधित करने के लिए आमन्त्रित किया था। श्रीमती पोली हिल के ध्यारणा का सारांश राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा संस्थान न्यूज़लैंटर के फरवरी 1984 के अंक में प्रकाशित किया जाया था।

श्रीमती पोली हिल द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए विचार उसके व्यक्तिगत विचार हैं। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद्, सूजनात्मकता की संक्ष्पना, स्कूलों में सूजनात्मक बच्चों का पता लगाने के तरीकों को समझने के लिए शिक्षकों तथा शिक्षक प्रशिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करके बच्चों में सूजनात्मकता के विकास और इस प्रकार उनकी सूजनात्मक क्षमता का पता लगाने के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही है। देश के अन्य बहुत से संगठनों द्वारा भी इसी दिशा में घट्टा कार्य किया जा रहा है।

Assistance to States to Cure T.B. Patients During 1984-85

7486. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the number of T. B. cases detected in the country State-wise ;

(b) the details of help rendered by the Centre to each State to treat the T. B. patients during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the assistance given by the Centre is inadequate ;

(d) if so, whether the State Governments have requested to increase the assistance given by the Centre ;

(e) if so, the details of the assistance given to Gujarat State during the said period and what was its demand ; and

(f) what steps Government are considering to take to provide maximum help to the States to eradicate this disease under the implementation of 20-Point Programme during 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) : (a) Statement-I indicating the number of T. B. cases detected State-wise from April, 1983 to February, 84 (provisional figures) is attached.

(b) to (c) National T. B. Control Programme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 sharing between Centre and States. Besides 50% of Central share, States are incurring 50% of their share and substantial expenditure under their Non-Plan budget. Central Government as a part of their share undertakes to supply equipments and anti-TB drugs. Statement-II indicating the cost of the material and equipment/anti-T. B. drugs supplied to various States/U.Ts during last three years is attached. It may be observed therefrom that the Central assistance in this regard has been substantially increased during 1983-84 keeping in view the request for more assistance from the States/U.Ts including Gujarat State.

(f) A tentative budget provision of Rs. 1050 lakhs has been proposed in the

budget estimates 1984-85 which is considered sufficient to meet the requirement of the States/U.Ts.

### Statement I

*Details of New TB Cases From April, 83 to February '84  
National T. B. Control Programme*

S. No. Name of States/  
Union Territories

1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47,344
2.	Assam	14,139
3.	Bihar	82,015
4.	Gujarat	92,261
5.	Haryana	17,741
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11,148
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,356
8.	Karnataka	44,045
9.	Kerala	21,939
10.	Madhya Pradesh	80,654
11.	Maharashtra	1,85,568
12.	Manipur	1,518
13.	Meghalaya	1,171
14.	Nagaland	615
15.	Orissa	20,278
16.	Punjab	33,558
17.	Rajasthan	27,169
18.	Sikkim	621
19.	Tamil Nadu	83,825
20.	Tripura	1,508
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,85,881
22.	West Bengal	61,605
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,084
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2,512
25.	Minzoram	910
26.	Pondicherry	3,828

1	2	3
27. A & N Islands		561
28. Chandigarh		1,843
29. D & N Haveli		283

1	2	3
30. Delhi		34,028
31. Lakshadweep		140
	Total :	10,67,148

## Statement I

## National T. B. Control Programme

(Rs. in lakha)

S. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
		Actual	Actual	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.37	10.82	26.32
2.	Assam	3.25	3.32	10.04
3.	Bihar	37.57	5.59	17.12
4.	Gujarat	9.45	13.99	25.07
5.	Haryana	2.64	5.85	13.91
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.74	3.68	7.44
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.51	4.60	13.05
8.	Karnataka	7.46	13.74	26.87
9.	Kerala	5.25	8.46	16.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33.00	13.35	38.39
11.	Maharashtra	8.84	16.92	43.28
12.	Manipur	0.67	0.51	1.01
13.	Meghalaya	3.71	0.57	0.52
14.	Nagaland	3.54	0.08	0.42
15.	Orissa	5.60	5.36	19.98
16.	Punjab	6.11	8.43	13.43
17.	Rajasthan	5.63	7.14	30.95
18.	Sikkim	—	—	0.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	9.61	18.70	29.51

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tripura	0.84	0.54	5.68
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18.56	24.60	57.48
22.	West Bengal	9.41	12.88	33.68
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.14	1.24	1.26
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.70	0.67	5.46
25.	Mizoram	0.17	0.43	0.87
26.	Pondicherry	0.59	1.41	2.23
27.	A&N Islands	0.56	0.29	0.77
28.	Chandigarh	0.66	0.54	0.63
29.	D & N Haveli	0.08	0.12	0.17
30.	Delhi	11.29	15.87	26.64
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>203.95</b>	<b>199.70</b>	<b>469.18</b>

**Upgradation of Commercial Inspectors Posts**

**7487. SHRI RAMESHWAR NIHRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Transport Inspectors grade-wise, Zonal Railway-wise ;

(b) total number of posts of Transport Inspectors upgraded during 1 January, 1979 and recent restructuring ;

(c) total number of Commercial Inspectors, grade-wise and Zonal Railways-wise and their upgradation during 1 January, 1979 and 1 June, 1980 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that commercial Inspectors have been affected adversely in recent restructuring ; and

(e) what action has been taken to upgrade the Commercial Inspector's Posts ?

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

(d) to (e) Restructuring of the cadre of Commercial Inspectors is under consideration of this Ministry.

**Education of Rural Masses About Science And Technology Through T. V.**

**7488. SHRI K. MALLANNA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any ambitious scheme for educating

the rural masses with the latest developments in science and technology through television ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) and (b) Science programme are being telecast regularly from Delhi and other Doordarshan Kendras. Programmes on science subjects are proposed to be included in the National Programme. Science programmes are also being telecast under the ETV service via INSAT I-B. The Doordarshan have a Science Programme Advisory Committee to advise on matters relating to the production of science programmes. A National Council for Science and Technology Communication has been set up with the broad objective of popularising science and technology and inculcating scientific temper among people. All possible means and media of communication will be employed for achieving this objective. In Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar an ambitious project for use of TV in education including science education is under implementation. In due course this project will be expended to cover other states also.

प्रलोगड़ मुस्लिम विद्यविद्यालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए प्रारक्षण

7489. श्रीमती प्रभिला दश्ववते :  
श्री मोतीजाई पार. शोधरी :  
श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण सम्बन्धी संसदीय समिति ने इन्हें केन्द्रीय विषय-

विद्यालयों की भाँति प्रलोगड़ मुस्लिम विद्यविद्यालय में भी 15 अतिथित सीटों के प्रारक्षण की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उपाय किए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी घोरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा सब्जेक्ट कल्याण अन्तरालयों की राज्य विभागी (श्रीमती शोला कोल) : (क) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति कल्याण समिति (सत्रों लोक सभा) ने अपनी उन्नालिसकी रिपोर्ट में इन्हें जातियों के साथ-साथ यह सिफारिश की थी कि प्रलोगड़ मुस्लिम विद्यविद्यालय को इन्हें केन्द्रीय विद्यविद्यालयों के अनुरूप अध्ययन के सभी पाठ्यक्रमों में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 15% तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए 7-1/2% प्रारक्षण प्रदान करना स्वीकार करना ही चाहिए।

(ख) सरकार ने सिफारिश नोट कर ली तथा दिसम्बर 1981 में संसद द्वारा यहा संक्षोधित अधिनियम में निहित विद्यविद्यालय के विवेचन स्वरूप को इसमें में रखते हुए विद्यविद्यालय के साथ मानसे को उठाना स्वीकार कर लिया था।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार विद्यविद्यालय को प्रारक्षण ग्राहकों का पालन करने के लिए अनुरोध करती रही है। विद्यविद्यालय ने बताया है कि विद्यविद्यालय के उपर्युक्त प्राधिकारियों को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए मामले पर कार्यवारी की जा रही है।

**UN Recommendation for Setting up National Commission on Women**

**7490. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether is is a fact that United Nations has recommended to all the countries to set up National Commission on women with statutory power at State and National level ;

(b) if so, how many countries in the world have set up such commissions with statutory power ;

(c) whether it is a fact that status of women's committee, in its reports published in international women's year (1975) had also recommended setting up of National Commission on women at State and Central level ; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(a) and (b) No, Sir. However the United Nations has recommended establishment of inter-disciplinary and multisectoral machinery within governments. 84 countries, including India, have set up such machinery.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the government has already set up a national machinery including the National Committee on Women and Women's Welfare and Development Bureau in the Ministry of Social Welfare, it was not considered advisable to constitute a National Commission.

**Building For Central School At LEH**

**7491. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount earmarked for the construction of buildings for Central School, recently opened at Leh ;

(b) whether the land acquisition has been completed and if so, when the construction of the buildings will be started ; and

(c) strength of students in each class and the strength of staff presently appointed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b) No amount has been earmarked for the construction of building at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Leh, as the land has not yet been transferred to the Kendriya, Vidyalaya Sangathan

(c) Strength of students and staff in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Leh as on 4.4.1984 was as under :

Strength of students	Strength of staff
Class I 54	Incharge Principal 1
Class II 37	Primary Teacher 9
Class III 23	Music Teacher 1
Class IV 21	L.D.C. 1
Class V 9	Group D 1

**Distance Education Courses**

**7492. SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University of Calcutta has sent a proposal for institution of Distance Education, courses leading to B.A. and B. Com. degrees to the UGC ;

(b) if so, whether that has been accepted and necessary financial assistance considered and sanctioned by the UGC ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) The University Grants Commission had in June, 1980 received a proposal from the Calcutta University for introduction of correspondence courses at the B.A./B. Com. (Pass) level.

(b) and (c) The Commission has accepted the proposal in principle. The University was requested to submit a revised scheme for financial assistance in accordance with the guidelines of the Commission. The University has not so far submitted the revised proposal.

#### ASI Starved of Funds

7493. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has been starving of funds for years together even for scientific preservation of explored important historical sites as well as excavation of new ones ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) if not, the number of new projects taken up and completed by the ASI during the last three years with special reference to Eastern India ;

(d) the actual amount spent over these programmes, State-wise ; and

(e) the results thereof ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India undertakes problem-oriented excavation to shed light on specific problems about which our knowledge is inadequate. Generally, all excavations are preceded by a systematic exploration of ancient sites to find out the potentiality of the site in a given area. Thereafter, the site potential for solving the problem is selected for excavation. The proposals for the excavations formulated by the Survey, State Departments of Archaeology, and the Universities/Research Institutions are thoroughly screened by the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeological consisting of the Representatives of the Central Government, State Government, Universities and Research Institutions, and final decisions are taken about the sites to be excavated. During the last three years Archaeological Survey of India has undertaken excavations in the Eastern part of India Balladhipi, District Nadia, West Bengal ; Sarai Mound, District Nalanda, Bihar The excavations at Antichank, District Bhagalpur, Bihar started earlier were also continued during 1981-82.

(d) A sum of Rs. 27,62,000 was allocated for the exploration/excavation works throughout the country during the year 1983-84 and a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs is proposed to be allocated during the year 1984-85. The allocation of funds is made office wise Branch wise (each office/Branch having jurisdiction over more than one State) and not Statewise.

(e) The above mentioned excavations brought to light a massive brick temple, datable to *circa* 10th-11th century A. D. pyramidal in elevation enclosed within a

huge wall at Balladhipi ; a Budhist shrine of medival period at Sarai Mound and medieval Budhist structure and antiquities at Antichak.

**Deputation of University and College Teachers to Abroad**

**7494. SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian University and College teachers were deputed abroad under the cultural exchange programme and International Collaboration during years 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 by the University Grants Commission ;

(b) the names of universities and colleges from which the teachers were deputed ; and

(c) the norms of selection of these teachers.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Motors Used in Electrical Locos**

**7495. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :**  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) number of each category of motor i. e. manufactured by BHEL, imported and other types of motors used in electrical locos in the years 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-1983 and 1983-84 ;

(b) number of motors out of each such category that got damaged in routine service in each of the above years ;

(c) resultant losses including loss of earnings ; and

(d) the percentage of motors mentioned in part (b) above, got damaged in their guarantee period and what happened to them ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOWDHURY) :** (a) The approximate number of traction motors of BHEL, imported and other makes in use on electric locos are furnished below :

Year	BHEL		IMPORTED		OTHERS	
	AC	DC	AC	DC	CLW	
	BG	BG	BG	BG	AC/BG	
1980-81	155	360	936	40	276	2834
1981-82	156	360	934	40	276	3170
1982-83	135	360	946	40	276	3552
1983-84	126	360	942	40	276	3756

(b) The approximate number of the motors damaged (developed defects) during these years is furnished below :

Year	BHEL		IMPORTED		OTHERS	
	AC	DC	AC	DC	CLW	
	BG	BG	BG	MG	BG	AC/BG
1980-81	5	113	270*	nil	180*	461
1881-82	7	122	303*	nil	180*	572
1982-83	11	164	303*	nil	178*	750
1983-84	5	81	226*	nil	137*	736

\*Bulk of imported traction motors were procured 15/20 years back and as such their failure rate is not exactly comparable with indigenous motors of lesser age.

(c) To prevent of any loss of earnings due to stoppage of locomotives on account of defects developing on motors, adequate provision of spares is always provided specifically so that the defective motors are replaced by spare motors and the locomotive are kept in service. For repair of motors developing defects, expenditure is incurred in sheds for minor repairs and in CLW/Railways' workshops/BHEL's repair units for majors repairs. There is no system to maintain account of expenditure incurred on repairs of individual equipments, including traction motors, in electric sheds and as such the expenditure incurred on traction motors cannot be given.

(d) The traction motors manufactured by CLW are not subject to warranty condition. Imported and BHEL manufactured traction motors were procured long time back and records of warranty failures are not readily available.

#### Ayurvedic Colleges Inspected by CCIM

7496. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Ayurvedic institutions

inspected by the Central Council of India Medicine during the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 and the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : During 1982-83 and 1983-84, the Central Council of Indian Medicine undertook visitation of 32 and 5 Ayurvedic Colleges respectively under the provisions of Section 20 of the Indian Medicine Council Act, 1970 (48 of 1970) on the adequacy of the standard of education including staff, equipment, accomodation, training and other facilities prescribed for giving education in Indian Medicine or on the sufficiency of every examination which they attend. The findings of these visitations broadly relate to these areas.

Widening of Cuttack Bhubaneshwar Section of National Highway No. 5 in Orissa

7497. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for widening of Cuttack-

Bhubaneswar section of National Highway No. 5 in Orissa ;

(b) if so, steps taken so far in implementing the proposal ; and

(c) details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c) Widening of Cuttack-Bhubneswar Road from the existing two lane to four lane width is envisaged in a phased manner. One Project estimate amounting to Rs. 91 lakhs for widening from O.M.P. junction to right approach of Mahanadi Bridge has already been approved technically and is being processed for necessary financial clearance.

**Allotment of Bookstalls to M/s A. H. Wheeler & Co.**

**7498. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :**  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bookstalls run by M/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. State-wise and railway zone-wise ;

(b) the reasons for allotment of bookstalls to M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. ;

(c) the conditions on which bookstalls have been allotted and leased out to the said company ;

(d) whether these allotments or leasing out are on permanent basis or renewable ; and

(e) the total income of Railways from book-stalls allotted to Messrs A.H. Wheeler & Co. ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) :** (a) State-wise and railway zone-wise number of bookstalls held by M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. are indicated below :—

State-wise		Railway Zone-wise	
Bihar	48	Central	83
Andhra Pradesh	19	Eastern	41
Maharashtra	86	Northern	46
Orissa	11	North Eastern	34
West Bengal	30	Northeast Frontier	30
Madhya Pradesh	34	South Central	21
Gujarat	26	South Eastern	24
Delhi	5	Western	79
Uttar Pradesh	72		
Karnataka	2		
Assam	13		
Nagaland	1		
Rajasthan	11		
Haryana	2		
	360		360

(b) The reasons for allotment of Bookstalls to M/s A. H. Wheeler & Co. are that over the last 100 years, they have grown as the principal suppliers of reading materials to the travelling public and have given them satisfactory service alongwith assured Royalty to the railways on their Sales turnover.

(c) and (d) Subject to satisfactory performance, the bookstall agreements with M/s A. H. Wheeler and Co. are renewed on 9 years basis.

(e) Amounts of Royalty paid by M/s A.H. Wheeler & Co. during 1982 and 1983 are given below :—

1982                   Rs. 11,81,388

1983                   Rs. 12,53,418  
(Provisional)

#### Overbridges at Nagda Railway Station

7499. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagda Railway station has got two over bridges with three staircases on each side ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these over bridges are very narrow ;

(c) if so, whether it is a traffic hazard ;

(d) if so, reason why vehicular traffic such as cycles and motor cycles are allowed to pass through these bridges ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each foot-over bridge has a width of 6 foot. The total width of two foot-over-bridges is 12 foot and this is adequate for the present level of traffic at this station.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Vehicular traffic is not allowed on these foot-over-bridges. Only carrying cycles without riding on is allowed as the city is located on both the sides of the railway line.

#### Maintenance of Tracks by Private Contractor

7500. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways are considering giving contracts for the maintenance of tracks to the private contractors ;

(b) if so, who would be held responsible for any fault after the expiry of term of contract ; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Sir, there is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

#### Staff for Examination of Trains at Phoolpur

7501. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no staff is available at Phoolpur for the examination of trains by the Carriage and Wagon Department under Division; and

(b) the number of trains to be examined at Phoolpur everyday ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOU-DHURY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nil. The receipts and despatches are less than 2 trains per day. These are examined at Varanasi or Allahabad depending on the route followed by each train.

**Remodelling of V. T. Sub-urban Railway Station**

7502. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that during peak hours V. T. Sub-urban Railway station gets very congested ;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to remodel this station ;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken ; and

(d) the exact details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A.B.A. GHANI KHAN CHOURHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A work of remodelling of sub-urban yard at Bombay V. T. to provide double discharge platform for smooth entry and exit is sanctioned. Details of the work are :—

(i) Provision of a foot-over-bridge across the sub-urban yard.

(ii) Provision of double discharge platform and one additional platform.

(iii) Construction route relay inter-locking cabin and provision of related machinery.

Work on the foot-over-bridge has already been completed and commissioned on 26.1.84. This has helped in the faster dispersal of the commuters from the platform.

**Non-payment of Dues of Bombay Municipal Corporation By BPT**

7503. [DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Port Trust has to pay Rs.90.65 lakh by way of water and property tax to Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the financial position of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is bad and it is burdened by this non-payment ; and

(c) if so, reasons for non payment of these dues by BPT ?

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

(a) Bombay Municipal Corporation claims that an aggregate amount of Rs. 80.85 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 61.79 lakhs towards water charges for period 1970-71 to 1983-84 and Rs. 19.06 lakhs towards sewerage charges for period 1969-70 to 1983-84, is outstanding against Bombay Port Trust as on 31.3.1984. Bombay port Trust holds that these amounts represent disputed bills, doubly charged bills and bills where charges are not due .

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Money Released For BHU By U.G.C.**

7504. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money released for the Banaras Hindu University at Varanasi by the University Grants Commission for 1980-81, 1982-1983 and 1983-84;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission have asked Banaras Hindu

Universities Authorities to stop recruitment of Class-IV only and no other class of staff if so, since when ; and

(c) the special reasons for banning appointment of Class IV staff only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION

AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WEL-

FARxE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) According to the information furnished be the University Grants Commission, the following grants were released to the Banaras Hindu University

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
1980-81	1094.93	297.50	1392.73
1981-82	1240.72	190.86	1431.58
1982-83	1634.46	220.68	1855.14
1983-84	1812.10	171.25	1983.35
(Provisional			

(b) and (c) With a view to remove the disparities in pay scales of non-teaching employees, in the Central Universities, the University Grants Commission had, in February, 1983, decided to upgrade the pay scales of Group 'D' employees. While doing so, the Commission advised that all Central Universities should initiate steps to restructure the cadres of non-teaching employees to provide for promotional opportunities and that pending comprehensive review of various cadres, no recruitment should be made to Group 'D' posts.

#### Rules and Policies in Awarding Catering Contracts

7505. SHRI GEORGE FERNADES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have amended the rules and policies in awarding catering contracts on the various zones of railways ;

(b) whether different rules and policies are being pursued/followed by General Managers in the grant of licence or contract for catering staff at various zones of railways ;

(c) if so, the details of these rules and policies ;

(d) whether any such contracts/ licences were given at Bombay Suburban Railway stations of Western Railway and Central Railway ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : (a) No, Sir. certain administrative instructions laying down broad guide lines to be followed for award of catering contracts have been issued to the zonal railways and these are subject to revisions from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Does not arise.

**Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage**

**7506. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage had recently been set up ;

(b) if so, the objectives of the Trust;

(c) the details of projects to be undertaken by the Trust ; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to set up regional bodies, enlarge its work and involve local youths for preservation of our heritage ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage has been set up as a voluntary organisation and registered as a society.

(b) to (d) The objectives of the Trust, as indicated in their Memorandum of Association are reproduced in the attached statement. It is for the Trust to decide on its set up and projects to be undertaken in furtherance of these objectives.

**Statements**

**The objects for which the Society is formed are :—**

(i) to create and stimulate an awareness among the public for the Preservation of the cultural and natural heritage of India and respect and knowledge of past experience and skills ;

(ii) to undertake measures for the preservation and conservation of natural resources and cultural property, including but not limited to places of scenic beauty and geological features, having a high archaeological, historical, artistic or scientific value, as are not protected by any of the Central or State statutes ;

(iii) to undertake appropriate measures for the preservation of not only historic buildings but also of historic quarters and towns and domestic architecture displaying artistic or skilled craftsmanship ;

(iv) to acquire or to hold in lease any cultural property or part thereof which the Society may deem necessary in furtherance of its objects ;

(v) to undertake documentation of the cultural and natural heritage ;

(vi) to act as a pressure group by arousing public opinion when any part of the cultural heritage is threatened with imminent danger of damage or destruction, arising out of private or public policy or in any other manner ;

(vii) to undertake pilot conservation projects ;

(viii) to identify the cultural components of rural and urban development schemes with a view to ensuring that latter which are oriented essentially to material and technological progress, do not pass any danger to architectural and natural heritage or resources ;

- (ix) to extend and strengthen cooperation with professional national and regional organisations like the Archaeological Survey of India, State Departments of Archaeology, National and other Museums and National Research Laboratory for conservation of cultural property and with UNESCO and other international professional organisations like the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council on Museum (ICOM), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome (ICCROM), the International Union for Conservation of Natural Resources (IUCN) and such bodies.
- (x) to promote the preservation of traditional arts and crafts and to ensure their authenticity and identity ;
- (xi) to act as a 'Culture Bank' for providing financial, technical and intellectual assistance towards the preservation of cultural and natural resources and heritages as also creative and innovative activities ;
- (xii) to create a suitable forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques and to undertake, organise and facilitate study courses, workshops, conferences and lectures in matters relating to conservation of natural and cultural property and resources.
- (xiii) to stimulate research in matters of conservation as much on technical scientific plans as on doctrinal ;
- (xiv) to undertake and provide for the publication of a journal, books, pamphlets, newsletters, posters, etc., in furtherance of the objects of the Society ;
- (xv) to set up and maintain libraries and information services to facilitate the study of cultural and natural heritage ;
- (xvi) to constitute or cause to be constituted Regional Branches or Chapters at convenient centres in India to promote the objects of the Society ;
- (xvii) to undertake promotional activities, the proceeds of which will add to the resources of the Society to be utilised for the purpose of the Society ;
- (xviii) to make continuing provisions for the administration of funds available to it from the Charles William Wallace Bequest and income thereof and to apply the same for advancement of education including history, the humanities, science, technology, arts and crafts in any manner exclusively charitable and for the benefit of the public of the Republic of India or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland or any section of the public of either of these two countries with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India ;
- (xix) in furtherance of the foregoing charitable objects but not further otherwise and without prejudice to the generality of the same :—
  - (a) to use all or any of capital or income of the Society funds for the provision of financial assistance for the man and women of U. K.

nationality who are domiciled and resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to enable them to travel to India and to follow in India any course of study, research or any other educational pursuit which will be beneficial to either or both countries;

(b) to use all or any of the capital or income of the Society funds for the provision of financial assistance (by way of grant or otherwise as the Society may determine) or any charitable educational institution in the Republic of India or any charitable educational institution in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland serving (either exclusively or with others) persons of U. K. nationality and domiciled and normally resident in the United Kingdom subject to the approval of the Reserve Bank of India.

(xx) All the incomes, earnings, moveable and/or immoveable properties of the Society shall be solely utilised and applied towards the promotion of its aims and objects only;

(xxi) to do all such lawful acts and things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects of the Society.

#### Teachers Under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

7507. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has got separate terms and conditions of employment teachers working under it in different places in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that primary school teachers locally recruited at Port Blair by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and subsequently permanently absorbed in the Sangathan were denied the benefits of Andaman special pay/special allowance rent free accommodation and free sea passage;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether every employess of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has got transfer liability throughout India, and

(f) if so, the reasons for discrimination made in the service conditions of certain employees of the Sangathan at Port Blair depriving them of financial and other benefits ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per extant rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan its locally recruited employees working at Port Blair are not entitled to the allowances etc. referred to. However, the Sangathan is being advised to examine the matter in the context of similar concessions if extended by Government to its locally recruited employees.

(e) Yes, Sir. However, as a matter of policy, Primary Teachers are generally not transferred outside their home states except on request.

(f) All the teachers working under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

are governed by a common set of rules and regulations. Hence, there is no question of any discrimination against any particular section of employees.

**Amount Paid to The Families to Those Who Died in Railway Accidents**

**7508. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some limited amount is paid to the families of those persons who die in railway accidents ;

(b) if not, what is the amount paid to the families of the deceased ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for payment of a fixed amount permanently to the families of those who have died railway accidents ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) to (c) The Railways pay compensation to the victims of train accidents under provisions of Indian Railways Act, 1890 and the Railway Accidents (Compensation) Rules, 1950, as amended from time to time. Amount of compensation payable in case of death or total incapacitation under the provisions of Indian Railways Act is Rs. 1,00,000. However, immediately after an accident to mitigate immediate hardship, an ex gratia payment is also paid without affecting their claim for this compensation .

**Doubling of Madras-New Delhi Railway Track**

**7509. PROF P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) total Kilometre of track needed to have a double track complete between Madras and New Delhi ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in completing this important segment, which urgently requires double track; and

(c) the expected time of completion of doubling the track in this sector, namely, Madras and Delhi ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) 341.21 Kms.

(b) and (c) Doubling of track on 183.01 Kms. is in progress and its completion will depend on availability of funds from year to year. Doubling of the remaining single line sections (158. 20 Kms.) will be considered based on the traffic needs and the availability of resources.

**Catering Arrangements At New Delhi Railway Station**

**7510. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Railways for renovation and making other changes in the New Delhi Railway Station buildings during the last three years and reasons for the same ;

(b) reasons why the base Kitchen run by Western Railways for catering at New Delhi Station been close down ; and when it was started and what was its yearly earnings; and

(c) what arrangement have been made for catering at New Delhi Railway Station in place of the present base Kitchen run by Western Railway and at what cost and what is the anticipated profit out of that ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Sir, the expenditure incurred on general maintenance including minor modifications/improve-

ments at New Delhi Station in last three years was as under :-

1981-82	Rs. 16.05 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 21.71 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 17.65 lakhs

In addition in 1983-84, Rs. 7.5 lakhs were spent on provision of centralised base kitchen at New Delhi Station.

(b) The base Kitchen run by Western Railway has not been closed but has been shifted to its new location on the first floor of the New Delhi Station building. It was started in May, 1972 and its sale during 1983-84 was Rs. 37, 27,884 with the profit of Rs. 9,74,649.

(c) All the individual kitchens including Western Railway base kitchen at New Delhi Station were combined into a centralised base kitchen at a cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs. The base kitchen is expected to continue to yield profits as in the preceding years.

#### Village to Village Survey Programme of A. S. I. in Orissa

7511. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Total number Villages so far surveyed by ASI in Orissa under village to village survey programme of Archaeological Survey of India :

(b) the names of the villages and Districts therefor and villages to be surveyed ;

(c) the archaeological ruins and remains located and the monuments protected by the ASI ;

(d) if the progress of the survey is low, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps taken by ASI to cover the villages and river valleys of Koraput District of Orissa, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) Archaeological Survey of India has so far surveyed 499 villages in Orissa under the scheme of villages to village survey of antiquarian remains.

(b) The villages so far surveyed are in Mayurbhanj and Cuttack Districts. The survey will cover all the villages villages numbering over 50,000 situated in the State.

(c) There are at present 65 centrally protected monuments/sites in Orissa.

(d) Considering the area and amount of work involved, the progress of survey is satisfactory.

(e) Exploration under the village to village survey scheme is a continuous process and exploration in Koraput District will be undertaken in due course.

#### Religious Places Under the Protection of ASI

7512. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Mosques, Temples, Shrines, Churches, Gurdwaras and other protected monuments under the control of the Archaeological Department as on February 29, 1984 (State-wise and Union Territory-wise) ;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by Government on these monuments during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (State-wise and Union Territory-wise) ; and

(c) the number of monuments State-wise proposed to be taken over by the Department during the next two years ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) As per entries in the notification the number of centrally protected monuments/sites including Mosques, Temples, Churches, etc. under the Archaeological Survey of India as on 29.2.1984 is 3510. A list thereof giving names of monuments/sites State/Union Territory-wise is available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Budgeting for conservation of monuments/sites is done Circle-wise and not State-wise.

(c) The protection of monuments/sites is a continuous process. As and when monuments/sites are brought to the notice of the Survey, these are examined and if found worthy of central protection, declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, after duly following the procedural formalities and giving all the relevant details.

#### Hiring of DLY Cars for Conference of NAM/CHOGM

**7513. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DLY Cars were engaged from a private firm during NAM/CHOGM for periods extending from 6 months to 1½ years ;

(b) if so, the name of the firm, number of DLY Cars hired, daily rate paid and total amount by way of hire charge ; and

(c) whether it would not have been more beneficial to the Government had

the Ministry gone in for the purchase of new vehicles instead to paying lakhs of rupees for hiring private cars for such a long period ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) and (b) No, Sir. The cars required for NAM/CHOGM were mainly hired from Indian Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking. Out of total transport charges amounting to Rs. 70.53 lakhs paid during the NAM, payments to the tune of Rs. 59.10 lakhs were made to ITDC and the balance Rs. 11.43 lakhs was shared amongst 32 private transporters who were engaged on ITDC rates. Likewise, out of the total amount of Rs. 47.14 lakhs paid during the CHOGM, Rs. 32.04 lakhs were paid to ITDC and the balance Rs. 15.10 lakhs were shared amongst 13 private transporters.

(c) Since the bulk of the transport requirement for both the Conferences was to be met by the ITDC, Ministry of Tourism had purchased 300 Ambassador Cars for this purpose.

#### Purchase of Equipment of CHOGM Secretariat

**7514. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the CHOGM Secretariat was having only one agency for buying and inspecting the enormous amount of equipment which was purchased at a huge cost and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) and (b) No, Sir. In respect of equipment which was procured from abroad no indigenous inspection as such was

involved since the equipment was supplied under guarantee/warranty clause and with the test certificate from the works of the foreign principals against all manufacturing defects. In regard to the indigenous purchases, however, the equipment had been inspected either by DGS&D Inspectorate or by the qualified Examiners of Stores belonging to the DGS&D Inspectorate attached with the Ministry of External Affairs.

बोमारी के कारण मरने वालों की प्रतिशतता

7515. श्री कुष्ठ प्रताप सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न बीमारियों के कारण मरने वालों की प्रतिशतता क्या है,

(ख) इनमें से कुछ बीमारियों के कारण मरने वालों की अधिक प्रतिशतता के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन बीमारियों पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं, तथा उनका क्या परिणाम है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम जोशी) :

(क) इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ख) इनमें से कुछ बीमारियों से मौतों का प्रतिशत अधिक होने के ठीक-ठीक क्या कारण हैं यह बतलाना तो कठिन है किन्तु सामान्यतः यह माना जाता है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों का समाज-मार्गिक स्तर ठीक न होना, कुपोषण, और अधिक भीड़-भाड़ होना, गंदी पर्यावाचिक स्थितियां, स्वास्थ्य परिवर्त्य की सेवाओं का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग

न करना और स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा की कमी का अनेक संचारी रोगों से होने वाली मौतों में बड़ा हाथ होता है। उम्र का बढ़ जाना और उसमें आधुनिक जीवन के दबाव और तनाव बहुत और सूक्ष्म कैंसर जैसे अनेक परिवर्तियों की मौजूदगी तथा जीवन-यापन के तारीकों में आये परिवर्तनों का हृदय रोग और कैंसर होने में बहुत बड़ा हाथ होता है।

(ग) स्वास्थ्य एक राज्य विषय है। फिर भी भारत सरकार उपलब्ध संसाधनों को देखते हुए लोगों के स्वास्थ्य स्तर में सुधार लाने के लिए स्वास्थ्य परिवर्त्य की नियन्त्रित रूप से उपयुक्त ध्वनिया करती रही है और उनके कई राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं जो या तो पूर्णतः केन्द्रीय हैं या केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित हैं। इनमें से कुछ कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम।
2. राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम।
3. राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ रोग नियन्त्रक कार्यक्रम।
4. दृष्टिहीनता निवारण कार्यक्रम।
5. कैंसर अनुसंधान और उपचार कार्यक्रम।
6. राष्ट्रीय गलगंड नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम।
7. जनज्ञा-जन्मा स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम जिसमें विस्तृत ठीका कार्यक्रम आदि शामिल है।

विकिसा सुविधामों को बढ़ाने के लिए भारत सरकार संस्थागत अनुदान योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में पात्र स्ववंसेवी विकिसा

संस्थामों को सहायता अनुदान भी दे रही है।

### विवरण-I

जो-जो रोग समूह मौत का बड़ा कारण होते हैं उनसे 1978, 1979 और 1980 के दौरान (देहाती इलाकों में) ही मौतों की प्रतिशतता का विवरण।

#### ग्रामीण इलाके

क्रम सं.	मुख्य कारण (प्रमुख लक्षण)	1978 मौतों की प्रतिशतता	1979 मौतों की प्रतिशतता	1980 मौतों की प्रतिशतता	1980 मौतों की प्रतिशतता
1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.
1.	सांको (श्वसन प्रणाली के रोग)	20.6	20.3	20.00	20.7
	1. केफ़ड़ों का क्षय रोग 2. दमा या श्वसन प्रणाली में घलजी वाले विकार। 3. नुमोनिया 4. ब्रांकाइटिस				
2.	बुढ़ापा	19.5	18.5	20.7	22.4
	3. शिशु-घवस्था के रोग	13.0	13.5	13.6	12.1
	1. समयपूर्व जन्म 2. जनजात शिशुओं में श्वसन किया का संक्रमण 3. नवजात शिशुओं में अतिसार 4. कुपोषण				
4.	बुखार	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.4
	1. टायफ़ाइड 2. इन्फ्लूएंजा 3. मलेरिया				

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. पाचन सम्बन्धी विकार	9.3	9.7	9.3	8.0	
1. बठरान्न शोष					
2. मेदा सख्त होना					
3. कमज़ोरी और कुपोषण					
4. पेट का अलसर					
6. खून के दौरे सम्बन्धी रोग	9.0	9.3	8.6	8.8	
1. दिल का दौरा (इस्कीमिक हाई डीसीबी)					
2. घरेकतता					
3. कन्जेस्टिव हृदय रोग					
7. अन्य स्पष्ट लक्षण	7.8	8.3	7.5	8.1	
1. कैंसर					
2. टेटनस					
3. पीलिया					
4. सिरोसिस आफ लिवर					
8. दुर्घटनायें और चोटें	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	
1. हूब जाना					
2. बाहन दुर्घटनायें					
3. आत्महत्या					
4. सांप का काटना					
9. केन्द्रीय तंत्रिका प्रणाली के रोग	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	
1. लकवा या सेरेन्स-एपापर्स्सी					
2. मस्टिष्क-शोष					

97.0                    96.7                    97.0                    97.1

झोत :— 1978, 79, 80 और 81 में (देहाती ज़ोनों में) मीतों के कारण।

जो-जो रोग समूह मौत का बड़ा कारण होते हैं वह 1978 और 1979 में उनसे हुई मौतों के प्रतिशत का विवरण ।

(नगरीय)

नगरीय क्षेत्र

प्रमुख समूह सं.	मृत्यु के कारण का वर्णन	1978 %मृत्यु	1979 %मृत्यु
1. इन्फेक्टिव एवं पैरासिटिक रोग		24.5	21.7
2. नेयोप्लाज्मा		3.5	3.0
3. एन्डोकार्डियन न्यूट्रिशनल एवं मेटाबालिक रोग		2.4	2.8
4. रक्त एवं रक्त बनाने वाले अंगों के रोग		2.2	2.3
5. भानसिक विकार		0.1	0.2
6. नर्वस सिस्टम एवं सैंस अर्नों के रोग		3.8	4.6
7. सक्रुंलेटर सिस्टम के रोग		15.0	14.3
8. रेलपिरेटरी सिस्टम के रोग		8.3	6.5
9. डाइजेरिटिव सिस्टम के रोग		5.6	5.8
10. जेनिटो यूरिनरी सिस्टम के रोग		1.4	1.7
11. प्रसव, शिशु जन्म तथा प्रासविक जटिलतायें		1.2	1.8
12. स्कन एवं सबक्युटेनियस टिशु रोग		0.2	0.2
13. नसक्लोस्कलेटल सिस्टम एवं बनेकिटिव टिशु रोग		0.1	0.1
14. जन्मजात रोग		0.6	1.1
15. प्रसवकालीन रोगों तथा मृत्युओं के कुछ कारण		7.8	8.8
16. लक्षण और तीन वर्णित दशायें		14.3	15.6
17. दुष्टनाएं, विषाक्तता और उग्रता		9.0	9.5
योग :		100.00	100.00

स्रोत-वाइटल स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ इंडिया 1979 (1979 में भारत के जन्म-मरण के आंकड़े)

नोट :—मृत्यु के कारण कों डाक्टरी तौर पर प्रमाणित करने की योजना कुछ राज्यों में शुरू की गई हैं और योजना जितों और शिक्षण मस्तिष्कों को कवर करती है।

**बीना-कटनी सेवान पर एक नई तीव्र गाड़ी  
चलाया जाना**

7516. श्री राम प्रसाद अहिरवार  
क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या उनके मन्त्रालय की बीना-  
कटनी सेवान पर एक नई तीव्र गाड़ी  
चलाने की योजना है :

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री ए. बी. ए. गनौ ज्ञान  
चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यातायात औचित्य के अलावा,  
संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण इस खंड पर  
एक अतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाना फिलहाल  
व्यावहारिक नहीं है ।

**News Item Captioned "How Hearse  
Operators Capitalise on Death"**

7517. SHRI MANOHAR LAL  
SAINI : Will the Minister of HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government  
has been drawn to the news  
captioned "How Hearse Operators  
capitalise on Death" appearing in the  
'Indian Express' on 23rd March ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government  
propose to take in the matter for  
checking the undesirable activities of the  
illegally operating hearse service and  
the possible involvement/connivance of  
the hospital staff ?

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

(b) So, far as Central Government  
Hospitals namely Dr. RML Hospital,  
New Delhi, and Safdarjang Hospital,  
New Delhi, are concerned, no complaints  
have been received from the relatives of  
deceased regarding exploitation by  
private persons operating hearse vans  
with the connivance of the hospital  
staff. Delhi Administration have also  
informed that public makes arrangements  
of their own for transportation of dead  
bodies and as such the question of  
involvement/connivance of their hospital  
staff, does not arise. They have further  
informed that the Municipal Corporation  
of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal  
Committee have vehicles for carrying dead  
bodies on payment. MCD has 18 vehicles,  
out of which 16 are on the road. NDMC  
has 2 such vehicles. These vans are  
available on call at any time during day  
and night, MCD charges Rs. 1.50 per  
kilometer. NDMC charges Re. 1/- per  
kilometer subject to a minimum of  
Rs. 15.

Delhi Administration have also  
informed that recently it came to the  
notice of the Directorate of Transport,  
Delhi Administration, that certain  
private operators were running hearse  
vans illegally. The Enforcement Staff of  
the Directorate of Transport has  
prosecuted such vehicles.

**Funds for Gujarat During 1984-85 for  
Anti-TB Drugs**

7518. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :  
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND  
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether Government are aware  
the amount provided by the Government  
of India to Gujarat State Govt. for  
supply of anti-TB drugs is insufficient to  
bring down the rate of positive cases ;

(b) whether Government are aware  
that the Central Health Council has

recommended that Centre should provide 100 per cent expenditure for supply of Anti-TB Drugs ;

(c) how much amount was provided by the Government of India during 1983-84 against the target of detection of new cases in Gujarat ; and

(d) how much amount is now proposed to be provided during 1984-85 for the purpose ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) National TB Control Programme is Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States. State-wise allocation is made keeping in view the total outlay agreed to by the Planning Commission Government of India for the programme from year to year. Besides 50% of Central Share, States are incurring 50% of their share in addition to substantial expenditure under their non-plan Budget. Central Government as a part of their spare undertakes to supply equipments and anti-TB drugs to States.

(b) Yes The Planning Commission, has not supported the proposal.

(c) Under 50% Central Share, material & Equipments/anti-TB drugs worth about Rs. 25.07 lakhs were supplied to TB Centres in Gujarat during 1983-84.

(d) A tentative Central allocation of Rs. 86.50 lakhs has been made in budget estimates 1984-85 for supply of material and equipments/anti-TB drugs during 1984-85.

#### Survey of Banswara-Ratlam Line

**7519. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconsidering the desirability of preliminary survey between Banswara—Ratlam;

(b) whether it is a fact that all previous surveys were unremunerative because of its length from Dungarpur ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of high industrial and agricultural growth, 54 km. distance railway line has become remunerative ; and

(d) whether preliminary data will be collected ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Earleir Survey revealed that the project was not viable even without extension to Dungarpur.

(c) Remunerativeness of this project has not been re-assessed.

(d) Not at present.

#### Survey of Passenger Traffic on Certain Routes and Introduction of more Train on Ajmer-Khandwa Section

**7520. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of passenger traffic on certain routes, on which the trains are running overcrowded and passengers travel on the roof tops of trains ;

(b) if so, the names of such routes and the trains ;

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that passenger trains, specially on metre-gauge, running from Ajmer to Khandwa are over crowded ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to introduce more trains on such

routes or introduce shuttles in order to reduce overcrowding ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) A census of occupation of the accomodation provided on almost all trains taken twice a year.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Out of 19 pairs of trains running on Ajmer Khandwa Metre-gauge section, the occupation ratio in 3 pairs of Mail/Express trains, 4 pairs of Fast Passenger trains and 3 pairs of shuttle is 100% or more.

(d) Due to line capacity constraints as well as acute shortage of coaches, it is not possible to introduce more trains on this route at present:

**Same Pay & Service Conditions for Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Doctors**

**7521. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have referred the case of doctors of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic to the Fourth Pay Commission for equal treatment in pay scales, basic amenities and service conditions etc. ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Third Pay Commission, which had looked into the matter, did not accept the plea for equal treatment in pay scales of doctors of Allopathic System Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy in view of the differences in their qualification period or training and conditions of service.

**Uncovered Platforms of Railway Stations in Kerala**

**7522. PROF. P. J. KUREIN :**

**SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:**  
**SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state :

(a) the names of Railway Stations in Kerala which have uncovered platforms ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to cover these platforms ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Sir, out of the 162 railway stations which fall in the Kerala State, 60 stations are without any platform covering. In addition there are 24 stations where the sheds do not exist on all the platforms. Names of these stations are given in the attached statement.

(d) Works for provision of passenger amenities such as platform covers are planned on a programmed basis keeping in view the availability of funds comparative needs of various stations. In Kerala State, provisions of passenger shelter/extension to passenger shelters has been done as under :—

1981	4 stations
1982	5 stations
1983	7 stations

Work on 17 stations is in progress.

## Statement

(a) *Name of Railway Stations in Kerala State which are without any platform covering.*

1. Walayar
2. Kanuikode
3. Mankarai
4. Palappuram Halt
5. Karakad
6. Kodumunda Halt
7. Perashshannur Halt
8. Tiruvangur Halt
9. Vellarakkad Halt
10. Iringal
11. Mukkali Halt
12. Chanderia Halt
13. Kalanad Halt
14. Vallattolnagar
15. Mullurcarai
16. Nellayi
17. Korattiangada
18. Kalamasseri
19. Mattancheri Halt
20. Kurikad Halt
21. Kaduturutti Halt
22. Kumaranallur Halt
23. Munroturuttu Halt
24. Iravipuram Halt
25. Mayyanad
26. Kappil
27. Edavi
28. Akathumuri
29. Perunguzhi
30. Kazhakuttam
31. Veli Halt
32. Kochuveli
33. Trivandrum Pettah
34. Nemom Halt
35. Balaramapuram
36. Dhanuvachapuram Halt
37. Parashala
38. Aryankavu
39. Edapalaiyam
40. Tenmalai
41. Ottkkal
42. Edamann
43. Auvanceswarem
44. Kuri Halt
45. Ezhukone
46. Kundara East Halt
47. Killikollur
48. Muthalamada
49. Vadakannikapuram Halt
50. Pudunagaram
51. Vadanamankurushshi Halt
52. Vallapuzha
53. Kulukkallur Halt
54. Cherukara Halt
55. Angadipuram
56. Pattikkad Halt
57. Melattur
58. Tuvvur
59. Todiappulam Halt
60. Vaniyambalam.

(b) *Names of Railway Stations in the Kerala State where sheds do not exist on all the platform.*

1. Ferok
2. Kannapuram
3. Payyanur.
4. Majjeshwar
5. Wadakancheri
6. Mulagunnathukavu
7. Pudukkad
8. Irinjalakuda
9. Chalakudi
10. Karukutty
11. Idapalli
12. Ernakulam Town
13. Tripunittura
14. Piravam Road
15. Chengannur
16. Kayankulam
17. Quilon
18. Paravur
19. Varkala
20. Kadakavur
21. Murukkampuzha
22. Palghat Town
23. Shoranur
24. Calicut.

Visva Bharati University

7523. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR : Will the

Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Visva Bharati University at Santiniketan is in bad straits arising from resentment against proposed amendments to the Visva Barati (Amendment) Bill presently before Parliament (India Today 31-3-1984) ;

(b) whether Palli Charcha Kendra is also functioning poorly ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to set matters right at Santiniketan ; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : (a) No, Sir. There have, however, been representations from a section of students, teachers and employees of the University against certain provisions in the bill now before the Parliament.

(b) and (c) There have been discussions in the University about the orientation of the activities of the Palli Charcha Kendra. After detailed discussions, the University has decided that the Kendra should have research orientation with emphasis on rural development.

(d) and (e) The amending bill now before Parliament incorporates provisions which would enable the University to initiate steps to develop its programmes and activities on the lines visualised by Rabindranath Tagore.

**Central Schools in Delhi Without Adequate Drinking Water Facilities**

**7524. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi and New Delhi are running without any proper and adequate drinking water, toilet and electricity facilities ;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reactions thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide these facilities adequately and properly, if so, by when ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) to (c) All Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi and New Delhi have been provided with drinking water and toilet facilities. However, to avoid fire hazard five of them have not been provided electricity as these Vidyalayas are functioning in tents. Electricity will be provided to these schools as soon as pucca/semi-pucca structures are ready for them.

**Central Schools in Delhi Without Adequate Permanent Building**

**7525. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi/New Delhi are running without any adequate permanent buildings of their own ;

(b) if so, details thereof and Government's reactions thereto :

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas, the construction work of new buildings even though having commenced for two years or now, remain either incomplete or suspended ;

(d) if so, details thereof and difficulties/constraints if any, in early completion thereof ; and

(e) will Government provide all such Kendriya Vidyalayas with adequate permanent sheds, if so, time-frame proposed therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Out of the 22 Kendriya Vidyalayas in Delhi/New, Delhi, 11 are not functioning in permanent buildings of their own. Of these 11 Vidyalays, 6 are functioning in tents and 5 in barracks.

Action regarding transfer of land/ sanction of building plans etc. is being taken in respect of 8 Vidyalayas. The position in remaining three Vidyalayas is as follows :

Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Janakpuri, is to be shifted to its own permanent building likely to be completed shortly ; Kendriya Vidyalaya, Jharoda Kalan, is already functioning in an adequate permanent building belonging to the CRPF ; and, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Badarpur, is a Project Sectors school and the Project Authorities are expected to provide a permanent building for this Vidyalaya.

(c) and (d) There is only one school in Delhi whose building could not be completed due to a dispute with the contractor. The matter is in the Court of Law.

(e) There is no proposal under consideration to construct permanent sheds. However, pending construction of permanent buildings, temporary structures are built wherever required.

**Replacement of Steam Boiler by Oil Fired Cornish Boiler at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras**

7526. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9142 dated 28 April, 1983 regarding value of production made in Pharmaceutical Factroy, Madras during 1980-81 to 1982-83 and state :

(a) whether steam boiler has been replaced by oil fired cornish boiler at Government Medical Store Depot, Madras ;

(b) whether generator has been installed in the Pharmaceutical Factory of the Medical Store Depot, Madras ; and

(c) steps taken to improve the production of the Pharmaceutical Factory of the Medical Store Depot, Madras ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEATH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) No. (c) Various steps are being taken to improve the production in the Pharmaceutical Factory attached to Government Medical Store Depot, Madras. New machines are being procured for replacement of the old ones. The replacement of steam boiler by Oil Fired Cornish Boiler is in process. The possibility of taking up items for manufacture is also being explored. Steps are also being taken to expedite the procurement of the raw materials for which indents have already been placed with the D.G.S. & D.

**Non Payment of Arrears To Former 'B' Grade Clerks Of Medical Store Depot, Madras**

7527. SHRI K. B. S. MANI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be please state :

(a) whether it is a fact that payment of arrears on account of pay of former 'B' grade clerks of Government Medical Store Depot Bombay and Calcutta have been made and if so, the total amount paid by each Depot ;

(b) whether it is also a fact for the Madras Depot, arrears of payment on account of refexation of pay to former 'B' Grade Clerks have not been paid and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when the payment will be made to the clerks of Madras Depot and the total will be involved ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEATH AND FAMILY WELFARE(KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI):**(a)On the basis of the High Court decisions of Bombay and Calcutta, the payments of arrears made on account of refixation of pay of former 'B' Grade Clerks of Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay and Calcutta are as follows :-

(1) Govt. Medical Stores

Depot, Bombay      Rs. 4,61,852.80

(2) Govt. Medical Stares

Depot, Calcutta :      Rs. 4,09,802.00

(b) and (c) : For the Madras Depot, such payments to former 'B' Grade Clerks have not been made in view of the dismissal of the write position filed in Madras High Court by some employees of the Government Medical Stores Depot, Madras, praying they might be given by the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta. Hence the question of making payments to the clerks of the

medical Stores Deopt, Madras, does not arise.

**Value of Indent Received From Government of Tamil Nadu And CGHS Madras**

**7528. SHRI K. B. S. MANI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELARE be pleased to State :

(a) what is the value of Indent received from Government of Tamil Nadu and from the Central Government Health Scheme, Madras during April 1983 to March 1984 ;

(b) the value of stores supplied to these Institutions during the above period ; and

(c) if the indent position from the Central Government Health Scheme, Madras is not encouraging, the action taken to improve the situation ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI KUMUDBEN M. JOSHI) :** (a) and (b) The value of indents received and the supplies made by Government of medical Stores Depot, Madras, to the Government of Tamil Nadu and Central Government Health Scheme, Madras, during April, 1983 to March, 1984, is given below:-

	Value of Indents received Rs.	Value of Supplies made Rs.
(A) Government of Tamilnadu	40,00,000	37,00,000
(B) CGHS Madras	16,00,000	14,00,000

(c) Central Government Health Scheme Madras has already been directed to obtain all their requirements of medical stores from Government Medical

Stores Depot, Madras. The indent position from Government of Tamilnadu is, however, not very satisfactory. However the Government of Madras is also being persuaded to increase their drawals from Medical Stores Depot, Madras.

### हैजा उन्मूलन हेतु योजना

**7529. श्री छोतू भाई गामित :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह पता करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि किन राज्यों और उनके किन विशिष्ट भागों से पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान हैजा फैला है और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार को हैजा फैलाने के कारणों की जानकारी है और क्या इस घातक दीमारी के फैलाने का एक कारण अधिकतर गरीब परिवारों द्वारा स्वच्छता के प्रति उदासीनता बरतना है अथवा इसके कोई अन्य कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार चेचक की ही तरह हैजे के उन्मूलन के लिए एक योजना बना रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (कुमारी कुमुदबेन एम जोशी) :** (क) से (घ) सरकार ने इस प्रकार का कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया है। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक, केरल मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, पंजाब,

राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र अंडीगढ़, दिल्ली और पांडुचेरी से हैं जो के रोगियों की सूचना मिली है। वैसे, वर्ष 1981 में राष्ट्रीय सचारी रोग संस्थान तथा राष्ट्रीय हैंजा एवं आन्ध्र रोग संस्थान, कलकत्ता ने दिल्ली, दक्षिण-पश्चिम बंगाल तथा गुजरात के बड़ोदा में स्थानीय परीक्षण किए हैं। जाज एवं पीने के पानी के लोतों के दूषित होने के कारण हैंजा फैलता है।

अतिसार रोगों को रोकने तथा उन पर नियन्त्रण रखने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय अतिसार रोग नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है जिसमें हैंजा तथा हैंजे जैसे रोगों की रोकथाम करने जैसे निम्नलिखित कार्य भी शामिल हैं :—

- (1) अतिसार रोग से होने वाली मृत्यु तथा रुग्णता को कम करने के लिए और रीहाइशड़ेन चिरेपी का प्रयोग।
- (2) सुरक्षित और स्वास्थ्यकर उपायों से जच्चा-बच्चा स्वास्थ्य, स्तन पान आदि के लिए लोगों और मातामांगों को स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा।
- (3) चिकित्सा, अधं चिकित्सा कामिकों और जन-नेतामांगों के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का विस्तार किया गया है।
- (4) ग्राम स्तर पर कार्य कर रहे सभी स्वास्थ्य गाइडों को अतिसार से बीड़ित बच्चों के लिए प्रो.प्रार.एस. के पैकेट दिए जा रहे हैं।
- (5) अतिसार रोगियों के रोग निदान और बेहतर इलाज के लिए चुने

हुए जिला अस्पतालों और जन स्वास्थ्यप्रयोगशालाओं को प्रशिक्षित कार्मिक उपलब्ध करके उपकरणों की सप्लाई करके सुदृढ़ किया जा रहा है।

(6) अतिसार रोगों से होने वाली रुग्णता और भ्रोतों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए प्रस्तेक जिले में एक केन्द्र के हिसाब से 400 निगरानी केन्द्र खोले गए हैं।

#### लोक कलाओं को आश्रय

7530. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उन लोक कलाओं को आश्रय प्रदान करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं जो लुप्त हो रही है; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ल) नृत्य, नाटक, चिएटर मंडलियों को वित्तीय सहायता की योजना के अन्तर्गत संस्कृति विभाग, ग्रामीण/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित कलाओं सहित परम्परागत कलाओं के क्षेत्र में अभिनय दलों को अनुदान देता है। उन दलों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, जो दुलभं स्वरूपों और अन्य परम्परागत स्वरूपों में लगे हुए हैं।

संघीत नाटक अकादमी ने लोक और परम्परागत कलाओं सहित कलाओं के

परिरक्षण और प्रोन्नति की एक उपयुक्त योजना भी आरम्भ की है। उनकी भारत में संगीत समारोहों के आयोजन की योजना से देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों/जनजातीय क्षेत्रों में समारोहों को सहायता प्रदान करके लोक धर्मिनय कलाओं को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कठपुतली कला सहित जनजातीय/प्रान्तीय और अन्य लोक कलाओं के परिरक्षण और प्रोन्नति में कार्यंरत संस्थाओं को उनके कार्यकलापों में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए अनुदान दिए जाते हैं।

इन लोक और परम्परागत कलाओं की प्रोन्नति के लिए, जो बाद में दुलभ हो गई हैं, अकादमी अधिद्यात्रवृत्ति की योजना कार्यान्वित करती है, जिसके अन्तर्गत उन गुरुओं को, जिन्होंने इन स्वरूपों में रूपाति प्राप्त कर ली है, चुने हुए शिष्यों को अपनी कलाओं में शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। शिष्यों को बजीके भी दिये जाते हैं।

#### PGTs Promotion to Post of Vice-Principals

7531. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure being adopted by the Managing Committees of the Government Aided Schools in Delhi for promoting PGTs to the post of Vice-Principals:

(b) are there any specific rules on this subject duly framed in the light of Delhi Schools Education Act, 1973;

(c) if so, whether these rules have been notified to the Managing Committees of the Schools for compliance; and

(d) is the seniority of the intending teacher the sole criterion for the promotion to the post of Vice Principal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Under Rule 98 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, the Managing Committee of the Govt. Aided school is the appointing authority. As per the provisions of Rule 96 (6) y. the said Rules, the Selection Committee shall regulate its own procedure for selection of candidates. However, in exercise of the power conferred in Section 8 (1) and Section 13 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 read with rule 100 of the said Rules, the Administrator has made Recruitment rules for the post of Principal and Vice-Principal in recognised aided and un-aided schools, *vide* notification dated 25.2.80. Recently, some relaxation has been made in respect of departmental employees for the post of Principal and Vice-Principals. These rules and instructions have been notified to the Managements concerned.

(d) The posts of Principal and Vice-Principal are Selection posts. The principle of merit-cum-seniority governs such promotions.

#### संस्कृत आशुलिपि का विकास

7532. श्री केशवराव पारखी : क्या विकास और संस्कृत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संस्कृत आशुलिपि के विकास की समावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने इसे शुरू करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना का क्या व्योरा है; और

(ग) कब तक इसे शुरू किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विद्या और संस्कृति सथा समाज कल्याच मंदिरों की राय भी (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार को संस्कृत भाषुलिपि आरम्भ करने की कोई योजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि एक स्वच्छक संगठन ने संस्कृत भाषुलिपि का विकास करने के अपने कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता हेतु सरकार से सम्पर्क किया था और संगठन द्वारा प्रायोगिक प्रतियोगिता के पावार पर योग्य पाये उत्तम संस्कृत भाषुलिपिकों को पुरस्कार प्रदान करने के लिए उस संस्था को 5,000 रुपये का घनुदाम दिया गया था।

**Payment of Bonus To Delhi Admin. Teachers**

7533. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers and karamcharies of the Delhi Administration schools have been paid bonus;

(b) if so, whether the teachers and karamcharies of aided schools will also be paid bonus soon;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons for denying bonus to teachers and karamcharies of aided schools of Delhi Administration ?

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

(b) to : (d) Extension of bonus schemes to the employees of aided schools is under examination.

**Air Pollution Work of A. S. I.**

7534. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that air pollution work of Archaeological Survey of India is not doing any substantial work ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many instruments of air pollution work are non-functional and that the superintending Chemist who is trained for this post has never been posted to Agra;

(c) what specific steps have been taken by Archaeological Survey of India and how much research has been conducted to save Taj from air pollution; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute a high power enquiry into the working of air pollution department of Archaeological Survey of India ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI NIATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India is doing substantial work regarding air pollution and has set up a laboratory and monitoring instruments in Agra to measure the ambient air and analyse rain water and particulate matter. The instruments are functioning well. Trained officers are engaged in this task.

(c) and (d) As recommended by the High Power Committee, specific measures like closing down the two thermal plants, replacing steam locomotives with Diesel engines in the Railway Marshalling Yard and providing alternate sites for shifting the foundries to save the Taj have been initiated by various agencies. Besides, no new licences for starting industries in this

area shall be issued. The creation of a green belt by tree plantation is in progress. Research work on trace patterns in stones and relative merits of various stone preservatives is under way.

**Anti-India Propaganda in Neighbouring Countries**

**7535. SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the anti-India propaganda being propagated by press in neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTRENL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM) :** (a) From time to time Government have occasion to note a deliberate anti-Indian slant in stories about India carried in the media of some of the neighbouring countries.

(b) False propaganda about the country is promptly rebutted by the Ministry of External Affairs and its Missions abroad, and where necessary the matter is also taken up with the concerned Government.

**Funds Allotted for Construction, Development Maintenance and Repairs of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh During Last Three Years**

**7536. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the allocation of funds for construction, development, maintenance and repairs of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh during last three years, year-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** The required information is as under :

Year	Funds allotted for		
	Develop- ment and construction	Maintain- ance & Repairs of National Highways	Total
Rs. in lakhs			
1981-82	707.00	265.53	972.53
1982-83	850.00	303.79	1153.79
1983-84	987.11	354.53	1341.64

**Loans to Fishing Companies by Shipping Development Fund Committee**

**7537. SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee gives loans to the various fishing companies ;

(b) if so, the names of such companies which had been given loans during the last three years, the amount of loan given and interest accrued thereon ;

(c) the guidelines laid down for the grant of such loans and how far these have helped in the development of fisheries in the coastal districts of Orissa ; and

(d) whether fishermen's co-operatives are not eligible for grant of such loans ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING**

AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) (a) Yes.

(b) The information is given in Annexure-I laid on the Table of the House.  
 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8181/84]

(c) The guidelines for the grant of these loans have been issued vide Ministry of Shipping and Transport's Notification No. SW/MSD (70)/79-MD, dated 31-1-1981. The relevant extract of the guidelines are given in Annexure-II laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8181/84]

The loans are meant for the acquisition of fishing trawlers by fishing companies. Hence, the question of development of fisheries in the coastal districts of Orissa does not arise.

(d) Under the Merchants Shipping Act, 1958 cooperative societies which satisfy the following requirements are eligible for grant of loans :—

- (i) the Cooperative society is registered or deemed to be registered under the Cooperative Societies Act 1912, or any other law relating to cooperative societies for the time being in force in any State.
- (ii) every individual who is a member of the Cooperative Society and where any other cooperative society is a member thereof, every individual who is a member of such other cooperative society, is a citizen of India.

#### Indo-Soviet Projects

7538. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
 SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30 major Indo-Soviet projects are either under construction or on the drawing boards at present ;

(b) if so, the projects that are under discussion or that have been agreed upon ; and

(c) the time by which the final decision for the 30 major Indo-Soviet projects is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :

(a) to (c) There are several projects in India presently under construction with Soviet cooperation. There are also Projects which are being discussed. Since finalisation of these Projects under discussion involve various factors including our resource position etc., it is difficult to indicate a definite time frame. As regards the projects already under construction, Government is doing its best to ensure their completion, as per schedule.

#### Allocation of Funds for Various Programmes of Sahitya Akademi and Languages

7539. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9915 on 4 May, 1984 regarding State recognition to languages/dialects and state :

(a) the exact amount allotted by Government for various programmes of the Sahitya Akademi and languages (i) not included in the Eighth Schedule but recognised by the Sahitya Akademi (ii) neither included in the Eighth Schedule nor recognised by Sahitya Akademi but which are spoken by more than a million people and claimed as mother tongue in various census returns ; and

(b) if so, assistance given to languages/mother tongues referred to in part a (ii) above and the plan of Government for promoting them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) :** (a) and (b) The Sahitya Akademi is an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Department of Culture. It has recognised 22 languages for implementation of its programmes including publications, seminars/symposia and workshops and annual awards. Seven languages recognised by Sahitya Akademi in addition to 15 languages recognised by the Constitution are :

1. Maithili	2. English
3. Manipuri	4. Dogri
5. Rajasthani	6. Konkani
7. Nepal	

The Akademi receives grants each year from the Department of Culture on lump-sum basis, and allocates funds for the different programmes. The allocations are not made language wise.

Apart from Sahitya Akademi, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is carrying out research and has already taken up 52 Tribal Languages/dialects for material production and linguistic description. No financial assistance has been given separately.

It is also open to the various State Governments to accord recognition to the various languages used in their respective States.

#### Structural Defects of Yamuna Bridge

**7540. SHRI ERA ANBARASU :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many vehicles have fallen into the river Yamuna by breaking Bridge near ITO during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to the defective railing of the bridge recently a DTC bus had fallen into the river resulting in the death of a person ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the surface of the bridge so rough that it makes the running vehicles to jump and thus exposing the passengers to fatal accidents ; and

(d) if so, action being taken by Government to rectify the structural defects of this bridge ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) to (d) According to the Delhi Administration, during the last three years, three vehicles have fallen into Yamuna. One person died when a Delhi Transport Corporation bus fell into Yamuna recently but it was not due to defects, if any, in the railings. The expansion joints of the bridge have been giving some trouble and the Delhi Administration has initiated action for examining rectification/repairs of these joints in consultation with the Central Road Research Institute.

#### Clearance of Tenders for Heavy Duty Breakdown Cranes

**7541. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Railway Global Tender GP-102 for supply of heavy duty breakdown cranes had been responded to by some countries for transfer of technology and know-how besides the required cranes themselves on rupee payment basis ; and

(b) whether instead of negotiating with more beneficial rupee payment offer his Ministry is considering

clearance of tenders based on foreign exchange and even that only for cranes ; if so, reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The offer on rupee payment basis was received from only one country.

(b) It was decided in consultation with the Ministry of Finance to hold negotiations with only two firms M/s. Leo Gottwald of West Germany who were technically acceptable lowest tenderer M/s. N. E. I. Cranes Ltd., of U. K. since the Ministry of Finance has indicated that procurement from U. K. will be covered under the U. K. Grant and hence the same will be free to the country. Moreover, Indian Railways have had adequate and trouble-free experience with Breakdown Steam Cranes supplied by their two firms.

The offer on rupee payment basis from a firm of German Democratic Republic as received against this Global Tender, was technically not found suitable.

After negotiations with the two firms i.e. M/s Leo Gottwald of West Germany and M/s N. E. I. Cranes Ltd., U. K., Ministry of Railways decided for procurement of Heavy Duty Breakdown Cranes from both these firms alongwith transfer of technology. The contract with these firms have been concluded.

#### **Supply Missions Working Abroad**

**7542. SHRI MOOL CHAND DABA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the Supply Missions working abroad under his Ministry, indicating the details of items procured by them ; and

(b) the details of expenditure on each Mission for the last three years with year-wise break-up thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A.A. RAHIM) :** (a) There are two Supply Wings which form part of the Missions in London and Washington. They procure essential items required by the Government and some public sector undertakings. The items include spares for aircraft, machinery and equipment purchased abroad for either defence or civil use.

#### **((b) Supply Wing, London**

1980-81	:	Rs. 1,04,95,500
1981-82	:	Rs. 1,04,23,400
1982-83	:	Rs. 1,07,39,700

#### **Supply Wing, Washington**

1980-81	:	Rs. 81,78,800
1981-82	:	Rs. 92,00,800
1982-83	:	Rs. 1,03,63,800

12 hrs.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) :** I want to bring to the notice of this House a very important matter. *India Today* has been publishing anti-national material. This time they have published a very long article about the so-called camps existing in Tamil Nadu and the Tamilian youths being trained by retired Army personnel. This is anti-national.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You give me the details. I will find out the facts, and get it discussed.

*(Interruptions)*

**धी अन्नपाल शेलानी (हाथरस) :** 'इण्डिया टूडे' देशब्रोही का काम कर रहा है। यह अमेरीका का इलाल है और पैसे

खाता है। इह अखबार की सदन के बाहर भी होली जलाई जायगी।\*\*

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपकी बात सुन ली है। मिनिस्ट्री से पता कर लूंगा। इसमें कोई तथ्य है तो डिसकस करवा दूंगा।

(व्यवधान)

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY** (Calcutta South) : I would like to draw your attention to a news item in today a newspaper, that there is a blockade by Ceylon, and there is some aerial bombing also. I would like to know from the Government what necessitated this blockade in Sri Lanka and whether...

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER** : We cannot go by newspaper news.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : इस सदन में अखबारों को डराने-धमकाने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए। अभी-अभी जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य ने किया है, इससे पता लगता है कि देश की आजादी में उनका भरोसा नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय जवाब दे सकते हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER** : I do not like it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अखबार, हमारे ग्रोर आपके खिलाफ रोज लिखते हैं। सदन में प्राकर अखबार फाड़ना, इसकी आप निंदा करें।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात मैंने सुन ली है। मैं देख लूंगा और सब करवा दूंगा।

सदन में जो अखबार फाड़ने की बात कर रहे हैं, यह अच्छा नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East) : They can go to the Press Council.

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** (Hajipur) : The Minister has categorically replied that he would look into it.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** (Rajgarh) : India's image has been damaged.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये, इसको देख लेंगे।

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** : Who is that V.I.P. ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी अखबारी खबर है। मेरे पास 377 है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सेंटपुर) इस मामले पर आप 377 की बात कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और क्या कर सकते हैं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :\*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उल्टो बात कर रहे हैं। जब तक किसी बात का पूरा पता

\*\*Not recorded.

न लग जाए, सिर्फ लकड़ पर कुछ बात कह देना चाहत है।

Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

जी राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने, 377 का नाम लिया इसलिए हमको कहना पड़ा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर कालिंग घटेशन लें।

(व्यवधान)

जी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह राज्य का मामला नहीं है।...

(व्यवधान)

व्यवधान बहोदय : पहली बात तो यह है कि जब तक पूरे फैक्ट्रस का पता न लगे, बात नहीं करनी चाहिए। पहले पता करवा लेना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

मैंने अब लग जाये मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

(व्यवधान)

व्यवधान बहोदय : फिर वही बात, आप बैठते क्यों नहीं। मैं सारा पता करवा रहा हूँ।

\*\* Not recorded.

एक भाननीय सदस्य : देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बचका लग रहा है।

व्यवधान बहोदय : मैं पता करवा रहा हूँ। फिर आप से बैठ कर बात करेंगे। एक दूसरे सदन का भेम्बर है तो बैठ कर बात करेंगे। मैं कंसीडर करूँगा।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Till then will my adjournment motion be under your consideration ?

व्यवधान बहोदय : मैंने कह दिया। आप मेरे से रजिस्ट्री करवाना चाहते हैं ?

डा. बलंत कुमार पण्डित : जी नहीं।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : For the last few days the Kerala coast is being swept by tidal waves...

व्यवधान बहोदय : अरुरी मसला है, उसको करेंगे।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One by one I want to take up these subjects. I want to discuss something which concerns the people. We took up potato and then tobacco. I am now considering this calamity also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Government should make a statement on the visit of Sri Lankan Home Minister. It is a very serious development. We saw today that four or five people had been killed. We cannot afford this kind of genocide any more.

जी अनीराम बाणझी (हिंसार) : व्यवधान जी, कल मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था पाकिस्तान के जहाज का।...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दूंगा आपको ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : उसको सम्बा करके क्या फायदा... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सम्बा तो हुमा पढ़ा है । एक महीना हो गया इसको ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कितनी गलत बात है । रक्षा मन्त्री को तुरन्त जवाब देना चाहिये ताकि गलतफहमी जो फैल रही है वह मिटे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर रहे हैं । हो जाएगा ।

SHRI A.R. MALLU (Nagar Kurruooll) : I have given a notice regarding the picture which is being exhibited in Andhra Pradesh by the name of 'Ee Chaduvulu Makoddo'. This is violating the Constitution of India...

MR. SPEAKER : If you do not listen to me, I will not listen to you. I tell you that I am getting the facts. When the facts come I will talk to you.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : There has been a naval blockade. The Government should come out with a statement about whether they have crossed...

MR. SPEAKER : Either they will come with a statement or we will come with a calling attention or some other discussion.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, 'हिन्दुस्तान' अखबार के 10 तारीख के संस्करण में निकला है अमरीकी राजदूत श्री वर्न्स की राष्ट्र विरोधी गतिविधियों के बारे में, और भारत के विरोध में वह सब बातें कह रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER :  
यह देख कर करेंगे ।

I have seen your notice. I will find out.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengelpattu) : There is an imminent danger of war by Sri Lanka Government...

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : I will tell you the reasons. They have encroached our territorial waters.

MR. SPEAKER : Reasons we are not discussing here now. I do not want this statement. Not allowed.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : Sir, I have given notice of breach of privilege on the allocation of imported oil to the vanaspati industry...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is already with me...

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : My contention is that the Minister has misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. We are getting it.

श्री रामलाल राही (मिसरिल) : रेलवे संविस कमीशन, इलाहाबाद में निरन्तर गड़बड़ी हो रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपको सिखाकर देना होगा ।

श्री राजनाथ राहो : 8-12-83 को मैंने एक सवाल रखा था, रेल मन्त्री ने विवाद दिया था कि 80 हजार कापियां लाग्ने की गायब हैं ।...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a statement. You are not allowed like this.

(Interruptions)

No, not allowed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Mr. N.R. Laskar, the State Minister for Supply and Commerce.

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

SHRI HARIKESH GAHADUR : I have given a notice Sir, that embargo has been lifted...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is being handled.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : How long will it remain there Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : It takes time. Within a day or two we will...

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सोनकर शास्त्री के परिसर की जिम्मेदारी आप पर है । मैं अत्यन्त विवरणावूर्द्धक आप से कह रहा हूँ कि मैं उधर से गाड़ी से आ रहा था, उधर से प्राइम मिनिस्टर जाते ही थीं । इसने बड़े दरों के से आज फिर

वहां रोका गया, आपने पहले इस विषय पर कहा भी है,

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING : SHRI BUTASINGH\*\*

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : प्राइम मिनिस्टर खुद खड़े होकर बोलने लगीं, लेकिन वह अधिकारी लोग...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी आप सज्जन आदमी हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये । यह खोटी बात है । न तो प्रधान मन्त्री चाहती और न कोई दूसरा भला सज्जन चाहता, लेकिन हालात ऐसे होते हैं जिसमें ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : हम भी नहीं चाहते । हम भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की इज्जत करते हैं, उनकी मर्यादाओं का पालन करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी ही इज्जत वह कर रहे थे । मेरे कहने का भाव है कि हम उनको इयूटी पर लगा देते हैं, कल अगर कुछ गडबड हो जाए तो उद्धाना हो जाता है । इसलिये आप भी थोड़ा ध्यान रखें ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : ऐसा कोई भी आदमी नहीं है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर

जा रही हों तो वह उसके आगे जाना चाहे ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर दें ।

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : अपना बन्दोबस्त हमें करना है। हमारे आदमी जो बन्दोबस्त कर रहे हैं...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री बूटा सिंह जी ने जो कहा है, क्या वह रिकार्ड पर जायेगा ?

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी परमीशन के बगैर कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाती ।

(व्यवधान)

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि मेरी बगैर परमीशन कुछ नहीं लिखा जाता ।

(व्यवधान)

We should take it in our stride.

हो रहा है,

it is being considered.

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा (गढ़वाल) : अभी कंसोडर ही हो रहा है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरिहर बहादुर : हमारे क्षेत्र में बेक्षक से बहुत से लोग मर रहे हैं ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आग लिखकर दीजिए हो जाएगा ।

श्री हरिहर बहादुर : वहां पर टीम भेजिये ।

12-15 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Notification under Indian Railways Act

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY) : I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Railway Accidents (Compensation) (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 171 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1984, under sub-section (3) of section 82J of the Indian Railway Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-8138/84]

##### Review on and Annual Report of National Textiles Corporation, Ltd., New Delhi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 and of its nine Subsidiary Corporations for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(2) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon and of its

nine Subsidiary Corporation for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8139/84]

Annual Accounts of and Audit Report etc. on Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi for 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8140/84]

Annual Report of and Review on Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for 1982-83, Statement re. delay in laying Annual Accounts of I. C. M. R., New Delhi and Annual Report etc. of International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay for 1982-83 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83, along-with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8141/84]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1982-83 within stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8142/84]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1982-83-

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay for the year 1982-83 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, for the year 1982-83.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (3) above,

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8143/84]

Notifications under Customs Act and under Central Excise Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962;

(i) G.S.R. 254 (E) and 255 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 80- Customs dated the 31st March, 1979 and 56/84-Customs dated the 1st March, 1984 exempting DDT formulations for National Malaria Eradication Programme from the whole of basic and additional duties of customs upto 31.3.1987.

(ii) G.S.R. 256 (E) and 257 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 311- Customs dated the 22nd November, 1983 and 16/84- Customs dated the 13th February, 1984 upto 31st March, 1985.

(iii) G.S.R. 258 (E) and 259 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 157/82- Customs dated the 26th May 1982 and 57/84-Customs dated the 1st March, 1984 extending the validity of customs duty exemption on lead glass tubings and rods upto 31.3.1985 with slight modification.

(iv) G.S.R. 260 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 2- Customs dated the 1st January, 1979 upto 30th June, 1984.

(v) G.S.R. 261 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 179- Customs dated the 22nd August, 1979 upto 33th June, 1984.

(vi) G.S.R. 262 (E) and 263 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 89- Customs dated the 30th March, 1981 and 56/84- Customs dated the 1st March 1984 extending the validity of Customs Duty exemption on primiphos methyl 25 per cent wdp upto 31.5.1985 with slight modification.

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 270 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1984 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 271/82-CE dated the 13th November, 1982 so as to equate the rates of excise duty on aluminium of products made from imported C. G. aluminium ingots, with those on the products made from the indigenous ingots, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8146/84]

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12.18 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Eighty-first, Hundred and Eighty Seventh and Hundred and Eighty-Eighty Reports on Action taken by Government.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I beg to present the

following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (i) Hundred and Eighty-first Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and first Report on 'Wealth-tax' relating to the Ministry of Finance.
- (ii) Hundred and eighty-seventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Seventh Report on 'Replacement of Assets on the Railways Rolling Stock Purchases and Stores, Works and Earnings' relating to the Ministry of Railways.
- (iii) Hundred and eighty-eighth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Hundred and Twenty-second Report on 'All India Handicrafts Board' relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

12.20 hrs.

#### MENTAL HEALTH BILL

Concurrence in Rajya Sabha recommendation to appoint Member to Joint Committee

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to move :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member to the joint Committee of the Houses on the Mental Health Bill, 1981, in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Mohd. Yusuf and resolves that Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member to the Joint Committee of the Houses on Mental Health Bill, 1981 in the vacancy caused by the death of Shri Mohd. Yusuf and resolves that Shri V. S. Vijayaraghavan be nominated to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancy."

*The motion was adopted.*

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody

*(Interruptions)\*\**

प्रध्यायक महोदय : सारा काम ठीक तरह से होगा । हम इस बारे में बात करेंगे । सारी बात आएगी ।

*(Interruptions)\*\**

\*\* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. The House can discuss any motion or statement.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I am laying on the Table a statement regarding Import and Export Policy ... (Interruptions) I am coming to that. The other statement I will make at 2 O'Clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot take it like that. No, not allowed. He is taking the House for granted.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed you to give notice of a motion. I will consider it.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I have give a motion.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot go on like that, Shri Harikesh. Not allowed. I can consider any motion. I can consider anything, but not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not take anything raised by a member as not serious.

(Interruptions)

झाड़ीक भाष्यक : मैं हर एक बात के लिए मीका देने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं। मैंने किसी बात को रोका कब है।

12.22 hrs.

### STATEMENT RE : IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY FOR 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir I am happy to place on the Table of the House the Import & Export Policy for 1984-85. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8146/84]

In formulating this policy, we have kept in view the global economic environment and the needs of our economy for production and export. A main plank of the Import and Export Policy has been to maintain stability and continuity for the growth and development of the industry. Major objectives of the policy are :—

- to provide further impetus to exports ;
- to make all possible savings in import ;
- to strengthen and develop the production base ;
- to support growth of the domestic industry and to help promote self reliance ;
- to facilitate technological up-gradation ; and
- to assist the small scale sector in export production.

The general structure of the import policy for Registered Exporters has been not only maintained but further strengthened in certain areas in order to encourage exports.

Import replenishment rates below 10% have been raised by one percentage point in order to provide additional access to inputs relevant to exports which have high net foreign exchange earnings.

\*\*Not recorded.

Thirteen more products have been added in Appendix 17 which would enable the exporters of such products to earn import Replenishment licences.

Some provisions are being introduced to encourage exports where net foreign exchange earnings are high.

Improved access to raw materials is also being provided to manufacturer-exporters who export a large share of their production and also earn higher net foreign exchange. The scope of flexibility available to such exporters has been enlarged. The maximum limits upto which capital goods could be imported against REP licences has also been raised.

Exports of higher value added manufacturers are being encouraged.

A new scheme has been introduced to promote exports of computer software.

Eligibility for additional licences export made during 1984-85 would be computed partly in proportion to the net foreign exchange earned by an Export House or a Trading House.

Exports of new products or to new markets would be reckoned at twice the f. o. b. value of such incremental exports for purposes of eligibility for recognition as Export House or Trading House.

A new Scheme has been introduced to encourage stable long-term relationship between Trading Houses and their associate manufacturers which would facilitate planning of production for export.

Another scheme has been introduced to encourage a new category of Entrepreneur Merchant Exporters who export select products from the small-scale/cottage sector.

A Gold Jewellery Replenishment and Export Promotion Scheme has been introduced for promoting exports of gold jewellery.

The qualifying thresholds for eligibility as Export House and Trading House have been revised upwards. Trading Houses are being encouraged to diversify their products for export as also seek new markets.

The facilities available to 100% Export-oriented units and to units in Free Trade Zone are being continued.

Duty Exemption Scheme is also being continued. Input output norms have been prescribed for more export products and included in the Policy Book which would enable the issue of more Avance Licences at a de-centralised level.

Provisions have been made in the policy to effect reduction in avoidable imports. List Attestation Procedure to regulate import of components has been extended to textile machinery manufacturing units. This procedure will also apply to the units which have completed their phased manufacturing programme.

Import of Second-hand machinery more than 7 years old will not be allowed.

Some restrictions have been placed on imports of certain categories of spares.

Certain items which are being produced in the country have been taken out of Open General Licence. Some items have been shifted from the Automatic Permissible List to Limited Permissible and Restricted Lists.

A number of Capital Goods have been placed on OGL, such as machinery for the electronics industry, lamp manufacturing, cinematographic equipment and machinery used by small scale and export oriented units such as garments and hosiery.

Provisions for quicker supply of inputs by canalising agencies have been made.

To provide support to indigorous steel industry, import of some categories of iron and steel and ferro alloys has been canalised and some other made restrictive.

The general structure of import under OGL, Automatic Licence or supplementary licence by Actual Users (Industrial) will continue. "Repeat facility" for licences will also continue.

Upper value limits have been raised for import of items of raw materials, components and spares in the Limited Permissible List against Automatic licence.

Provision for import of technology has been liberalised further. New priority areas have been identified where import of technology will be permitted. It will also be our endeavour to identify areas and sectors where import of technology may be allowed under Open General Licence.

State-Agro Industries Corporations will be allowed import of agricultural machinery and spares for distribution to Actual Users. The National Small Industries Corporation and the State Small Industries Development Corporations will also be allowed to import capital goods for stock and sale to Actual User in the small scale sector.

Validity period of import licences is being increased from 12 months to 18 months.

Most of the commodities continue to be freely exportable. Export of synthetic blended yarn has also been allowed subject to certain conditions. Certain controls apply only to a limited number of items, such as essential commodities of mass consumption.

For the first time certain Appendices in the Import-Export Policy provide the International Trade Classification and Customs Classification for each item therein.

It is hoped that the policy will further encourage exports, strengthen the base of production and help the trade and industry to grow.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will make the statement mentioned in item No. 10 of the Order Paper at 2 p.m.

12.30 hrs.

#### LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION BILL

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to elect a Member to Joint Committee

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That this House to recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint a member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the establishment of a number of corporations for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri B. Ibrahim from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha

do appoint a Member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide with a view to the more effective realisation of the objectives of nationalisation of life insurance business, for the dissolution of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and for the more efficient carrying on of the said business and for the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri B. Ibrahim from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now Matters under Rule 377. Shri Nandi Yellaiah. Absent. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

12.32 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** If you speak one by one, I can hear.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** One of you should speak at a time.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Hon. Members, I understand that this was raised before the Question Hour and the Speaker has already given his Ruling on the subject and therefore what purpose will be served ?

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** Sir, did you adjourn the House yesterday ?

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** This is over, I cannot reopen that subject. This is over.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I will not reopen the subject, and that issue is over. I am sorry, that issue is over.

*(Interruptions)*

At this stage, Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members left the House

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi)\*\* :**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I will only say this now ...This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :** Sir, you went away without adjourning the House.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have already told you.

*(Interruptions)*

At this stage, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Member left the House

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) :** Sir, the Ruling was given by the hon. Speaker. They raised this matter this morning also. The matter was fully looked into by the Hon. Speaker. He upheld your Ruling of yesterday and the Opposition had no ground. But Sir, now by staging a walk-out against the Ruling of the Chair, they are insulting the Chair. As

Expunged as ordered by the chair,

a matter of fact, I want this to go on record.

12.35 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

Please read your statement under Rule 377.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Nothing without my permission will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Do not record anything. Nothing except Shri Virdhi Chander Jain's Statement under Rule 377, will go on record.

(i) Gujarat Government's failure to implement agreement between Gujarat and Rajasthan Governments in 1966 re Mahi Bajaj Sagar and Kadana dams and need for Central Government's intervention in the matter.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** (Barmer) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

As per Inter State Agreement entered into between Gujarat and Rajasthan Governments in 1966, Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam was to be built in Rajasthan and Kadana Dam in Gujarat.

The agreement provides interim utilisation of waters stored in Mahi Bajaj Sagar and Kadana by Gujarat till Mahi areas in Gujarat (about 6.5 lac acres) were transferred to Narmada waters.

\*Not recorded.

The agreement provides that on development of Narmada waters, part supplies from Kadana and full storage of Mahi-Bajaj Sagar Dam would be released to Rajasthan in its desert areas of Barmer and Jalore Districts.

While Kadana Dam in Gujarat has been completed and Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Rajasthan is nearing completion Gujarat has to build Kadana High level canal (200 miles in Gujarat territory to carry Rajasthan's share for Barmer and Jalore areas.

Gujarat has shown reluctance to start construction of Kadana High level canal. This amounts to Gujarat going back on its agreement of 1966. The desert areas of Rajasthan will thus be deprived of irrigation in an area of 6.5 lakh acres. Kadana dam was allowed to be constructed and submergence of Rajasthan area was agreed to only because Rajasthan was to get irrigation in 6.5 lakh acres.

I request the Central Government that Gujarat Government should be persuaded to fulfil its commitments under the agreement.

(ii) Need for financial help to Himachal Pradesh Government to remove backwardness of rural areas of the State.

बी बृहत् दस सुलतानपुरी (शिमला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित व्यक्तव्य प्रतुत करना चाहता हूँ ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की आबादी 42 लाख के लगभग है । यहाँ के लोग दूर-दराज ज़ोरों में और छोटे-छोटे गांवों में बसे हुए हैं । वे वासी की उपज भी बहुत कम होती है । यही नहीं इन लोगों को विकास

सा थन नो फूरेउपलब्ध नहीं है। चूंकि विकास लंडों की कमी है। इसी कमी के कारण वे उन्नति नहीं कर सकते और न ही इन्हें अब तक भारत सरकार की ओर से पूरी सुविधा प्राप्त हुई है। लंडों की कमी है। पश्च पालन करने वाले पशुओं के गर्भावान और नई नमलों के पशु पैदा करने की कमी के कारण दूध की कमी है। इसके अतिरिक्त स्वास्थ्य कायम रखने हेतु प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और उपकेन्द्रों की भी कमी है। नांग प्रणाली इतांठीक प्राप्त से नहीं करा सकते। दबाइयों का अभाव रपना है। शिक्षा में भी यह क्षेत्र द्वितीय पिछड़ा हुआ है। कन्नोर, लाहोन, सिपिती भरमोर, गांगी डाडराक्वार इत्यादि स्थानों में अब तक फिसी कालिज की ऊजा शिक्षा प्राप्त करने हेतु कोई भी सुविधा नहीं है और इन क्षेत्रों में प्रामाणीय आबादी के बिंदु कहीं भी कोई कालिज नहीं है। सिवाय शहरों के। यही हाल नगरों का है।

मैं सारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को उन समस्याओं का समाधान करने हेतु अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाए।

(III) Need to provide more telecommunication facilities as also to improve the present ones in Himachal Pradesh.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Under Rule 377 I make the following statement :

The construction of a large number of Projects like Dehar Power House, B.S. Project, etc. in Himachal Pradesh and the erection of power lines by Panjab State Electricity Board has resulted in the induction of power parallelism and disrupted all telecom net work.

in the State of H. P. in general and Bilaspur, Mandi, Hamirpur and Una districts in particular. The power Telecom Co-ordination Committee does not accord any priority to the clearance of telephone lines/telegraph lines and telephone exchanges in such areas. The case of Barmana-Bilaspur telephone trunk line is pending for over six months with P.T.C.C. I request the Minister of Communications to intervene personally in view of hardship faced by the people of this area.

(iv) Need to provide the same facilities to Muslim Gujars of Haryana and U.P. and Hindu Aharias of Terai region of J.U.P. as are being enjoyed by the backward classes.

भी इन्हें भसूड (सहारनपुर) : मोहतरिम, हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए 37 साल हो गये, मगर मेरे बार-बार लिखा पढ़ी करने के बाबूदू उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई के इलाके में बसने वाली हिन्दू अहेड़ी बिरादरी और उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा में बसने वाली मुसलमान गूजर बिरादरी को बैकवड़े क्वास नहीं माना गया, जबकि हिन्दू गूजर बैकवड़े क्लास के दर्जे में हैं, जो मुसलमान गूजर से बहुत तरकी-याकता है। हिन्दू अहेड़ी और मुसलमान गूजरों में न तालीम है और न पेसा है। मेरी सरकार से दर-खासत है कि सहारनपुर, मुग्फरनगर, मेरठ, बिजनीर, बुलन्दशहर, आगंश और कई दूसरे शहरों में बसने वाली हिन्दू अहेड़ी बिरादरी को और उत्तर प्रदेश और हरियाणा में बसने वाली मुसलमान गूजर बिरादरी को फौरत पिछड़ी जाति करार देकर उनको वे तमाम सहायिता दें जो दूसरी पिछड़ी जातियों को हैं। ताकि मेरी बिरादरियां भी तरकी कर सकें।

### مشری راشید مسعود (سہباز پور)

محترم! ہندوستان کو آزاد ہونے، ہے سال ہو گئے گھریں پاریاں لکھا پڑیں کرنے کے باوجود اپریشن کے ترانی کے علاقے میں بستے وائی ہندو ایمیری برادی اور اچ پرڈیش اور ہر بارہ میں بستے والی مسلمان گوجر برادری کو یک دوڑ کلاس نہیں بنایا گیا۔ جیکہ ہندو گوجر یک دوڑ کلاس کے دریم میں ہیں جو مسلمان گوجر سے بہت ترقی یافتہ ہیں۔ ہندو ایمیری اور مسلمان گوجر میں تعلیم ہے اور نہ پیسے ہے، میری سرکار سے دفعہ ہے کہ سہارن پور، مظفی نگر، میرٹھ، بھنگر، لینڈ شہر اگر، اور کٹی دوسرے شہر دن میں بستے والی ہندو ایمیری برادری کو اچ اپریشن اور ہر بارہ میں بستے والی مسلمان گوجر برادری کو فرما بھری جاتی تاریخ کے کران کو وہ تمام سہولیات دیں جو دوسری بھرپوری جاتیوں کو ہیں۔ تاکہ یہ غریب برادریاں بھی ترقی کر سکیں۔

(v) Need to reject the project of Bangladesh for extension of agreement on sharing of Ganga water.

#### SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :

Sir, the Farakka Barrage was erected with the express purpose of diverting sufficient quantity of water-espacially during the lean months from the Padma into the Bhagirathi in order to save Calcutta Port and support the city's massive water requirements.

The latest agreement over the sharing of water at the barrage which was signed 18 months ago by Shrimati Indira Gandhi and General Ershad, has expired on the April 6, last. It is

reported that Dhaka has suggested extension of the period of the existing agreement.

The House is well aware that the minimum 'sufficient' 40,000 cusecs of water has never been available in the Bhagirathi during the lean months since the inception of the barrage. On the contrary, the Bhagirathi, did not get more than 12 to 18 thousand cusecs in the lean months during the last one and half years. But the Padma received more than 38 to 44 thousand cusecs water in the lean months during the period. The result has been the further increase of the Char (enlargement of land) over the bed of the Bhagirathi to the serious detriment of her navigability and with evil portents for the Calcutta Port.

Any futher extension of the agreement would inevitably cause incalculable harm to the Calcutta Port which has already been crippled to a large measure.

The Government of West Bengal, as in the past, has expressed its strong views against the extension proposal.

I demand that the Government should reject the proposal of extension and take suitable measure to save the Calcutta Port which has, as its hinterland, the entire Eastern, North Eastern parts of the country. The Government of West Bengal should also be consulted before any decision is taken by the Government.

(vi) Need for giving direction to State Governments undertake anti-mosquito and anti-flies drive to protect people from drieses.

شی رامलال راہی (میسیریک) :  
उपाधیक مہوادی، مہماڑیوں اور  
بیماڑیوں کے ویسے وہیں تکشہ، شوہکر تاریخوں

का यह भत रहा है कि अध्य कारणों सहित मच्छर और मविलयों अनेक प्रकार की खुलही बीमारियां, महमारियां, चर्बंरोम आदि, उत्पन्न करने के नूल हैं। सन् 1965-66 में अनेक प्रदेशों में मच्छर, मविलयों तथा विभिन्न प्रकार के रोग पैदा करने वाले कीटाणुओं को मारने के लिये एक अभियान चलाया गया था, परिणामस्वरूप मलेरिया चेचक, ताउन जैसी महामारियों पर लबातार नियन्त्रण पा लिया गया।

प्राज के युग में मलेरिया, चेचक और मच्छर में फैल रही है। मच्छरों और मविलयों की इस समय जितनी पैदावार है सम्भवतः कभी देखने को नहीं मिलती। दिल्ली राजधानी बहां मच्छर बहुत कम ये बहां भी अब हर जगह मच्छर घूमते नजर आते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में तो इसकी भरमार है। मेरे जनपद सीतापुर में इस समय साम होते ही हर स्कवायर मीटर में कम से कम 500 से 1000 तक मच्छर अपनी तान मुनाते नजर आते हैं। स्वरूप विभाग यह जानते हुए कि मच्छरों और मविलयों के कारण ही रोग बढ़ रहे हैं, फिर भी इन्हें नष्ट करने के कोई उपाय नहीं सोच रहे हैं।

मेरी केन्द्र भरकार से मांग है कि उन राज्यों को निर्देश दें कि मच्छर व मविलयों को नष्ट करने के लिये शहर गहर, गांधगांव तथा बस्तियों में मच्छर तथा मविलयों मार दवायों के छिड़काव का अभियान सतत रूप में चलाया जावे। जिससे रोगों की रोकथाम हो सके।

(vii) Re need for Home Ministry's first obtaining list of so-called freedom fighters from Jammu and Kashmir

State Government and then deciding for grant of pension on merits of each case.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Union Home Ministry seems to have decided to sanction political pension/relief to sixty persons from J & K State who do not fulfil the norms laid down for of pension to freedom fighters. The so-called freedom fighters have succeeded in bypassing the process of law and routed their applications direct to the Ministry of Home Affairs with recommendations from leaders of a particular Party. It is not understandable as to how the Ministry sanctioned pension/relief in the absence of any recommendations from the State Government and certainly in direct contravention of the procedure laid down by the Ministry itself. It is a well-defined procedure that such applications must be routed through the Deputy Commissioner concerned. The J & K State freedom fighters Union has in a brochure drawn the attention of the Ministry to a list of recipients of political pension who did not possess any of the qualifications stipulated by the Home Ministry in this connection. The freedom fighters' Union has urged the Ministry to withdraw the pension forth with and ask the applicants to undergo normal course of law. The Home Ministry would be advised to obtain the list of such so-called freedom fighters from the State Government and thereafter take decision on merits of each case.

(viii) Move of the management of Modi Syntex Ltd., to close down the mill and need for Government information in the matter.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTA-CHARYYA (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the immediate attention of Government to an unhappy situation created by the Management of Modi Syntex Ltd. or 'C' Mill by serving

## [Shri Sushil Bhattacharyya]

notice of closure from April 6, 1984. Already Modi Spinners Ltd. or 'B' Mill remained closed from August, 1983. The move to close 'C' Mill has come in the wake of the struggle waged by the workers since 6th March, 1984 against pension of 28 workers. The offer of the Union, Textile Mill Mazdoor Sangh to maintain the level of the production and a congenial atmosphere at the factory was turned down. The Management wants an TDBI loan of Rs 2 crores, right of overdraft from Banks for Rs 3 crores repayment of all previous loans suspended, to have the 'C' Mill treated as an industry in a backward district and exemption from paying sales tax and bonus to workers for five years, besides proposing 20 per cent wage cut, D.A. freeze and no economic demands from workers for the next five years. These pre-conditions make it amply clear that the management is reluctant to run 'C' Mill and intends to close it as it did in the case of 'B' Mill which is also under the same management. I, therefore, request the Government to intervene in the matter in the interest of same five thousand jobless, starving workers as well as production of the country. If the management fails to settle the dispute and run both the 'B' and 'C' Mills, the Government should rise to the occasion and take over the mills.

(ix) Need for Taking steps on international level and constituting a Committee to save Harappa and Mohanjodaro from destruction.

श्री प्रतीप मानु शर्मा (विदिशा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिश्र एवं मसोपोदामिदा की तरह भारत की सिन्धु घाटों की मानव सम्मति के पालने के रूप में स्वीकार की जाती है। हड्ड्या और मोहनजोदाहो आज पाकिस्तान में भले ही हों, पर वे निश्चय ही पूरे मानव समाज की विरासत हैं।

ये अवशेष वर्षा और भार द्वारा धीरे-धीरे नष्ट हो रहे हैं। यह भी आंतका उद्दत की जा रही है कि सिन्धु नदी की एक बड़ी बाढ़ ही पूरे पुरातत्व क्षेत्र को जल मग्न कर मानव जाति की इस अमूल्य निविको नष्ट कर सकती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के शिक्षा विज्ञान एवं संस्कृति संगठन ने इन अवशेषों विशेषकर मोहनजोदाहो की तत्काल रक्षा की आवश्यकता रेखांकित की है। इस अभियान से सम्बन्धित समिति ने विश्व राष्ट्रों को आमंत्रित किया है और वे सिंधु घाटों की इस दीलत की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण में हाथ बढ़ायें।

अतः मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इतिहासिक एवं पुरातत्व महत्व के इन प्राचीनतम नगरों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण के लिए पहल कर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शीघ्र ही आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ताकि मानव जाति की इस अमूल्य निविको नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सके।

मेरा सुझाव है कि भारत में इस कार्य हेतु एक विशेष समिति का गठन किया जाना चाहिए जो विभिन्न स्तर पर इस कार्य हेतु पहल कर सके।

(x) Need to ban election campaign using messages of Shri Lal Denga during election to be held in Mizoram.

श्री अनित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा की राजनीति में दो हफ्ते बाद होमे वाले मिजो चुनावों में विद्वाही नेता श्री लाल डेंगा के अप्रत्यक्ष इस्तेमाल को लेकर हलचल है। पिछले चुनावों में उसकी पार्टी मिजो नेशनल फंट ने चुनावों का बहिष्कार का नारा

दिया था। जिसका कोई लास भसर नहीं हुआ परंतु जब पूरे राज्य में श्री लाल डेंगा के दो संदेश कैसेट के माध्यम से खुले आम सुनाएं जा रहे हैं। इस संदेश का सोलह पेजी पुस्तिका बनवाकर उसकी पन्द्रह हजार प्रतियां हाल में बांटी गई। इस प्रकार थोटे त्वार्थ के कारण श्री लाल डेंगा का अप्रत्यक्ष हस्तेमाल कर उनको राजनीतिक पुनर्जीवन देना क्या मिजोरम और राष्ट्र के दूरगामी हित में है?

अतः, मैं सरकार से इस पर प्रतिबंध लगाने और इस प्रचार को बंद कराने की मांग करता हूँ।

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Department of Education’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Failure to abolish public schools and to have one type of education in the country.] 30

*The motion was negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other cut motions moved to the vote of the House.

*Cut Motions Nos. 31 to 37, 50 to 80, 99 to 106 and 140 to 283 were put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education and Culture to vote.

The question is :

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS(GENERAL),  
1984-85—CONTD.**

**(I) Ministry of Education and Culture—  
Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Education and Culture. We were in the voting stage.

I shall now put cut motion No. 30 of Shri A.K. Roy to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 24 to 27 relating to the ‘Ministry of Education and Culture’.”

*The motion was adopted*

*Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Education and Culture voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on ac- count voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant vote by the House	
		3	4	Revenue	Capital
1	2	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE</b>					
24. Department of Education . . .	67,50,000	..	3,37,48,000	,	.
25. Education . . . . .	69,57,82,000	5,40,000	347,89,09,000	27,00,000	
26. Department of Culture	3,36,57,000	..	16,82,85,000		.
27. Archaeology . . . . .	1,90,83,000	..	9,54,17,000		.

**12.49 hrs.**

**DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1984-85—(Contd.)**

**(ii) Ministry of Commerce**

**MR. SPEAKER :** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce for which 5 hours have been allotted.

**Hon. Members** present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be

put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

**Motion moved :**

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the ‘Ministry of Commerce’.”

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.]

*Demands for Grants, 1984-85 in respect of the Ministry of Commerce submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 14th March, 1984		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMERCE</b>					
10. Ministry of Commerce	44,45,000	..	2,22,25,000	..	..
11. Foreign Trade and Export Production	110,45,05,000	86,77,50,000	552,25,25,000	433,87,50,000	
12. Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	58,52,02,000	31,84,22,000	292,60,12,000	159,21,11,000	

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this year's Annual Report on Commerce says that :**

"India's export performance has been creditable insofar as it has made the best of a difficult international economic situation".

**The report says that :**

"In sharp contrast with the phenomenal expansion in international trade during the quarter century from 1950 to 1975, world trade increased at an average rate of about 5 per cent per annum from 1975 to 1979, 1.5 per cent in 1980, remained stagnant in 1981 and declined in 1982. In this context, it is worth nothing that our export earnings increased by 16.3 per cent in 1981-82 and by 13.2 per cent in 1982-83."

**It further says, that :**

"...exports during the period April-December, 1983, were Rs. 6,858.3 crores, which were 12.1 per cent higher than the level of Rs. 6,118.4 crores during the corresponding period of the preceding year."

\* \* \* \* \*

"At the 'same time' during April-December, 1983, imports are placed at Rs. 10,416.5 crores which were 2.3 per cent higher as compared to a level of Rs. 10,1718.3 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year."

**So, the Jubilant Commerce Ministry says :**

"Consequently, there has been reduction in the trade deficit from

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Rs. 4,060 crores during April-December, 1982, to Rs. 3,558 crores during April-December, 1983."

It is commendable. Is our programme a commendable one? Our import of oil has come down substantially. The report says:

"It is expected that production in 1983-84 would be 26.2 million tonnes. As a result, the relative share of POL in India's total imports declined from 42 per cent in 1980-81 to 39 per cent in 1982-83 and, on the basis of provisional data, to 33 per cent during the first eight months of the current financial year. The value of net POL imports declined from Rs. 4978 crores in 1981-82; to Rs. 4441 crores in 1982-83; it is expected to decline further and is estimated to be in the range of Rs. 3,600 crores in 1983-84."

So, a substantial reduction in oil import is there. We are also exporting crude oil which, according to the Ministry, is fetching Rs. 1,023 crores. I do not know whether this export of crude oil is a prudent policy because it is estimated all over the world that the reserves of oil at present will not be sufficient. It is calculated that it will last for 20 years. We are exporting a non-renewable raw material—crude. There is a saying in our place that the seed itself is milled for the feed. So, for bringing down the trade gap, we are exporting crude oil. But, even then we could not actually show the beneficial results; in the trade gap, of course, there is some reduction. But you take into consideration as to how much was exported in 1977-78. In that year it was valued at Rs. 5,407 crores but in 1982-83 it rose to Rs. 8,834 crores. What about the imports? The import in 1977-78 was worth Rs. 6,020 crores. Now, it has risen to Rs. 14,359 crores. A Exorbitant increase is there on the import side whereas, on the export side, we could not show a remarkable

difference in spite of our reduction in the import of oil.

That means we have not actually fared well as has been claimed by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many un-important items are being imported and further concessions in respect of imports have been announced. There is further relaxation in respect of import of new technology. Of course, new technology is required but the points is in what sectors. All these things have to be taken in consideration. To what I will come later. The point is unnecessary items are being imported. What is the necessity of importing synthetics. You are allowing imports of chemicals and alloy steel whereas these industries are facing crisis and are demanding ban on those items. You have allowed import of Australian wool tops which will make 5000 workers working in this industry unemployed. I would like to know what is the necessity of importing wheat? Last year we had a good crop and this year too we are going to have a bumper crop of 144 million tonnes. If we are able to properly procure wheat in our country then there is no necessity of import of wheat. I would like to say that you are following the policy of saving the landlords in this country.

What is the fate of our farmers? Are they getting remunerative prices? You are prepared to give more to the American farmers but you are not prepared to give a little more to your own farmers. Their condition is worse. The condition of the workers is worse. The export of manufactured goods, textiles, machinery, chemicals, etc. has come down. Although Soviet Union has purchasing textile worth Rs. 5000 crores, hand-made carpets and other items yet there is decline in exports.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, ours is a country of rich resources. If proper planning is there

we can export very many items to other countries. In 1947 our share in the world market was 2.91 per cent but now it has declined to .4 per cent in 1981. According to the Indian Export Organisation in 11 countries we have no place at all. In 70 countries only to the tune of 1 per cent.

In 11 countries, two per cent ; in 12 countries more than 2 per cent ; it is 10 per cent in 7 countries and 5 per cent in 3 countries. There is 43 per cent growth in 5 countries. This is our share. A country with rich resources if we do planning properly, we can export more. But what is our share ? It is not correct to say that we have increased our exports and our performance creditable. It is not so. Our trade with East European countries is more than 26 per cent ; but how much material you are importing from these countries ? They are buying more than 26 per cent of your exportable items but how much you are buying ? You are reluctant to buy from these countries. You are still relying on the capitalist market. A policy of protectionism is being adopted by these countries. You yourself have said about it in this report. Because of their stiff protectionist policy many of our items are unable to enter into those markets, especially, the capitalist market. But still you are buying only from these capitalist markets. About that you are very much particular.

There is too much of discrimination. I will tell you how in regard to various items you are actually discriminating the socialist countries.

Now, what is the attitude of Government in regard to Industries when lakhs and lakhs of workers are depending on ? Take for example Coir, Jute, Tobacco, Handloom, Rubber and Cashew. What happens ? In all these industries you are actually trying to protect the interests of the monopoly houses on the big traders. In Jute, 6 or 7 jute barons are actually controlling the entire business.

In the West Bengal Assembly a unanimous resolution was passed about nationalisation of this industry. But what is the result of that ? There is not much improvement taking place. In the jute industry they are not prepared to spend the profits that they earn for rejuvenation of the industry or for proper modernisation and so on. When 2½ lakhs workers were on strike what did the Central Government do ? What is it that they did to help these poor workers ? Nothing. At last, the Chief Minister of West Bengal intervened and how a settlement has been reached. But will you throw the benefits of that settlement to the workers in the other States as well ? Did the Central Government take any interest ? No, you have not cared for that at all.

Now, what is the rate of the workers ? Why are they suffering ? What is your role in that ? You say, we want more and more exports. But this is all for human being after all. When lakhs and lakhs of people are suffering what are you doing about it ? In this strike the Central Government could not intervene properly to help them. Now this Nationalisation question is there. The spokesman of the Reserve Bank of India has stated that the profits of the jute manufacturers are not actually being shown in their Accounts ; there is mismanagement and there are malpractices. But what is the Government doing about it ? We don't know anything. The Central Government will not be able to do anything against the big business magnates in the country. What have you done for workers ? Their number which was 3½ lakhs previously has come down to 2½ lakhs now. You allowed one lakh of people to get retrenched. The jute manufacturers did not do any modernisation. The workers' work load has increased tremendously. Our export market is declining because not much improvement has taken place. Previously we were exporting 70 per cent of our products but now it is only 30 per cent.

The consumption of the internal market is 70%. That is why I say that

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any improvement of the jute industry is possible only if the nationalisation of the industry takes place immediately. That is what the entire people in West Bengal are demanding. But the Centre is not prepared to accept that.

Now, coming to the rubber industry, you are saying that we have to import rubber to meet the internal demand because there is substantial gap between the production and demand. On the question of demand there is dispute. But I want to know who decides the quantum of demand of this item. Meeting was held for this purpose. What I understand is that the Rubber Board has objected to the quantum decided. But still they decided the quantum of rubber to be imported. I want to know how much quantity of rubber products you have imported. Have you exceeded even the quantum of import that was decided?

One more point I want to clarify. If there is a gap between the demand and supply, you have to import the item. But why should you reduce the duty on that item? I fail to understand the logic behind this. It has been said that from 83% of duty on rubber, it has been reduced to 13% or 35%. This is what some people have said. Nobody knows the fact. Will you kindly tell us how much exactly you have reduced the duty on this item? Moreover, what is the necessity of reducing the duty? Is it to help the big magnets of the rubber manufacturers?

Sir, edible oil is consumed by common people. To meet the growing demand of this item, you have imported edible oil. After the international prices for this item had gone up, you increased the price of the abroad of imported items and sold it in the internal market. You have not bothered about the price increase in the country. For the common people, you will not do anything but for the big people in the country, you will reduce the duty. In the case of edible oil you increased the price. You have no guilty conscience

for that. You are pursuing such a policy.

Now, with regard to Coir Industry, raw material prices are going up. About five lakh workers are depending on the coir industry. The Kerala Government in collusion with the Centre is trying to withdraw the Husk Control order. Yesterday, there was a demonstration before the Kerala Government Secretariat by 10,000 coir workers demanding that the husk Control Order should not be withdrawn. Now the Commerce Minister would say that it is not under his control.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : But the Government is there.**

**SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:** But there is no coordination, I have got a reply from the Commerce Minister saying "taking into consideration everything, we are fixing the prices of export products and they are not going to withdraw husk control order". But at the same time, in the Governor's address in the Kerala Assembly, there was a mention about the withdrawal of Husk Control Order. So, there is no coordination. The Ministry at the Centre is giving permission for its withdrawal. The Coir Board has suggested that the floor price of coir products should be increased by 5% to 15%. We have suggested this in the Coir Board meeting and Board sent the proposal. Although the floor price was raised by 5% to 15%, yet I would like to point out that took 3½ months before a decision was taken. But that is not enough because raw material prices are increasing day by day. You are not prepared to control the prices of raw materials needed for the coir industry. But simultaneously you are trying to mechanise the industry in the name of 100 per cent export-oriented industry. But this will affect the small and medium scale units where lakhs of workers are mainly engaged and depending on their livelihood.

And that is now in the court. We the trade union people have gone to the court, because it is against the decision of the Coir Board. The Minister will say that it is a thing of the past. But it is still hanging above our heads. Any moment it can do harm. But what is the Government of India doing to help these poor 5 lakh workers, of whom 4 lakhs are women? They are suffering. What are the welfare measures which you have taken so far for these workers?

Also, the amount allotted in the 6th Plan is going to lapse, because there is no matching contribution from the State Government. There is no amount. But when you are asking for a matching grant, it means the amount is going to lapse because your State Government has no money. Then, in the next Seventh plan you can say that coir does not require so much of money and reduce the amount.

Modernization in handlooms means improvement of the handlooms. If that is done, we can face any competition any other source. No mechanization is needed. The entire industry in Kerala is unanimous over it. But the Centre wants to impose mechanization. What is required is improving of looms.

Now about tobacco. Yesterday, there was a discussion here. Every year, the farmers have to come and seek your help. At the proper moment nothing will be done. When they have sold out all their material low grade tobacco a major portion of it, for Rs. 1.50 or Rs. 2, the Government takes a decision. Why can it not be done from the beginning of the season? You can take a decision and ask for things to be purchased, if there is an agency? It is not actually necessary to purchase very much but the traders would understand that there is an agency to help, they will come toward to purchase. So far, it is not there. They are agitating for 2 or 3 years. But so far, no decisions has been taken with regard to the Trade Wing of the Tobacco Board, suggested

by the study group which was appointed by the Central Government. An immediate decision is required. Otherwise, next year also farmers will be looted like anything. You have to come to their rescue. They have asked only for Rs. 1.25 crores for the formation of a Trade Wing in the Tobacco Board. Now, the immediate thing is to enter the market.

Just now Rs. 10 crores have been allotted to the State Trading Corporation; and they may purchase—I do not know. But much of the produce is sold out for a paltry sum. The problem is, how to help? In tobacco also, mechanization is there. I do not know what this Government is doing in the name of technology. One machine will throw out 45,000 people. Two lakhs of people are dependent on this industry. Time and again, we have made the request, but the machine is working. Already, 6,000 people are out. When I asked a question here, they said that only 1800 would be affected, but thousands are going to be out. How are you going to give them alternative employment? That is what I fail to understand.

I can understand that new technology is required in certain sectors; but in which sectors? You have to decide this, and then provide them alternative employment. In a country where unemployment is mounting, if you are going to mechanize industries in such a way, what will be the result?

I do not know whether it is correct, but when I had been to Madras, I was told that 5 sophisticated machine for match making are already imported in Madras. I do not know. Three years back, there was a proposal. We then went and met the Prime Minister, the Planning Commission, the Ministers of Industry and of Commerce and everybody. At the time, it was a said that it was a policy matter, and that they had decided that finally, no sophisticated 'match machine' would be imported. What kind of technology do you want for matches? What kind of change? Two lakhs of

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people will be out if the nine machines which were intended to be imported, are allowed. Where will you give them employment? They are very poor people. You go to Sivakasi. You will see how much they are paid. In that respect also, you are not helping them.

But in this case, they are going to lose even they job. If the report is, correct, this will be a disastrous thing.

What about the handloom industry where millions of people are working there. The yarn is sold at exorbitant prices. I went to Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and other places. Everywhere your supply of yarn is not reaching them. The cooperatives are in trouble. Actually, your export market is dominated by the private people. Now new varieties are coming. Proper count is not available. The price is also dictated by the private people. Will the government try to help them? There is enough market for handloom product outside the country. Many socialist countries asked us to supply handloom product when we went out to find out market for coir. There is enough demand but you have to pursue it properly. At present, the handloom industry all over India is crisis.

For cashew, we had monopoly procurement in Kerala. That is sabotaged and as a result of that peasants and workers are being looted like anything. Now the workers are not getting even the minimum wages and crores of rupees are being lost as wages. The cashew exporters are getting crores of rupees. You are creating conditions for them to amass wealth. But the conditions of the workers are very much pitiable. What steps are you taking to improve their position? Farmers are also not getting proper prices considering the prices in the export market. The prices they are getting are not reasonable.

I would like to point out how the Kerala Cardamom Market Federation failed to sell cardamom to STC. I do not know the reason, but they have

said that the deal is held up. I do not know who is responsible for it, either the STC or the Corporation? But this is going to affect the industry.

Have we got any trade relations with Israel because Damodar & Sons in Bombay had trade with that country and they got commission for that? The entire thing was published in *Deshabhiman*. How will it affect the Arab countries? So far we are not told that we have trade relations with them. If without your knowledge they are having some connections with that country and are getting trade commission, then proper action should be taken.

Your entire import and export policy is actually creating a havoc in the country. If I say this you will smile, but in the country side, this is the position. Lakhs and lakhs of people are suffering. What steps are you taking in this respect? You are not only bothered about the workers and the farmers; you are only bothered about the big business houses in the country because that will pay divided during the election.

The Commerce Ministry's policy is one of the reasons for the price hike in the country. So, unless and until you change your policy and help the people, nothing is going to happen. Because, no 20-Point Programme is going to save you without taking ample steps to help the workers, the farmers and others, lakhs of people in the countryside. This is what I have to say. So, if we have to stop our exports, prompt measures have to be taken and our trade relations with the socialist countries should also be increased. We should also buy more things from them, and only our exports can be improved.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA**  
(Burdwan) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to take over the management of tea gardens North Bengal.] (22)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Promotion’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to set up a free trade zone in West Bengal.] (23)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to restrict the import of commodities in respect of which country has attained self-sufficiency such as steel.] (24)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to restrict assistance to big export houses.] (25)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failurs to substantially increase trade with Socialist Counirics.] (27)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade Export Promotion Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to ensure payment of remmuncrative prices to tobacco growers.] (28)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to decrease import of rubber to help increase in indigenenous rubber produc-tion.] (29)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to re-organise the tea estates in Darjeeling.] (30)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide substantial assistance for the welfare of tea workers.] (31)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide substantial financial assistance for the welfare of coffee workers.] (32)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide financial assistance for the welfare of rubber workers.] (33)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to check the malpractices in foreign trade.] (38)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Failure to increase foreign trade with Socialist countries.] (39)

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check the huge losses being incurred in foreign trade.] (40)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to nationalise foreign trade.] (41)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check rise in tea price.] (42)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to check steep fall in tobacco prices in Andhra Pradesh.] (43)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to increase export of tea.] (44)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to maintain parity between imports from and export to Socialist Countries.] (45)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to avoid trade with Capitalist Countries.] (46)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to ensure increase in wages and other ammenities to workers in tea plantation.] (47)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to change the policy of advancing huge amounts of money to capitalists in the name of modernisation of textile mills.] (49)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to fix the remunerative prices of cotton at Rs. 300 per quintal.] (50)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to nationalise all the textile mills.] (51)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to RE. 1."

[Failure to improve the condition of textile industry despite financial assistance given to textile industrialists.] (51)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the harassment of handloom workers in realisation of loans.] (53)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special assistance to develop handicrafts in villages.] (54)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom, and Handicraft' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to nationalise all the jute mills.] (55)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textile, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure remunerative prices for jute to jute growers.] (56)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide yarn to handloom workers at cheap rates.] (57)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check blackmarketing of yarn sold to the handloom workers.] (58)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make proper arrangements for the marketing of cloth produced by the handloom workers.] (59)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to purchase the produce of the handloom workers at fair prices by the Government.] (60)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to arrange loans on easy terms from the nationalised banks for the handloom workers.] (61)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ameliorate the lot of handloom workers.] (62)

"That the Demand under the Head, 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure supply of yarn to handloom workers as per their requirements.] (63)

"That the demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise handloom cloth for uniforms of Government Employees.] (64)

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over the Bihar Cotton Mills Limited, Phulwari Sharif.] (65)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ensure payment of arrears of wages to workers of sick textiles mills, particularly Bihar Cotton Mills, Phulwari Sharif.] (66)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the malpractice and irregularities in Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills.] (67)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accept demands of workers of Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills.] (68)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractice and irregularities prevalent in the National Textile Corporation.] (69)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of National Textile Corporation.] (70)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the policy of allowing the export of mica through monopolists instead of through small traders.] (71)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check steady decline in the export of mica.] (72)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to develop foreign markets for mica.] (73)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate quantity of raw cotton to N. T. C. Mills at Kanpur.] (74)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate working capital to the public sector textile mills at Kanpur.] (75)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to modernise public sector textile mills at Kanpur.] (76)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to diversify production to expand market for the public sector textile mills at Kanpur.] (77)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise jute industry in the country.] (78)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check losses in N. T. C.] (79)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to Nationalise sick textile industry in Bihar.] (81)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve bonus issues for the Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. workers.] (82)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide uniform scales of pay to all MITCO workers.] (83)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement the Swaminathan Report.] (84)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide jobs to the local people in MITCO.] (85)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide minimum wage to 'Home Coolie' in MITCO factories.] (86)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to eliminate disparity in the payment for 'Bonbhoj' among the staff and the workers in MICO factories.] (87)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check fall in export of mica to the Western countries.] (88)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer the Head Office of MITCO from Patna Giridih.] (89)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps for the opening of J. K. Kailash Mill at Kanpur.] (90)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce overheads in N. T. C. mills causing losses.] (91)

[Shri Ramavtar shastri]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove inexperienced officers from the N.T.C. mill at Kanpur.] (92)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give minimum wage to the contractual workers in textile mills at Kanpur.] (93)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give proper representation to the workers in the management in undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce.] (94)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make Jute Research Institute effective in diversifying the jute Products.] (95)

SHRI NIRMAL SINGH (Mathurapur) : I beg so move :

"That the Demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to avoid reimbursement of Rs. 50 crores due to losses incurred by State Trading Corporation on export of sugar in 1982-83 and 1983-84.] (96)

"That the Demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to provide more fund for more production and distribution of controlled cloth on subsidy basis.] (97)

"That the Demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the Marine Products Export Development Authority for promotion of export of marine products.] (98)

"That the Demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enhance the export target of frozen shrimp, lobster tail, frog legs, fish, dried fish shrimps etc.] (99)

"That the Demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of setting up of a dried fish storage for export Kakwip, West Bengal.] (100)

"That the Demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of setting up a regional centre for prawn farming in Calcutta and sub-regional centre at Diamond Harbour, West Bengal for export.] (101)

"That the Demand under the head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up more supply centres of controlled clothes

the poor living below the poverty line.] (102)

"That the Demand under the head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to develop jute industry by taking over the jute mills and rehabilitating and modernising them with a view to making them economically viable.] (103)

"That the Demand under the head 'Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to allocate more funds for the setting up of Falsa Free Trade Zone for promotion of exports and industrialisation of the backward region of Sunderban in Diamond Harbour Sub-division.] (104)

**श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र (मिर्जापुर) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आयात-निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में हम मंत्रालय द्वारा जो प्रगति की गई है, उनके सम्बन्ध में हम संतोष व्यक्त करते हैं और आशा करते हैं कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था इससे मजबूत होगी। आयात को कम करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है और यह प्रयास जारी रहे, ऐसी हम कामना करते हैं।

हमारे संसदीय सेवा की मुख्य वस्तु कालीन है, जिसका निर्यात होता है। हमें बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि घट्टले के साथ कालीन का निर्माण हो रहा है और निर्यात हो रहा है और पर्याप्त विदेशी मुद्रा का भी अर्जन हो रहा है। जैसा कि हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री

और वाणिज्य मंत्री चाहते हैं कि यह काटेज इन्डस्ट्री घरेलू उद्योग है, उसी के अनुरूप इसका विस्तार किया जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करूँगा कि वाणिज्य मन्त्री जी के प्रयासों से और प्रधान मन्त्री जी की इच्छा के अनुसार पूर्वाणिकाल में कालीन का धन्धा गांव में कैल रहा है। जिसकी वजह से वे खुशहाल हो रहा है। उनका जीवन स्तर ऊँचा हो रहा है। बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आई. आर. डी. पी. के अन्तर्गत लोगों को शहर मिल रहा है। और वे लोग लूम लगाकर कालीन और दूरियों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिल रहा है।

एक निवेदन में यह जरूर करना चाहूँगा कि कालीन का निर्यात करने वाले लोगों को पर्याप्त इन्सेटिव मिलता है और वे साधन सम्पन्न हो जाते हैं, लेकिन जो कालीन को बनाने वाला है, जो बुनकर है, जो रंगाई करता है, उसको उतना लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। यह ठीक है कि निर्यात करने से देश को विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होती है, लेकिन जो निर्माण करने वाला है, उसकी मजदूरी भी तो बढ़नी चाहिए। जो मजदूरी उनको मिल रही है, वह बहुत ही कम है। इसलिए मैं वाणिज्य मन्त्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे उनकी मजदूरी बढ़ाने की ओर कदम भी बढ़ायें। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर कालीन बुनकर रहते हैं, उनकी बस्तियों में पेयजल की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए। वही सड़कें बना दी जाए, उनके लिए बिजली लगा दी जाए, बच्चों के पढ़ने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए, दस-पांच गांवों के द्वीप में एक चिकित्सालय खोल दिया जाए ताकि उनके जीवन की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं,

## (भी उम्राकान्त मिथ)

जो उनकी प्रारम्भिक आवश्यकतायें हैं, वे पूरी हो सकें। हमने इस सम्बन्ध में व्यक्ति-गत रूप से मांग की थी और मन्त्री जी से भी हमने कहा था-हम आशा करेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय बुनकर लोगों की मजदूरी बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ उनके जीवन की जो प्रावश्यकतायें हैं, जैसे शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, विज्ञली, पेयजल—इनकी व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करेंगे।

हमें प्रसन्नता है—मदोही में भदोही विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना कर दी गई है जो मदोही के 8 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में बुनकरों के लिए शेष धन रहा है। लेकिन हमें यह भी पता चला है कि उनके पास धन की कमी है। अगर उनके लिए तुरन्त धन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए तो उस क्षेत्र के कालीन बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए काम हो सकता है, उनके जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा उठाया जा सकता है।

कालीन के व्यवसाय में आज जिन देशों के साथ हमारी प्रातिस्पर्धा हैं वे हैं, पाकिस्तान, चीन तथा कुछ अन्य देश। हमको विशेषज्ञों ने बतलाया है कि वहाँ कालीन के नये-नये डिजाइन बनाये जाते हैं। हमने भी मांग की थी और हमें प्रसन्नता है कि हमारे यहाँ भी एक इंस्टीचूट आफ कारपेट टैकनालाजी की स्थापना कर दी गई है। हमारा निवेदन है कि इस इंस्टीचूट का जल्द से जल्द निर्माण कराया जाए ताकि कालीन के नये-नये डिजाइन तैयार हों और अच्छे कालीन बनें जिससे अधिक से अधिक निर्यात हो और अधिक से अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा इस देश को मिले।

एक निवेदन यह है—मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिर्जापुर में बत्तन बनते हैं। वहाँ पर तास्वे तथा पीतल के बत्तन बनाने का बहुत पुराना

धन्धा है। संकड़ों वर्षों से बत्तन बनाते आ रहे हैं और दूर-दूर तक मिर्जापुर के बत्तन मशहूर रहे हैं। लेकिन इस उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन न मिलने से इसमें कमी आ रही है। मुरादाबाद भी बत्तन उद्योग के लिए बहुत मशहूर हैं, वहाँ के बत्तन निर्यात होते हैं तथा वहाँ के उद्योग को सरकार की तरफ से हर तरह का प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है, जिससे अधिक से अधिक काम हो रहा है, लोगों को काम मिल रहा है और वहाँ के लोग अधिक से अधिक सम्पन्न हो रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से मिर्जापुर में जो हमारा बत्तन बनाने का उद्योग है उसको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए, उसके लिए नया तरीका मुहिया करने के लिए, नई टैकनालाजी देने के लिए एक ऐसी संस्था की स्थापना की जाए जिससे इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिले और वहाँ के बत्तनों को भी निर्यात सूची में रखा जाए वहाँ जो कमी हो उसको दूर करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों का सलाहकार बैठक या कोई सलाहकार वहाँ भेजा जाए जो वहाँ के उद्योग को सलाह दे सके, जिससे वहाँ के उद्योग को बढ़ावा मिले और वहाँ के लोग भी तरक्की कर सकें।

इस देश में इस वर्ष कृषि का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ा है और यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि इस वर्ष अभूतपूर्व उत्पादन हुआ है। यह हमारी सरकार की नीति और किसानों के काम का परिणाम है। प्रकृति की भी इस बार कृपा रही है। किन्तु किसानों को उनकी उपज का जितना मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, वह उनको नहीं मिलता है। किसान जितना काम करता है, जितना धन लगता है, उनकी तुलना में उनको धाम नहीं मिलता है। हमारा निवेदन यह है जितना भी सम्भव हो किसान के उत्पादन को भी निर्वात सूची में रखा जाए। सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

मैं भी यह बात प्राई भी और मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि क्रषिजन्म उत्पादन को भी नियंत्रित सूची में रखा जाएगा और कोशिश करेंगे कि किसानों का उत्पादन नियंत्रित हो। यदि क्रषिजन्म उत्पादन को नियंत्रित सूची में रख दिया जाए और इनका नियंत्रित होने लगे तो यह जो शिकायत है कि किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता, वह शिकायत दूर हो जाएगी। जिस बस्तु का नियंत्रित होगा, उसकी कीमत अवश्य अधिक होगी और इससे उचित मूल्य उत्पादकों को मिल सकेगा इत्तिए मेरा कहना यह है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में जिन बस्तुओं का नियंत्रित सम्भव हो, उनके नियंत्रित की व्यवस्था की जाए। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारी सरकार और हमारे वाणिज्य मन्त्री जी इस दिक्षा में जागरूक हैं और वे अधिक से अधिक नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास करेंगे जैसा कि प्रयास किया भी जा रहा है और इस वर्ष आयात-नियंत्रित का सम्बुद्धन बढ़ा उत्तम रहा है और भारत का आयात भी बढ़ा है। यह एक शुभ लक्षण है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**जी गुलाम मोहम्मद जां (मुरादाबाद):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। आज कामसं भिनिस्ट्री की मांगों पर बातचीत हो रही है।

मैं 5-6 सालों से देख रहा हूँ कि कामसं भिनिस्ट्री की बदोलत व्यापार में बाटा ही होता जा रहा है। पहले यह 4 हजार, 5 हजार, 6 हजार, करोड़ रुपये का था और अब यह उन्नति करते-करते 7 करोड़ रुपये

का हो गया है और इससे हमारे मुल्क को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है।

**वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति विभाग मंत्री (धीर विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) :** इस साल बाटा बाटा है।

**जी गुलाम मोहम्मद जां :** दो व्याइन्ट के करीब बढ़ा है। लें, यह बहस की बात है और मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हमसे आप इस बारे में सुझाव मांग रहे हैं। आप सुझावों को पसन्द करें, तो हम आपको सुझाव देते हैं। एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने ढरें पर जो चीज हम पहले बनाते थे, उसी तरीके पर आज भी बनाते जा रहे हैं और कोई री माडलिंग हमने नहीं की है। जैसे पहले हमारे यहाँ जूता बनाते थे आज भी वैसा ही बनाते हैं और लेदर का काम पहले हमारे यहाँ बहुत मजबूत होता था और दुनियां में पहले इसकी बहुत मांग भी थगर उसमें कोई री-माडलिंग नहीं हुआ है और अब पहले बाली चीज पसन्द नहीं की जाती है। इसलिए उनकी डिमांड अब घट गई है। इसी तरह से जूट के सामान की बात है। हमने कोई नया तरीका नहीं अपनाया है, जिससे इन सब चीजों की मांग विवेशों में बढ़े। अब इनकी मांग कमजोर होती जा रही है।

इसी तरह से पीतल के काम की बात है। पीतल के बत्तन पहले बड़े मशहूर थे और मधुरा, झज्जर, मुरादाबाद और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे कोनों से बाहर जाते थे लेकिन आज भी परम्परागत ढंग से वे बनते जा रहे हैं और उनकी कोई री-मोडलिंग नहीं हुई है। दुनिया में नई-नई चीजें आती जा रही हैं और नये-नये फैशन आ रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे यहाँ कोई रिसर्च सेन्टर इस

(श्री उमाकान्त विष्णु)

काम के लिए नहीं खोला गया है। रिसर्च सेन्टर खोल कर लोगों को यह नहीं बताया गया है कि बाहर के लोक क्या-क्या चीजें पसन्द करते हैं और उसी हिसाब से कारीगरों को चीजें बनाने के लिए बताएं। आज हमारे यहां रिसर्च सेन्टर खोलने की बहुत सर्वत जरूरत है। लेवर, में जूते में, पीतल के काम में और ल्लास तौर से बर्तनों के लिए इसकी बहुत जरूरत है। अब मुरादाबाद के लम्बे-लम्बे फूलदान बाहर पसन्द नहीं किए जाते हैं। हमारे श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह मुरादाबाद गये थे और वहां पर मुरादाबाद के लोगों की दूसी बतातों को उन्होंने सुना। वे इन्साफपरस्त आदमी हैं और हमेशा हमारी बातों को सुनते आए हैं और इन्साफ करते हैं। मुरादाबाद के लोगों ने जो मांगें उनके सामने रखी थीं, उनको उन्होंने पूरा किया था और इसके लिए मैं उनका आमारी हूं। मेरी सजेश्वन सिर्फ यही है कि बर्तनों के सम्बन्ध में एक रिसर्च सेन्टर कायम किया जाए, और नई-नई चीजों को ईजाद किया जाए, जिससे विदेशों में हमारा माल ज्यादा जा सके। मुरादाबाद पिछले दो-तीन साल पहले लगभग 62 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा कमाता था लेकिन अब वह घट गई है। और आप का आपरेशन देते रहे जैसा कि देते आए हैं, तो हमें उम्मीद है कि यह 80 करोड़ तक पहुंच जाएगा। इस साल मांग बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि इसके लिए नये मार्केट भी हमें ढूँढ़ने चाहिए और उसके लिए डेलीगेशन्स को बाहर भेजना चाहिए। अभी हमारे यहां फ्रांस का डेलीगेशन आया है और वह यह यह देख रहा है कि कौन सा माल हिन्दुस्तान उन के यहां से मांग सकता है और कौन से माल वे यहां से खरीद सकते हैं। इसी तरह से बर्तनों के बारे में आप डेलीगेशन्स भेजिये और यह

मालूम कराइए कि कौन सी चीजें बाहर लोग चाहते हैं और वे कितने में बिक सकती हैं।

अभी हुनिया में बहुत से ऐसे मुकाम हैं जहां लोगों को पता ही नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पीतल का सामान मिलता है। वहां पर लोगों को बताया जाए कि हमारे यहां जो पीतल का सामान बनता है, उसकी मिसाल दुनियां में नहीं है। इस तरह का एक डेलीगेशन तमाम दुनियां के मुक्कों में भेजना चाहिए और तरह का एक नया सेंटर खोला जाना चाहिए जो बदलते हुए फैशन से अवगत कर सके और इस तरह की सजाह दे सके।

एक बात और बताना चाहता हूं कि इस पीतल के काम में बड़े लोग ज्यादा कायदा उठा रहे हैं। जो काम करता है, उसको लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। बड़े लोगों ने अपनी मोनापली बना रखी है। इसको समाप्त करने के लिए मुझाव है कि पीतल और स्टील का कच्चा माल सीधे मजदूरों को दिया जाए और तंयार माल सीधे मजदूरों से खरीदा जाए। सरकार खरीद कर उसको एक्सपोर्ट करे। इससे मजदूरों को लाभ होगा। जिस प्रकार सूती कपड़ा सरकार खरीद लेती है और बाद में दूसरी जगह भेजती है, उसी तरह की नीति इसने भी अपनानी चाहिए। द्वास कारपोरेशन बनाया गया है लेकिन उसके माध्यम से गरीब मजदूरों को कोई सामान नहीं मिल पाता। बड़े लोग ही उससे कायदा उठाते हैं। इस लिए मेरा मुझाव है कि गरीबों को कच्चा माल देने की व्यवस्था की जाए और गरीबों से ही माल खरीदा जाए। अभी यह इंडस्ट्री शहर तक सीमित है, लेकिन अब बाहर भी फैलती जा रही है। अगर गरीबों से माल

खरीदा और बेचा जाएगा तो मेरा विवास है कि यह इंडस्ट्री पूरे जिले में फैल जाएगी।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुरादाबाद की आवादी बहुत बनी है। कोयला जलने से लोगों की तन्द्रस्ती खराब हुई है। काफी लोगों को टी.वी. हो गई है। घुणे की बजह से काफी घुटन रहती है। बाहर काम करने की कोशिश की गई है मगर कामयाबी नहीं मिला है। शैड नहीं बन पाये हैं। इस और ध्यान दिया जाए कि शहर से बहार मट्टियों का काम कर दिया जाए। इससे लोगों की तन्द्रस्ती बनी रहेगी। शहर की आवादी 4 लाख है और तीन लाख के करीब लोग इस विजनेस में लगे हुए हैं। मगर इसका इंतजाम शहर के बाहर नहीं किया गया तो सफोकेशन बहुत हो जाएगा और बीमारी बढ़ती चली जाएगी।

पचास-साठ बड़े बनाए गए हैं। किसी को भी नहीं दिए गए है। केवल कीमत मुकर्रर की है। जब तक दिये जायेंगे तब तक कीमतें और बढ़ जायेगी। पावर की बड़ी प्रावलम है। हर बक्त पावर कट रहनी है। कभी आती है और कभी चली जाती है। इससे बड़ी उलझन रहती है। मजदूरों को इसकी बजह से काफी परेशान होना पड़ता है। मगर, आप वहां पावर का इन्तजाम कर दें तो आपकी बड़ी इनायत होगी। पीतल के मामले में पिछले दो वर्षों से ताइवान काफी आगे बढ़ गया है। ताइवान के बत्तन महर्गें होते जा रहे थे, जबकि हिन्दुस्तानी बत्तनों की कीमत गिर गई थी उनकी पीले खुल गई क्योंकि उन्होंने अन्दर लोहा और ऊपर पीतल लगाया था। हमारे यहां सब हाथ का काम होता है। जिस प्रकार ताइवान में भी मशीनों से काम होता है, उसी प्रकार यहां पर भी कर दिया

जाए तो बड़ी आसानी हो जाएगी। अमेरिका से मशीन इम्पोर्ट की जा सकती है क्योंकि ताइवान को भी वहीं से मिली है। इतना ही कहकर आपका शुक्रिया प्रदा करता हूँ और उम्मीद है, मेरी बातों पर ध्यान देकर गरीबों के लिए कार्यवाही करें।

**श्री गिरधारी लाल ध्यात (भीलवाड़ा) :** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। टैक्सटाइल के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। टैक्सटाइल की हालत बहुत खस्ता है और दिन-पर-दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है। टैक्सटाइल कमीशनर्स और रीजनल कमीशनर्स टैक्सटाइल की व्यवस्था को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं देखते। क्या आपके पास ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है जिससे पता लग सके कि मैनेजमेंट, जो सरकार की तरफ से करोड़ों-प्रबंधों रूपया कर्ज के रूप में लेते हैं, उसका उपयोग ठीक प्रकार से करते हैं या नहीं? एक बार मैंने टैक्सटाइल कमीशनर की ड्यूटी के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की थी। वह इस तरीके से काम करता है जैसे कोई विग-विजनेस हाजर का सेलिंग एजेंट है। उनकी कोई आवश्यकता हुई कर्ज लेने की तो उसको जरूर रिकमेण्ट करता है। लेकिन, उनके यहां पर जिस तरह की व्यवस्था चल रही है, उससे मैनेजमेंट खराब हो रहा है और जिसकी बजह से इन्डस्ट्रीज सिक हो रही हैं। उस संबंध में टैक्सटाइल कमीशनर की ओर से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था अवश्य करें और जो लोग इन्डस्ट्रीज को सरकारी पंसा लेकर सिक बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसके खिलाफ सहत कार्यवाही

(भी गिरवारी साल व्याप्त)

करें। तब जाकर के आपकी मिल्स ठीक प्रकार से चल सकेंगी। योड़े दिन पहले लोक सभा में जानकारी दी कि देश में जितनी तिक यूनिट्स हैं उनमें सरकारी बैंकों और धन्य कानैशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स का करीब 2,500 करोड़ रु. फंसा हुआ है। पता नहीं सरकार के डायरेक्टर्स वहां बैठकर क्या करते हैं? कोई तबज्जह नहीं देते। इस तरह से बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति सरकारी पंसे का हुरूपयोग करते हैं और दूसरी इंडस्ट्री लड़ी करके ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं, और पहली बाली इंडस्ट्री को सिक करके दो, तीन हजार मजदूरों को बेकार कर देते हैं। यह अवस्था देश के लिये उचित नहीं है। पहले तो सरकार लोगों को रोजगार दे, काइनेशियल हैल्प दे और वह उद्योगपति उस यूनिट को सिक बना कर के उसके असेट्स दूसरी इंडस्ट्री में ट्रांसफर करके और हजारों मजदूरों को बेकार कर दे, यह अवस्था उचित नहीं है, इसको रोकना चाहिये।

हमारे भीलवाड़े में मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल है जो कि वाएविल यूनिट है। हमने कोमर्स मिनिस्ट्री से कहा इसकी फाइनेशियल हालत खराब है, करोड़ों रु. फाइनेशियल इंडस्ट्रीट्यूशन्स से कर्ज ले रहा है और मैनेजमेंट खराब होने से उसकी हालत नहीं सुधर रही है इसलिए इसकी नेशनेलाइज कीजिए। आपने कई मिलों को नेशनेलाइज किया और सरकार कहती है ऐसी मिल्स को नेशनेलाइज करें जो वाएविल हो। अगर इस यूनिट को कोई नहीं देखता। आपके टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर या दूसरे अधिकारी देखते ही नहीं हैं कि यह इंडस्ट्री वाएविल है कि नहीं। इस इंडस्ट्री को पहले राजस्थान सरकार और भारत सरकार ने मिल कर टेक-प्रोवर किया था,

धौर हर साल 34 लाख रु. का मुनाफा हुआ था लगातार 5,6 साल तक उसके बाद पता नहीं किन कारणों से उसको फिर से मालिक को ट्रांसफर कर दिया। पिछली दफ्त लोक सभा में कहा था धौर जानकारी अन्य कोटियों में की कि इस यूनिट को किस तरह से उस पूंजीपति को फिर बापस कर दिया गया? लेकिन वह फाइल ही गायब हो गई। पता नहीं जिन्होंने गायब की? और इस वाएविल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार के हाथों से किस बापस उस पूंजीपति को दे दिया गया वह भयंकर शोष कर रहा है। 30 लाख रु. प्रोबीडेंट फंड का मजदूरों का काट करके वह पूंजीपति ला गया। आज तक प्रोबीडेंट फंड का पैसा उसने जमा नहीं किया। इसी तरह से ई. एस. घाई का 10, 12 लाख रुपए ला गया और उसने अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन नहीं दिया। इस तरह से वह पूंजीपति काम कर रहा है और उसके बिनाफ कई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। इसलिए ऐसी अव्यवस्था बाली जो भी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री है उसको सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। यदि आप जांच करायेंगे तो पायेंगे कि मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल एक वाएविल यूनिट है और हर साल आपको 50 लाख रु. कमा कर दे सकती है। अतः इसको नेशनेलाइज करना जरूरी है। पिछले 4, 5 साल से 20, 30 लाख रु. साल का बाटा यह मिल कुव्यवस्था की बजाए से दे रही है। वह पूंजीपति रव्वे सारीदता है, कपड़ा बेचता है और उसमें नम्बर दो का पैसा कमाता है, जब कि मिल को बाटा दे रहा है। इसलिए ऐसी वाएविल यूनिट की जांच कराइये, अन्यथा यह मिल बन्द हो जायगी और 3,000 के करीब गरीब मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे जो बाद में हमारे लिये लार-दर्द हो जायगा। और बाद में आप कहेंगे कि वह वाएविल यूनिट नहीं है।

इसलिए इसको नैशनलाइज नहीं कर सकत । वह बाएविल यूनिट है या नहीं, यह आपको कमाकर दे सकता है या नहीं, इसके सम्बन्ध में जांच करेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि यह बाएविल यूनिट है । इससे साढ़े 3 हजार मजदूरों को काम मिलेगा और सरकार को भी 50 लाख रुपये सालाना मुनाफा मिलेगा । आपको यिनिस्ट्री के अधीन टैक्सटाइल डिपार्टमेंट ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । पता नहीं किन कारणों से यह सारी व्यवस्था ठप्प पड़ी है ?

मैं बराबर 4 साल से इस सम्बन्ध में कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन आज तक इस पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है । पता नहीं कौन अधिकारी आपके यहां ऐसे हैं जो इस पूँजीपति से मिले हुए हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होने देते ? वह फाइल भी बहां से गायब कर दी गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार ने इसे अपने हाथ में लिया था और किस से उसको वापिस किया गया, वह फाइल भी गायब है और आज तक वह ट्रैस-आरट नहीं हो सकी और उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही भी नहीं हो सकी जिसने इस टैक्सटाइल मिल को उस पूँजीपति को सुपुर्द किया है । आप कमीशन बैठाकर इसके सम्बन्ध में पूरी जांच करवायें और संबंधित अधिकारी को उवित करें जिनकी हृपा से यह मिल सिक हो रही है ।

50 करोड़ रुपया जो फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स से इस मिल को निकाला था वह काम हो गया है, उसका वापिस आना भी मुहिकल है । इसलिये आपको इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उवित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

इसी तरह से राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एंड बीविंग मिल है जो कभी सोने का घाँटा देने वाली मुर्गी समझा जाता है । उसने करोड़ों रुपया कमाया । उसके मालिकों ने इसमें गड़बड़ की भी और इसके रुपये से गुलाब पुरे में एक मिल लगाई और कई जगह, दिल्ली में भी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई । आज उन लोगों ने उस मिल का नाम बदल दिया जिसमें सरकारी और जनता के बहुत से पेसे लगे थे । इसका नाम उन्होंने भीलवाड़ा स्पिनर्स कर दिया । सारे शेयरहोल्डर्स को धोखा देने, और उनका पेसा हजम करने के लिए उन्होंने इसका नाम बदल दिया । इस प्रकार का गोरखधन्धा उन्होंने किया है और आज उस मिल को ऐसी हालत में पहुँचा दिया है कि कभी भी वह ठप्प हो सकती है । इस प्रकार के पूँजीपति और पेसेवाले लोग गलत कार्यवाही करके सरकार को और आम जनता को धोखा देते हैं, उनके खिलाफ आप क्यों नहीं सहत कार्यवाही करते हैं ? उनको जेल की सजा जिले, ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिए । उन्होंने फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के साथ काढ़ किया है और सरकार को भी धोखा दिया है । उन्होंने सब तरफ से पेसा न्यूट-लसोटकर अपनी तिजूरियां भरने के अलावा और कोई काम नहीं किया है । उन्होंने मजदूरों को मार-मार कर ऐसी हालत कर दी है कि उनके भूखों भरने की नोवत आ गई है । आपको इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं की जांच करनी चाहिए मार इस प्रकार के कदम उठाने चाहिये जिससे लोग काम से महरूम न हो सकें । जिन लोगों की बकाया रकमें है, वाह श्रावीडेंड फंड की हो या ई.एस.आई. की हो उस सब राशि की व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से जले, यह नितान्त धारावश्यक है ।

## (भी गिरवारी लाल व्यास)

गुलाब को-आपरेटिव मिल हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे अच्छा मिल चलता था जिसे करोड़, डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा हर साल होता था। उस मिल की क्या स्थिति पिछले 3, 4 साल में हो गई है, वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। पिछले 2 साल में मिस-मैनेजमेंट की बजह से 1 करोड़ का घाटा मिल में स्थापित हो चुका है और माने वाले समय में इस गलत मैनेजमेंट के कारण टसका बराबर शोषण होता रहेगा। यह मैनेजमेंट नाजाइज तरीके से पेसा कमाकर मिल को बराबर घाटा देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस प्रकार की को-आपरेटिव यूनिट, जिनमें लोगों के शेयर्स हैं, राजस्थान सरकार व भारत सरकार का पेसा लगा हुआ है उसमें मिस-मैनेजमेंट की बजह से आज करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा पहुँच रहा है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस मिस-मैनेजमेंट को ठीक करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे? अगर इन प्रतिष्ठानों और उद्योगों को, चाहे वे को-आपरेटिव क्षेत्र में हों, प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में हों या नेशनलाइज्ड क्षेत्र में हों, ठांक तरह से न चलाया गया, तो देश को बहुत बड़ा घाटा होता रहेगा। उद्योगों के सिक होने से मजदूर भी बेरोजगार होंगे और उनमें इतना भयकर असंतोष होगा कि उसको रोका नहीं जा सकेगा। रोजी-रोटी की समस्या सबसे बड़ी है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है कि पूँजीपति शोषण के द्वारा अपनी तिजोरियाँ न भरते रहें और इंडस्ट्रीज को सिक कर के हजारों मजदूरों को बेकार न कर सकें।

आज पूँजीपति क्या कर रहे हैं? कुछ मिलों ने रुम्ज और टैक्सटाइल के दूसरे काम बन्द करके स्माल-स्केल सेक्टर के लिए निर्धारित काम को करना मुर्छ कर दिया है। भीलवाड़ा की मिल ने कपड़ा

बनाने और सूत काटने का काम बन्द कर दिया है और रंगाई छपाई का काम शुरू कर दिया है। क्या टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर को यह अधिकार है कि वह मिलों को रंगाई छपाई का काम करने की इजाजत दे दें, जो कि स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में आता है? पूँजीपतियों को यह इजाजत दे कर गरीब स्माल-स्केल सैक्टर बाजों की रोजी को छीनने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

मिवानी में बिड़ला मिल में, जहां दो, तीन हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं अब कबल रंगाई छपाई का काम होता है। किसने उसको यह परमिशन दी है कि वह लूप्ज और दूसरे कामों को बन्द कर दे और उन कामों को करना शुरू कर दे, जो स्माल-स्केल सैक्टर में आते हैं? मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करे, ताकि उनको मालूम हो कि उनके विभाग में ऐसे कोन से अधिकारी हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों से मिलकर उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ पहुँचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

एन. टी. सी. की मिलों में काफी घाटा हो रहा है। उनके गुधार और माडनाइंजेशन की बहुत गुंजाइश है। अगर मैनेजमेंट अच्छा हो, तो इंडस्ट्री को फायदा होता है, लेकिन अगर मैनेजमेंट खराब होता है, तो अच्छी इंडस्ट्री को भी नुकसान हो जाता है। जिन सरकारी अधिकारियों को एन. टी. सी. मिलों में मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या अन्य बड़े-बड़े पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है, क्या वे सरकार की नीति के अनुसार काम करते हैं या नहीं? लेकिन सबाल यह है कि क्या इतना घाटा उठाकर भी सरकार इस देश के गरीब लोगों को उनकी आवश्यकता का मोटा कपड़ा मुहैया कर पर रही है? एन.टी.सी.मिलों का कपड़ा आज भी गरीब लोगों को उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा।

है। कोयला तथा चीनी प्रादि के वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा डिपो खोले जाते हैं किन्तु योटे कपड़े के लिए ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का कपड़ा ब्लैक में बिक रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि सस्ते कपड़े के डिपों डिस्ट्रिस्ट हैंड क्वार्टर में खोले जाएं, और वहां से प्रलग-अलग थोकों में एजेन्ट्स या दुकानों के जरिये से लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से कपड़ा उपलब्ध हो सके? क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था सरकार नहीं कर सकती जब कि दूसरे थोकों में वह कर रही है, चीनी पहुंच रही है, कोयला पहुंच रहा है, वेजीटेविल पहुंच रहा है, पाम आयल भी पहुंचता है, कई प्रकार की चीजें पहुंच रही हैं मगर कपड़ा नहीं पहुंच रहा है। उसका कारण यह है कि नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन जो कपड़ा बनाता है कंट्रोल के लिए उस में और बाजार के भाव में वहन कर्क रहता है। इसलिए उसको ब्लैक करने के लिए लोग उसे युले बाजार में ले जाते हैं।

14 hrs.

यह नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन पहले गरीब लोगों के लिए काफी कपड़े बनाता था। उनकी औरतों के लिए, उनके बच्चों के लिए सब तरह के वह कपड़े बनाता था। अब केवल घोटी या लट्ठा इस तरह की दो, तीन चीजें बनाता है। इस से ज्यादा नहीं बनाता है। मेरा कहना है कि जब आप इतना घाटा उठाते हैं तो इतना घाटा उठाने के बाद मोटा कपड़ा कंट्रोल रेट पर गरीब लोगों के लिए उपलब्ध होना चाहिए जो पहले होता था। बीच में वह बन्द कर दिया गया। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिसके जरिए से ठीक भाव पर गरीब लोगों

को कपड़ा मिल सके और सब प्रकार का कपड़ा उहें मिले, कमीज का कपड़ा, घोटी का कपड़ा, पेंट का कपड़ा, साफे वर्गरह का कपड़ा, सब तरह का कपड़ा उनको उपलब्ध होना चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ ध्यान कीजिए।

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :** जब सरकार को बचाना होता है तब तो आप कोरम की बात मान लेते हैं और इस संभय कोरम नहीं है तो आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

**SHRI A. K. ROY :** There is no quorum in the House.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Let the quorum bell be rung.

14.01 hrs.

**[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the chair]**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** ... New the quorum is made, Mr Vyas - you may continue.

**SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Faiosabad) :** There is yet no quorum.

**MR. CHAILMAN :** ... All right, let the quorum bell be rung again.....

New the quorum is there. Mr Vyas please continue.

**श्री गिरिधारी लाल ध्यास :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बारे के में निवेदन कर रहा था कि वहां गरीब लोगों के लिए भी कंट्रोल का कपड़ा बनाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि गरीबों को सस्ते से सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध हो सके। एक तरफ तो हम नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा उठा रहे हैं और दूसरी

तरफ हम गरीब लोगों के लिए उनकी प्रावश्यकता के अनुसार कपड़ा भी उपलब्ध न करा सकें तो यह उचित मालूम नहीं होता है। हमारे प्रत्यान मंत्री जी से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में भी इसका जिक्र किया गया है कि हम गरीबों को सस्ते से सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्धता करायेंगे। इसलिए हमारा फर्ज बन जाता है कि सारे देश के अन्दर गरीब लोगों के लिए कपड़ा सस्ता उपलब्ध करायें।

**श्री अनीराम बागड़ी :** सभापति जी, अभी कोरम पूरा नहीं है। मैं प्रधानमंत्रीजी की बहेसियत महिला के अमेर लीडर प्राक दि हाउस हैं, इस लिए भी, बहुत आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन कम से कम हाउस की प्रतिष्ठा तो इनको रखवानी होगी।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Let the quorum bell be rung-now there is quorum. Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas may continue his speech.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** सभापति जी, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि सस्ते भाव का कपड़ा लोगों को उपलब्ध कराया जाए। एक प्लान्ट में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ- प्रभ्रक का हमारे यहाँ बहुत बड़ा भंडार है। लास तौर से मेरी कांसटीचूएन्सी में प्रभ्रक काफी निकलता है और 'मिट्को' के हारा लरीदा जाता है। वही इस को एक्सपोर्ट करता है। मिट्को जिस प्रकार से अलग-अलग किसानों से प्रभ्रक लरीदा हैं- मैं उसके बारे में थोड़ी जानकारी प्राप को देना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार का प्रभ्रक बिहार में निकलता है उससे कुछ घटिया क्षालिटी का प्रभ्रक मेरे यहाँ निकलता है जिस की बजह से मिट्को उसको नहीं लरीदता है, जिसके कारण मेरे यहाँ की

(भी गिरधारीलाल व्यास)  
लाने वीरे-वीरे बन्द होती जा रही है और पांच हजार मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please conclude now. The Minister is going to make a statement.

**श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :** मैं दो-तीन व्हाइट्स और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं प्रभ्रक के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन कर रहा था--मिट्को के जो अधिकारी भीलवाड़ा में बैठे हुए हैं वे मेरे यहाँ के छोटे-छोटे लान चलाने वालों से प्रभ्रक नहीं लरीदते हैं तथा दूसरा कोई लरीदार नहीं है जिसके कारण मेरे यहाँ की लादानें बन्द होती जा रही हैं और जो मजदूर पिछले पचास या सौ सालों से वहाँ काम कर रहे थे वे बेकार होते जा रहे हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि मिट्को के अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिया जाना चाहिए कि वहाँ की जो माइका है उस को भी लरीदा जाय और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिस से वहाँ काम चलाया रहे, वहाँ के मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिल सके और जो लान चलाने वाले लोग हैं उनको भी उनकी लागत का उचित लाभ मिल सके।

प्रभ्रक बेस्ट कागज का कारखाना लगाने की मांग हम बहुत दिनों से करते थे रहे हैं। बिहार में माइका बेस्ट कारखाना आपने लगा दिया है, लेकिन भीलवाड़ा में जो माइका निकलती है उस पर बेस्ट कागज का कारखाना लगाने के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। मैं स्वयं पिछले चार सालों से यह मांग कर रहा हूँ। मेरा अनुरोध है-जाहे पिल्सिक सैक्टर में या प्राइवेट सैक्टर में, माइका पर बेस्ट पेपर मिल यहाँ पर वीज स्थापित होनी चाहिए ताकि वहाँ के हजारों लोगों को काम मिल सके। माइका का जो बेस्ट वहाँ

पर विकलता है वह किसानों की बेती को खराब करता है, यदि उसका उपयोग पेपर बनाने में हो जाय तो इस समस्या का भी समाधान हो सकता है।

काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के बारे में भी कुछ उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। काटन कारपोरेशन बाजार में तब आता है, जब छोटे-छोटे किसान अपनी इस बाजार में बेच चुके होते हैं, जिससे किसानों को अपनी उपज का ठोक पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए समय से काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया बाजार के अन्दर आए और छोटे किसान को काटन पैदा करते हैं, उनकी काटन को खरीदकर उन को उचित मूल्य मिल सके, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस और प्राकृतिक करना चाहता हूँ और मैंने जो व्याहस्टस उठाए हैं, उनके ऊपर मंत्री जी जोरदार कार्यवाही करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कामर्स बिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप मेरे शुरुआती बोलने का समय दिया।

14.21 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE PLACING OF CERTAIN FIRMS IN ABEYANCE FOR IMPROPER IMPORTS OF TALLOW.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Minister will make a statement.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PATTAP SINGH) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, statement on certain firms placed in abeyance for improper imports of tallow...

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) :** मेरा प्याहस्ट आफ आंदर है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is on the agenda.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** 376। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात की इतिला सदन को दी गई कि यह जो स्टेटमेंट कर रहे हैं यह पुरानी पालिसी पर कर रहे हैं या नई पालिसी एडोप्ट कर रहे हैं और उस पर स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Let the Minister make the statement.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** एजेण्डा पर अगर कोई गलत बात आ जाए, तो क्या उसके बारे में नहीं कह सकते। पालिसी जो पहले को बनी हुई है, उस पर स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं या जो चाज़ लगा है कि इन-इन कम्पनियों ने टेलो रिलीज किया, उसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं या किर कोई नया पालिसी स्टेटमेंट दे रहे हैं।

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) : Whether it is a personal statement by the Minister or it is a policy statement.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI HARIKASH BAHADUR (Gorkhpur) :** Sir, I rise on a point of order. (*Interruptions*) I have given notice of breach of privilege against the Minister on this particular issue. If he is to make any statement let him make the statement on my notice of breach of privilege.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Let the Minister make his statement.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** The factual position is that on receipt of reports about imports of animal tallow by certain firms in an unauthorised manner, inspections of 48 firms in various cities of India were carried out by the inspection teams deputed by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. On the basis of the information, material and documents collected by the inspection teams during their inspections, it was found that 193 firms were prima facie involved in unauthorised import of animal tallow on or after 5.6.1981 when imports of all kinds of animal tallow ceased to be on OGL. These firms fall broadly into three categories: (1) those who import licences were utilised for such imports of animal tallow; (2) those who actually effected such unauthorised imports; and (3) those who abetted in such unauthorised imports or in misutilisation of such unauthorisedly imported tallow. Accordingly, pending further investigation, Office of the Chief Controller of imports & Exports placed 193 firms under abeyance for a period of six months, in public interest, in terms of Clause 8 B of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955.

None of these 193 firms including M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., G T. Road, Ludhiana; M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Ltd., Ludhiana, Kishan Chand & Sons Ludhiana, Mansingka Baothers, Calcutta, Godrej Soap Ltd., Bombay and Allana Oil Mills, Bombay, has been removed by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports from abeyance so far. Since investigation against M/s. Jain Shudh Vanaspati Ltd., New Delhi could not be finalised within six months the abeyance was extended on 1-2-1984 and on completion of investigation, the firm has been debarred for 5 licensing periods upto March, 1988 under Clause 8 of the Imports (Control) Order, and the abeyance circular dated 1.2.1984 has been modified to that extent by the debarring circular dated 2.3.1984.

Thus, in view of the above position, it is obvious that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Department of Supply has stated the

position in conformity with the facts in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 6940 on 6.4.1984 and did not at all mislead the House.

I would like to clarify now the context in which the letter dated 20.1.1984 of Shri S.N. Bhatnagar, Dy. Director (V), Directorate of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils and Fats referred to by the Hon'ble Members in their notices, was issued. Apart from the 193 firms mentioned in the abeyance circulars issued by the Office of Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, the Directorate of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils & Fats on its own, issued instructions to S.T.C. to keep allocation to seven other firms in abeyance on account of similarity of their names with some of the aforesaid 193 firms included in CCI & E's Abeyance circular or considering them to be sister concern of any of the said firms. Shri P.S. Cheema, Chief Director, Directorate of Vanaspati, Veg. Oils & Fats has himself clarified this in his letter No. I-VP(5)83 dated 12.1.1984 to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, which runs as under:—

“We have received representations from some of the vanaspati units whose allocation has been stopped by us on the ground that their sister concerns are listed in the Abeyance Orders issued by CCI&E. Since we had some informal reports about the connections of the various vanaspati units with the parties mentioned in Abeyance list issued by you (that is CCI&E) we advised SC to keep their allocations in abeyance to be on the safe side. Although we have no material to prove the connections of the various firms listed in the Abeyance Orders with the vanaspati units our information is based on informal reports as well as similarly of the names listed below. This is from the letter of the Vanaspati Director.

Name of the parties allocation of which has been suspended	Name of the sister concern appearing in abeyance list
1. Vegetable Oils Ltd., Bombay	Godrej Soaps Ltd., Bombay, which has been in abeyance.
2. Indian Vegetable Products Ltd. Bombay	Allana Oil Mills, Bombay.
3. Oswal Vanaspati & Allied Industries, Ludhiana	Oswal Woollens Ltd., Ludhiana.
4. Kishanchand & Company Ltd., Industries Ltd., Ludhiana	Kishan Chand & Sons., Ludhiana.
5. Mansingka Industries Pachore	Mansingka Brothers, Calcutta.
6. Mansingka Oil Industries, Khandwa.	—do—
7. Rajasthan Vanaspati Products Ltd., Bhilwara	—do—

In view of the foregoing, you are requested to kindly advise us as to what action should be taken in the matter."

It is obvious that suo moto action was taken by the Directorate of Vanaspati to be on the safe side as they had no formal proof of connection of these firms with any of the 193 firms under abeyance as per CCI&E office circulars.

Since the application of the abeyance circular issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports was confined to the 193 firms mentioned therein and did not extend automatically to any sister concerns thereof and there was no information with either the Directorate of Vanaspati or with the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports that the seven other firms put in abeyance by the Directorate of Vanaspati had actually committed any of the violations under the Imports Control regulations, namely, allowing their licences to be utilised for unauthorised import of animal tallow, actually effecting such imports or abetting in any such unauthorised imports or misutilisation of the imported goods, the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports &

Exports issued the following reply to the Chief Director of the Directorate of Vanaspati:—

"The abeyance circulars apply to those firms whose names are specifically mentioned therein and do not automatically effect their sister concerns."

On receipt of the aforesaid clarification, the said Directorate of Vanaspati withdrew its own earlier instructions to STC to keep in abeyance the allocation already made. The letter of Shri S.N. Bhatnagar, Dy. Director, Directorate of Vanaspati Veg. Oils and Fats., referred to by the Hon'ble Members runs, as under:—

"I am to refer to this Directorate's letter of even number dated 3rd & 7th January, 1984 on the above mentioned subject and to say that the allocation of imported oils of the following units for the month of January, 1984, which was kept in abeyance may please be released immediately:—

1. Vegetable Oils Ltd., Bombay
2. Indian Vegetable Products Ltd., Bombay

3. Oswal Vanaspatti & Allied Industries, Ludhiana
4. Kishan Chand & Co., Oil Industries, Ludhiana
5. Mansingka Industries, Pachora
6. Mansingka Oil Industries Khandwa
7. Rajasthan Vanaspatti Products, Bhilwara."

From the above position, it is crystal clear that the word 'abeyance' used in Shri Bhatnagar's letter dated 20.1.84 refers to the abeyance instructions issued *suo motto* by the Directorate of Vanaspatti and not to the abeyance circulars issued by the office of CCI & E. None of the 193 firms has been withdrawn from abeyance by the CCI & E office.

Therefore the answer given by the Minister of State, stating that no abeyance order in respect of any of the 193 firms has been withdrawn so far is factually correct and has not misled the House.

No favour has been given to any of the 193 firms put in abeyance by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

As regards the charge of graft against me by Shri R.N. Rakesh, MP, I firmly deny it. Even the Hon'ble Member making the charge knows that the charge is not true. In my public life, I have kept the observance of moral standards and ethics above office.

14.30 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1984-85—(CONTD.)

##### (ii) Ministry of Commerce (Contd.)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Sir, I have a point of information. I am not raising a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No point of order can be raised on the Minister's Statement. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. S.P. Thorat, to speak on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce. He is not there. Then, Mr. Shanmugam to speak.

\*SHRI P. SHANMUGAM (Pondicherry) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make few suggestions on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1984-85. Unless the trade gap is filled up by augmenting exports and by reducing the imports the industrial economy of the country cannot show signs of recovery. It augurs well for the nation's economy that after our capable Minister of Commerce has assumed the office the exports have gone up and the importers are getting reduced.

I would confine remarks to my constituency Pondicherry Union Territory. I would like to bring to the personal attention of the Minister of Commerce that in Pondicherry town the Anglo-French Textile Mill, commonly known as Rodier Mill, has remained closed for the past ten months. 7600 workers without their wages for the ten months are hovering between life and death. The unbearable misery of starvation has led 30 of them to commit suicide and their dependents have become destitutes. I do not know how many suicides may take place before the Mill is re-opened. 40,000 people, who are dependents on these workers, are struggling to survive, putting up a brave face against the pangs of hunger. You know, Sir, that if hunger is not appeased, then the hungry man turns violent. Such a situation is likely to happen in Poncherry if immediate step for re-

\*\* Not recorded.

\* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

opening the Rodier Mills is not taken. I am afraid that law and order in Pondicherry may become the victim of any further vacillation about the re-opening of this Mill.

The workers wage bill comes to Rs. 65 lakhs a month. For the past ten months the wages have not been paid to the workers. Naturally this has adversely affected the trade and commerce of Pondicherry. There is unprecedented slackness in business. No private party is willing to take any risk with this mill. It has become very necessary for the National Textile Corporation to take over this Mill in the interest of starving workers. There should be no more delay in implementing this decision. The hon. Minister of Commerce should direct the NTC to take over this Mill and mitigate the myriad miseries of 7600 workers and their 40000 dependents. Like all the other profitable NTC Mills in southern States, this composite Rodier Mill also will become a profitable mill for the NTC. The economy of Pondicherry will also be retrieved by this. As the elected representative of these people in Pondicherry, I am voicing their vicissitudes and I am sure that our hon. Minister of Commerce will announce this decision to take over Rodier Mill by NTC in his reply to the debate.

Besides Rodier Mill, there are two more textile mills in Pondicherry. One is Bharathi Mill with a contingent of 1700 workers. This is already functioning as NTC unit. The other one is Swadeshi Cotton Mill belonging to Jaipuria Group. The management of institution was taken over by NTC in 1978. Then, Shri George Fernandes incharge of industries under Janata Government manipulated that only the management of this mill was taken over, perpetrating injustice to 2300 workers of this mill. The condition demanded nationalisation of this mill, but only the management was taken over. Substantial investment has been made during the past six years. This is one of the oldest textile mills in the country with more 130 years of history. During French rule it was known as "Sawana Mill". The plant

and machinery have all become outmoded and out dated. No doubt some of them have been substituted. But the financial constraints have compelled the NTC to halt any further renewal and repairs programme. I am compelled to say that this mill is getting step-motherly treatment in the hands of NTC. The payment of wages to workers is delayed inordinately. Since the Democle's sword is hanging over this Mill, the NTC is hesitant and reluctant to invest more money. The workers do not know whether the mill will be handed over back to the former management. The Government will have to take a decision by 30th April, 1984. To avoid this kind of animated suspension, the hon. Minister should direct the NTC to take over the Swadeshi Cotton Mill immediately so that the continuity of production can be maintained. The repairs and renewal programme can be taken up in a sustained manner. I want that Swadeshi Cotton Mill should not become another Anglo-French textile mill in Pondicherry. This mill should become another NTC unit immediately. Sir, there are these three composite mills in Pondicherry with a labour force of 12,000 men and women. In the interest of 12000 workers, all these three mills should become full-fledged constituents of National Textiles Corporation. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Commerce will come to the rescue of these workers by directing the NTC to take them over immediately.

The people of Pondicherry have been demanding for decades that Pondicherry port should be declared as free trade zone. The Pondicherry Chamber of Commerce has also represented repeatedly in this regard. During French regime, Pondicherry port was a free port. In South India there is no free trade zone at all. The former Minister of Commerce Shri Pranab Mukherjee did state that this proposal was under consideration. I need not say that unless Pondicherry port is declared as free trade zone, there is little chance for industrial growth in this backward area. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Commerce to declare Pondicherry port as free trade zone.

which alone will ensure economic upliftment of this area.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the news item that has appeared in today's Hindustan Times about the malpractices that have crept in the implementation of Cash Compensatory Scheme. This scheme is being implemented in the interest of augmenting our exports. I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Commerce that he should look into these allegations and ensure that the objective of this scheme is not sullied by such unfair practices.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad) : The Ministry of Commerce is somewhat a confusing Ministry. Actually we are not very sure about the boundary of its working. It deals with foreign trade ; it deals with the textile industry, MMTC, Mica, jute and we do not know what not.

Regarding foreign trade, when we hear the Minister stating 100 per cent export-oriented industry, etc., we remember Dadabhai Naoroji's famous writing on the brain theory. Sometimes I wonder whether we are voluntarily toeing the line against with Dadabhai Naoroji in those days warned us that our industry should be agriculture oriented, not export oriented. We should not take pride or feel sorry if we fail to export iron ore to the Middle East or some precious raw materials outside; we should have used that in our country. What is the percentage of mica we are using within the country ? It is not more than 15 per cent ; the rest we are exporting. We are lamenting if we fail to export to free currency zones, that means the Western world.

The Minister has given various figures and all the figures show that we are losing in our trade with the West, the USA, the Europe and all the Western countries. With them our balance of trade is not favourable. We compensate

for our trade with Eastern Europe. Some of the hon. members praise the Ministry for increasing the export and decreasing the import. I like to say that the balance of trade this time is not favourable.

The gap has always been varying from 5,800 to 6,000. This time they say that it will be minimised to 5,000. What I would like to ask the hon. Minister, is whether it is to his credit. Because of the crude oil jumping from 12 million tonnes to 26 million tonnes we should have been able to save something like Rs. 2,000 crores, whereas you could only save some Rs. 800 crores. That shows the efficiency of the Ministry. We do not find any efficiency in the Ministry. The efficiency of the Ministry would have been increased if you could increase the exports through the industries you control, that is, jute, textiles, tea coffee etc. You are taking the credit based on some creditable performance of completely different Ministries. So that is the point ; and it has nothing to do with your policy of foreign trade or anything else.

I would like to stress another point also. What is your policy in foreign trade ? Either to liberalise the imports, or to increase the exports in short it is not leading us to self-reliance. It is not leading us to self-generating economy and to a dignified position in the world economy policy.

You have just now enunciated the policy about technological imports, liberalisation of specified imports, liberalisation of imports under PERA and in other respects for encouraging export-oriented industries. One hundred per cent export orientation is promised. That means, that they will expand the jute industry so that the jute goods and other things can be exported. This is nothing but the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji.

You control two industries. I personally inspected them. One is the textile industry in Kanpur and the other is

Mica industry in my area. There are ten licensed factories. One is closed, one is in the private sector and eight are under the Government management. You will be surprised that the situation has come now when they are incurring losses, after you come into the picture. No proper working is there in the factories and there is no working capital not only for modernisation or renovation but even for raw material there is no money.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the Minister through you, that in the textile industry 43 per cent of the costs are spent on raw material, so me 25 per cent on the wages and rest on other things. And these textiles, Mr. Minister, they are starving for want of raw material. It is a very wonderful thing that Government-managed factories are suffering for want of raw materials. Here is an instance, where the Minister had replied to me. I asked a Question, No. 1014 dated 2.3.1984 about the optimum stock of cotton in the textile mills in Kanpur. And they have mentioned about the optimum stock equivalent to two and a half months of consumption in bales. In New Victoria Mills the optimum stock, according to them, was 3,968 bales; but the actual stock as on 1.1.1984 was 1,099 bales.

Muir Mills—optimum stock 4165 bales and stock as on 1.1.84 is 1153. Laxmirattan Cotton Mills—optimum stock 2818 and stock is 780 bales. Atherton Mills—optimum stock 1948 and stock is 539 bales.

Swadeshi Cotton Mills—Optimum stock 3608 and stock is 999 bales as on 1.1.84.

That means the optimum stock of all the mills should have been 16507 bales for the cotton but the stock as on 1.1.84 was 4570 bales.

They say that because of shortage of raw material there is no modernisation, no investment and no working capital. They are not able to run all the time

efficiently and give production. The workers are afraid as to what will happen even if the NTC fails.

Several requests have come from Biharsharif to take over these mills. Recently you have taken over 13 mills of Bombay. Why not have your kind eyes on the eastern part of this country? I can give you one suggestion. Suppose, you consider some mill sick. You always find that the liabilities of that mill both to the workers and the Government would be more than its assets. So, you can easily take over these mills and you can create workers sector with these sick mills. You immediately convert all the dues of the workers into shares and all the shares of the financial institutions as your shares. And you two combined run them. So you have only to provide the working capital and the workers will have their own responsibility to run it and keep it viable. As there is the public sector and private sector, you start the workers sector with all the sick industries especially the textile industry.

Regarding mica, I would like to reveal one thing to the Minister. Have you ever heard that the State Government comes and makes questions for the Members of Parliament? It is a very wonderful thing. I do not know whether it is a breach of privilege or breach of oath. The Bihar Government has suddenly become active. It has got a wonderfull\*\* Minister. He has been coming to Delhi often. It is good that he should come, talk to us and tell the problems of the Bihar State. But he is framing questions and those framed questions are being supplied to the Members of Parliament to put. Some members are putting them also. I do not want to name them. I do not know whether it is a proper procedure or not, because I have got the typed question and I have found the same question appeared on the Question List in the name of some other Member. The In enquired and found out that all the Members of Parliament have been provided with such typed prepared

\*\*Not recorded.

questions from the Bihar Ministry. This is one part. The second part I can reveal and by that the character and the policy of the Bihar Government is also revealed. Last time, there was a question in the House Last Friday.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not discuss the character of any State Government. Say only what you want to say.

SHRI A. K. ROY : For example, Q. No. 600 came up last Friday. This question was made by the Bihar Government and copy of the same was sent to me.

What is this question aimed at ? There was a great scandalous behaviour, there were scandalous activities of the private mica owners. They used to do under-invoicing in their entire export trade and they have certain long connections with the Western market and business-men. To curb that, to give a correct shape to that, the Government has decided to first canalise 30 per cent export of the mica products through your MITCO and then it was raised to 50 per cent. There is a Swaminathan Committee's Report which suggested that the entire export trade of mica should be nationalised and should be processed by MITCO and MMTC. Bihar Government made a question which says .....

(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI CHINTA-AMANI PANIGRAHI) : you have to be brief now. You have already taken 15 minutes instead of nine minutes; so kindly conclude in another one or two minutes.

SHRI A.K. ROY : \*\* The question says:

"(c) whether in recent years the export of mica from India to general currency areas is decreasing while the percentage

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

of export to rupee currency areas is increasing; and

(d) whether in view of the above, Government propose to free mica export from compulsory channelising through MITCO or at least freeing some of the categories being exported to general currency areas."

What does it mean ? It means that whatever you may be planning here to nationalise, canalise and to curb those mica magnates who are actually damaging spoiling and murdering the mica mines, your own State Government's your own party's people who are in league with them and they are framing questions which aim at loosening your grip on the entire mica foreign trade. I may tell you that individual Member making such questions does not make much sense but if the Government prepares a question and if it is put in the name of some Member and it aims at loosening the grip of your organisations, then it is a very serious thing and should be looked into. If the Government there is in league with the mica magnates you cannot control their activities from Delhi.

My last suggestion is about nationalisation. When they started nationalising the coking coal, they found that non-coking coal cannot be left, similarly, you have nationalised mica processing but you have left mica mines. Mica is a very precious material in our country having great utility in electrical capacitors and all sorts of new modern industries. That is why I say that you try to nationalise the entire mica mines and give correct shape to this industry.

My last point is.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Last means it is second last.

SHRI A. K. ROY : I may tell you Sir that this is the real last. Are you

aware that the MITCO workers are not being paid bonus this year because there is a controversy. Last year, MITCO made a profit of Rs. one crore and gave 20 per cent bonus. This time MITCO made a profit of Rs. 80 lakhs and they have reduced the bonus to 9½ per cent. The workers refused to take it. What calculation they have made I do not know. It was raised in the Labour Department also. The Labour Department asked for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your last is very much lasting, so kindly cut it short.

SHRI A. K. ROY : It will not outlast Sir., What I was saying is that the workers last time made a representation to the then Minister in charge of MITCC and I request you to kindly see to it as the matter is still pending. The workers are giving so much profit to you and are running that industry. If the profit of Rs. one crore becomes Rs. 80 lakhs, that should not reduce the bonus from 20 per cent to 9½ per cent. That is why I say that you kindly give some assurance to the workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will call.

MR. K.C. Sharma now : You have taken 16 minutes, what can I do ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : Only one minute more I will take, Sir. One more thing which I will like the Minister to probe into is that in MITCO there are two kinds of scales operating. Those employees who are not directly connected with production are getting better pay, that is, the pay of MMTC and those who are doing the production work, are getting the minimum wages fixed by the State Government. This is a wonderful phenomenon and it is upsetting the workers very much. So, I will request the hon. Minister to kindly look into it and at least give a fair deal to the workers who are in his organisation.

15 hrs

श्री कालीबरज शर्मा (मिठ्ठ) : सचा-  
 पति महोदय, बंगलुरु मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तुत  
 प्रबन्धान की मार्गों का मैं समर्थन करते हैं।  
 लिये लड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे वाणिज्य मन्त्री  
 जी ने इन सालों में और लास तीर से इस  
 वर्ष में निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने का जो कार्य  
 किया है, वह अवश्य ही स्वागत योग्य है।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान अपने  
 अंत्र की कुछ समस्याओं की ओर दिलाना  
 चाहता हूँ। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में मऊ और  
 मिठ्ठ में कालीन का उद्योग चलता है।  
 वहां पर मजदूरों को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं  
 मिलती है। आपको और आपके विभाग को  
 इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। कायदे और  
 हिमाव से उनको कच्चा माल मिलना  
 चाहिए, ताकि वह काम कर सके। निर्यात  
 की यामदनी सी कुछ नियांतक उठा ले जाते  
 हैं। मजदूर मेहनत करके काम करता है,  
 उनको लाभ मिलने के बजाए नियांतकों को  
 पूरा लाभ मिलता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि  
 सरकार की कोई ऐसी होनी चाहिए  
 जो बने हए कालीनों को लारीदे, ताकि उनको  
 पूरा लाभ मिल सके। इस ओर आपको  
 विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इसी तरीके से हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में  
 लनिज उद्योग हैं, बड़ा से लनिज हैं, जिनका  
 आप निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं। लोहा तो  
 आप करते ही हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप  
 इस दिशा में एक कमेटी ऐजिए, जो यह  
 देखे कि किन-किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात हो  
 सकता है। यदि आप कच्चे माल को बढ़ावा  
 दें तो भी देश को काफी वैसा मिल सकता  
 है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप लनिज मंत्रालय  
 से भी इस दिशा में कदम उठाने की ओर  
 सम्पर्क स्थापित करें।

एक बात मैं आपसे लादी गामोदोय के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे जोन में यह काम बहुत प्रचल्ला चलता था, लेकिन अब वहाँ कम्बल उद्योग को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। हमारे भिण्ड और दतिया गढ़ि में कम्बल का उद्योग बहुत प्रचल्ला चलता है। इस उद्योग के लिए आपके विभाग को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसमें बहुत लाभियाँ हैं। यदि आप सही रूप से इस दिक्षा में ध्यान दें तो वहाँ लोगों को काफी रोजगार मिल सकता है जिससे बेरोजगारी को समस्या भी दूर होगी। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि आप कुछ से सम्बन्धित उद्योग को भी बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं। इस और भी हम काफी नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं और आपके विभाग को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के टैक्सटाइल उद्योग के बारे में विशेष रूप से मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करता चाहता हूँ। आपको टैक्सटाइल विभाग की जो मशीनी है, जो टैक्सटाइल कमिलनर के अधिकारी है, वे वहाँ ठीक से ध्यान नहीं देते हैं जिससे यह उद्योग दिन-प्रति-दिन रुग्ण होता जा रहा है। हमारे यहाँ इन्दौर और दूसरी जगहों पर बहुत प्रचल्ले-प्रचल्ले कारखाने थे लेकिन अब जो सब बीमार हालत में हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनसे बात करके उन कारखानों की व्यवस्था को सुधारा जाय जिससे वे रुग्ण होने से बचाये जा सकें।

आप जानते हैं हमारे पन्ना डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हीरे की बहुत सी लाने हैं, जिन लानों से अब दूर लोग हीरा निकालते हैं और डिपार्टमेंट के लोग उनसे सरीद कर नियंत्रित करते हैं। लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट का जिन्ना ध्यान इस उद्योग की तरफ होना चाहिये, उनमें नहीं

है। इसमें सुधार की जहुर आवश्यकता है। यद्यपि इन दिनों आपने अपने संबंधित काफी सुधार किया है, नियंत्र को बढ़ाया है, इस तरफ भी आपको वर्धित ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जूट उद्योग के कामने भी आज बहुत सी समस्यायें हैं जो हल नहीं हो रही हैं। उहाँ हड्डाल बल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस उद्योग की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उनके समस्याओं को हल करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बाणिज्य भंडाल परी मांगों का समर्वन करता हूँ।

**ची चतुर्भुज (फालाबाद) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं मन्त्री यहोदय को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ के जो भी हमारे यहाँ जो ममालों का उतारदान होता है, जैसे जीरा बनिया, सोंफ — यदि आप इनके व्यापारिक लोगों में जाकर देख तो आपको मालूम होगा कि इनमें भावों को उतार-बढ़ाव इतना ज्यादा होता है कि एक हजार रुपये किंविटल तक भाव ऊपर से भीते और नीचे से ऊपर चले जाते हैं, जिससे व्यापारी 15 दिनों के अन्दर मालामाल हो जाता है। जह बाजार में ये चीजें आती हैं तो भाव 1000 रुपये किंविटल से गिर कर 200 रुपये किंविटल पर आ जाते हैं। सोंफ 1200 रुपये किंविटल से गिर कर 300 रुपये किंविटल पर आ जाती है, किसान को बाध्य होकर अपना माल बेचना पड़ता है, लेकिन जब फसल बिक जाती है तो भाव एक दम बढ़ कर ऊपर चले जाते हैं। बेचारे किसान को उस का लागत मूल्य भी नहीं बिलता, लेकिन व्यापारी हजारों रुपये कमा लेते हैं।

आप गेहूं की हालत देखिये—जब गेहूं बाजार में आता है, उसका आव गिरवा लुप्त हो जाता है। आपने 152 रुपये किंवटल का आव तय किया हुआ है, लेकिन आप हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान कहीं भी जले जाइये, मंडियों में 125 रुपये किंवटल में भी खरीदार नहीं हैं। इस तरह से लालों किसान बरवादी को और बढ़ रहे हैं, आप उनकी आमदनी का हिसाब लगाइये, उनके सब्जें का हिसाब लगाइये—शायद दुनिया में कोई भी इनना गरीब नहीं होगा, जिनना जिनना हिन्दुस्थान का किसान है। मजदूर भी आज 10-15 रुपये रोज कमा लेता है, लेकिन यदि आप लघु किसान, सीमांत किसान की आमदनी का एक निकालें तो उसे इनना पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। जब इनना एक मजदूर कमा लेता है। वह ऐसी जिन्दगी जो रहा है, जिसमें न उसके तन पर कपड़ा है और न पेट भर लाना मिलता है, भूखा रहने की स्थिति में आ गया है। आज जो चीज किमान पैदा करता है, चाहे गेहूं है, ज्वार है, बाजरा है या तरह-तरह के मसाले हैं, हर चीज में उसका भाव भगवान पर निर्भर करता है, वर्षा पर निर्भर करता है, आप उसकी चीजों का निर्यात भी नहीं करते हैं। प्रगर उसके मसालों का ही निर्यात करने लगें तो उसको लाभ हो सकता है, लेकिन ऐसे प्रोके पर व्यापारी उसका लाभ उठा लेते हैं, किनान को उसना लाभ नहीं पहुंचता।

आप इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करें—आज हर चीज के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, लेकिन किसान के उत्पादन के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं। 15 साल पहले चीजों के जो दाम वे और आज क्या दाम हैं। आप एक मजदूर को भी भीलियम बेज देने की बात करते हैं, हर तरफ मजदूरी के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, लेते में

काम करने वाली हर बस्तु के दाम बढ़े हैं, लेकिन किसान की उपज के दाम उस अनुपात में नहीं बढ़े हैं जिस अनुपात में उसकी जैती में काम आने वाली बस्तुओं के दाम बढ़े हैं। आप देखिये—तीन साल पहले चावल के क्या दाम वे और आज क्या दाम हैं। आज चावल के दाम तीन साल पहले के दामों के मुकाबले भी ज्यें जा रहे हैं। 100 रुपये किंवटल नीचे जा चुका है। राजस्थान के अन्दर आज हालत इनी जारी है कि चावल को कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है और अनेक वाला समय ऐरा होगा कि कोई चावल को बोना पसन्द नहीं करेगा और उसको लेने के लिए तेंवार नहीं होगा। इसी तरह से आप गेहूं को देखिये। गेहूं का आव आपने 152 रुपये प्रति किंवटल तय किया है लेकिन आज गेहूं 120 रुपये प्रति किंवटल बिक रहा है। आपने बाले सालों में ऐसी स्थिति हो जाएगी कि कोई गेहूं बोना पसन्द नहीं करेगा क्योंकि किसान भी सोचता है कि उसे अपने बाल बच्चों को पालना है, उनको पढ़ाना है और उनके तन को कपड़ों से ढकना है। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो ऐसी जिन्सें हैं, उनकी ओर आप ध्यान दीजिए। आज मसालों की क्या हालत हो रही है। बनिया राजस्थान में कोटा, दूंदी, झालबाड़ा और मध्य प्रदेश में वैदा होता है। स्थिति यह है कि तीन घंटीने के बाद जुलाई के महीने में अगस्त के महीने में बनिये का आव 1200 रुपये प्रति किंवटल हो जाएगा जबकि आज मार्किट के अन्दर व्यापारी उसको 200 रुपये, 250 रुपये और 300 रुपये प्रति किंवटल के हिसाब से खरीद रहा है। यह आपके मार्केट का हाल है। आप कहते हैं कि हम किसानों के हितेंबी हैं। मेरा कहना है कि आप व्यापारियों के प्रोफिल और

के लिए मंडार बनाइए। वहां पर वह अपक्ष माल सम्पाद्य कर सके और उसके बदले में उसको सही पैसा मिल सके। लेकिन ऐसे व्यवस्था आप कायम करने में असमर्थ हैं। यहां पर हर साल किसानों के बारे में बोला जाता है, किसानों के हितों के बारे में बोला जाता है और हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी यहां बढ़-चढ़ कर उनके बारे में बातें करते हैं। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। मह दुनिया जानती है कि आप बाहर से 223 रुपये प्रति बिंवटल गेहूं मंगाते हैं। अमेरिका से आप इतना भंडगा गेहूं मंगाते हैं और वह भी सहा हुमा गेहूं हैं, जिसके बारे में हमारे यहां के विद्वानिकों की रिपोर्ट आई है कि इसको खाने वाले को कैसर हो जाएगा। लेकिन हमारे यहां के किसान का गेहूं कोई कारीदान को तैयार नहीं है। जिन्होंने मेहनत से किसान गेहूं को पैदा करता है और आज उसको उसके 130 रुपये भी नहीं मिल रहे।

ज्वार के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है और मैंने बार-बार निवेदन किया है कि 16 साल पहले उसका भाव 108 रुपये प्रति बिंवटल था और आज भी 108 रुपये है, मूल्य का भाव 11 साल पहले 114 रुपये प्रति बिंवटल था और आज भी लगभग उतना है और जों का भाव जो आठ साल पहले था, वही अब भी है। तो यह सब क्या हो रहा है।

वार्षिक तथा पूस्त विवाद मन्त्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रसाद सिंह) : इस समय तो विवेश व्यापार मंत्रालय की मार्गों पर चर्चा चल रही है और आप कृषि के बारे में बोल रहे हैं।

श्री वसुन्धरा : मैं वही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि आप इसका नियंत्रण बड़ाइए और

गेहूं का स्थायात करने की आप हो जल्दी नहीं है। आप यहां हर फिसान से ज्यादा भाव पर गेहूं लारीदेये। इसी तरह से आप मसाले बाहर भेजिये और फीरन करेंसी कमाइए। आज अफीम की क्या हालत है, इसको आप देखिये। बाहर इसका मूल्य किनारा है और हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान में यह 125 रुपये किलो बिना रही है। अफीम बाहर भेज कर काफी बिदेशी मुद्रा कमा सकते हैं। मैं ज्यादा विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है और किसानों के बारे में कोई चिन्ता करने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप उनके बारे में चिन्तन करेंगे तो आपके हृदय में उनके प्रति दर्द रौदा होगा और आंखों में आँखू आ जायेंगे। मैं अन्त में मन्त्री महोदय से यही निवेदण करूँगा कि आप गिर्धली रिपोर्टों को देखियें और किसानों के हित की बात कीजिए और उनके माल को बाहर भेजिए।

इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

(SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate the Minister. It is the Commerce Ministry which enjoys the confidence of the whole House.

Sir, whenever there is any difficult problem and there are criminal cases; then immediately the Members of Parliament ask for a CBI inquiry, and whenever any difficult problem is there with regard to Commerce, we will ask the STC to take over. As you know, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh does not see eye to eye with the Congress organisation and also with the Central Government. But day in and day out he is insisting and telling the Central Government that the STC should take over the purchase of tobacco. That

means, he has got more faith in STC than in himself and his organisation.

It is very very unfortunate that Mr. Roy has made a very confusing speech and said that this Ministry is a confusing one. I do not agree with him because the working of this Ministry is very clear. This Minister carrying all his staff with him like one man and they move as one man. They have made a profit in STC of over Rs. 64 crores, and in MMTC about Rs. 65 crores, that is without deduction of tax, and when such huge profits are made, even then we are going to criticise them. The STC has suffered some loss on account of purchase of tobacco last year and also in the case of animal tallow which was imported and which was re-exported back, the STC has suffered some loss. All these things should be appreciated. To the people who have done good work, the Parliament should give a word of cheer. And I really appreciate the Minister, he has done very good work. There is something which we have to continuously export, like sugar, molasses, opium, jute finished goods and such other things.

This year when we export castor oil, the crop will come and next year too we shall be able to export because it is renewable.

Mineral Oil we sparingly export. It is exhaustible. But it will last for many years to come.

I would request that vegetable, fruit, mutton, eggs and all other things must be duly exported from Hyderabad to Gulf countries. Now there is no provision for its export from Hyderabad. We have to send it to Bombay for export. We have to pay some commission to Bombay people and in transit there are so many losses.

It does come directly under the Ministry of Commerce. I would request the Minister to see that these things are

booked from Hyderabad Airport to Gulf countries at least once in ten days or twice in a month.

The realisation per tonne in sugar this year is more than last year. It is very good. The Ministry has done a lot of work to explore the markets abroad. Last year export was over Rs. 200 crores. I want that the export should be more this year. It should be seen that the production should not fall in our country. The production is going down day by day. The production of sugar is going down. The production of tobacco is also going down. If the Minister is able to produce more oil seeds with the co-operation of other Ministries, our country will not only be self sufficient, but we will also be able to export. The trade will be surplus. To that extent he is not responsible. He has to depend upon other Ministries.

We have created a lot of irrigation potentialities. It should be made compulsory every kisan to grow more oil seeds. Then alone this country will prosper.

The Minister has to nurse so many sick children. If one child is sick in a family, the whole family feels worried. I do not know how many sick children he has got and how he is nursing them. He is a young man. He himself is not having more children but in this way he has got many sick children in this Ministry.

Animal Tallow is re-exported. People have made some money. It is not directly under him. But I am very much worried. People have imported oil and tallow illegally. They have made Rs. 400 crores. That is a black money. That must be unearthed. That must be taxed and there should not be any mercy in this regard. Suspension of licence is not going to solve this problem. If the licence of one man is suspended, he will send through some other man. That is the trick of business. Until and unless they are penalised, it will have no end. The black money that they have earned

must be recovered and it must come to the Government treasury. I have been pleading this from the very beginning. I have written several letters on this subject to the Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister. Nothing has been done. That is the reason why I have to repeat it. I have written on this subject with a copy to the Prime Minister. This is a very serious thing. I feel very bad about it because the people who have earned money have not paid any tax to the Government.

They must ascertain, before banning, how much assets they have got, how much money they have got and what is their bank balance, how much money they have kept in safe places. All that must be checked. There must be many more raids. This Ministry should advise the Ministry of Finance to take proper steps so that there may be more revenue and people must desist from this unfair means.

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, confining myself to the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce, I only went to invite his kind attention to what I said in the General Budget debate particularly relating to the textile industry. Sir, in fact, before the Budget was announced, the Government gave a lot of concessions to the textile industrialists starting from banning of the cotton export, exemptions from the customs and excise duty for 100% export. When the Railway Budget came, some concessions were given in the nature of reduction in the freight rate in the movement of textile goods and lastly came the General Budget where a package of concessions was given to the textile industry.

I would respectfully ask the hon. Commerce Minister whereas the Government gives so much to the textile industrialists, in return, would you be kind enough to tell the nation and the House, what the industrialists or the industry has given back to the people. The cloth is not cheaper. All

the benefits given by the Government to the industrialists have been just utilised for their own benefits. You are giving all this in the wake of demand that in cities like Ahmedabad, textile mills are being closed down one after another. We make repeated requests. A number of benefits have been given to the industry. But instead of reciprocating the same, instead of making the cloth cheaper, instead of making the mills work, instead of opening the closed mills and instead of restoring the normal conditions of the Second Shift and Third Shift in the Badli workers, I am constrained to state before the House that mills have been closed down more and more after all the benefits have been given to the textile industry.

The other day, FICCI function took place in the capital. The hon. Finance Minister presided over it. What was the demand that this world of industrialists made to the Government? They demanded that for three years, there should be a ban on strike. This was the demand from the industrialists. Charity ought to have begun at home. They ought to have been told that "you who are asking for banning strike, are not prepared to stop the lock-outs." I want to say this because I come from city which has been known in the entire country as Manchester of India, i. e. Ahmedabad, which I have the privilege to represent. I have met the hon. Commerce Minister. I have drawn his kind attention to the fact that he is being exploited. The Government must see. The Government's concessions, the Government's charity and the Government's goodness are simply being exploited by the capitalist class. A time has come and I would request this Government to please make up your mind what is your attitude towards the textile industry. You may give as much as you like. But the Geeta will prove right. It is very difficult to take liberty with Geeta's sloka but there is a sloka and I only take liberty and say :

न वातु लोभः लोभानां  
उपभोगेन न लाभ्यते

हुविचा फुल्लावरसंवेद

मुख्यमंत्री आवाहन

Greed will never be satisfied with whatever you offer to him. More you give, more they will be greedy, hungry and more they will demand from you. You give everything within your right. They ask everything in the name of working-class, closure of mills, textile troubles etc. And I do concede that you have given maximum that the Government can give. But in return you have got nothing.

My city is Passing a crisis. It is not me who is speaking. I would prefer to quote from a magazine. I am quoting from the *Blitz* dated March 24, 1984. This is Ahmedabad report. The caption is :

"One Lakh Jobless. Recession cripples Gujarat textiles. I would read out only two Paragraphs. I quote :

"Around one lakh regular and casual workers have been rendered Jobless following the closure of 16 textile mills and hundreds of ancillary units in Gujarat, creating an unprecedented crisis in the textile industry in the State.

Then, I would read out the last Paragraph for the benefit of the hon. Minister. I quote :

"Meanwhile, it is reported that more than 20 casual workers who had lost their jobs have committed suicide in various parts of the State. Highly skilled workers who used to make a minimum of Rs. 22 a day are now reported to be working as coolies or errand boys in order to survive. Many others have allegedly taken to criminal activities, indulging in highway robberies."

This is the story of Gujarat. This is the story of that State which has a record of industrial peace. Today,

thanks to you, Gujarat is going to the path of criminal activities and highway robberies indulged in by the people who wanted to earn their bread by hard labour if you only had to give it to them honourably. The fault lies with the Government,

Again, on the eve of the session of the Congress-I Party in Bombay, You took a decision of taking over 13 textile mills of Bombay and the justification you gave was the social justification. If the Bombay workers are hungry, are the workers of Ahmedabad not human beings ? Are they not entitled to the same consideration from this Government which the Bombay workers are given ? If you took over the management of 13 textile mills in Bombay, what crime the workers of Ahmedabad mills have committed ? If I can tell the hon. Minister, Bombay mill workers did not at least in the last General Elections vote for the Congress-I Party but I am one of those who was elected with the Congress-I ticket because the people believed your manifesto that every family will be given one job. Instead, You have taken away the jobs of thousands of families of Gujarat.

I may appeal to the hon. Minister personally that the working class of Gujarat may go back to the villages but there are 5 lakhs of workers from Uttar Pradesh of whom you were the custodian till yesterday who have neither a home there nor a house in Ahmedabad. They are the people who are going the way of criminal activities and highway robberies. what are you going to do about them ?

Ahmedabad city has a record that never in its history there was a strike with only one exception when Mahatma Gandhi gave a call of Quit India Movement against the Britishers that Ahmedabad mills remain closed for three months. If, however, in the history of Ahmedabad the mill were closed down, it is to your record that you totally changed the character of the industrial peace in Gujarat.

In name of humanity, in the name of labour, in the name of working class, in the name of people who have voted for me, for whose cause I left you, at least do not discriminate between the working class of Bombay and the working class of Ahmedabad. On the one hand you took over 13 textile mills of Bombay and, on the other hand, when Ahmedabad mills are closed down day by day You are doing nothing. I am at pains to tell the hon. Minister. He knows it, I have written to him on 2nd March. I am only requesting him to tell me what concrete steps you are taking to prevent these callous things happening in Ahmedabad, in Gujarat. Please do not disturb the industrial peace of a State which has a record of its own in the matter of industrial peace. If I were not representing the cause of labour, I would have taken the law to a court of law on the ground of discrimination. But being a labour-minded person, I did not challenge Your taking over of Bombay mills. Would you kindly tell me under what justification you are saying that 13 textile mills of Bombay could be taken over whereas Ahmedabad mills could be allowed to be closed down day after day?

Why are you giving these concessions? To whom are you giving these concessions? You are seeing, on the one hand that the cotton export is banned and, on the other, the farmer is crying. It is the mill who are getting the benefit, but not the consumer, not the working class. And therefore, I repeat my charge that your close association is with the industrialists, not with the industry alone.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : O my God!

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : You are making for your Party something from the industrialists and that is the reason your fingers are not on the industry. I said it and I repeat it to the Minister. I ask you to show a single benefit that the working class has got or

the consumer has got. For whose benefit are you doing all this? If you have any, say, justification, please be fair to the working class.

15.30 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

##### Seventy-fourth Report

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move the following :

"That the House do agree with the Seventy-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1984."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventy fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1984."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.31 hrs.

#### RESOLUTION RE-UNEMPLOYMENT— (Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before we take up further discussion on the Resolution regarding unemployment by Shri T. S. Negi, I would like to mention that 6 hours and 8 minutes have already been taken on this resolution and as against 2 hours initially allotted for this discussion. On the last occasion, 30th March, 1984, the Chair had announced that the hon. Minister would intervene

at the next sitting and then the mover will reply. I think Half-an-hour will be sufficient for this purpose. It is the pleasure of the House that the House be extended by half-an-hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the hon. Minister may kindly to speak.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEEBENDRA PATIL) : Mr. Chairman, the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Shri T. S. Negi has been discussed at length in this House. Several Members belonging to this side and the other side had an opportunity of participating in the discussions.

The intention of the hon. Member who has moved this resolutions to draw the attention of the Government to the growing unemployment in the country. I share the concern expressed by several Members who had participated in the debate over the increasing unemployment in the country. But I may assure the hon. Members that Government are fully seized of the problem of unemployment and one of the major objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is a progressive reduction in the incidence of unemployment and poverty. In the Sixth Five Year Plan document Chapter III deals with "Manpower and Employment." I will read only the relevant portion of the Chapter. I would not like to take much time of this August House.

"One of the principal objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan is the progressive reduction of unemployment in the country. In order to frame appropriate policies and programmes in different economic sectors towards realisation of this objective, a realistic appreciation of the nature and magnitude of the problem in all its ramifications is essential.

An attempt has been made in this Chapter to obtain labour force

projection for the base and terminal years of the Sixth Plan and to examine in some detail the main aspects of employment and unemployment situation based on the latest available data."

... Suitable policy measures are then proposed. Estimates of employment likely to be generated as a result of the Plan allocations, policies and programme are also presented. Special attention has been paid to women and educated manpower both in the analysis of the existing employment market and formulation of suitable policies for them. The section on New Deal for Self-employed enumerates the various measures that the Government propose to take to help persons who desire to take up self-employment ventures."

According to the Plan document it is project that the labour force would grow during the Plan period at an annual rate of 2.43% to 2.55% during the Sixth Plan. Earlier it was estimated that during the Plan period there will be a net increase of 34.29 million unemployed during the Plan Period ...

15.36 hrs.

[DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI  
in the Chair]

But in the mid-term appraisal this was revised to 32.44 million. In the document it is said—'Though the increase in employment in standard persons years is about 34 million, the actual number of beneficiaries is expected to be much more since not every member of the labour force may be a full-time worker during the entire period'. I read the portion that was relevant to employment and manpower resources from the document of the Sixth Five Year Plan only to impress upon the hon. Members that Government is serious about this problem and in the document also serious attempts

have been made to deal with this problem of unemployment effectively during the Plan period.

Now in brief I would like to mention to this august House that the Sixth Plan seeks to achieve this objective.

श्री रामसाम रोही : (प्रियसरिक)

बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कारगर कदम उठाए गए हैं। यह बात समझ में नहीं पाती।

श्री बीरेन्द्र पाठिल : माननीय सदस्य की समझ में यह बात उस बक्त आएगी, जब वह मेरा पूरा भाषण और विचार सुन सेंगे मिने तो अभी भूरग्राम की है।

I have just made a beginning. When I cover all the points, then only it will be possible for the hon. Member to judge whether my explanation or my reply is satisfactory or not.

I was saying that the Sixth Plan seeks to achieve the objective through an overall rate of growth of economy of 5.2% during the Plan period. Several programmes are implemented in the Plan to deal with unemployment and poverty problems. Hon. Members are quite aware of the problems. Hon. Members are quite aware of the programmes which have been envisaged in the document also. For instance I can quote certain programmes which have been taken up and which are envisaged in the Plan document in order to deal with the problem of unemployment effectively. NREP, IRDP, massive irrigation programmes, Khadi & Village industries, Minimum Needs programme, TRYSEM, afforestation, etc. Hon. Members are aware that last year on 15th August hon. Prime Minister announced two new programmes. One programme is the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and

another programme is the scheme for providing self-employment to educated unemployed youth.

So far as NREP programme is concerned, I do not want to go into the details because the NREP, IRDP, TRYSEM and so many other programmes which have been envisaged in the Plan document have been discussed on several occasions in this House.

Therefore, I do not wish to go into the details of those programmes. But, I would like to give certain figures about the achievements under the N. R. E. P. and under other programmes.

So far as N.R.E.P. is concerned, a lot of work that can be taken up under the programme includes social forestry, minor irrigation works, soil conservation, land reclamation etc. The achievement that is with me is that this programme has generated 41.4 crore man-days of employment in 1980-81 and 35 crore man days in 1982-83.

So far as the rural landless employment guarantee programme is concerned, the objective of this programme is to guarantee employment to at least one member of a landless household upto 150 days in a year. The programme is as follows :—

- (1) Construction of rural link roads ;
- (2) Construction of and renovation of field channels ;
- (3) Land development and reclamation of waste land ;
- (4) Social forestry ;
- (5) Soil and water conservation.

An allocation of Rs. 100 crores during 1983-84 and Rs. 400 crores during 1984-85 for this programme had been made. It would generate 60 million

mandays of additional employment in 1983-84, and 300 million mandays in 1984-85.

Madam, thus it can be seen that a number of programmes are already under implementation with regard to afforestation, land conservation, etc. In the Resolution of the hon. Member, he has suggested that a land army should be raised for taking up the following works :

- (1) afforestation programme throughout the country including Himalayan region ;
- (2) extensive land conservation programmes ;
- (3) dredging the river beds of major rivers ;
- (4) linking of major rivers of the country.

In addition to the above, he made a suggestion through his resolution that payment of unemployment allowance of Rs. 100 per month be made to all unemployed persons.

So far as afforestation programme, extensive land conservation and other programmes are concerned, just now, in brief, I have already made it very clear how the 20-point programme and different programmes that I have already mentioned such as NREP and IRDP as also the recently announced programmes by the Prime Minister have been taken up and how adequate funds have been made available and how these programmes are being implemented. I would now like to deal with his other suggestion. Madam, the hon. Member's another suggestion is that, in order to deal with the problems of unemployment, land army should be created.

श्री रामलाल राही : नदियों को गहरा करने का प्रोग्राम उस में नहीं है।

तो क्या मन्त्री भहोदय सही बोल रहे हैं या गलत बोल रहे हैं ? उन्होंने कहा की बीत सून्ही प्रोग्राम जो प्रधान मन्त्री का है, मे सब प्रश्न जो उठाए हैं वह उस में प्रा जारी हैं और उस में नदियों को गहरा करने का भी है। मेरी समझ से तो यह उस में नहीं है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल : नदियों के बारे में, रिजर्वायर्स के बारे में और कैनाप्स के बारे में, सब के बारे में, मैं बोल रहा हूँ। प्राप सुनिए तो मालूम पड़ेगा।

श्री रामलाल राही : बीस सून्ही प्रोग्राम का प्राप्तने जिक किया, उस में नहीं।

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Madam, he mentioned in his resolution that a land army should be created. With regard to the employment of land army, I would like to give certain information to hon. House.

In 1979, that Government of India, in the Planning Commission, had set up a Working Group on National Reconstruction Army. That Working Group submitted its report in 1980. That Working Group felt that a national reconstruction army was not a suitable agency since the construction works were of intermittent in nature, because of factors such as monsoon etc. that are caused, the Standing army to take up such works might not be desirable.

The working group doubted whether there would be enough wholly unemployed or under-employed persons who would be attracted to such an army and there will also be problems of people having to leave the village society, demand for higher wages outside the village, maintenance of discipline, etc. The working group, therefore, suggested that instead of a monolithic national re-construction

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

army financed and operated by the Central Government it would be better if different types of works are executed by the appropriate agencies.

So, Sir, suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member was examined in the year 1979 by a working group and that group came to the conclusion that raising of a national re-construction army or land army is not a feasible proposal. Moreover, I would like to tell the hon. Member that so far as the programmes which he mentioned in the Resolution are concerned in order to take up those programmes a national level land army is not required because whether it NREP, IRDP, Rural Landless Guarantee Scheme etc. these are all the schemes which have to be executed by the State Governments. The Central Government can give the blue print of the scheme, guidelines and provide the resources but the appropriate agency for executing all these schemes is the State Government. So, when State Government is the appropriate authority for executing these schemes, I do not think, there is any point of a land army at the national level. If any State Government wants to have a land army—as has been done by Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, etc.—at the State level we would not come in the way. We will rather encourage it.

Therefore, Sir, if land army has to be set-up it is for the State Government to consider whether they feel it to be a feasible proposal to set-up a land army or not. If they feel it is required for implementing these programmes then they are at liberty to set-up one but a land army at the national level is not a feasible proposal and the working group set-up by the Government also came to the same conclusion.

The hon. Member has made a suggestion that major rivers should be linked and development of water reservoirs be taken up. I can give him some rough figures. In order to construct reservoirs across major rivers and also inter-linking it is roughly estimated to

cost Rs. 50,000 crores based on 1980-81 prices. A separate organisation called the National Water Development Agency has been constituted in July 1980 for undertaking surveys and investigation for the peninsula river development. The suggestion of the hon. Member is that water in all these major rivers be harnessed. In order to harness waters in the major rivers we have to think of constructing reservoirs and before anybody thinks of constructing reservoirs—whether it is State Government or Central Government—first, all these rivers have to be surveyed, land estimates and blue print have to be prepared and then only execution can take place.

That is why the National River Water Development Agency was constituted in July, 1982. After the investigation, according to the estimate, it is found that it is going to cost Rs. 107 crores and is expected to be completed in 10 years. The expectation is that in order to prepare the estimates, in order to complete the survey of all these major rivers, in order to find out whether there are any feasible projects which can be taken up to prepare the blue print, nearly 10 to 15 years time is required and on investigation we have estimated that Rs. 107 crores is required. These studies and investigations on the Himalayan river component would be taken up later on. If investigation and studies are completed and feasibility reports become available the same will have to be considered by various State Governments because we have to consult the various State Governments. We have to see whether the State Government, on their own, can undertake the work or whether any of the State Government is wanting the Central Government to take up the project. So, in consultation with the State Governments this will have to be done by the Centre. Finally they are considered by the National Resources Council headed by the hon. Prime Minister. The actual stage of execution would arise only after 10 to 15 years that is, by 2000 A.D.

The hon. Member has made certain suggestions, In order to implement them

I have outlined the various procedures which are involved. As I have stated it will take another 10 to 15 years. The hon. Member suggested that in order to tackle the problem of unemployment immediately the linking of the rivers and development of the water resources could be taken up. But I would like to mention that it cannot be taken up immediately. It is a time consuming procedure. All these formalities have to be gone into before the Government of India or State Government takes final decision.

Another suggestion which the hon. Member has made is with regard to the deepening of the rivers.

The main flood prone rivers are Ganga, Brahmaputra and major tributaries and some rivers in Orissa. These rivers bring huge quantity of silt and these silt are deposited in the river beds.

I can tell this to the Hon. Member and to the House for information that Ganga brings, at one point, at Farakka, about 450 million cubic metre of silt annually. We have to remove this silt of 450 million cubic feet; we have to remove it and dump it. Where can you dump it? You can dump it only on the river banks on either side. You cannot take it to a far off place and dump it there. It is, very costly affair. For dumping, for the disposal of the dredged material 15000 hectare area is required on either bank of the river. The hon. Member will agree with me that the river banks on either side of the river Ganga are very fertile, I am talking about the problem of river Ganga. On either side of the river there are fertile lands; there are private lands. No private party, no farmer is going to allow you to remove the silt from the river and dump it in his field. If you do that immediately he will take legal action and get a stay order or something like that. So, I am saying about the magnitude of the problem. In order to dump the silt removed from the river bed on either side of the banks of the river we require 15,000 hectare area. There are valuable lands, privately owned lands, yielding valuable

crops. For Ganga alone, according to rough estimates, the initial cost of dredging would be Rs. 5,000 crores. Only for Ganga, in order to dredge the river, Rs. 5,000 crores would be required. The disposal of the dredged material would affect population in an area of about 4.50 lakh hectares. The proposal of the hon. Member is that all flood prone areas and river beds have to be de-silted. Now, in order to de-silt flood prone rivers and the major tributaries, in order to deepen them, the work may involve an outlay of Rs. 20,000 crores and even more than that and may require an expenditure of Rs. 1000 crore to maintain and deepening it. This the magnitude of the problem.

श्री दी. एस. नेगी (दिल्ली गढ़बाल) : सभापति महोदया, इसका समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। अभी तो बिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है, उनके बाद मुझे भी बोलना है, इसलिए इसका प्राप्ति घन्टा समय बढ़ाया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : How long will you take Mr. Minister ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I will take just 5 or 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We can extend the time by 20 minutes or so.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Now, Madam, I come to the last suggestion which the hon. Member has made in his Resolution. His Resolution recommends that the Government should pay unemployment allowance of at least Rs. 100 per month to unemployed persons. I can give the figure of unemployed persons as per the live register of the Employment Exchanges that are being maintained by the Government. The number of unemployed as on 31-12-1983 is 2,19,53,275. Supposing this Resolution is accepted and pursuance of the Resolution, if the Government announces that it is going to give Rs. 100 per month each to all unemployed, I do not know whether this figure of two crores and odd is going

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

to remain or another same number of people are going to get themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges in order to see whatever concession is announced by the Government is also made available to them. Even then if I take into account the figure of unemployed that is available now, at the rate of Rs. 100 per month, it comes to Rs. 2,400 crores every year. Then, in order to implement this Resolution of paying Rs. 100 to all unemployed youth and in order to implement the scheme, naturally administrative expenses and other expenses have to be incurred, which may require another Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 crores. That means, if the Government agrees to pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per month per unemployed worker, unemployed youth, it requires a minimum of Rs. 3000 crores.

Now, the question is, therefrom will this fund will come? I have heard several hon. Members speaking on this Resolution from both the sides. Many hon. Members appreciated this idea. They said that it is a very good suggestion and it should be implemented and the Government should respond to it. But in the Sixth plan or in the Seventh plan or whatever it is, all the resources that are available in the country are taken into account and after taking into account all the resources and expenditure also, during the plan period, how they should spend the amount, on what item they should spend everything is spelt out in the plan Document.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think within 15 minutes, we will finish this.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Now, the question is that the resources have been taken into account for the Sixth Plan. Now, while appreciating the suggestion made by the hon. Member, nobody has suggested as to wherefrom this amount of Rs. 3000 crores would come. They have not suggested whether some of the items that have been envisaged in the Sixth Plan have to be foregone or some of the items have to be cut down and so on that the amount thus saved be diverted for the purpose and if another

suggestion is to print more notes and distribute them as allowances to the unemployed youth, then it will lead to inflation. It will lead to unproductive activities. Therefore, Government of India feels that it is not a practical proposition to think of such an unemployment allowance scheme.

But certain States have implemented it, I know, but not fully. They are giving it to certain unemployed people who are unemployed for 5 or 6 years—ranging from Rs. 50 p.m. to Rs. 200 p.m. I do not know what is the experience of those States; but I feel this is unproductive; and whatever they are spending today, they are doing so under non-plan expenditure, from their own resources. But since in our country the resources are scarce. I do not think it is possible for Government to consider such a proposal. So, I am not in favour of accepting this proposal.

16 hrs

I do not wish to take much time of the House, because I feel I have met whatever points have been raised during the course of the discussion. In the end, I would only say that the time has now come to honestly face up to the fact that unemployment can only be tackled on a long and effective basis, by drastically reducing the rate of population growth. This will, in due course, bring about a balance between employment opportunities created by the process of planned development, and the net additions to the labour force at progressively higher levels of productivity and income. Without the wholehearted support of all the sections of the House and in fact of the entire nation, this objective cannot be realized. The need of the hour, therefore is for a united, dedicated and sustained endeavour to realize this goal.

With these words, I earnestly request the hon. Member not to press this Resolution. On the contrary, I would be too glad if he agrees to withdraw it.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South):** In conclusion, you are saying that until and unless we control the population, we cannot solve the problem. Population control should be there; but how do you know that population has exceeded the optimum level—because England produces food only for two months, but it has resorted to industrialization. So, it is not population, but the level of your industrial growth i. e. how you can utilize your idle resources for productive purposes, which matters. You are only emphasizing on population; but the question is: what steps you are going to take to utilize all the idle resources of the country, so that additional production is generated, and employment, opportunities are generated. This is more important, but You have not said anything about it.

**SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL :** Within the short time of half-an-hour, it is not possible to deal with all these aspects. The hon. Member knows that the growth rate envisaged in the plans is 5.2% per annum, and our population growth is about 2%. I agree with him that we should utilize human resources to the maximum extent. But in order to create more wealth through more production, whether in the industrial or agricultural fields, we require resources; i. e. to utilize human resources. Without mobilizing financial resources, it is not possible to do so. That is the difficulty. That is why I said that today we are facing the problem of scarce resources. Whatever resources are available, should be properly used, and used for productive purposes.

**श्री दी. एस. नेगी :** सभापति महोदय, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यार्थी हूं, जिन्होंने इस डिवेट में मामला लिया और मुझे इस बात की जुशी है कि सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को माना है कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करने के लिए कोई कारणार काम उठाने चाहिए।

मैं जब मैंने मन्त्री जी का भाषण सुना, तो मुझे जहरत से उदादा निराशा हुई। मन्त्री जी ने हमारे सामने यह सारा नक्शा रखा कि सरकार इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकती और लैंड प्रार्थी धगर बनानी है, तो स्टेट्स बनाए। केन्द्र में सारे प्रोग्राम बनते हैं और सारी प्लान दिल्ली में बन रही है और जब कोई काम करने की बात पाती है, तो कहा जाता है कि स्टेट्स करें मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार के सोचने का तरीका क्या है। अगर किसी स्टेट में कोई घपला हो जाता है, तो उसमें फैरन हैंड की बात कह जाती है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी योजनाओं में बेरोजगारी दूर करने में असफल रही है। पाई आर.डी.पी., एन.आर.ई.पी., पता नहीं कितनी तरह के प्रोग्राम चल रहे हैं लेकिन बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं हो रही है। सरकार इसमें कैल रही है। जो आंकड़े दिए गए हैं उनसे तो यही पता लगता है कि बेरोजगारी दूर होने वाली नहीं है।

जहां-जहां हम भट्टाचार और बेईमानी को रोकना चाहते हैं, वहीं सरकार भट्टाचारियों की मदद करने के लिए सामने आ जाती है। डेरी के मामले में यह तथा हुआ का कि चार शहरों को दूध के मामले में सेल्फ सफोशिएंट कर दिया जाएगा। लेकिन उसमें हम सफल नहीं हुए। जब वहां के ग्रधिकारियों से सवाल पूछते हैं कि क्यों नहीं हुए तो जवाब मिलता है कि सरकार भी तो कई चीजों में सफल नहीं हुई है। पल्सेस के बारे में क्या सरकार सफल हुई है; क्या और योजनाओं में सरकार सफल हुई है। यह आर्गेंमेंट दिया जाता है। अगर हम कहते हैं कि लूट हो रही है, बेईमानी हो रही है तो कहते हैं कि इसमें वैस्टिंग

(श्री ई. एस. नेगी)

इंटरेस्ट है। 23 तरीख को अपर हाउस में माप्रेट अवला ने यह बात रखी तो मकानां साहब ने यही बात कही कि बेस्टन इंटरेस्ट है। हमारा क्या बेस्टन इंटरेस्ट हो सकता है। वहां जो कमीशन बना तो पेपर्स जलाए गये। अगर पूछते हैं कि कौन व्यक्ति हैं जो नुकसान कर रहे हैं तो कहते हैं कि अगर नाम लेगे तो सड़कों पर कल किए जाएंगे। यह अमर्कियां दी जा रही हैं। अगर हम एक्सप्रोज करते हैं कि लूट हो रही है, बेईमानी हो रही है, तो सरकार उनकी मदद करती है।

यह आपका प्लान है। आपका प्लान करेंसी बेस्ट है। अम शक्ति और खनिज शक्ति को, 80 करोड़ दिमाग और डेड अरब हाथों को आपने नजर अंदाज कर दिया है। डेड अरब जो हमारे हाथ हैं, सरकार ने उनको लुंजपुंज कर दिया है। उन लोगों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है जो बेईमानी और बदमाशी में लगे हए हैं और इस देश को रसातल की ओर ले जाने में लगे हुए हैं। यह सरकार कर रही है। चीन की सरकार गंगा नहर के बराबर की नहर 80 दिन में बनाकर तैयार करवा सकती है और यहां 18 वर्ष हो गए हैं, अभी नहर पूरी नहीं हुई है। इस तरह अगर सरकार का रवैया रहा तो मुझे यकीन है कि जो बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने की बात सरकार कहती है, बेरोजगारी समाप्त होने के बजाय और बढ़ेगी। यह कभी समाप्त नहीं होगी।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Gunter) : That is not correct.

श्री ई. एस. नेगी : वे कहते हैं कि यह काम नहीं हो सकता। लैण्ड आर्मी नहीं बन सकती। बंगाल की सरकार ने 50 लूपये नाहावार देना तय कर दिया है तो भारत सरकार क्यों नहीं कर सकती। सारे

रिसोर्सें सरकार के पास हैं। सरकार कहती है कि हम बीसेंट्रलाइज कर रहे हैं। हम तो चाहते हैं कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट तक पावर दीजिए, विलेज तक पावर दीजिए, सारे पैसे का बंटवारा कर दीजिए ताकि विलेज के लोगों को नीकरियां मिल सकें। लोगों के रिसोर्सें बड़ सकें।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने सही कहा कि जो हसीम्स बनती हैं, वे बीस-पक्कीस साल तक इम्पलीमेंट नहीं होती। हमारे यहां टिहरी डैम बन रहा है। वह दस साल में पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन, बीस साल में भी पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा क्योंकि जब तक वह बनेगा तब तक दस-बीस गुना महंगाई और बढ़ जाएगी। उसको सरकार कहां से लायेगी? मेरी पार्टी और पार्टी के लीडर तथा और सदस्यों ने इस बात को सदन के सामने रख दिया है कि किस दण से सम्भालनाज मिलेगा और किसान को उसके मेहनत का पैसा किस प्रकार मिल सकता है? यह भी बता दिया है कि बेरोजगारी किस प्रकार से खत्म हो सकती है? हम अपने विचार रख रहे हैं किर भी सरकार उन पर ध्यान नहीं देती। ..... (पृष्ठधारा) हमने यह भी कहा है कि आंयरन-भोर का पक्का माल बनाकर बाहर भेजिए। गल्ले के मामले में यह नीति बनायी जाए कि बाहर से न आयाया जाए। उसका आयाय बन्द कर दीजिए ताकि किसान ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा कर सके। अभी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि गेहूं और दूसरी चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं क्योंकि इन्पोर्ट हो रहा है। किसानों को जो गलत लगी है; वह भी उनको नहीं मिल पा रही है क्योंकि वे सस्ते में बेच रहे हैं। सस्ती से काम करें तभी यह हो पायेगा, अन्यथा नहीं। सातवीं योजना भी फैल हो जायेगी, जैसे की छठी

योजना हो गई है। विरोधी दलों का भी योजना बनाते समय सहयोग लिया जाना चाहिए। माननीय मन्त्री जी आकड़े देते हैं कि इस-इस स्कीम पर इतने-इतने रूपये लगचं होंगे। लेकिन, जब तक प्लान नहीं बनेगा तब तक समस्या हल नहीं होगी और न देश तरकी कर सकेगा।

प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी काफी लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है। प्राइवेट कंपनियां अरबों रूपये का प्राफिट करा रही हैं, लेकिन सरकार का नियन्त्रण उन पर नहीं है। सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं है जिससे कि वह लोगों को बहां पर रोजी दिलवा सके। वे लोग तो करोड़ों और अरबों रूपया बना रहे हैं लेकिन इस देश के लोग भूखे और नगे हैं। यदि सरकार राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने की कोशिश नहीं करती तो स्टेट उसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि वे बैंकअहृष्ट होते हैं। वे तो अपना काम-काज पूरा नहीं देख सकते। स्टेट में जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं, वे सब उयों की त्यों हैं। जितना भी पैसा गवर्नरेंट प्राफ़ इण्डिया की तरफ से दिया जाता है, उसमें से 70-80 परसेंट के करोब चोरी हो जाता है और केवल बीस-तीस परसेंट ही असली काम में इस्तेमाल होता है। जो अपने प्रेज़-एट्स और अनेयप्लायट यूथ्स के लिए लीन देने की क्षमता की है 25,000 रु. की तो उसमें से उनको 20,000 रु. मिलता है। आप बताएं कि इतने में कौन सी इण्डस्ट्री लग सकती है? सरकार को इंडस्ट्री बतानी चाहिए यो कि इस काम को करो जिसमें इतना रूपया लगेगा, तब तो ठीक है। लेकिन यह तो मात्र पोलिटिकल प्रोपोजेन्डा है और रूपया लुटाया जा रहा है। 20-सूनी प्रोप्राप्त हो चाहे लोनिंग हो,

उसका कोई मतलब नहीं निकलने वाला है। लोग रूपया नहीं लेना चाहते। लेकिन जब प्रोपोजेन्डा हुआ कि यह रूपया बापस नहीं करना है तो लोगों ने घड़ाघड़ लेना शुरू कर दिया। हमारे देहरांदून में 20, 25 हजार रु. लेकर अपने मकान में लगा कर उसको प्रावासण्ह बनाया दिया। हर व्यक्ति जानता है कोई कार्यक्रम सफल नहीं हो रहा है। सही माने में इन सक्षमस्थानों का हल निकले, और हम सरकार के साथ कोप्रापरेट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। किताबों में देखिए तो लगता है कि देश में पूरे पेड़ लगे हुए हैं और अनेयप्लायमेंट भी नहीं है। लेकिन वास्तविकता में कुछ नहीं है। दिन प्रतिदिन बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, और किमतिस्स तैयार हो रही हैं। बैंक लुट रहे हैं, डकेती और हत्याये हो रही हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को पास किया जाय, और इस रिजोल्यूशन को विद्वा करने का सवाल ही नहीं होता है क्योंकि दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है। लेकिन सरकार चाहती है कि यह प्रस्ताव पास न हो तो यह बड़ी विडम्बना है, और देश में यह चर्चा है कि कांग्रेस की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है। आज इस रिजोल्यूशन पर बोट लेकर साबित हो जाएगा कि जो बोलते हैं वह करते नहीं हैं। यह बोलते कुछ और हैं और करते कुछ और हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ इस पर वोटिंग हो।

सभापंचाम लाहौरयः प्राप विद्वा नहीं कर रहे हैं?

धी राम प्यारे पनिका (रावद्रूंसगंज)ः यह प्रापका कहना गलत है। प्रापको ऐसा

(श्री राम प्यारे पनिका)  
नहीं कहना चाहिये, क्योंकि आप तो पार्टी  
छोड़ कर गये हैं

(अधिकारी)

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : न मैंने कोई एप्लाई किया था, न 500 रु. जमा किये थे। एक समझौता हुआ था जिसको तुम्हारे नेता ने तोड़ा और इसलिए हम यहां पर हैं।

सभापति महोदय : यह रिजिस्ट्रेशन के बाहर है। आप विद ड्रा कर रहे हैं कि नहीं?

श्री टी. एस. नेगी : जी नहीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put the Resolution to vote.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We want Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the lobbies have been cleared. The question is :

"This House expresses its concern over the growing unemployment in the country and urges upon Government to take immediate steps to raise a land army of unemployed persons to take up—

- (a) the work of deepening the river beds of major rivers;
- (b) the afforestation programme throughout the country including Himalayan region in such a way as to cover at least one-third part of the land;
- (c) extensive land conservation programmes;

(d) linking of major rivers of the country;

and recommends that Government should pay an unemployment allowance of at least Rs. 100 per month to unemployed persons."

These in favour may say 'Aye'.  
SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. CHAIRMAN : These against may say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the Noes have it, the Noes have it.

*The Motion was negatived.*

Now we will go to the next item—Resolution to be moved by Shri Saifuddin Chaudhury.

16.15 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE INCLUSION OF RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR ALL CHILDREN UPTO 14 YEARS OF AGE AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN THE CONSTITUTION**

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) : I beg to move :**

"This House expresses its grave concern over the high percentage of illiteracy prevailing throughout the country even after thirty-six years of Independence and resolves that the right to free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years be included as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution"

Madam, yesterday we discussed the budget on Education, and today

we are having this Resolution and I shall try to touch upon some vital point that may not have been touched yesterday. As the subject is very important, I think the more we get a chance to discuss this issue in this House, the better.

Now a very refreshing change I can see in front of me. So many Ministers are present in the House, now at this very moment. I do not know whether to assume that education has started getting quorum after yesterday's too debate and that for from the Ministers. Any way it may be a very happy situation.

AN HON. MEMBER : You must welcome it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : I am welcoming it. I am requesting one thing. I know the fate of this Resolution. At the end the hon. Minister will request me to withdraw it. And in that case, I would request the hon. Ministers those who are present here to take this Resolution to the Cabinet. I am ready to withdraw if you want to bring it as an official resolution with the strength of the Cabinet.

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Strength or weakness ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY ; whatever it may be.

Now my contention in this Resolution is that we should include Education as a Fundamental Right in our Constitution. What is meant by 'Fundamental Right' ? And, why do we insist on Education being made a Fundamental Right, after coming into Parliament or even when we were outside also ? We know many organisations, many personalities and many academicians who have been demanding that Education should be included as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. We are dismayed that this

Government has been constantly denying this important Fundamental Right to our people. They are not ready to accept it and they put forward Article 45 of the Constitution as a defence, and say that they can do good through the Directive Principles of State Policy. That is what they say. But what is the fate of those Directive Principles ? That is an important point. Illiteracy is increasing day by day and our Government is unruffled about it. They have no remedy for it, they have no concern for it.

Yesterday, while replying to the Debate the Hon. Minister was kind enough to say that they are taking much care to realise the goal of universal education. I would say that it is something that would never be realised if this Government continues to pursue its present policy. We do not know what harm would be there if we incorporate it our Fundamental Rights. Our people should not wait to get education as something given to them by a Government or by any organisation. They should not depend on any government like that. It should be a very natural right to them. It should be their birth-right. It cannot be a charity or a mercy. And in a country where education is not a Fundamental Right, it means that society is totally crisis-ridden. There is no other meaning of it. It shows that a particular clique, a particular vested interest is making benefit out of this prevailing situation. That is why when we talk of the egalitarian society, when we talk of equality; when we talk of socialism, then we have got to understand what is meant by all this.

In my Resolution I will try to put forward my ideas about all these things. That is very much necessary to bring enlightenment to our society.

Now, we have passed those days when we had the worst form of denial of this Fundamental Right to the people. [That concept of right was not there then. We know what was the

[**Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]**

situation in our ancient days in our country. I am not going to elaborate on that. During the days of Varna Ashram Dharma, You know, how the Shudras were denied education. I am not going to refer that episode. You also know how Aklavya was denied martial training. We know how the knowledge of the scriptures were forbidden for the downtrodden. In the modern days also we have seen that system in another form. Those were the days of the imperialism and colonialism. In those days the concept of getting education as a right started getting more and more strength and support from the National Freedom Movement. The British had denied our people access to education. You know all that. It would sound something rhetoric now. I don't know, somebody may also quote some resolution of the AICC also in this regard. And that, of course, would be useful for me. In those days we had seen how the British tried to keep education confined to a particular limited class and how they wanted to create a kind of India wherein the people in appearance and colour may look like Indians, but in taste, in moral, in intellect and in their thinking they would be English. That was the very proclaimed policy of the British imperialism in our country. We had seen that they confined education to their English language only. They did not allow it to be imparted through the mother tongue of our people.

We have seen that, and in that context I want to recollect our days of freedom movement, that is, who put forward the idea of national education, and it is very much linked with today's Resolution also. In that fight for national government there was the concept of education to be the fundamental right of our people. It was inherent in it and that right, we are sorry to say, has not been realised in these 37 years of our Independence. I do know how to describe the situation. We may claim anything, but we have failed miserably in this particular field.

Now, I quote that AICC Resolution, and I think the other side will be very happy when I quote that Resolution. It said :

'The Indian National Congress in a Resolution in 1906 said :

"...for the people all over the country to take up the question of National Education for boys and girls and organise a system of education, literacy, scientific and technical, suited to the requirements of the country on national lines, and under national control and directed towards the realization of the national destiny."

That was what was contained in that Resolution. And it is very much commensurate with the concept of education being the fundamental right of the freedom loving people who were fighting for independence. That was the concept. That was denied during the British days. The promise of our national movement was that education would come as our national right. Now, I remember what that great man, Dadabhai Naoroji pleaded before the Indian Education Commission (1882) to provide education to all children. This is the concept of right, not charity. They may be happy with the Directive principle. What is the direction now? The direction is darkness created all over the country. And that is the education that is being given to a particular section. That is a very dismal situation, as I told you yesterday.

Then I recollect the Resolution moved by Shri Gokhale. Shri Gokhale moved a Bill to the same effect in the Central Legislature (1910-12) and it is very much talked about and all those who are connected with this movement particularly will very well remember how that was failed due to opposition from the aristocratic landed gentry and the colonial oppression. I believe we are not in that situation now. I am again saying, Madam Minister, that I will

withdraw this Resolution if you say that come forward with a comprehensive Bill.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA**  
(Pali) : In the end you will request this.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:**  
About this concept of right, now I want to recollect what Mahatma Gandhi said. If we go through his writings you will find many things. I have gone through the whole thing in the library on basic education, because I am to speak here in this House. Otherwise also we read Gandhi for we are not narrow. Mahatma Gandhi desired that every child should receive free education for seven years, whose content would be equal to that of matriculation minus English plus craft. This is national education and the right concept given by Mahatma Gandhi. 'Minus English' means what? That is, to give education in the mother-tongue. What is meant by 'plus-craft'? That means, to make them ready to accept any challenge of the society, to make them fully prepared to take the part in the economic and social activity, to contribute for the advancement of society. That is the right concept and Mahatma Gandhi emphasised free and universal education in 1926. Through his writings he was speaking of many requirements. He told that the fifth requirement of national education is that it should be free.

Education should not be made to depend on money. This is what Mahatma Gandhi told. He elaborated it and said that education should not be made to depend on money just as the sun gives light to all equally, it should be so. Mahatma Gandhi said sun gives light equally to everybody and rain pours down for all. So learning must be made available to all. It is not a question of directive principle. You cannot direct the sun to give light. It is natural. No one is denied light. Actually poor people get more sun-light as they have no roof and by remaining outside, they have more taste of it. That may be the reason that

this Government does not want to give right of education again. Sunlight is the natural thing. Is that the situation for education in our country today? No. That is not the situation. Here darkness is the natural thing. Who are in the dark? It is those who have no economic security and those who are socially backward. 70% are illiterate, 70% are below the poverty line. They go together—below the poverty line and illiterate. Those who are poverty stricken are illiterate. That is the natural thing. And we can draw our own conclusion.

Now this question of right is very much inherent in the concept of national education. Yesterday some of the Members were saying and that is very correct—what do our leaders in educational and cultural fields think? Though the English education has certain thing to liberate, they brought in this country certain concept of bourgeois liberation. But it actually became a fetter to the further development. It was made to be so.

What did Rabindra Nath Tagore say in connection with getting now education? While inaugurating the opening of a school during the days of freedom struggle he said :

"To-day, I hope, we will be able to break the fetters of education."

He says, "fetters of education."

"We shall usher in an era of free education, and free condition of education." That would not be dependent on money. That would come as a sun ray. That would be natural. That will be free of all fetters.

And that is right and not the Directive Principle. Can light be directive principle? Our right to live—can it be directive principle? We are really averse to remember emergency days when right to live was scuttled in the name of more welfare of the society.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ;  
Right to die was granted.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY :  
That is even now. We cannot direct right to live.

What is that life without education, without right to live ? It is nothing.

Now to bring forward this concept of right to national education, to make the people conscious, I go back to Mahatma Gandhi. He told :

"The Government has robbed us of our dignity. If a dacoit plunders our home and carries off our wealth and then says to us—

I have set up a school from the wealth which I have taken from you, join that school and receive your education there, what reply should we make ?"

I am sure we will tell him that we don't want his education.

"What I am saying is very simple namely that we cannot accept any charity. We cannot accept any help at the hands of a government which has inflicted such grievous insult on us."

So, I am not going to compare this Government with the British Government though you are all inflicting it on your people. But you are a national government. You are a government of this country. Though, no doubt you are allowing plunderers and monopolists to loot our people in the villages, but still the question is there. We cannot accept education as a charity which is dependent on your tender mercy. It cannot be dependent on the planning of the bureaucrat. What we are lacking is consciousness.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA  
Would you kindly define education ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Education is to impart something to you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY : For the benefit of my hon. Member, I will really come to that. It is really surprising that we do not know the definition. I am sorry for that. What we see in those days in the face of growing national movement, the British tried to cover up and put forward certain proposals. And in that Post-War Educational Development in India (1944-84), what was the main objective ? Its main objective was to create in India 1984, a condition of education equivalent to the condition of England in 1935. It visualized liquidation of illiteracy in 25 years and universalisation of elementary education for 6-14 group.

So, we did not accept that. We rejected that for that was an eyewash fraud. After independence, we embarked upon the situation where we endeavoured to get our own system. That British formula was totally unfounded and that was never to be realised. That thing was rejected and a bright picture emerged for us. We should also recollect those days. Many of us were not born at that time. But when we read, we feel the kind of expectation that generated at that time. We read the situation that we had not witnessed. But we feel that kind of expectation that arose. But is that still prevailing ? Have we done any justice to that ? Have we been able to keep up our promises ? No. We have not been able to do that.

Yesterday, we gave some statistics. Now it has become another way of putting statistics. The Kothari Commission suggested that there should be a primary school within one k.m. There should be middle school within 3 kms. Secondary school within 5 k. ms. I am having with me the 1978 figures. 7.8% of the primary schools are beyond one k.m. from the habitation, 22.17 per cent—middle schools—more than 3 kms. 26.2 per cent—secondary schools, 68.8 per cent—higher secondary schools—

more than 5 to 8 kms. This is the NCERT Report.

What is the latest condition of our elementary education system? Only yesterday, in this House, we demanded that there should be free, compulsory and universal education upto the age of 14 years. The main pillar of education is the elementary education. We see from one report that the condition of elementary education is distressing. According to one study report published in M. P. *Chronicle* of June 11, 1983, they say that we have a colossal backlog of 16 lakh class rooms without roof, etc. To make up for this, to provide the minimum, they say that Rs. 1920 crores will be required. Now, it may be asked, from where will the Government get the money? I have another question to ask: Are they giving the amount of money that they can give? That is not being done. Still another question may be asked. The hon. Minister may say, "What are the people doing? Why don't the voluntary organisations make their own efforts. It is a very moot question. Another important question is: Why in our villages our people do not feel that they should go in for education? Why they do not take the steps to get the education and make themselves literate?

We have made our people alienated from the general development of society. Had they felt that this is a poor country; our Ministers] are poor; Tatas are not there; Birlas are not there; there is no piling of wealth in the hands of a few; we are all labouring and toiling; what we are producing we are ready to share, then they would make all sacrifices. That is not the situation. That kind of involvements of the people is not there; that kind of belonging is not there. It is being suppressed. Education is required to make them understand that this country is theirs. That is very much needed. That is the fundamental thing, that this country is theirs; this society is theirs; that they have to make the society; they have to advance the society.

Again, I would like to quote Jawaharlal Nehru. This is what he had said. I quote:

"I am quite convinced in my mind that our First Plan should be for universal education. Everything else, whether it is industry, agriculture or anything else which is important for us will grow adequately only if there is the background of mass education and, of course, specialised education at higher stages."

This was the speech at the Education Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on November 10, 1968. He said that other things were secondary. Mass education is the vital thing.

The kind of concept that is prevailing is that we want engineers and we want specialised people. But we forget the very basic thing, that is, the elementary education. Without that, there cannot be any growth in higher education also. That goal, that aim, is found to be defeated.

There is at present less emphasis on elementary education. But elementary education has its own particular importance in the prevailing conditions of our country. Elementary education has a particular relevance. You may say many things. But I may simply ask one question: Did we take care to see that our illiterate peasant, the working people, get that ability to read and write and to learn the rudiments of knowledge? We do it in our Party and in our capacity we take up literacy campaign. I would like to ask Shri Ghani Khan Choudhury is there any system in your party that shows that it would make the people involve themselves in the development of the country and to make the people feel that this is their country. Will your party members go to the people? Did you tell your party members to go there? No. But you plan to appoint teachers on Rs. 100 salary per month for adult education. But only by appointing teachers,

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

you would not be able to solve the problem of illiteracy. What the teachers can do? Do the party leaders go to the villages and to the villagers? They never go to the villages. The ruling party members do not go to the villages and launch literacy campaigns. If the member of the ruling party, the party which is in power, do not go and if they indulge in all bad kinds of activities, I do not know what can be done in the matter. You know what happened in Maharashtra. I do not know what kind of precedent you are setting up.

The Deputy Chief Minister of Maharashtra, or what, I do not know. Who is that?

AN HON. MEMBER : Anyhow.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: That is the culture. We are without a particular national character. We are not developing it. We are not doing anything in this regard. It is a question of removing alienation. I can quote to show how plan after plan, we have reduced the significance of elementary education. I can also show the experiences of socialist countries. Now we are a socialist Country. That is written in the constitution. We are Constitutionally socialist. Politically, we are not. Politically, we are mixed.

I am very happy that in the Salyut Shri Rakesh Sharma went into the space and came back safely. We are all very happy for that. But, what kind of system have they in that country, USSR? How do they treat education? Is that bad? We can, in a joint venture, send space flight to space. Why don't you take a venture to bring that kind of education in our country also? What is there in the Constitution of USSR? I would like to quote from Article 45 of the USSR Constitution. I am very sorry to quote from a Constitution of another country but when you say you are a socialist, I also say what is socialism. We have in our Constitution article 45. It is not a fundamental right.

In USSR Constitution, Article 45 says:

"The Citizens of USSR have the right to education. This right is ensured by free provision of all forms of education by the institution of universal compulsory secondary education."

In a socialist country, can Government cite any example, that in any of the socialist countries, education is not a basic fundamental right? There is no socialist country without having education as a fundamental right. India is an exception. It is the only exception. India is a socialist country without anything fundamental. Even if Fundamental Rights are there in the Indian Constitution, it is only on paper. In reality, they are not fundamental.

17 hrs.

The very pet reply of the Government is 'population' problem. It is due to the population explosion that Government is not able to solve the problems. Take China. Is the population of China less than India's population? No. Then How can China provide in its Constitutions basic rights?

So in good things we are not emulating other countries. Only in bad things we take them. I leave that apart. The experience of Vietnam. The experience of Cuba. The whole nation is going to schools. How is it so? How did Vietnam when they were fighting that mighty imperialist force, the US imperialism, side by side, with the same amount of responsibility and with the same amount of vigour take up the fight against illiteracy? What they understand was, 'if we fail to remove illiteracy, we can not gain victory against US imperialists'. That was the emphasis given by their leader in their country and they defeated the imperialism. I am not going to quote that. All that is socialist. We are mixed. We are mixed with what? Capitalism.

Let us see another country. The FRG, the Federal Republic of Germany. You should be either a man or a woman. In between you cannot be anything. If anything can be that is dangerous. You should be either capitalist or socialist. What does the FRG constitution say. Their basic right—article 7, in the beginning, says: 'The entire educational system shall be under the supervision of the State.' under the heading 'Basic right'. This is FRG.

Then African countries. You see Equatorial Guinea. 'All citizens have the right to education and culture'

Then the country whose ruling classes betrayed the Palestinians' cause—I am really pained to refer the name of that country. They have also the basic right. That is Egypt.

Now population or no population—that is not the question. If we have the real political will and if the society needs universal education, that we make our aims like that and that we achieve it, then this population will be a benefit for us to undertake that huge amount of task that appears to be insurmountable. In all the villages our population will take part in the literacy campaign as they did in Cuba and as they did in USSR. But in our country there is nobody there to encourage anybody. All sitting and all doing and all that....

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : We are encouraging you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I must also refer to the emphasis given by different countries to education and their budgetary allocation and their GNP. Now the Minister may say that. I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you also would like to say that elementary education is the main task of the States. That you may say. You told yesterday like that. I agree. Then I will request this Government to direct the State Governments and tell them, 'I am

making it a fundamental right. You ensure that every child gets the elementary education.' You give them resources. They will open up enough schools. There is no problem. But you are taking away all the finances from them and giving them nothing. Then now do you expect other to do it? You have to co-ordinate:

Now the question comes and I am pained to plead in this august House to include education as a fundamental right in our Constitution. I am really pained and now it is very much accepted by everybody that it should be. It cannot be otherwise. What the UN Human Rights Charter to say about this? They say in Art. 26 and we are a Member of the United Nations; We are a member to all pious declarations of that World Body and what does this UN Human Rights Charter say in Art. 26? 'Everyone has the right to education and education shall be free at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory.' Then it goes on to say, 'The parents have a right to choose that kind of education that shall be given to their children.' Not that kind of thing, that you can choose your own stream and say what should taught to the child.

'They can choose it also—the kind of it. In that context, I was reading in the library the booklet on the Human Rights Charter of the U. N. Body. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they said in that pamphlet :

This right is now almost universally recognised'. Our country is a big part of the world. I do not know whether they know that we have not made Education as a fundamental right whereas this is universally recognised. Have you recognised it? A country of 70 crores people do not recognise that. In the International Body how will they feel about it. I do not know that.

And then, this Declaration was adopted on 10th December, 1948. In a

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

letter of February 4, 1949, to Member—States of the UNESCO—we all know how the USA was trying to subvert it—the Director General of UNESCO suggested that. They set apart, every year as part of the programme in all schools, 10th of December, for rendering homage to the principles of freedom and the dignity of man. Here we observe human rights, martyrs' day. The students are less burdened of the holidays. They do not observe that day. For, we have no human right in this particular sector. What are you going to observe when we have not made it a fundamental right? Without this being a fundamental right, without education as a natural component of our livelihood, we cannot say that we have an egalitarian society. There will be no progress, no self-dignity; nothing can be achieved. What about democracy? We now read socialism. I am very sorry to note that in the rural areas we have seen people believing that there is socialism in our country. It is very hard to tell the people that this is not socialism in our country. Still they think that socialism is in our country. I do not know said it. There is a saying that 'Democracy cannot survive without education';

'Democracy without education is hypocrisy without limitation.'

This is going on. (*Interruptions*) I do not say this. Somebody else said it. I have forgotten the name. I do not name him. I do not know whether this resolution has got a chance of being passed. I want that this resolution should not meet the same fate as the earlier one. I do not want to name the great man. I should be more humble. If you accept this, I will be saved really—what should I say—from the embrassment. I do not want my name being tagged on with that great man, Gokhale whose resolution of same kind was defeated in British days. In this free country, I request you do not defeat my resolution. In the reply I will say certain other things. I know the fate of this resolution. However, I have moved this resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why do you presuppose this? You can convince the House and get this Resolution adopted.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: This is the fate of education in our country. I do not know whether they have any hope. I have got a hope for the crores of people—the working class, peasants, the toiling masses. When we discuss this, those who are in this field can come forward and make the literacy campaign vigorously. They will realise that for them education is a must. They will send their children to schools. I now recollect a story of a Latin American country. I do not know who wrote that. It is so beautiful. I want to narrate that story.

With that I would conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let it be a small story.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: There was an autocratic rule there. A gang of butchers was on a journey to home from city after Day's work in a train with weapons that slaughter the animals. They were returning with other people; one blind person was also there in that train. But, there was no light. Out of curiosities, that blind man wanted to know what was the news in the newspapers.

Then one fellow passenger recalled that there is no light in this compartment. The blindman became very furious and said, "No light. No light. How can you tolerate? Light is our right." That blind man led the revolt for light and when that revolt was completed and later they were taken to the court and judge asked, "Who led the revolt?" They said, "The blind man led us." The judge could not believe such blatant falsehood, he became angry and he sent them to jail for telling a lie.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I want to convey is that our people may illiterate and blind today but they are coming up. They will be conscious of their right and will fight for the light. They are fighting outside. Here we can only move the Resolution as a part and continuation of their fight and I want the Government to be enlightened by this growing light of the peoples' consciousness.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"This House expresses its grave concern over the high percentage of illiteracy prevailing throughout the country even after thirty-six years of Independence and resolves that the right to free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years be included as a Fundamental Right in our constitution."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DABA : Sir, I beg to remove :

"That in the resolution,—  
after "include" insert—

"with the concurrence of all the States." (1)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—  
add at the end—

"so as to achieve the objective of universalising Elementary Education as has been decided by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir." (3)

श्री शृंखला चत्वार जैन (वाइमेर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री संफुहोन चौधरी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, यों तो सभी सदस्य उसकी मानवना से सहमत हैं, पर हमारे राष्ट्र-निर्माता, जिन्होंने संविधान बनाया था, उन्होंने भी प्राथमिक शिक्षा को बहुत ही महत्व दिया था। आठिंकल 45 में उन्होंने विशेष तौर से वर्णन किया है :—

"The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years."

हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने उस समय देश की परस्परिति और आधिक स्थिति को देखकर, यह जानकर कि हमने कितने बच्चों की जुलामी के बाद अजादी प्राप्त की है, यह निर्णय लिया था। उन्होंने यह तथ किया था कि 10 बच्चों में 6 से 14 वर्ष के लड़के-लड़कियों को कम्पलसरी एज्यूकेशन प्राप्त करा दी जायेगी।

उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह भी निर्णय लिया था कि अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के लोगों के लिये रिज़ेवेशन का प्रावी-जन 10 वर्ष के लिये किया जाये। उन्होंने यह सोचा था कि हम 10 वर्ष में इतनी उन्नति कर लेंगे कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा में हम कम्पलसरी एज्यूकेशन तक पहुँच जायेंगे। यह उनका एक उद्देश्य था। परन्तु उस उद्देश्य की हम पूर्ति नहीं कर पाये और आर्थिक प्रगति भी नहीं कर पाये क्योंकि उस समय राज्यों में राजाओं का सामन्त-शाही राज्य था।

हमारे यहां इस प्रकार की स्थिति थी कि पढ़ने के लिये बिल्कुल मनाही थी। जब में खुद पढ़ता था, उस समय बाइमेर जिसे में सिर्फ एक मिडिल स्कूल था, और किसी गांव, तहसील या मुख्यालय में कोई भी प्राइमरी और मिडिल स्कूल नहीं था। उस समय जो बच्चे पढ़ते थे, वे प्राइवेट स्कूलों में पढ़ते थे उन्हें कुछ गणित सिखा दिया जाता और मारवाड़ी तथा राजस्थानी का अभ्यास करा दिया जाता था। सामंत और

(श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन)

राजा दबाव ढालते थे कि तुम्हें पढ़ने का अधिकार नहीं है। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों पर तो विशेष रूप से बहुत दबाव ढाला जाता था कि वे किसी सूरत में नहीं पढ़ सकते। उस स्थिति से हम निकल आए।

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI  
in the chair]

श्री चौधरी ने वर्णन किया है कि जब दादा भाई नौरोजी, महात्मा गांधी, तिलक और जबाहर लाल नेहरू जैसे बड़े-बड़े नेता आजादी के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे थे, तो साथ ही वे यह प्रचार भी कर रहे थे कि हमें जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है, वह गुलामी की प्रवृत्ति पैदा करती है, उसके स्थान पर हमारी शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय मानवाधियों से ओत-प्रोत होनी चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से देश में विद्यालीठ स्थापित किए गए थे। आचार्य कृपालानी एक विद्यापीठ के प्रतिष्ठित थे।

हमारे संविधान में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि दस वर्ष के भीतर देश में निशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा। यह प्रावधान हमारे डायरेक्टर प्रिसिपल आफ स्टेट पालिसी में से पाक है। इतने असे के बाद हमें इसे कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए में श्री चौधरी की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हर एक व्यक्ति को पढ़ने का फैडामेंटल ग्राइट होना चाहिए। देश के काफी क्षेत्रों में छः वर्ष से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को पढ़ने की स्थिति हो गई है, और रेगिस्ट्रानी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में वह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कि कोटारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में सषट कहा गया है कि किसी भी विद्यार्थी को पढ़ने के लिए

एक भी से ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े। प्राची की परिस्थितियों में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि विद्यार्थी को एक किलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूर न जाना पड़े। किस्तु रेगिस्ट्रानी क्षेत्र की परिस्थिति यह है कि हमारे गांव 25 वर्ग किलोमीटर से लेकर 400 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में फैले हुए हैं, लोग डालियों के समूहों में रहते हैं, किसी गांव की आबादी 2000 है, किसी की 4000 है और किसी की 5000 है। राजस्थान सरकार ने यह फैसला किया था कि 300 की जन-संस्था वाले गांव में प्राइमरी स्कूल खोल दिया जाएगा और शिक्षा को प्रनिवार्य कर दिया जाएगा। हमने कहा कि हमारे यहां जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें यदि 300 की पायु-लेशन वाले रेवेन्यू बिलेज को आवार बनाया जाएगा, तो हमारी जनता इस व्यवस्था से लाभ नहीं उठा सकेगी। हमारी दलील का प्रभाव हुआ और मुख्य मन्त्री ने स्वीकार किया कि रेगिस्ट्रानी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में 300 की जनसंस्था के प्राधार में रिलेक्लेशन किया जाना चाहिए, और दिया गया।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेगिस्ट्रानी क्षेत्र और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, विशेषकर मेरा बाड़मेर जिला शिक्षा और साक्षरता की दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है। 11 प्रतिशत ही बहां साक्षरता है। लड़कियां दो प्रतिशत भी शिक्षित या साक्षर नहीं हैं, उनके लिए धारपे अनीपचारिक शिक्षा की घोषणा की है। उसके लिए दस हजार स्कूल खोलने का फैसला और उसकी घोषणा कल ही की है। अनीपचारिक शिक्षा की बात तब आती है जब कोई भी स्कूल न हो पात्र उसके लिए प्रधारपक भी न हों, उस समय हमारे लिये और कोई रास्ता नहीं रहता है सिवाय इस अनीपचारिक शिक्षा इंतजाम करने के। उसके अन्दर आठवीं कक्षा तो

पास है उनको नौकरी दी जाती है और उन को 105 रुपया पाठ्य के द्वितीय से दिया जाता है।

मैं उन अनोपचारिक शिक्षा के स्कूलों में गया हूँ। वहाँ पर पहली बात जो उन्होंने कही वह यह कि यह 105 रुपया जो है यह बहुत कम ५मार्डट है, इसे कम से कम 210 रुपया प्रति माह होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय गोर करें क्योंकि यह सेंटर की जो एजूकेशन की पालिसी है, राज्य भी उसी से गाइड होते हैं। तो पहली बात वहाँ पर हमारे सामने जो आई वह इस प्रकार की आई।

दूसरी स्थिति प्राइमरी स्कूलों में यह कि राजस्थान के अन्दर 7 हजार अध्यापकों की कमी है। हमारे जिसे वाइमेर और जैसलमेर के अन्दर। हजार अध्यापकों की कमी है बहुत से इस प्रकार के प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं जिन्हाँ पर कोई भी अध्यापक नहीं है मैं यह कहता हूँ कि कम्पल्सरी एजूकेशन करने से पहले इग कमी की पूर्ति करें जिससे कि जो समस्याएँ हैं उन का हल और निवान हो सके। इन रेगिस्टानी और पहाड़ी ज़ोंगों में प्राइमरी शिक्षा के लिये जो 49 विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर एक अध्यापक रखने की बात की गई है, इसमें रिसेक्शन करके 30 विद्यार्थियों पर एक अध्यापक रखने का नाम बनाएं। पहले अभी यह स्थिति तो पैदा कर दें कि उन प्राइमरी स्कूलों में जिन्हें अध्यापकों की आवश्यकता है उनकी पूर्ति हो जाए। पहले तो 49 के द्वितीय से ही उनकी पूर्ति करें और फिर रेगिस्टानी और पहाड़ी ज़ोंगों में उसे रिसेक्शन करके 30 विद्यार्थी के द्वितीय से पूर्ति करें।

इसी प्रकार से निविल स्कूलों की भी आलम है। निविल स्कूल भी जब नक्स़ूलते

हैं तो एक या दो अध्यापक ही वहाँ रहते हैं जबकि आवश्यकता सात या आठ की होती है। इसलिए प्राइमरी और अपर प्राइमरी या निविल एजूकेशन जो हैं इसका स्तर जो हम बाहर हैं वह स्तर नहीं बन पाता है; बल्कि उनका स्तर और गिर रहा है और अनोपचारिक शिक्षा से तो और वह स्तर गिरता है। कौन सी महान विमुतियों ने या शिक्षाविदों ने इस प्रकार की अनोपचारिक शिक्षा की योजना बनायी, मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन उन ज़ोंगों में जहाँ सचमुच शिक्षा का कोई प्रसार नहीं है, वहाँ जब अध्यापक ही नहीं हैं तो इतना तो इससे ज़रूर है कि अध्यापक तो आठवीं कक्षा पास चिल जाते हैं, किन्तु उनका स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता। इस कारण रेगिस्टानी, पहाड़ी या पिछड़े हुए ज़ोंगों के ये विद्यार्थी किसी काम्पीटीशन में स्टैंड नहीं कर सकते। कौशिक्य यह होनी चाहिए कि सारे देश में उनका स्तर एक समान हो और सारे देश में एक समान सिलैंबस हो जिससे सब बराबर की शिक्षा प्राप्त करके काम्पीटीशन में स्टैंड कर सकें। और वह भी आगे बढ़ सकें, आई. ए. एस., आई. पी. एस. में वे भी आ सकें। आज तक की स्थिति तो यह है कि बड़मेर और जैसलमेर के इलाके से बहुत ही कम लोग आई. ए. एस. और आई. पी. एस. में चुनकर आ रहे हैं। उनकी एजूकेशन इस प्रकार की है कि वे उनमें नहीं आ पाते हैं। इसलिए भेरा निवेदन है कि आप एजूकेशन का विस्तार करें परन्तु विस्तार के साथ साथ बालोटि का भी ध्यान रखें। यदि शिक्षा की कालिदी नहीं बढ़ेगी तो यह देश भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। इस देश के जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं वे पिछड़े ही रहेंगे।

नहीं ज़ोंगों के साथ, और भी साहब ने वहाँ पर जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और साथ ही यह आगे हुआ करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम्पल्सरी

(श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन)

एज्जूकेशन की ओर बढ़े। आप इस बात का निश्चय कर लें कि चाहे कितनी भी धनराशि बच्चों न व्यय करनी पड़े, सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में छः से चौदह वर्ष तक के सभी बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से शिक्षा दी जाएगी। इसी भावना के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): सभापति महोदय, श्री संकुटीन चौधरी साहब ने अपनी बात यहां पर बहुत पच्छे कृग से रखी है। उन्होंने अपने रेजोल्यूशन के माध्यम से यह मांग रखी है कि 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को कंपलसरी और फ्री एज्जूकेशन मिलनी चाहिए। हमारे संविधान में जो डायरेक्टिव प्रिसिपुलं आफ स्टेट पालिसी है उनमें भी इस बात का उल्लेख है। उन्होंने आर्टिकल 15 का भी यहां उल्लेख किया है। जब हमारा संविधान बना तो उसमें यह निर्देश दिया गया था कि देश के लोगों को जागरूक किया जाए ताकि वे सभीके कि हमारे फंडामेन्टल राइट्स क्या हैं। आर्टिकल (45) में साफ कहा गया था :

"The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

दस साल के बाद उसको अनिवार्य कर देना चाहिए था। मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को पारित नहीं होने देगी लेकिन मैं यह कहता चाहूँगा कि संविधान के निर्माताश्रों की यह मत्ता थी कि इस देश के लोगों को तालीम मिले क्योंकि लोकशाही

तभी इस देश में कायम रह सकती है जबकि लोग शिखित होंगे और वे इस बात को समझेंगे कि उनके क्या अधिकार हैं और क्या कर्तव्य हैं। शिक्षा के अभाव में उनको इन बातों की जानकारी नहीं हो पायेगी। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से प्राज भी इस देश में 70 परसेंट से अधिक इलिटरेशी है हालांकि सरकार की ओर से जो ओकड़े दिये जाते हैं वह 30, 32 और 33 परसेंट के होते हैं। प्राज 36 साल की आजादी के बाद भी देश में शिक्षा की जी स्थिति है वह बड़ी दयनीय है। कम से कम जो प्राइमरी एज्जूकेशन है उसको तो अनिवार्य रूप में लागू ही करना चाहिए। प्राज मन्त्री जी मेरे साथ गांधी में चले तो मैं उनको बहुत सारे गांव ऐसे गिना दूंगा जहां कोई स्कूल ही नहीं है। वहां की आजादी दो या तीन हजार होगी लेकिन स्कूल कोई नहीं है।

आप उत्तर प्रदेश से ताल्लुक रखती हैं, इसलिए सभापति महोदय मैं प्राप्ते माध्यम से अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि काफी स्कूलों की तादाद ऐसी है, जहां पर पढ़ाने वाला अध्यापक एक है और कहीं-कहीं पर तो एक भी नहीं है। कोठारी साहब की एक बात याद आ गई, ऐसा लगता है कि स्कूल तो बना दिये हैं, लेकिन दीवारें नहीं हैं, बल्कि बोर्ड नहीं और चीक नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है—

"Students are not created for institutions; Institutions are created for the Students."

लेकिन मुझे इसका उल्टा लगता है। आपने छात्रों की ओर तो देयार कर ली है, लेकिन इन्स्टीचुलन की बात सही नहीं है। यही हालत रही तो शिक्षा का क्या होगा, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता है।

संविधान के निर्माताओं ने यह नहीं कहा है, जैसा कि मानवीय सदस्य श्री जैन साहब कह रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा—

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the SC&ST, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

आप कभी जाकर हरिजन वस्तियों को देखें, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आपने सुविधाएँ नहीं दी हैं नौकरियों में मास्सं की सुविधा दी है, लेकिन हजारों बच्चे ऐसे हैं जो गुली-डंडा लेने रहे हैं। अनिवार्य नाम की कोई शिक्षा नहीं है। हिन्दूस्तान की इतनी आवादी जब पढ़ी लिखी नहीं होगी, तो उसकी हालत क्या होगी। कहते हैं कि काइम बढ़ रहे हैं, लोग गलत कामों की तरफ जा रहे हैं, जब देश की आवादी पढ़ी लिखी नहीं होगी, रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा, तब उनका और क्या हाल हो सकता है। आई.ए.एस.—आई.पी.एस की बात छोड़ दीजिए। मैं तो किराने की बात करता हूँ, अब बल्कि बनाने की बात भी नहीं रही है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपको इस समाज को अनिवार्य रूप से शिक्षा देनी होगी। आप अनिवार्य रूप से समाज के लोगों को शिक्षा नहीं देंगे तो समाज का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बेकार हो जाएगा।

जहां तक लड़कियों का सवाल है, इनकी गांवों में बहुत दुरी हालत है। हो सकता है कि हिन्दूस्तान की प्रधान मन्त्री महिला है, शिक्षा मन्त्री भी महिला है और एहं राज्य मन्त्री जी भी महिला है, उनको दुष्कृति हो सकती है, लेकिन हमारी बहनें

जो दूर गांवों में रहती हैं उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही नाजुक है। कहीं स्कूल नहीं है। बड़ी दूर-दूर तक लड़कियां पढ़ने के लिए जाती हैं, लेकिन जब लड़की सायानी हो जाती है, तो भेजने की भी बड़ी दिक्षकत सामने प्राप्ती है। क्योंकि समाज में हालत ही इस प्रकार के पैदा हो गये हैं। देश का अच्छा नागरिक बनाने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति की लड़कियों को भी अनिवार्य रूप से शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। मैं समाजवादी देशों की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ नहीं तो तुलना करने में बड़ी परेशानी होगी। संविधान के ग्राउंटकल —41 में कहा गया है—

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of underserves want."

आप कहेंगे कि आधिक स्थिति नहीं है। मैं राइट-टू-वर्क की बात न करके राइट-टू-एज्यूकेशन की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ सच्चा दूसरी जगहों पर से कटेल करके शिक्षा देने की ओर लगाइए, जिससे आने वाली पीढ़ियों का उज्जबल भविष्य बनेगा और वे भी देश की कुछ सेवा कर सकेंगी।

एक बात में स्कूल और इस्ट्रीबूशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में युके किसी ने कहा कि क्या आपकी किसी भित्तानरी स्कूल में जान-पहचान है या किसी पड़िलक स्कूल में है। मैंने कहा मैं पड़िलक स्कूल में नहीं पढ़ा हूँ। इन स्कूलों में भी दृष्टिकोण के लिए संसदसदस्यों की सिफारिश-

(थी राजेश कुमार सिंह)

चाहिए या फिर पैसे की बात बीच में आ जाती है।

एक तरफ तो ऐसे लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ ये हैं जिनके पास कोई सुविधा नहीं है। आपने शिक्षा को दो बगों में बांट दिया है। इस शिक्षा पद्धति को बदला चाहिये। इस शिक्षा पद्धति का परिणाम यह होता है कि बड़े लोगों के बच्चे तो शुरू से ही फ्लूएंट इंग्लिश बोलते हैं और गरीब का बच्चा जिस शिक्षा संस्था में पढ़ कर आता है उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर पाता। मैं आप को अपना अनुभव बतलाता हूँ— मैं कलकत्ता में बी.ए. का विद्यार्थी था। मुझे मालूम हैं जब उन लड़कों के साथ कल्पीटीशन की बात आती थी, जो बड़े धरों के लड़के थे, जिनको इंग्लिश अच्छी आती थी तो हमें दिक्कत होती थी क्योंकि हम हिन्दू और इंग्लिश बीडियम से शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे। हमारे सामने एक तरह की फिल्म होती है। इसमें मैं उस माहील की बात कह रहा हूँ, जिसमें बच्चा बनता है, उस माहील का आज हमारे स्कूलों में सर्वथा अभाव है।

आप इक्वेलिटी की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन इन हालत में तो आप इक्वेलिटी नहीं ला सकते। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस दिशा में चलने का प्रयास तो कीजिए। मैं शिक्षा के नेशनलाइजेशन की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि नेशनलाइजेशन की आज जिस संदर्भ में बात की जाती है, उसमें तो अन्दर लोगों को ही शिक्षा का नाम हो सकेगा, इस जिसमें इसके समाजीकरण की बात कहता हूँ, शिक्षा का समाजीकरण होना चाहिये।

समाजके सब हिस्सों को बराबर का हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा सब बगों के बच्चे बन सकें, किसी एक बगे के बच्चे ही सारा लाभ न उठा लें। इस में राजनीतिक दलों की उपलब्धि का कोई प्रश्न है, बल्कि यह मूल रूप से सामाजिक प्रश्न है।

मेरे दोस्त श्री चौधरी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, सरकार को तहेदिल से उनका शुक्रगुजार होना चाहिये और लास तीर से अंत्री महोदया को, जिनके दिल में जहर कुछ वात्सल्य होगा, वह जहर चाहती होंगी कि हमारे बच्चे, बहन, भाई अच्छे हन्सान बने, काबिल बने। सभापति जी, मैं फिरोजाबाद से आता हूँ, जो चूँडियां बनाने का बहुत बड़ा केन्द्र है, इस नाते वहां हजारों मजदूर रहते हैं। वहां छोटे-छोटे बच्चे दो-दो रुपये रोज पर कारखानों में काम करते हैं। केवल यहां पर ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान में। करोड़ 10 लाख बच्चे मजदूरी करते हैं। आप कैसी लोकशाही की बात करते हैं, यह कहां की लोकशाही है? यदि उनको मजदूर ही बनाना है तो कम से कम ऐसी शिक्षा दीजिए जिस से वे शिलित मजदूर बन सकें।

वह मैं इसके आधिक पहलू के बारे में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सी जगहों पर लोग एज्यूकेशन इंस्टीच्यूनर्स कोलते हैं, पैसा कमाने के लिए ऐसा करते हैं, मैं ऐसे लोगों की बात आप से नहीं कर रहा हूँ। बल्कि मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ— आज भी गांवों में लोग ग्राम पंचायत के अन्तर्गत या सामूहिक रूप से कुछ लोग नियम कर इकूल की बिल्डिंग बना देते हैं और कहते हैं कि यदि इसमें अध्यापक रख दो, इसको स्कूल के रूप में बता दो। सरकार को तुरन्त ऐसे स्कूलों को आपने हाथ में

मैनं चाहिए और उनको स्कूल के दूर में चलना चाहिए तबा उनमें प्रधानक की नियुक्ति करनी चाहिए । उस स्कूल की देख-रेख के लिए प्राम प्राचारक को या कम से कम बहां के सरपंच को उसमें इन्सास करना चाहिए जिससे कि वे भी उसकी देख-रेख में हिस्सेदार हो सकें । बरना क्या होता है, स्कूल खुल गया प्रधानक आते हैं, चले जाते हैं, बिल्डिंग ढेहती रहती है, कोई मेन्टेनेन्स नहीं होती, बच्चों से दूसरे काम लिये जाते हैं । ऐसी बातें नहीं होनी चाहिये

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और प्राचार करता हूं भीत्री महोदय इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें ।

**श्री मूल चन्द डाला (पाली) :** सभापति जी, श्रीधरी साहब का भाषण सुनकर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई । प्राप बड़ी गहराई से व्याख्यन करते हैं । हमने कबीर दास जी को डिग्री लेते हुए नहीं देखा—वे कहते थे—

पढ़ पढ़ जग मुझा, पंडित भया न कोई ढाई अरुसर प्रेम का, पढ़े सो पंडित होय ।

जब हिम्मुत्तान आजाद हुआ, तो लोग कम पढ़े लिखे थे, लेकिन उन लोगों ने आजादी की कांति में आगे बढ़ कर भाग लिया । मैं श्रीधरी साहब की पार्टी की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन मैं इतना कहना कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मुल्क है—यह अद्यियों और मुनियों का देश है । इस मुल्क में शिक्षा का क्षय महत्व है ?

यह एलीमेन्टरी और यूनिवर्सिटी एज्यूकेशन का सबाल नहीं है और यह केवल समर ज्ञान नहीं है । रवीन्द्रनाथ टेगीर ने कोई डिग्री शान्तिनिकेतन से वहीं ली थी लेकिन उनकी जो शिक्षा थी, वह कैसी थी ।

उन्होंने गीतांबली लिखी, तो भारत का सर उंचा कर दिया और प्राप लोगों का सर उंचा कर दिया । तो मैं प्राप से कहता चाहता हूं कि प्राप फंडामेन्टल राइट की बात कहना चाहते हैं और साथ-साथ कान्करेन्ट लिस्ट की बात भी कहते हैं । अगर बेस्ट बंगाल की गर्भमेंट यह लिखकर देती है कि यह तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय हो जाना चाहिए और हम अपने अधिकार को देना चाहते हैं, तो हम प्रापकी बात समझ सकते हैं । सरकार आज 10 करोड़ बच्चों को पढ़ाती है और सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक बात कही थी और श्रीमती शीला दीक्षा, जो कि भारत की शिक्षा मन्त्री है, ने भी अपने ग्रोडकास्ट में एक बात कही थी, और मैं प्रापका ध्यान उन बातों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । फंडामेन्टल राइट्स किस को कहते हैं । आर्टिकिल 19 में प्रापको अधिकार है कि प्राप चाहे जितनी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहें करें । प्राप यह कहते कि रोजगार एक फंडामेन्टल राइट्स होना चाहिए, आदमी को कमाने का हक मिलना चाहिए, तो बात समझ में आ सकती थी लेकिन प्राप चाहते हैं कि फंडमेन्टल राइट डिग्री लेने का हो, तो यह कहां तक उचित है । आज पढ़ाई का परपत्र क्या होता है, यह बात सोचने की है :

“Without taking into account the socio-economic condition of the people there is no point in forcing the poverty-ridden people to send their children to schools. More doles will not help. What is the motivation? Does education as it is today, open the way for better life?”

(श्री मूलचन्द डागा)

इलीमेन्टरी एजूकेशन की आप बात कह रहे थे। मैं एक बात को मानता हूँ कि हमने संविधान में डाइरेक्टिव प्रिसपिल में यह कहा था कि 1960 में हम इसे कर देंगे 1960 के बाद सरकार 1970 पर आ गई और 1970 के बाद 1976 पर आ, गई और 1976 के बाद सरकार 1988 पर आ गई और फिर 1990 की बात कही :

“The objective of universal education still remains a far cry though it was to be achieved by 1960 as laid down in our Constitution. This date had to be revised to 1970, then to 1976 and again to 1988 and 1990.”

Why ? Because of growth of population.

हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के सामने एक सबाल यह आता है कि हर साल आप एक आस्ट्रेलिया पैदा करना चाहते हैं इस देश में लेकिन जनसंख्या की बात प्राप्तने उड़ा दी और अब आप कहने लगे “इट वस्ट बी एक राइट”। हम तो कहते हैं कि आप इस राइट को बनाइए लेकिन क्या यह एजूकेशन है जो कि आप देना चाहते हैं। गांव में अगर भी सैफुद्दीन चौधरी जैसे शिक्षक हो जाएं, तो मैं गांव में अपने बच्चे भेजने को तैयार हूँ लेकिन जिस लड़के को किसी जगह नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, वह दीचर बन जाता है और गांव में पढ़ाने के लिए जाता है। गांव में पढ़ा लड़का चपरासी बनता है और पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला लड़का कलक्टर बनता है। तो इस तरह की शिक्षा यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान में दी जाती है। अब किसनी शिक्षा दी गई है, इसके बारे में भी सुन लौंगिए :

“The dropout rate at the primary stage is as high as 63.1 per cent and at the middle stage 77.1 per cent. The review reveals that out of 82.5 per cent of the children in the 6-11 age group enrolled in elementary schools, 63.1 per cent dropped out in the primary stage as 77 per cent of 36.3 per cent children in the 11-14 age group dropped out.”

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने रेडियो पर शिक्षा के बारे में कहा है। चौधरी साहब के भाषण से ऐसा लग रहा है कि जैसे डेमो-क्रेसी सिर्फ पढ़े-लिखे लोगों के लिए ही है। ये युनिवर्सिटीज, जवाहरलाल नेहरू युनिवर्सिटी, और दूसरी युनिवर्सिटियां ये सब चरस और गांजा पीने और मोज करने के लिए नहीं बनी हैं। आज आप शिक्षा का क्या मतलब लेना चाहते हैं। शिक्षा का मतलब है व्यक्ति का सर्वांगीण विकास। शरीर से, मस्तिष्क से उसका सर्वांगीण विकास होना। एलीमेंट्री एजूकेशन में हमने कैसे नहीं माना है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है—

The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, has issued the following message in connection with the National Compaign on Universalisation of Elementary Education, being launched from today, the Teacher's Day :

“India has long tradition of teaching and learning. Our ancient institutions attempted to build the entire personality, laying as much emphasis on what an individual becomes as on how much he knows.”

यह उनका भाषण था। उन्होंने कहा मैं एंटायर एजूकेशन के पक्ष में हूँ। इस बात को श्रीमती शीला कील ने भी कहा है बाड कास्टिंग के समय—

405 Resn. re Inclusion of right CHAITRA 23, 1906 (SAKA) 14 years as fundamental right in Constit.

The Minister of State for Education, Culture and Social Welfare, Smt. Sheila Kaul's broadcast to the nation to day on the occasion of the launching of a National Campaign on Universalisation of Elementary Education :

"Universalisation of Elementary Education was cherished goal of the national movement for strengthening the emerging nation. That is why our Constitution also incorporates it."

They have said in detail that these are the methods and they say it has been laid down under the 20-Point Programme. Therefore, they have given these guidelines to the States :

"The entire 'elementary education' has been included under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) and 'elementary education' has been accorded a high priority in Education under the Plan.

Opening of primary and middle schools within easy walking distance covering the needs of all habitations.

Intensifying the utilisation of existing schooling facilities.

Conversion of single-teacher schools into two-teacher schools."

Complete guide lines have been given. And how many States are following that? They have given data about this.

जब कभी आप हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी और विशालता तथा पापुलेशन के बढ़ने की बात कहते हैं, इसके कारण आपको कभी-कभी ऐसी बातें कहते समय सोचना चाहिए इसने तो पूरा अधिकार दे रखा है—

"The argument advanced is that different States and Union Territories have different enactments to regulate school education and there are a large number of private schools run by diverse managements.

According to reports received from the various States, education is free for all up to Class-X in fourteen States and Union Territories. They are : Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and some others where they can have compulsory education but in Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh this facility is available to girls only."

मैं, चौधरी साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे किस तरह की एजूकेशन चाहते हैं? हमने तो शिक्षक को भगवान का रूप माना था। हमने तो कहा है कि पापुलेशन पर कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। हमने वैस्ट बंगाल को कब मना किया कि कम्प्लेसरी एजूकेशन मत कोजिए? कंकरेट लिस्ट में होने के कारण स्टेट को भी विश्वास में लाना होगा एजूकेशन का मतलब सिर्फ अकार ज्ञान ही नहीं बल्कि व्यक्ति के पूरे व्यक्तित्व का विकास होना चाहिए। इसी पालीसी को लेकर सरकार आगे बढ़ रही है। आप इतिहास को बदलने की कोशिश मत कोजिए।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : हमारे विषय के साथी ने जो अपनी भावनाएं अपने की हैं, उनसे मैं पूछतय सहमत हूँ। इस सम्बन्धित सदन में समय-समय पर विद्या और काम के अधिकार को मूल अधिकारों में शामिल करने की अनेक बात-

(श्री चन्द्रपाल बीसानी)

अचार्य हो चुकी हैं। हकीकत यह है कि जब हम आजाद हुए थे और गुलामी जंजीरों को तोड़कर फेंक दिया था, उस वक्त देश में ऐसी प्लानिंग की प्राविष्टकता थी जिसमें शिक्षा का अत्यन्त ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान था। पता नहीं, किस कारण हमारी प्लानिंग ठीक दूरह से इहीं बन पायी। उसका नीतीजा यह निकला है कि आज हमारी शिक्षा अस्त-व्याप्त हालत में है। हमारे गरीब और पिछड़े हुए देश में अनेक भाषाओं के बोलने वाले और अनेक धर्मों को मानने वाले लोग रहते हैं। इसलिए, ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली होनी चाहिए जो सभी धर्म, जाति और वर्ग के लोगों को चाहे अमीर या गरीब हो, एक समान शिक्षा मिल सके। हमारे संविधान में समता, स्वतंत्रता, शोषण, धर्म स्वतंत्रता, संस्कृति शिक्षा और सम्पत्ति तथा संवर्धनिक उपचारों के अधिकार दिए गए हैं। इन्सान को इन्सान बनाने के लिये शिक्षा का अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। सदून में समय-समय पर कहा गया है कि शिक्षा और काम के अधिकारों को भी मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए था। आजादी के बाद हमारे संविधान में इस तरह का प्रोविजन किया गया है कि जो भी शिक्षा प्राप्त करना चाहे, उसको पूरा मोका दिया जायेगा। आजादी से पहले शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में असमानताएं व्याप्त थीं और गरीबों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए तो शिक्षा के दरवाजे ही बंद थे।

अगर आप आंकड़े देखें तो आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि स्वतंत्रता से पहले किसी भी सरकारी नीकरी में शैद्यूल्ड कास्ट और द्वाइस के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व न के बराबर था। हम दाव देते हैं अपने देश के

कर्णधारों को कि आजादी के बाद हम जाति और वर्ग के लिये शिक्षा और नीकरी के लिये दरवाजे खोल दिये। कहवे को हमारे साथी कुछ भी आलचना करें, लेकिन वह बात सही है कि आजादी के बाद शैद्यूल्ड कास्ट और द्वाइस तथा अन्य कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोगों के बरों में शिक्षा पहुंची है, शिक्षा का प्रसार हुमा है और सरकारी नीकरी ने उनको रिप्रेजेंटेशन निश्चित रूप से मिला है।

लेकिन अभी भी कमी महसूस की जाती है कि पैसे वालों के बच्चों को पब्लिक स्कूलों में अच्छी शिक्षा दी जाती है, देहरादून मसूदी या विलानी के पब्लिक स्कूल हीं, उनमें वह अपने बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा दिलाते हैं, जबकि दूसरी तरफ गांवों में शिक्षा संतर प्रत्यन्त ही दथनीय है। बहुत से रक्कालों में अध्यापक नहीं हैं। प्राप्तको जान कर आश्चर्य होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इस समय 70,000 प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं और उनमें से 20,000 स्कूलों में प्रवान अध्यापक नहीं हैं। कहीं हैडमास्टर है तो अध्यापक नहीं, कहीं अध्यापक हैं तो इमारत नहीं, टाट नहीं और पढ़ाने की आवश्यक चीजों की कमी पायी जाती है।

मेरे साथी का विचार अपनी जगह पर सही है। मैं शिक्षा मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि यह आपके विचार की चीज़ है कि शिक्षा को फंडामेंटल राइट कव और कैसे बनायें। लेकिन इस समय जो जबवंत समस्याएँ हैं वह बताना चाहता हूँ। स्कूल चाहे जिला परिषद, म्युनिसिपलिटी के हों प्राइमरी, जूनियर हाई स्कूल या हाई स्कूल, उनकी दथनीय स्थिति को आप पहुंच सुकारें। 15.12.83 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में शिक्षा मन्त्री ने वह बताया सबाल पूछा था। का-

कि 1951 से 1981 के बीच में देश में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत क्या था ? तो मंत्री ने जवाब दिया कि 1951 में हमारे देश में 15.83 प्रतिशत शिक्षित लोग थे और 1981 में 36.23 प्रतिशत हो गये ।

राज्यवार प्रांकड़े जो दिये वह इस प्रकार है :

1951 में आंध्र प्रदेश में 13.11 प्रतिशत जिजा का स्तर था जो 1981 में 29.94 प्रतिशत हो गया । असम में 1951 में 17.48 था, 1981 के प्रांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । बिहार में 1951 में 11.47 प्रतिशत था जो 1981 में 26.92 प्रतिशत हो गया । गुजरात में 1951 के प्रांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, 1981 में 43.70 प्रतिशत हो गया । हरियाणा में 1951 के प्रांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, 1981 में 36.14 प्रतिशत हो गया । हिमाचल प्रदेश

में 1951 में 4.86 प्रतिशत था जो बढ़कर 1981 में 42.46 प्रतिशत हो गया । अस्सू-कश्मीर के 1951 के प्रांकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और 1981 में 26.67 प्रतिशत लोग शिक्षित थे । कर्नाटक में 1951 में 19.34 प्रतिशत थे और 1981 में 38.46 प्रतिशत हुए । केरल में 1951 में 40.38 प्रतिशत थे और 1981 में 70.72 प्रतिशत हुए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Shailani, you will continue next time.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 16th instant at 11 a. m.

18.01 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 16, 1984/ Chaitra 27, 1906 (Saka).*